

Policy Options to Address Youth and Young Adult Poverty

Center on Poverty and Social Policy at Columbia University

The COVID-19 crisis is exacting a dual toll on youth and young adults, with education and employment opportunities severely disrupted. But even pre-pandemic, young people were in a precarious financial position. They were more likely to live below the poverty line compared to the general population and the only group to see their [poverty rise over the last 50 years](#). Today, they are more likely to be [living with](#), and [financially supported by](#), their families than [in the past](#) and remain less likely to have independent access to safety net programs.

This analysis explores the anti-poverty effects of federal policy and a set of federal policy alternatives (some recently enacted on a temporary basis, as part of the [American Rescue Plan](#); some proposed, but not yet law) in the areas of basic needs, family tax, and economic opportunity. Anti-poverty effects are compared to what we term a ‘pre-American Rescue Plan’ baseline, but the poverty rates presented are not estimates of poverty in 2021. Rather, they are estimates of what youth and young adult poverty could have looked like in the years prior to the pandemic had these policies been in place. For each state, it breaks out the results by youth (ages 14 to 17), young adults (ages 18 to 24), and the whole youth and young adult population (ages 14 to 24). For the 14 to 24 year old population as a whole, it also examines the impact of anti-poverty policy across racial and ethnic groups—of particular importance, as nearly half of the youth population today are youth of color.

Our analysis uses the [Supplemental Poverty Measure \(SPM\)](#) to assess poverty rates and the potential anti-poverty effects of policy changes. The SPM accounts for cash and noncash government benefits, necessary expenses like taxes, health care, commuting, and child care, and adjusts for family size and local housing costs. For a two-parent, two-child family in an average cost city, the SPM income threshold is about \$28,000 per year.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.6	7.3
Aged 18-24	19.6	16.1
Aged 14-24	17.0	12.9
Aged 14-24: Black	24.5	17.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.6	16.0
Aged 14-24: Other	19.6	16.3
Aged 14-24: White	12.3	9.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	28.4	22.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	904,000	Aged 14-24: Black	455,000
Aged 18-24	1,033,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	689,000
Aged 14-24	1,937,000	Aged 14-24: Other	141,000
		Aged 14-24: White	651,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	259,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	16.0	13.8	12.6	11.6	9.1	8.3
Aged 18-24	21.7	20.5	19.6	18.8	15.1	14.4
Aged 14-24	19.6	18.0	17.0	16.2	12.9	12.2
Aged 14-24: Black	29.4	27.3	24.5	22.9	18.4	17.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	26.4	23.9	22.6	21.3	15.0	13.9
Aged 14-24: Other	21.7	20.8	19.6	18.9	16.2	15.6
Aged 14-24: White	14.0	12.7	12.3	11.8	10.1	9.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	31.0	29.5	28.4	27.4	22.5	21.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	162,000	591,000	730,000	Aged 14-24: Black	107,000	405,000	497,000
Aged 18-24	244,000	1,329,000	1,536,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	138,000	800,000	909,000
Aged 14-24	407,000	1,920,000	2,267,000	Aged 14-24: Other	28,000	147,000	175,000
				Aged 14-24: White	135,000	569,000	686,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	46,000	274,000	309,000

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Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	14.8	15.7	12.6	8.1	12.4	8.0
Aged 18-24	20.5	21.0	19.6	17.6	18.7	16.8
Aged 14-24	18.4	19.1	17.0	14.1	16.4	13.6
Aged 14-24: Black	26.2	27.4	24.5	19.3	23.6	18.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	25.4	26.8	22.6	17.7	22.0	17.1
Aged 14-24: Other	21.0	21.1	19.6	17.4	19.1	16.9
Aged 14-24: White	13.1	13.4	12.3	10.8	11.8	10.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	30.8	32.0	28.4	24.3	27.8	23.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	766,000	36,000	786,000	Aged 14-24: Black	346,000	58,000	394,000
Aged 18-24	587,000	257,000	828,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	512,000	71,000	573,000
Aged 14-24	1,352,000	293,000	1,615,000	Aged 14-24: Other	96,000	22,000	117,000
				Aged 14-24: White	398,000	142,000	531,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	188,000	27,000	218,000

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Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	12.6	10.8	10.6
Aged 18-24	19.6	16.6	16.8
Aged 14-24	17.0	14.5	14.5
Aged 14-24: Black	24.5	20.5	20.7
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.6	19.0	19.1
Aged 14-24: Other	19.6	17.5	17.3
Aged 14-24: White	12.3	10.6	10.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	28.4	24.4	24.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	312,000	337,000	Aged 14-24: Black	262,000	249,000
Aged 18-24	877,000	843,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	382,000	370,000
Aged 14-24	1,189,000	1,180,000	Aged 14-24: Other	93,000	99,000
			Aged 14-24: White	452,000	462,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	188,000	176,000

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Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.6	6.5
Aged 18-24	17.4	12.3
Aged 14-24	15.3	10.2
Aged 14-24: Black	20.0	12.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	14.5	6.8
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.4	8.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	27.4	20.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	14,000	Aged 14-24: Black	17,000
Aged 18-24	23,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000
Aged 14-24	37,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	16,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000

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Policy Details

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SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	17.2	12.1	11.6	10.3	9.8	8.6
Aged 18-24	21.0	17.9	17.4	16.3	14.1	13.3
Aged 14-24	19.6	15.7	15.3	14.1	12.5	11.5
Aged 14-24: Black	28.0	20.8	20.0	17.4	17.0	14.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.3	15.5	14.5	11.8	11.2	9.4
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	14.7	12.5	12.4	12.1	9.7	9.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	27.4	28.1	27.4	23.8	22.3	19.3

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	3,000	5,000	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	7,000	12,000
Aged 18-24	5,000	15,000	19,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	1,000	2,000
Aged 14-24	9,000	20,000	27,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	12,000	13,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	1,000	2,000

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Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

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SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.9	15.1	11.6	7.3	11.6	7.3
Aged 18-24	18.5	20.1	17.4	13.5	16.7	12.9
Aged 14-24	16.4	18.2	15.3	11.2	14.8	10.8
Aged 14-24: Black	21.3	24.0	20.0	13.5	19.4	12.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	18.7	24.9	14.5	7.3	14.5	7.3
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	13.2	14.2	12.4	9.8	11.9	9.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	29.7	31.2	27.4	21.5	27.4	21.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12,000	—	12,000	Aged 14-24: Black	15,000	1,000	16,000
Aged 18-24	18,000	3,000	21,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000	—	3,000
Aged 14-24	29,000	4,000	32,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	11,000	2,000	13,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	—	2,000

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Policy Details

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The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

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SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	11.6	10.7	10.7
Aged 18-24	17.4	12.4	15.2
Aged 14-24	15.3	11.8	13.5
Aged 14-24: Black	20.0	16.5	17.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	14.5	9.4	12.4
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.4	9.0	11.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	27.4	23.3	25.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	3,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	8,000	7,000
Aged 18-24	23,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	25,000	13,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	15,000	5,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	1,000

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Policy Details

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- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

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SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9.1	5.7
Aged 18-24	14.9	11.8
Aged 14-24	12.7	9.6
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	17.0	12.4
Aged 14-24: White	8.4	6.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	3,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000
		Aged 14-24: White	1,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

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Aged 14-17	13.8	10.7	9.1	8.6	6.9	6.4
Aged 18-24	18.4	16.8	14.9	13.6	11.9	10.8
Aged 14-24	16.7	14.5	12.7	11.8	10.0	9.2
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	22.2	19.8	17.0	15.3	13.5	11.8
Aged 14-24: White	11.3	8.9	8.4	7.8	6.2	6.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	—	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	2,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	1,000	3,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	2,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	—	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

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	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.8	11.2	9.1	6.0	8.8	6.0
Aged 18-24	15.7	15.7	14.9	12.9	14.1	12.1
Aged 14-24	14.2	14.0	12.7	10.3	12.1	9.9
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	18.6	18.5	17.0	13.2	16.1	12.7
Aged 14-24: White	9.8	9.5	8.4	7.0	7.9	6.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	1,000	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	3,000	1,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	—	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	9.1	7.0	7.2
Aged 18-24	14.9	12.0	12.2
Aged 14-24	12.7	10.2	10.4
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	17.0	12.5	13.1
Aged 14-24: White	8.4	7.1	6.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	3,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	2,000
			Aged 14-24: White	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Alaska's minimum wage was \$10.34 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	17.1	9.7
Aged 18-24	23.5	19.2
Aged 14-24	21.1	15.7
Aged 14-24: Black	33.6	30.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.9	15.0
Aged 14-24: Other	32.2	24.7
Aged 14-24: White	13.7	11.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	38.3	30.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	29,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000
Aged 18-24	28,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	39,000
Aged 14-24	57,000	Aged 14-24: Other	9,000
		Aged 14-24: White	7,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	9,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	21.1	17.3	17.1	16.1	12.3	11.1
Aged 18-24	27.0	23.5	23.5	22.7	17.7	16.6
Aged 14-24	24.8	21.2	21.1	20.2	15.7	14.5
Aged 14-24: Black	42.9	33.6	33.6	33.6	24.1	24.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	28.4	23.1	22.9	21.2	16.4	14.7
Aged 14-24: Other	35.1	32.2	32.2	31.8	23.5	22.1
Aged 14-24: White	14.4	13.7	13.7	13.5	11.1	10.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	43.3	38.3	38.3	38.1	29.6	28.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	4,000	19,000	23,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	5,000	5,000
Aged 18-24	6,000	39,000	46,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	9,000	32,000	40,000
Aged 14-24	10,000	57,000	69,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	10,000	12,000
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	10,000	11,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	10,000	11,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	19.3	22.2	17.1	11.0	16.9	10.9
Aged 18-24	24.6	26.1	23.5	21.2	22.3	19.9
Aged 14-24	22.6	24.7	21.1	17.4	20.3	16.5
Aged 14-24: Black	37.5	37.5	33.6	30.0	33.6	30.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	24.9	28.3	22.9	17.0	22.3	16.1
Aged 14-24: Other	33.9	36.1	32.2	29.4	29.5	26.6
Aged 14-24: White	14.2	14.6	13.7	12.4	13.1	12.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	41.6	45.8	38.3	32.3	38.3	32.0

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	24,000	1,000	24,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	—	2,000
Aged 18-24	15,000	8,000	24,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	29,000	3,000	33,000
Aged 14-24	39,000	9,000	48,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000	3,000	7,000
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	2,000	6,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	7,000	—	8,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	17.1	16.1	14.4
Aged 18-24	23.5	22.4	19.3
Aged 14-24	21.1	20.1	17.4
Aged 14-24: Black	33.6	31.7	24.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.9	21.5	18.6
Aged 14-24: Other	32.2	32.2	25.9
Aged 14-24: White	13.7	12.8	12.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	38.3	37.5	34.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	4,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	5,000
Aged 18-24	7,000	28,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	7,000	21,000
Aged 14-24	11,000	39,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	7,000
			Aged 14-24: White	3,000	5,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	4,000

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Policy Details

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- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.2	5.8
Aged 18-24	17.9	13.4
Aged 14-24	15.2	10.3
Aged 14-24: Black	24.7	15.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	15.7	10.0
Aged 14-24: Other	17.1	9.9
Aged 14-24: White	12.4	9.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9,000	Aged 14-24: Black	7,000
Aged 18-24	12,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000
Aged 14-24	21,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000
		Aged 14-24: White	10,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	15.3	12.1	11.2	10.4	9.4	8.8
Aged 18-24	20.4	18.4	17.9	17.5	13.1	12.4
Aged 14-24	18.3	15.9	15.2	14.6	11.6	10.9
Aged 14-24: Black	28.3	26.1	24.7	23.8	18.3	15.7
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	18.7	16.0	15.7	14.9	11.5	11.0
Aged 14-24: Other	18.9	17.1	17.1	17.1	13.5	13.5
Aged 14-24: White	15.4	12.9	12.4	11.8	9.6	9.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	3,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	5,000	7,000
Aged 18-24	1,000	12,000	14,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	2,000	2,000
Aged 14-24	3,000	16,000	19,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	8,000	8,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

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FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.4	14.0	11.2	6.4	11.2	6.6
Aged 18-24	18.8	19.6	17.9	15.3	16.7	14.4
Aged 14-24	16.2	17.3	15.2	11.7	14.5	11.2
Aged 14-24: Black	25.6	27.8	24.7	17.5	24.0	16.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.5	21.2	15.7	11.8	14.8	11.6
Aged 14-24: Other	17.8	17.7	17.1	10.3	16.6	9.9
Aged 14-24: White	13.0	13.8	12.4	10.3	11.6	9.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8,000	—	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	1,000	6,000
Aged 18-24	7,000	3,000	9,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	—	2,000
Aged 14-24	15,000	3,000	17,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	—	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	6,000	2,000	8,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	11.2	9.9	8.8
Aged 18-24	17.9	15.0	13.6
Aged 14-24	15.2	12.9	11.6
Aged 14-24: Black	24.7	20.7	17.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	15.7	11.8	11.9
Aged 14-24: Other	17.1	12.3	14.2
Aged 14-24: White	12.4	11.0	9.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	2,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000	6,000
Aged 18-24	8,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	2,000
Aged 14-24	10,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	4,000	7,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Arkansas's minimum wage was \$11.00 per hour.
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SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	18.9	11.7
Aged 18-24	26.7	22.8
Aged 14-24	24.0	18.9
Aged 14-24: Black	28.9	22.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	27.9	20.4
Aged 14-24: Other	22.3	20.4
Aged 14-24: White	17.9	15.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	36.3	30.4

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	149,000	Aged 14-24: Black	20,000
Aged 18-24	151,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	213,000
Aged 14-24	300,000	Aged 14-24: Other	20,000
		Aged 14-24: White	47,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	45,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

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BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	21.9	20.5	18.9	17.6	9.7	9.0
Aged 18-24	28.4	27.8	26.7	25.8	17.9	17.1
Aged 14-24	26.1	25.3	24.0	22.9	15.0	14.3
Aged 14-24: Black	35.2	34.3	28.9	27.3	17.1	15.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	30.9	29.1	27.9	26.5	15.1	14.1
Aged 14-24: Other	23.4	23.8	22.3	21.8	17.2	16.7
Aged 14-24: White	18.7	18.5	17.9	17.3	13.4	13.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	37.9	37.0	36.3	35.3	25.3	24.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	26,000	190,000	205,000	Aged 14-24: Black	5,000	37,000	42,000
Aged 18-24	35,000	343,000	372,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	40,000	363,000	391,000
Aged 14-24	61,000	533,000	577,000	Aged 14-24: Other	5,000	52,000	58,000
				Aged 14-24: White	11,000	81,000	86,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	8,000	84,000	90,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	22.3	22.5	18.9	12.8	18.6	12.5
Aged 18-24	28.0	28.2	26.7	24.4	25.8	23.6
Aged 14-24	26.1	26.2	24.0	20.4	23.3	19.8
Aged 14-24: Black	30.3	30.9	28.9	24.6	27.4	23.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	31.1	31.4	27.9	22.2	27.2	21.6
Aged 14-24: Other	24.2	23.8	22.3	20.9	21.9	20.5
Aged 14-24: White	18.5	18.5	17.9	16.4	17.2	15.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	39.2	39.5	36.3	31.7	35.8	31.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	126,000	6,000	131,000	Aged 14-24: Black	13,000	5,000	17,000
Aged 18-24	88,000	33,000	121,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	160,000	19,000	179,000
Aged 14-24	214,000	39,000	252,000	Aged 14-24: Other	14,000	4,000	18,000
				Aged 14-24: White	27,000	12,000	37,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	35,000	4,000	36,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	18.9	17.1	15.7
Aged 18-24	26.7	24.9	23.2
Aged 14-24	24.0	22.2	20.6
Aged 14-24: Black	28.9	26.0	26.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	27.9	25.3	23.4
Aged 14-24: Other	22.3	21.2	20.2
Aged 14-24: White	17.9	17.0	15.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	36.3	34.2	31.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	37,000	65,000	Aged 14-24: Black	9,000	8,000
Aged 18-24	71,000	137,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	72,000	127,000
Aged 14-24	107,000	201,000	Aged 14-24: Other	12,000	22,000
			Aged 14-24: White	15,000	44,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	16,000	34,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, California's minimum wage was \$13.00 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9.8	5.5
Aged 18-24	19.5	16.0
Aged 14-24	15.8	12.0
Aged 14-24: Black	27.8	16.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	18.4	12.7
Aged 14-24: Other	19.0	15.8
Aged 14-24: White	13.6	11.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	18.7	12.0

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	13,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000
Aged 18-24	17,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	12,000
Aged 14-24	30,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000
		Aged 14-24: White	12,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	5,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	13.1	11.0	9.8	9.2	7.6	7.0
Aged 18-24	21.0	20.0	19.5	19.0	14.7	14.2
Aged 14-24	17.9	16.6	15.8	15.2	11.9	11.4
Aged 14-24: Black	32.9	30.9	27.8	23.5	17.4	13.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.5	19.1	18.4	17.8	13.5	13.1
Aged 14-24: Other	20.2	22.9	19.0	19.0	15.1	15.1
Aged 14-24: White	14.8	13.9	13.6	13.2	10.6	10.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	19.9	20.7	18.7	18.2	14.6	14.3

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	2,000	7,000	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	3,000	4,000
Aged 18-24	3,000	23,000	26,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	11,000	12,000
Aged 14-24	5,000	30,000	34,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	2,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	14,000	16,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	3,000	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.8	12.7	9.8	5.7	9.5	5.7
Aged 18-24	20.2	20.0	19.5	17.7	18.2	16.5
Aged 14-24	16.9	17.2	15.8	13.1	14.9	12.3
Aged 14-24: Black	28.6	28.6	27.8	16.0	27.8	16.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.2	20.8	18.4	14.1	17.1	13.5
Aged 14-24: Other	19.0	19.0	19.0	15.8	19.0	15.8
Aged 14-24: White	14.6	14.7	13.6	12.1	12.6	11.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	19.6	18.9	18.7	13.2	18.2	12.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12,000	1,000	12,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000	—	3,000
Aged 18-24	9,000	6,000	14,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	9,000	3,000	11,000
Aged 14-24	21,000	7,000	27,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	—	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	7,000	4,000	11,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	4,000	—	5,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	9.8	9.2	8.6
Aged 18-24	19.5	18.1	16.7
Aged 14-24	15.8	14.7	13.6
Aged 14-24: Black	27.8	23.1	28.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	18.4	16.6	15.8
Aged 14-24: Other	19.0	18.2	14.5
Aged 14-24: White	13.6	12.9	11.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	18.7	16.5	14.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	2,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	—
Aged 18-24	7,000	13,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	6,000
Aged 14-24	9,000	17,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	2,000
			Aged 14-24: White	3,000	9,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Colorado's minimum wage was \$12.32 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.2	9.2
Aged 18-24	14.2	12.1
Aged 14-24	13.0	10.9
Aged 14-24: Black	20.1	11.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.6	16.0
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	9.6	8.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	22.1	18.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	4,000	Aged 14-24: Black	5,000
Aged 18-24	7,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000
Aged 14-24	11,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	2,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	14.4	13.9	11.2	11.0	8.9	8.6
Aged 18-24	16.2	15.2	14.2	13.3	11.1	11.0
Aged 14-24	15.5	14.7	13.0	12.4	10.2	10.1
Aged 14-24: Black	25.0	22.1	20.1	17.4	12.3	12.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	26.5	26.0	19.6	18.6	13.5	12.6
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	10.4	9.8	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	25.3	22.7	22.1	21.5	16.2	16.2

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	—	5,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	4,000	4,000
Aged 18-24	3,000	9,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	6,000	7,000
Aged 14-24	3,000	14,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	3,000	3,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	3,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	13.4	13.9	11.2	9.7	10.8	9.6
Aged 18-24	14.5	14.9	14.2	13.6	13.6	13.0
Aged 14-24	14.1	14.5	13.0	12.1	12.5	11.7
Aged 14-24: Black	22.4	22.0	20.1	19.2	18.8	17.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21.8	23.0	19.6	17.0	18.5	16.2
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	10.1	10.6	9.6	9.1	9.5	8.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.2	24.6	22.1	20.4	21.8	18.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	3,000	1,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	1,000	1,000
Aged 18-24	2,000	2,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000	1,000	3,000
Aged 14-24	5,000	2,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	1,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	—	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS			
	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	11.2	10.6	9.8
Aged 18-24	14.2	13.0	11.2
Aged 14-24	13.0	12.0	10.7
Aged 14-24: Black	20.1	17.4	17.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.6	17.9	15.0
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	9.6	9.1	7.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	22.1	20.1	15.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY					
	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	1,000
Aged 18-24	4,000	9,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	5,000
Aged 14-24	5,000	12,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	2,000	6,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Connecticut's minimum wage was \$12.00 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.9	7.8
Aged 18-24	15.9	12.8
Aged 14-24	14.9	11.1
Aged 14-24: Black	19.7	13.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	16.4	11.5
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.3	9.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000
Aged 18-24	3,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000
Aged 14-24	5,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	2,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	16.1	13.9	12.9	12.1	9.8	9.2
Aged 18-24	18.8	17.1	15.9	15.2	12.5	12.2
Aged 14-24	17.9	16.0	14.9	14.1	11.6	11.1
Aged 14-24: Black	24.9	21.4	19.7	19.0	12.7	12.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.4	17.4	16.4	16.4	11.3	11.1
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	14.1	12.7	12.3	11.4	11.1	10.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	—	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	2,000	2,000
Aged 18-24	1,000	3,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	1,000	4,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	15.2	16.0	12.9	8.4	12.9	8.4
Aged 18-24	16.8	16.8	15.9	14.9	14.4	13.3
Aged 14-24	16.2	16.5	14.9	12.6	13.9	11.6
Aged 14-24: Black	20.4	21.1	19.7	17.0	16.6	13.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.6	21.7	16.4	12.9	15.9	11.9
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.8	13.1	12.3	10.7	12.1	10.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	1,000	2,000
Aged 18-24	1,000	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	—	1,000
Aged 14-24	3,000	1,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	12.9	10.8	10.7
Aged 18-24	15.9	13.2	13.2
Aged 14-24	14.9	12.4	12.4
Aged 14-24: Black	19.7	16.1	16.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	16.4	13.8	14.0
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.3	10.6	10.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	1,000
Aged 18-24	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	3,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Delaware's minimum wage was \$9.25 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS		
	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	21.8	13.2
Aged 18-24	32.2	28.5
Aged 14-24	29.5	24.6
Aged 14-24: Black	35.1	27.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	34.5	27.3
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	15.4	15.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY			
	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	4,000
Aged 18-24	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000
Aged 14-24	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	—
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. ‘Foreign-born’ identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	29.2	32.6	21.8	19.8	15.8	14.2
Aged 18-24	35.2	37.2	32.2	30.6	23.9	22.4
Aged 14-24	33.6	36.0	29.5	27.8	21.8	20.3
Aged 14-24: Black	42.0	47.1	35.1	32.6	25.1	23.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	36.5	34.5	34.5	31.4	23.4	21.8
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	16.0	15.8	15.4	15.4	12.1	11.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	—	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	5,000	6,000
Aged 18-24	1,000	5,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	2,000	7,000	8,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	—	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	25.4	26.1	21.8	13.6	21.8	13.4
Aged 18-24	32.8	33.4	32.2	29.6	31.6	29.4
Aged 14-24	30.9	31.5	29.5	25.5	29.1	25.3
Aged 14-24: Black	37.1	38.3	35.1	28.7	34.5	28.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	37.1	37.1	34.5	28.7	33.8	28.0
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000	—	3,000
Aged 18-24	2,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	—	1,000
Aged 14-24	4,000	—	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	21.8	20.3	18.1
Aged 18-24	32.2	31.2	28.1
Aged 14-24	29.5	28.3	25.5
Aged 14-24: Black	35.1	33.5	28.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	34.5	32.2	30.8
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	15.4	15.4	14.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	3,000
Aged 18-24	1,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	1,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	—	—
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, DC's minimum wage was \$15.00 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	17.7	9.9
Aged 18-24	25.1	20.5
Aged 14-24	22.4	16.6
Aged 14-24: Black	30.0	20.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	27.1	20.0
Aged 14-24: Other	26.6	20.2
Aged 14-24: White	15.7	12.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	33.9	26.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	80,000	Aged 14-24: Black	57,000
Aged 18-24	80,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	55,000
Aged 14-24	160,000	Aged 14-24: Other	8,000
		Aged 14-24: White	39,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	33,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

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BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	21.6	18.6	17.7	16.4	13.7	12.2
Aged 18-24	27.3	25.8	25.1	24.4	19.3	18.7
Aged 14-24	25.2	23.2	22.4	21.5	17.2	16.3
Aged 14-24: Black	34.7	32.5	30.0	28.5	23.5	22.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	30.4	27.9	27.1	25.9	19.6	18.1
Aged 14-24: Other	28.3	27.0	26.6	25.6	23.7	22.7
Aged 14-24: White	17.5	15.7	15.7	15.3	12.3	11.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	36.2	34.3	33.9	32.5	26.7	25.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	14,000	42,000	56,000	Aged 14-24: Black	9,000	38,000	45,000
Aged 18-24	11,000	102,000	111,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	9,000	58,000	69,000
Aged 14-24	25,000	143,000	167,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	4,000	5,000
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	44,000	48,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	6,000	33,000	37,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	20.2	21.8	17.7	11.3	17.4	11.1
Aged 18-24	26.3	27.1	25.1	22.7	24.0	21.7
Aged 14-24	24.1	25.2	22.4	18.5	21.6	17.8
Aged 14-24: Black	32.0	33.5	30.0	22.6	28.7	21.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	30.5	32.0	27.1	22.2	26.5	21.8
Aged 14-24: Other	27.2	27.6	26.6	21.3	25.5	20.2
Aged 14-24: White	16.3	17.1	15.7	14.2	15.0	13.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	36.9	38.0	33.9	29.0	32.7	28.2

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	66,000	4,000	68,000	Aged 14-24: Black	43,000	8,000	50,000
Aged 18-24	41,000	19,000	59,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	38,000	4,000	41,000
Aged 14-24	107,000	22,000	126,000	Aged 14-24: Other	7,000	1,000	8,000
				Aged 14-24: White	19,000	9,000	27,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	22,000	6,000	26,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	17.7	14.2	14.6
Aged 18-24	25.1	20.3	21.5
Aged 14-24	22.4	18.1	18.9
Aged 14-24: Black	30.0	24.5	25.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	27.1	22.2	23.7
Aged 14-24: Other	26.6	17.2	22.4
Aged 14-24: White	15.7	12.8	12.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	33.9	26.1	29.1

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	36,000	32,000	Aged 14-24: Black	32,000	29,000
Aged 18-24	83,000	64,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	38,000	26,000
Aged 14-24	119,000	95,000	Aged 14-24: Other	12,000	6,000
			Aged 14-24: White	37,000	35,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	36,000	22,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Florida's minimum wage was \$8.65 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	13.5	7.2
Aged 18-24	22.2	18.1
Aged 14-24	18.9	14.0
Aged 14-24: Black	27.0	18.7
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	15.4	10.3
Aged 14-24: Other	17.7	13.0
Aged 14-24: White	13.7	11.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	22.4	16.0

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	35,000	Aged 14-24: Black	42,000
Aged 18-24	36,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	9,000
Aged 14-24	71,000	Aged 14-24: Other	5,000
		Aged 14-24: White	15,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	10,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	18.0	14.5	13.5	12.3	11.1	10.3
Aged 18-24	25.5	22.5	22.2	21.0	18.3	17.2
Aged 14-24	22.7	19.5	18.9	17.7	15.6	14.6
Aged 14-24: Black	31.9	28.4	27.0	24.7	21.8	20.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.9	15.9	15.4	14.9	11.8	11.8
Aged 14-24: Other	19.0	17.7	17.7	16.4	16.7	15.5
Aged 14-24: White	16.8	13.7	13.7	13.3	11.5	10.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	25.2	22.4	22.4	21.5	17.9	17.1

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	7,000	13,000	18,000	Aged 14-24: Black	12,000	26,000	35,000
Aged 18-24	10,000	35,000	44,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	6,000	6,000
Aged 14-24	17,000	48,000	62,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	3,000	15,000	19,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	7,000	8,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	16.0	17.5	13.5	8.3	13.3	7.6
Aged 18-24	23.4	24.0	22.2	19.2	21.4	19.0
Aged 14-24	20.6	21.6	18.9	15.1	18.3	14.7
Aged 14-24: Black	28.9	30.3	27.0	20.4	25.8	19.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.3	20.8	15.4	11.4	15.1	10.8
Aged 14-24: Other	19.9	19.9	17.7	13.3	17.0	13.0
Aged 14-24: White	14.5	15.2	13.7	12.2	13.6	12.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	27.2	26.3	22.4	16.5	21.9	16.3

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	29,000	1,000	32,000	Aged 14-24: Black	34,000	6,000	37,000
Aged 18-24	27,000	7,000	29,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	7,000	1,000	8,000
Aged 14-24	56,000	8,000	61,000	Aged 14-24: Other	5,000	1,000	5,000
				Aged 14-24: White	10,000	1,000	11,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	9,000	1,000	9,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	13.5	9.6	11.6
Aged 18-24	22.2	15.7	19.8
Aged 14-24	18.9	13.4	16.7
Aged 14-24: Black	27.0	18.3	23.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	15.4	10.4	13.4
Aged 14-24: Other	17.7	14.5	17.0
Aged 14-24: White	13.7	10.2	12.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	22.4	12.6	20.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	21,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Black	44,000	18,000
Aged 18-24	58,000	21,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	9,000	4,000
Aged 14-24	80,000	32,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	23,000	9,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	15,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Georgia's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.4	6.5
Aged 18-24	17.9	15.9
Aged 14-24	15.2	12.6
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.3	8.7
Aged 14-24: Other	15.5	12.9
Aged 14-24: White	19.3	17.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.5	20.3

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	3,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000
Aged 14-24	5,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000
		Aged 14-24: White	—
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. ‘Foreign-born’ identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	17.7	13.6	10.4	9.6	7.7	6.7
Aged 18-24	22.9	21.4	17.9	17.7	14.3	14.1
Aged 14-24	21.0	18.6	15.2	14.8	11.9	11.4
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	18.2	15.2	13.3	12.9	8.9	8.9
Aged 14-24: Other	21.1	18.4	15.5	14.9	12.5	11.8
Aged 14-24: White	21.7	20.6	19.3	19.3	14.4	14.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	30.7	28.1	24.5	24.2	20.9	20.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	2,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	—	5,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	1,000	6,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	4,000	5,000
				Aged 14-24: White	—	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	1,000	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.5	13.2	10.4	7.5	10.3	6.9
Aged 18-24	18.5	19.0	17.9	17.1	17.9	16.4
Aged 14-24	16.4	16.9	15.2	13.6	15.2	13.0
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	14.2	15.0	13.3	9.3	13.3	9.3
Aged 14-24: Other	16.7	17.2	15.5	14.0	15.5	13.2
Aged 14-24: White	20.0	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.0	19.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	27.1	27.5	24.5	22.6	24.5	21.0

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	—	1,000
Aged 14-24	3,000	—	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	—	3,000
				Aged 14-24: White	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	—	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. ‘Foreign-born’ identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	10.4	7.6	8.0
Aged 18-24	17.9	16.5	15.8
Aged 14-24	15.2	13.3	13.0
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.3	10.0	12.6
Aged 14-24: Other	15.5	13.5	12.8
Aged 14-24: White	19.3	18.1	17.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.5	21.6	23.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	—
Aged 14-24	4,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000	4,000
			Aged 14-24: White	—	—
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	—

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Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Hawaii's minimum wage was \$10.10 per hour.
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SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	6.3	3.5
Aged 18-24	14.9	12.1
Aged 14-24	11.3	8.6
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	9.3	6.6
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	11.5	8.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000
Aged 14-24	7,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	6,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	10.1	7.1	6.3	5.1	4.8	4.1
Aged 18-24	16.1	14.9	14.9	14.4	12.3	11.8
Aged 14-24	13.6	11.7	11.3	10.6	9.3	8.6
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	12.8	9.3	9.3	8.2	7.9	7.0
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	13.6	11.9	11.5	10.8	9.2	8.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	4,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	2,000	5,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	5,000	6,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7.7	8.8	6.3	4.0	6.2	3.9
Aged 18-24	15.3	15.8	14.9	13.7	13.6	12.4
Aged 14-24	12.2	12.9	11.3	9.7	10.6	8.9
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	10.6	12.3	9.3	7.0	9.1	6.8
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.2	12.8	11.5	10.1	10.6	9.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	—	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	2,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	—	1,000
Aged 14-24	4,000	2,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	3,000	2,000	5,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	6.3	4.4	4.9
Aged 18-24	14.9	10.5	13.2
Aged 14-24	11.3	8.0	9.8
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	9.3	4.9	7.5
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	11.5	8.3	10.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	2,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	7,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	9,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	7,000	3,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Idaho's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.2	6.5
Aged 18-24	17.6	14.2
Aged 14-24	15.6	11.4
Aged 14-24: Black	27.5	18.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	18.6	13.6
Aged 14-24: Other	18.3	14.6
Aged 14-24: White	10.5	8.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	25.4	19.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	40,000	Aged 14-24: Black	29,000
Aged 18-24	40,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21,000
Aged 14-24	81,000	Aged 14-24: Other	5,000
		Aged 14-24: White	27,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	9,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	14.7	13.0	12.2	11.7	9.0	8.3
Aged 18-24	19.2	18.0	17.6	16.9	14.3	13.7
Aged 14-24	17.5	16.2	15.6	14.9	12.3	11.7
Aged 14-24: Black	30.6	30.2	27.5	27.0	20.1	18.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21.9	18.9	18.6	17.8	13.9	13.4
Aged 14-24: Other	20.8	18.9	18.3	16.8	14.2	13.1
Aged 14-24: White	11.5	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.1	8.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	25.7	25.7	25.4	24.2	20.7	20.2

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	4,000	23,000	28,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	23,000	27,000
Aged 18-24	8,000	40,000	47,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	19,000	21,000
Aged 14-24	12,000	62,000	75,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	5,000	7,000
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	15,000	20,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	7,000	8,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	14.8	15.2	12.2	7.3	11.9	7.3
Aged 18-24	18.5	18.9	17.6	15.8	16.3	15.0
Aged 14-24	17.1	17.5	15.6	12.7	14.7	12.2
Aged 14-24: Black	28.3	30.6	27.5	19.7	26.2	19.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.7	23.7	18.6	15.0	17.7	14.5
Aged 14-24: Other	21.2	19.2	18.3	15.9	17.3	15.9
Aged 14-24: White	11.0	10.9	10.5	9.3	9.7	8.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	25.9	26.7	25.4	22.3	24.7	21.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	34,000	2,000	35,000	Aged 14-24: Black	25,000	4,000	26,000
Aged 18-24	21,000	15,000	31,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	15,000	4,000	17,000
Aged 14-24	56,000	18,000	65,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000	1,000	3,000
				Aged 14-24: White	13,000	9,000	19,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	5,000	1,000	6,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	12.2	11.0	10.2
Aged 18-24	17.6	15.1	15.1
Aged 14-24	15.6	13.6	13.2
Aged 14-24: Black	27.5	25.0	23.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	18.6	15.1	16.2
Aged 14-24: Other	18.3	16.5	16.7
Aged 14-24: White	10.5	9.2	8.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	25.4	20.7	23.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	9,000	14,000	Aged 14-24: Black	8,000	13,000
Aged 18-24	30,000	30,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	14,000	10,000
Aged 14-24	39,000	44,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	2,000
			Aged 14-24: White	14,000	19,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	7,000	3,000

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Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Illinois's minimum wage was \$11.00 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.4	4.4
Aged 18-24	14.2	10.3
Aged 14-24	12.7	8.0
Aged 14-24: Black	21.6	11.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.9	7.8
Aged 14-24: Other	17.2	11.4
Aged 14-24: White	11.0	7.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	19.8	9.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	23,000	Aged 14-24: Black	12,000
Aged 18-24	24,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	5,000
Aged 14-24	46,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000
		Aged 14-24: White	27,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	4,000

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Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	15.0	11.1	10.4	9.7	8.7	8.3
Aged 18-24	16.0	14.4	14.2	13.1	11.5	10.8
Aged 14-24	15.6	13.1	12.7	11.8	10.4	9.9
Aged 14-24: Black	28.9	22.9	21.6	19.9	16.0	16.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.5	14.8	13.9	12.6	7.3	7.3
Aged 14-24: Other	19.8	18.7	17.2	17.2	12.8	12.8
Aged 14-24: White	12.9	11.1	11.0	10.2	9.8	9.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	22.1	19.8	19.8	19.0	15.2	15.2

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	2,000	6,000	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	6,000	6,000
Aged 18-24	7,000	17,000	20,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	6,000	6,000
Aged 14-24	9,000	23,000	28,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	2,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	6,000	9,000	15,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	2,000	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.6	13.5	10.4	5.5	10.4	5.5
Aged 18-24	15.1	15.4	14.2	11.8	13.4	10.9
Aged 14-24	14.2	14.7	12.7	9.4	12.3	8.9
Aged 14-24: Black	23.4	24.0	21.6	13.4	20.2	12.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	17.1	18.6	13.9	8.1	13.9	8.1
Aged 14-24: Other	17.2	20.7	17.2	13.0	17.2	13.0
Aged 14-24: White	12.2	12.4	11.0	8.8	10.5	8.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	21.4	22.9	19.8	9.9	19.8	9.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	18,000	—	18,000	Aged 14-24: Black	10,000	2,000	11,000
Aged 18-24	14,000	5,000	20,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	5,000	—	5,000
Aged 14-24	33,000	5,000	38,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	—	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	16,000	3,000	20,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	4,000	—	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	10.4	9.0	8.5
Aged 18-24	14.2	10.5	11.6
Aged 14-24	12.7	9.9	10.4
Aged 14-24: Black	21.6	16.5	16.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.9	8.0	10.2
Aged 14-24: Other	17.2	12.5	15.7
Aged 14-24: White	11.0	9.0	9.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	19.8	10.3	14.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	5,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	5,000
Aged 18-24	22,000	16,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	5,000	3,000
Aged 14-24	28,000	23,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	15,000	13,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	4,000	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Indiana's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	6.3	4.1
Aged 18-24	12.4	10.3
Aged 14-24	10.1	8.0
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	9.3	7.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	4,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	6,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	10,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	7,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	9.2	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.2	4.5
Aged 18-24	14.3	12.8	12.4	11.7	9.9	9.2
Aged 14-24	12.4	10.5	10.1	9.5	8.2	7.5
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	11.1	9.5	9.3	8.6	7.5	7.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	2,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	7,000	9,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	3,000	9,000	12,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	6,000	8,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7.8	8.2	6.3	4.7	6.2	4.6
Aged 18-24	13.3	13.3	12.4	11.1	11.6	10.5
Aged 14-24	11.3	11.4	10.1	8.8	9.6	8.3
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	10.1	10.2	9.3	8.0	8.7	7.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	3,000	—	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	4,000	2,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	6,000	2,000	8,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	2,000	6,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	6.3	5.4	5.9
Aged 18-24	12.4	10.0	11.3
Aged 14-24	10.1	8.3	9.3
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	9.3	7.6	8.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	7,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	8,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	6,000	3,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Iowa's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS		
	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9.0	5.2
Aged 18-24	13.9	11.7
Aged 14-24	12.1	9.3
Aged 14-24: Black	21.4	14.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.9	10.9
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	10.8	8.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY			
	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	6,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000
Aged 18-24	6,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000
Aged 14-24	12,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	7,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. ‘Foreign-born’ identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

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BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	12.5	9.3	9.0	7.9	8.1	6.7
Aged 18-24	15.8	14.0	13.9	13.7	11.8	11.3
Aged 14-24	14.6	12.3	12.1	11.6	10.4	9.6
Aged 14-24: Black	31.2	21.4	21.4	20.9	17.5	17.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.6	14.3	13.9	13.5	12.8	12.5
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.1	11.0	10.8	10.2	9.1	8.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	2,000	2,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 18-24	—	6,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	2,000	7,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	5,000	9,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

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- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.0	12.8	9.0	5.4	9.0	5.4
Aged 18-24	14.7	15.5	13.9	12.6	13.5	12.2
Aged 14-24	12.9	14.5	12.1	9.9	11.8	9.6
Aged 14-24: Black	24.8	26.6	21.4	15.3	21.4	15.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	16.9	21.5	13.9	11.2	13.9	11.2
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	11.0	11.8	10.8	9.1	10.4	8.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	6,000	—	6,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	—	1,000
Aged 18-24	4,000	1,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	—	2,000
Aged 14-24	10,000	1,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	1,000	7,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	9.0	6.2	6.1
Aged 18-24	13.9	11.3	12.6
Aged 14-24	12.1	9.4	10.1
Aged 14-24: Black	21.4	14.2	20.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.9	11.3	13.0
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	10.8	8.4	8.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	5,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	—
Aged 18-24	7,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	12,000	9,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	7,000	7,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

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SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.2	5.8
Aged 18-24	19.3	13.8
Aged 14-24	16.4	10.9
Aged 14-24: Black	17.6	13.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	25.8	12.3
Aged 14-24: Other	18.0	14.7
Aged 14-24: White	15.6	10.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	35.3	25.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	13,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000
Aged 18-24	23,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	5,000
Aged 14-24	36,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000
		Aged 14-24: White	28,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000

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BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	15.8	11.8	11.2	10.2	9.0	8.2
Aged 18-24	22.4	19.8	19.3	18.4	15.3	14.1
Aged 14-24	20.0	17.0	16.4	15.5	13.0	12.0
Aged 14-24: Black	28.7	21.4	17.6	17.0	14.3	14.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	32.5	25.8	25.8	25.8	20.5	19.5
Aged 14-24: Other	21.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	14.7	12.0
Aged 14-24: White	18.3	15.9	15.6	14.5	12.3	11.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	38.8	35.3	35.3	35.3	32.6	31.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	2,000	5,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	2,000	2,000
Aged 18-24	4,000	17,000	22,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	2,000	2,000
Aged 14-24	6,000	22,000	29,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	1,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	6,000	17,000	23,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	1,000	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

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- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	13.0	14.3	11.2	6.6	11.2	6.4
Aged 18-24	20.0	20.7	19.3	16.5	18.0	14.8
Aged 14-24	17.5	18.4	16.4	13.0	15.6	11.8
Aged 14-24: Black	21.5	23.1	17.6	14.7	17.2	14.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	31.8	33.4	25.8	12.3	25.8	12.3
Aged 14-24: Other	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	16.9	14.7
Aged 14-24: White	16.1	17.0	15.6	12.5	14.6	11.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	36.9	39.7	35.3	26.6	35.3	26.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11,000	—	11,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	—	2,000
Aged 18-24	12,000	6,000	19,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	5,000	—	5,000
Aged 14-24	22,000	6,000	30,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	16,000	5,000	22,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	—	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	11.2	9.1	9.3
Aged 18-24	19.3	14.3	15.5
Aged 14-24	16.4	12.5	13.3
Aged 14-24: Black	17.6	14.5	14.7
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	25.8	20.5	22.3
Aged 14-24: Other	18.0	14.2	16.9
Aged 14-24: White	15.6	11.6	12.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	35.3	27.1	27.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	5,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	1,000
Aged 18-24	21,000	16,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	26,000	20,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	—
			Aged 14-24: White	21,000	17,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Kentucky's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	17.5	10.2
Aged 18-24	24.7	19.6
Aged 14-24	22.1	16.3
Aged 14-24: Black	32.5	22.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.6	18.4
Aged 14-24: Other	27.4	22.7
Aged 14-24: White	14.7	11.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	38.6	25.0

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	18,000	Aged 14-24: Black	27,000
Aged 18-24	23,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000
Aged 14-24	41,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000
		Aged 14-24: White	12,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	20.7	18.3	17.5	15.9	14.5	13.5
Aged 18-24	26.6	24.9	24.7	23.8	21.2	20.1
Aged 14-24	24.5	22.6	22.1	21.0	18.8	17.8
Aged 14-24: Black	36.3	33.6	32.5	30.3	26.4	24.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	23.3	21.4	20.6	20.6	18.7	18.7
Aged 14-24: Other	30.0	27.4	27.4	25.7	25.2	25.2
Aged 14-24: White	16.0	14.8	14.7	14.3	13.0	12.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	41.2	39.7	38.6	32.2	28.5	27.3

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	4,000	8,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	16,000	21,000
Aged 18-24	4,000	16,000	21,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	8,000	24,000	31,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	6,000	9,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	3,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	19.1	21.0	17.5	11.4	17.3	11.4
Aged 18-24	25.3	26.3	24.7	21.6	23.4	20.5
Aged 14-24	23.1	24.4	22.1	18.0	21.3	17.3
Aged 14-24: Black	33.7	34.8	32.5	23.9	31.3	22.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	24.8	31.0	20.6	18.9	20.6	18.9
Aged 14-24: Other	27.4	28.7	27.4	25.2	23.3	22.7
Aged 14-24: White	15.3	16.3	14.7	13.3	14.2	12.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	42.3	45.9	38.6	29.2	35.9	26.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	15,000	1,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Black	23,000	3,000	25,000
Aged 18-24	14,000	6,000	19,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	—	1,000
Aged 14-24	29,000	6,000	34,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	2,000	7,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	1,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	17.5	15.1	14.9
Aged 18-24	24.7	20.1	21.6
Aged 14-24	22.1	18.4	19.3
Aged 14-24: Black	32.5	27.3	27.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.6	17.7	19.1
Aged 14-24: Other	27.4	18.6	25.7
Aged 14-24: White	14.7	12.2	13.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	38.6	27.6	33.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	6,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Black	14,000	13,000
Aged 18-24	21,000	14,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	27,000	20,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	9,000	6,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour and there was no minimum wage required in the state of Louisiana.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS		
	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7.9	4.4
Aged 18-24	17.7	14.2
Aged 14-24	14.0	10.4
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.9	9.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY			
	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	6,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	5,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	14.5	11.4	7.9	7.4	6.6	6.2
Aged 18-24	20.1	18.8	17.7	17.1	13.1	12.4
Aged 14-24	18.0	16.0	14.0	13.4	10.7	10.0
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	17.3	15.1	12.9	12.5	9.9	9.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	—	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	5,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	1,000	6,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	4,000	5,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8.3	10.1	7.9	5.1	7.7	4.9
Aged 18-24	17.8	18.4	17.7	16.4	16.8	15.6
Aged 14-24	14.2	15.2	14.0	12.1	13.4	11.5
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	13.1	14.1	12.9	10.9	12.2	10.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	3,000	1,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	3,000	1,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	7.9	7.4	7.4
Aged 18-24	17.7	17.0	14.0
Aged 14-24	14.0	13.4	11.5
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.9	12.5	10.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	—	—	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	1,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	1,000	4,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour and Maine's minimum wage was \$12.15 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	13.0	8.2
Aged 18-24	14.8	12.4
Aged 14-24	14.1	10.9
Aged 14-24: Black	19.1	14.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	25.2	18.7
Aged 14-24: Other	10.5	9.0
Aged 14-24: White	8.7	6.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	20.5	14.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	14,000	Aged 14-24: Black	13,000
Aged 18-24	13,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	6,000
Aged 14-24	27,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000
		Aged 14-24: White	6,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	6,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	15.4	14.4	13.0	11.9	9.2	8.9
Aged 18-24	15.9	15.7	14.8	14.2	10.8	10.6
Aged 14-24	15.7	15.2	14.1	13.4	10.2	10.0
Aged 14-24: Black	21.3	21.9	19.1	18.0	11.7	11.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	26.7	26.2	25.2	24.0	18.8	17.5
Aged 14-24: Other	11.3	10.5	10.5	9.9	9.0	9.0
Aged 14-24: White	10.1	8.9	8.7	8.3	7.3	7.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	22.5	21.7	20.5	18.5	16.0	14.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	3,000	11,000	12,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000	20,000	20,000
Aged 18-24	3,000	21,000	22,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	6,000	7,000
Aged 14-24	7,000	32,000	34,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	5,000	6,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	4,000	6,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	16.0	16.0	13.0	9.1	13.0	9.1
Aged 18-24	15.7	15.7	14.8	13.3	14.3	12.8
Aged 14-24	15.8	15.8	14.1	11.8	13.8	11.4
Aged 14-24: Black	20.9	20.3	19.1	15.3	19.0	15.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	27.8	28.5	25.2	20.1	25.2	19.4
Aged 14-24: Other	13.6	12.3	10.5	9.9	10.5	9.9
Aged 14-24: White	9.7	10.3	8.7	7.7	8.2	7.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.2	24.1	20.5	17.3	19.6	15.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12,000	—	12,000	Aged 14-24: Black	10,000	—	10,000
Aged 18-24	7,000	2,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	5,000	—	5,000
Aged 14-24	19,000	2,000	22,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	4,000	2,000	6,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	1,000	5,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	13.0	11.3	11.0
Aged 18-24	14.8	13.0	13.8
Aged 14-24	14.1	12.4	12.8
Aged 14-24: Black	19.1	16.9	17.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	25.2	21.5	22.1
Aged 14-24: Other	10.5	9.5	9.6
Aged 14-24: White	8.7	7.6	7.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	20.5	16.5	15.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	5,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	3,000
Aged 18-24	9,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000	3,000
Aged 14-24	14,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	4,000	4,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	4,000	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Maryland's minimum wage was \$11.75 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.5	6.4
Aged 18-24	22.0	19.3
Aged 14-24	18.2	15.0
Aged 14-24: Black	16.3	10.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	28.1	20.0
Aged 14-24: Other	31.3	28.4
Aged 14-24: White	14.0	12.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	36.2	30.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	14,000	Aged 14-24: Black	4,000
Aged 18-24	18,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	12,000
Aged 14-24	31,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000
		Aged 14-24: White	12,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	9,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	13.3	14.2	10.5	10.0	7.9	7.2
Aged 18-24	24.2	24.6	22.0	21.6	17.8	17.4
Aged 14-24	20.6	21.2	18.2	17.7	14.5	14.0
Aged 14-24: Black	24.9	22.1	16.3	15.9	12.4	12.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	33.4	40.8	28.1	25.9	19.8	17.7
Aged 14-24: Other	33.8	33.7	31.3	31.3	28.2	28.2
Aged 14-24: White	15.1	14.6	14.0	13.8	11.3	11.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	38.0	38.3	36.2	35.9	32.5	31.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	2,000	9,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	3,000	3,000
Aged 18-24	3,000	27,000	30,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000	12,000	15,000
Aged 14-24	5,000	36,000	41,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	3,000	3,000
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	18,000	19,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	6,000	7,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.7	12.2	10.5	7.6	10.7	7.4
Aged 18-24	22.7	23.0	22.0	20.8	21.3	19.8
Aged 14-24	19.0	19.4	18.2	16.4	17.8	15.7
Aged 14-24: Black	19.4	20.2	16.3	15.4	16.3	10.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	29.2	31.9	28.1	22.4	26.9	21.4
Aged 14-24: Other	32.7	31.9	31.3	29.8	31.4	29.6
Aged 14-24: White	14.4	14.5	14.0	13.0	13.6	12.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	37.3	38.0	36.2	32.6	36.0	30.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10,000	—	10,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	—	4,000
Aged 18-24	8,000	5,000	14,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	8,000	2,000	10,000
Aged 14-24	17,000	4,000	25,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	—	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	7,000	3,000	9,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	6,000	—	9,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	10.5	9.3	8.3
Aged 18-24	22.0	21.0	18.5
Aged 14-24	18.2	17.2	15.1
Aged 14-24: Black	16.3	16.3	12.7
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	28.1	25.4	20.9
Aged 14-24: Other	31.3	30.1	28.8
Aged 14-24: White	14.0	13.2	11.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	36.2	35.1	31.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	4,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	2,000
Aged 18-24	6,000	23,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	11,000
Aged 14-24	10,000	31,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	3,000
			Aged 14-24: White	5,000	15,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	7,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour and Massachusetts's minimum wage was \$13.50 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.3	5.4
Aged 18-24	16.2	14.0
Aged 14-24	14.1	11.0
Aged 14-24: Black	32.2	22.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	12.7	8.5
Aged 14-24: Other	19.0	16.6
Aged 14-24: White	9.5	8.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	31.5	26.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	24,000	Aged 14-24: Black	23,000
Aged 18-24	20,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000
Aged 14-24	44,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000
		Aged 14-24: White	15,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	14.0	11.2	10.3	9.5	8.2	7.6
Aged 18-24	19.4	16.8	16.2	15.4	13.7	12.9
Aged 14-24	17.5	14.8	14.1	13.3	11.7	11.0
Aged 14-24: Black	37.4	34.1	32.2	29.9	24.4	22.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	15.6	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.0	11.6
Aged 14-24: Other	24.7	20.7	19.0	17.8	17.9	16.6
Aged 14-24: White	12.3	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.1	7.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	35.2	31.5	31.5	30.8	29.2	28.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	4,000	10,000	13,000	Aged 14-24: Black	5,000	18,000	23,000
Aged 18-24	7,000	23,000	31,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	11,000	33,000	44,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	13,000	18,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	2,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.0	12.7	10.3	6.0	10.0	5.9
Aged 18-24	16.7	17.6	16.2	15.2	15.7	14.6
Aged 14-24	15.0	15.9	14.1	11.9	13.7	11.5
Aged 14-24: Black	32.8	34.3	32.2	25.4	30.1	23.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	14.0	15.2	12.7	8.5	12.7	8.5
Aged 14-24: Other	20.6	21.2	19.0	18.0	19.0	18.0
Aged 14-24: White	10.4	11.0	9.5	8.5	9.4	8.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	34.5	34.9	31.5	27.9	31.5	27.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	21,000	1,000	22,000	Aged 14-24: Black	16,000	5,000	20,000
Aged 18-24	10,000	5,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	—	4,000
Aged 14-24	31,000	6,000	37,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	10,000	1,000	12,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	—	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	10.3	9.3	8.1
Aged 18-24	16.2	14.8	14.2
Aged 14-24	14.1	12.8	12.0
Aged 14-24: Black	32.2	29.9	24.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	12.7	10.4	12.3
Aged 14-24: Other	19.0	16.4	17.8
Aged 14-24: White	9.5	8.6	8.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	31.5	28.8	28.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	5,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Black	5,000	19,000
Aged 18-24	14,000	18,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	—
Aged 14-24	18,000	29,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	9,000	8,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Michigan's minimum wage was \$9.65 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	6.4	3.2
Aged 18-24	18.7	16.0
Aged 14-24	13.7	10.8
Aged 14-24: Black	23.0	16.7
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	10.9	5.4
Aged 14-24: Other	17.3	14.2
Aged 14-24: White	12.4	10.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.9	16.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10,000	Aged 14-24: Black	4,000
Aged 18-24	12,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000
Aged 14-24	22,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000
		Aged 14-24: White	12,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	6,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	7.9	8.0	6.4	6.0	5.5	4.9
Aged 18-24	20.5	20.1	18.7	18.4	16.7	16.2
Aged 14-24	15.4	15.2	13.7	13.4	12.2	11.7
Aged 14-24: Black	33.2	32.9	23.0	21.8	19.7	19.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	11.7	12.0	10.9	10.6	8.4	8.4
Aged 14-24: Other	19.5	17.9	17.3	17.3	15.5	14.9
Aged 14-24: White	13.1	13.1	12.4	12.1	11.2	10.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	29.3	28.9	24.9	24.9	22.2	22.2

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	3,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	2,000	3,000
Aged 18-24	2,000	9,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	3,000	12,000	16,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	1,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	6,000	10,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	2,000	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7.0	7.7	6.4	3.8	6.5	3.9
Aged 18-24	19.4	20.0	18.7	17.6	17.7	16.6
Aged 14-24	14.4	15.0	13.7	12.0	13.2	11.5
Aged 14-24: Black	26.6	28.2	23.0	18.9	22.2	17.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	12.3	13.4	10.9	6.5	10.2	5.7
Aged 14-24: Other	19.7	20.5	17.3	16.1	17.3	16.1
Aged 14-24: White	12.4	12.9	12.4	11.2	11.8	10.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	26.9	27.8	24.9	23.3	21.4	18.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8,000	—	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000	1,000	4,000
Aged 18-24	5,000	5,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000	—	3,000
Aged 14-24	13,000	4,000	17,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	7,000	3,000	10,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	3,000	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	6.4	5.3	4.8
Aged 18-24	18.7	15.8	15.5
Aged 14-24	13.7	11.6	11.2
Aged 14-24: Black	23.0	20.0	18.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	10.9	7.4	6.8
Aged 14-24: Other	17.3	15.9	15.4
Aged 14-24: White	12.4	10.4	10.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.9	19.4	16.4

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	3,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	3,000
Aged 18-24	13,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	2,000
Aged 14-24	16,000	19,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	2,000
			Aged 14-24: White	11,000	13,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	4,000	6,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Minnesota's minimum wage was \$10.08 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.4	4.3
Aged 18-24	19.2	15.4
Aged 14-24	16.2	11.1
Aged 14-24: Black	21.1	13.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.1	8.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12,000	Aged 14-24: Black	16,000
Aged 18-24	11,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	23,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	8,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	18.7	13.9	11.4	10.2	9.8	8.3
Aged 18-24	22.2	20.1	19.2	17.8	15.7	14.5
Aged 14-24	20.8	17.7	16.2	14.9	13.5	12.1
Aged 14-24: Black	27.8	23.9	21.1	18.9	17.2	15.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	15.2	12.5	12.1	11.3	10.2	9.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	2,000	3,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Black	4,000	8,000	11,000
Aged 18-24	4,000	10,000	13,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	6,000	13,000	19,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	4,000	7,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.0	15.7	11.4	5.2	11.4	5.2
Aged 18-24	19.8	21.1	19.2	16.9	19.1	16.7
Aged 14-24	16.8	19.0	16.2	12.4	16.1	12.3
Aged 14-24: Black	21.4	24.5	21.1	15.8	21.1	15.7
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.7	14.3	12.1	9.1	11.9	8.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11,000	—	11,000	Aged 14-24: Black	11,000	—	11,000
Aged 18-24	7,000	—	7,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	17,000	—	18,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	7,000	—	7,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	11.4	9.2	9.1
Aged 18-24	19.2	15.3	17.1
Aged 14-24	16.2	12.9	14.0
Aged 14-24: Black	21.1	17.0	17.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.1	9.2	10.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	4,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Black	8,000	7,000
Aged 18-24	11,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	15,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	6,000	3,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour and there was no minimum wage required in the state of Mississippi.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7.1	4.0
Aged 18-24	14.5	10.6
Aged 14-24	11.4	7.9
Aged 14-24: Black	17.1	10.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	10.1	6.9
Aged 14-24: Other	13.2	10.6
Aged 14-24: White	10.4	7.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11,000	Aged 14-24: Black	7,000
Aged 18-24	20,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000
Aged 14-24	30,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000
		Aged 14-24: White	20,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	9.9	7.9	7.1	6.4	5.7	5.0
Aged 18-24	15.7	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.4	11.6
Aged 14-24	13.3	12.1	11.4	10.7	9.6	8.9
Aged 14-24: Black	21.0	19.0	17.1	13.4	13.4	10.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	14.0	10.1	10.1	8.2	7.9	6.1
Aged 14-24: Other	13.8	14.3	13.2	13.2	9.6	9.6
Aged 14-24: White	11.9	10.9	10.4	10.2	9.1	8.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	2,000	5,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Black	4,000	4,000	7,000
Aged 18-24	4,000	11,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	1,000	2,000
Aged 14-24	7,000	15,000	22,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	2,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	8,000	11,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8.5	10.0	7.1	4.1	6.9	4.1
Aged 18-24	15.2	15.5	14.5	12.0	13.3	11.3
Aged 14-24	12.5	13.2	11.4	8.8	10.7	8.3
Aged 14-24: Black	20.0	22.4	17.1	11.2	15.3	11.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.8	15.1	10.1	6.9	10.1	6.9
Aged 14-24: Other	13.2	13.2	13.2	10.6	13.2	12.2
Aged 14-24: White	11.0	11.5	10.4	8.4	9.7	7.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10,000	1,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	2,000	6,000
Aged 18-24	13,000	6,000	16,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	—	2,000
Aged 14-24	23,000	6,000	27,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	13,000	5,000	18,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	7.1	6.4	6.2
Aged 18-24	14.5	13.0	11.6
Aged 14-24	11.4	10.3	9.4
Aged 14-24: Black	17.1	17.1	14.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	10.1	8.8	8.2
Aged 14-24: Other	13.2	11.6	8.3
Aged 14-24: White	10.4	9.1	8.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	2,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	3,000
Aged 18-24	7,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	10,000	18,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	3,000
			Aged 14-24: White	8,000	11,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Missouri's minimum wage was \$10.30 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

Policy Options to Address Youth and Young Adult Poverty: MONTANA

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.8	5.5
Aged 18-24	17.5	15.1
Aged 14-24	15.0	11.6
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	14.5	11.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	5,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	4,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

Policy Options to Address Youth and Young Adult Poverty: MONTANA

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	15.1	11.1	10.8	9.8	7.7	6.9
Aged 18-24	20.1	18.0	17.5	17.3	15.2	14.9
Aged 14-24	18.2	15.5	15.0	14.5	12.4	11.9
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	17.5	14.9	14.5	14.3	12.2	12.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	—	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	1,000	4,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	—	3,000	3,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

Policy Options to Address Youth and Young Adult Poverty: MONTANA

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.9	12.7	10.8	5.8	9.8	5.8
Aged 18-24	17.9	18.6	17.5	16.3	16.7	15.6
Aged 14-24	16.0	16.4	15.0	12.4	14.2	11.9
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	15.6	15.9	14.5	12.2	13.5	11.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	3,000	1,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	4,000	1,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	3,000	1,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

Policy Options to Address Youth and Young Adult Poverty: MONTANA

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	10.8	9.8	9.1
Aged 18-24	17.5	15.4	15.5
Aged 14-24	15.0	13.3	13.2
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	14.5	13.0	12.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	3,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	2,000	2,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, Montana's minimum wage was \$8.75 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7.5	3.3
Aged 18-24	16.2	13.2
Aged 14-24	12.9	9.4
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	14.8	8.3
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	10.7	8.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	5,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000
Aged 14-24	10,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	5,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	9.8	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.1
Aged 18-24	17.7	16.8	16.2	15.4	14.2	13.6
Aged 14-24	14.7	13.4	12.9	12.1	11.2	10.7
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	18.3	16.3	14.8	14.6	13.0	12.6
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.0	10.9	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	4,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	2,000	5,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	3,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

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Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8.3	9.2	7.5	3.9	7.5	3.7
Aged 18-24	17.6	18.1	16.2	15.1	14.9	13.6
Aged 14-24	14.0	14.7	12.9	10.8	12.0	9.8
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	17.1	19.4	14.8	11.0	14.8	9.8
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	11.4	11.9	10.7	9.3	9.8	8.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	4,000	—	4,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	2,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	—	2,000
Aged 14-24	6,000	2,000	9,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	3,000	2,000	5,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	7.5	6.4	5.7
Aged 18-24	16.2	14.7	13.9
Aged 14-24	12.9	11.6	10.7
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	14.8	14.2	12.4
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	10.7	9.5	9.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	3,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000
Aged 14-24	4,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	3,000	3,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

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Policy Details

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SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	13.4	8.2
Aged 18-24	19.2	15.0
Aged 14-24	17.0	12.4
Aged 14-24: Black	33.9	21.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.0	14.1
Aged 14-24: Other	10.0	7.0
Aged 14-24: White	11.4	9.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	27.1	23.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000
Aged 18-24	11,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	9,000
Aged 14-24	19,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000
		Aged 14-24: White	3,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

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BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	18.0	14.6	13.4	12.8	9.2	8.6
Aged 18-24	22.1	20.6	19.2	18.1	13.4	12.7
Aged 14-24	20.6	18.4	17.0	16.1	11.8	11.2
Aged 14-24: Black	44.3	42.7	33.9	30.4	23.1	20.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	23.7	20.6	20.0	19.0	13.5	12.8
Aged 14-24: Other	11.7	10.0	10.0	8.8	5.8	5.3
Aged 14-24: White	13.4	11.8	11.4	11.4	8.8	8.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	29.6	27.1	27.1	26.0	21.6	20.1

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	7,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	5,000	6,000
Aged 18-24	3,000	15,000	17,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	10,000	12,000
Aged 14-24	4,000	22,000	24,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	2,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	—	4,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	2,000	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

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- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	16.7	16.8	13.4	8.6	13.3	8.5
Aged 18-24	21.7	21.9	19.2	16.8	18.5	15.9
Aged 14-24	19.8	20.0	17.0	13.8	16.5	13.1
Aged 14-24: Black	36.3	38.1	33.9	25.4	31.1	22.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	24.3	24.3	20.0	16.1	20.0	15.4
Aged 14-24: Other	11.0	10.7	10.0	7.0	9.3	7.0
Aged 14-24: White	13.4	13.4	11.4	10.2	11.2	10.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	29.7	32.6	27.1	23.9	27.1	23.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7,000	—	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	4,000	1,000	5,000
Aged 18-24	6,000	2,000	9,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	6,000	—	7,000
Aged 14-24	14,000	2,000	16,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	—	2,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	—	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	13.4	10.8	11.8
Aged 18-24	19.2	13.7	16.4
Aged 14-24	17.0	12.6	14.7
Aged 14-24: Black	33.9	28.6	26.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.0	13.2	17.9
Aged 14-24: Other	10.0	7.3	8.2
Aged 14-24: White	11.4	9.1	10.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	27.1	17.2	25.4

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	4,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	4,000
Aged 18-24	14,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	11,000	3,000
Aged 14-24	18,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	4,000	2,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. In Nevada, as of January 2021, the minimum wage was \$9.00 for workers without health insurance and \$8.00 for workers with health insurance.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8.9	6.0
Aged 18-24	11.1	9.4
Aged 14-24	10.3	8.1
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	34.2	26.6
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	8.8	6.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000
Aged 14-24	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	3,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	10.4	9.4	8.9	8.3	7.6	6.8
Aged 18-24	11.8	11.3	11.1	10.8	8.5	7.9
Aged 14-24	11.3	10.6	10.3	9.9	8.2	7.5
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	38.2	38.6	34.2	30.0	24.7	18.4
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	9.7	8.9	8.8	8.5	7.1	6.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	—	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	—	3,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	1,000	4,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	—	3,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.3	10.2	8.9	6.6	8.8	6.3
Aged 18-24	11.5	12.0	11.1	10.4	10.8	9.8
Aged 14-24	11.0	11.3	10.3	9.0	10.1	8.5
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	37.1	37.1	34.2	26.6	34.2	26.6
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	9.5	9.8	8.8	7.7	8.6	7.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	—	1,000
Aged 14-24	2,000	—	3,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	—	3,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	8.9	6.6	8.3
Aged 18-24	11.1	9.1	10.3
Aged 14-24	10.3	8.2	9.6
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	34.2	26.5	27.7
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	8.8	6.9	8.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	2,000	—	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	3,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	—
Aged 14-24	4,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	3,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, New Hampshire's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	14.6	9.3
Aged 18-24	16.2	13.7
Aged 14-24	15.6	12.1
Aged 14-24: Black	25.2	21.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	26.3	17.8
Aged 14-24: Other	16.4	13.7
Aged 14-24: White	9.3	7.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	31.5	26.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	26,000	Aged 14-24: Black	7,000
Aged 18-24	20,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21,000
Aged 14-24	46,000	Aged 14-24: Other	4,000
		Aged 14-24: White	13,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	10,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	16.5	16.4	14.6	13.8	9.6	8.7
Aged 18-24	17.7	17.5	16.2	15.6	12.5	12.1
Aged 14-24	17.3	17.1	15.6	14.9	11.4	10.8
Aged 14-24: Black	29.1	29.4	25.2	24.4	18.4	17.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	28.7	27.7	26.3	24.8	16.0	15.2
Aged 14-24: Other	16.9	16.4	16.4	15.9	14.1	13.6
Aged 14-24: White	10.4	10.4	9.3	8.9	7.5	7.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	33.3	32.0	31.5	31.2	24.5	23.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	4,000	24,000	29,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	13,000	14,000
Aged 18-24	4,000	30,000	33,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	26,000	28,000
Aged 14-24	8,000	54,000	62,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	3,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	13,000	16,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	14,000	16,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	17.6	16.9	14.6	10.0	14.4	10.0
Aged 18-24	17.5	16.9	16.2	14.6	16.0	14.5
Aged 14-24	17.5	16.9	15.6	12.9	15.4	12.8
Aged 14-24: Black	27.0	27.1	25.2	22.0	25.2	22.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	30.2	30.6	26.3	19.5	25.6	19.4
Aged 14-24: Other	16.9	16.6	16.4	14.7	15.9	14.3
Aged 14-24: White	10.8	9.6	9.3	7.9	9.3	7.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	34.2	35.8	31.5	27.1	31.2	26.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	22,000	1,000	22,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	—	6,000
Aged 18-24	13,000	2,000	14,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	17,000	2,000	17,000
Aged 14-24	35,000	2,000	36,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	1,000	3,000
				Aged 14-24: White	10,000	—	10,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	9,000	1,000	9,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	14.6	13.1	12.5
Aged 18-24	16.2	14.9	14.4
Aged 14-24	15.6	14.2	13.7
Aged 14-24: Black	25.2	24.0	23.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	26.3	22.5	23.3
Aged 14-24: Other	16.4	15.5	15.2
Aged 14-24: White	9.3	8.6	7.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	31.5	29.2	29.0

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	7,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	4,000
Aged 18-24	11,000	14,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	10,000	8,000
Aged 14-24	18,000	24,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	2,000
			Aged 14-24: White	5,000	11,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	5,000	5,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, New Jersey's minimum wage was \$12.00 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	13.7	7.3
Aged 18-24	22.1	18.5
Aged 14-24	19.0	14.4
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.7	15.1
Aged 14-24: Other	27.5	19.8
Aged 14-24: White	11.8	8.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.3	18.4

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	7,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	8,000
Aged 14-24	15,000	Aged 14-24: Other	4,000
		Aged 14-24: White	3,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	18.2	14.2	13.7	13.0	11.4	10.8
Aged 18-24	25.6	23.1	22.1	21.3	17.1	16.3
Aged 14-24	22.9	19.8	19.0	18.3	15.0	14.3
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	24.2	20.5	19.7	18.9	14.6	13.9
Aged 14-24: Other	32.4	29.4	27.5	26.2	25.0	23.7
Aged 14-24: White	13.8	12.2	11.8	11.7	9.9	9.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	31.5	24.6	24.3	24.0	18.8	18.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	3,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	10,000	12,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	9,000	10,000
Aged 14-24	2,000	13,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	—	2,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	1,000	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	15.2	16.9	13.7	8.9	13.6	8.8
Aged 18-24	23.3	24.4	22.1	20.6	20.8	19.7
Aged 14-24	20.3	21.6	19.0	16.3	18.2	15.7
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21.6	23.8	19.7	17.1	18.8	16.2
Aged 14-24: Other	28.3	29.3	27.5	21.5	26.4	21.5
Aged 14-24: White	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.1	11.2	10.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	28.2	33.2	24.3	21.3	23.7	21.3

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	6,000	—	6,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	3,000	2,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	1,000	6,000
Aged 14-24	9,000	3,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000	1,000	3,000
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	—	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	13.7	12.9	11.6
Aged 18-24	22.1	20.0	18.8
Aged 14-24	19.0	17.4	16.1
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.7	17.5	16.0
Aged 14-24: Other	27.5	26.8	26.0
Aged 14-24: White	11.8	10.5	10.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.3	21.8	18.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	4,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	6,000
Aged 14-24	5,000	9,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, New Mexico's minimum wage was \$10.50 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	14.3	9.7
Aged 18-24	19.2	16.4
Aged 14-24	17.6	14.1
Aged 14-24: Black	21.0	16.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	27.2	20.5
Aged 14-24: Other	20.8	18.1
Aged 14-24: White	11.8	9.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	26.9	21.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	43,000	Aged 14-24: Black	21,000
Aged 18-24	53,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	39,000
Aged 14-24	96,000	Aged 14-24: Other	9,000
		Aged 14-24: White	27,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	22,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	18.0	16.8	14.3	13.2	9.5	8.9
Aged 18-24	22.2	22.1	19.2	18.5	13.6	13.2
Aged 14-24	20.8	20.3	17.6	16.7	12.3	11.7
Aged 14-24: Black	25.4	27.1	21.0	20.1	13.3	12.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	32.7	32.6	27.2	25.1	16.5	15.1
Aged 14-24: Other	23.6	22.6	20.8	20.4	18.5	17.8
Aged 14-24: White	13.9	12.6	11.8	11.5	8.7	8.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	31.3	30.5	26.9	25.1	19.9	18.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	10,000	45,000	51,000	Aged 14-24: Black	4,000	34,000	36,000
Aged 18-24	13,000	104,000	113,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	12,000	62,000	70,000
Aged 14-24	23,000	149,000	164,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	8,000	10,000
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	44,000	47,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	7,000	30,000	34,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	17.6	17.9	14.3	10.5	14.0	10.3
Aged 18-24	20.2	20.3	19.2	17.4	18.7	16.9
Aged 14-24	19.3	19.5	17.6	15.1	17.1	14.7
Aged 14-24: Black	22.3	22.4	21.0	18.0	20.5	17.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	31.2	31.2	27.2	22.4	26.6	22.0
Aged 14-24: Other	22.0	23.1	20.8	18.7	20.8	18.5
Aged 14-24: White	13.0	13.0	11.8	10.4	11.4	10.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	28.2	29.9	26.9	23.4	26.5	22.4

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	35,000	3,000	37,000	Aged 14-24: Black	14,000	2,000	17,000
Aged 18-24	34,000	9,000	44,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	28,000	4,000	30,000
Aged 14-24	69,000	12,000	81,000	Aged 14-24: Other	7,000	—	8,000
				Aged 14-24: White	20,000	6,000	26,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	15,000	2,000	19,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	14.3	12.6	11.9
Aged 18-24	19.2	17.4	15.2
Aged 14-24	17.6	15.8	14.1
Aged 14-24: Black	21.0	18.9	15.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	27.2	24.3	21.4
Aged 14-24: Other	20.8	19.7	17.2
Aged 14-24: White	11.8	10.4	10.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	26.9	24.1	21.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	16,000	23,000	Aged 14-24: Black	10,000	25,000
Aged 18-24	34,000	74,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	17,000	34,000
Aged 14-24	51,000	97,000	Aged 14-24: Other	4,000	12,000
			Aged 14-24: White	20,000	26,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	12,000	23,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, New York's minimum wage was \$12.50 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.3	6.1
Aged 18-24	19.8	16.7
Aged 14-24	16.5	13.0
Aged 14-24: Black	21.0	15.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	23.8	17.9
Aged 14-24: Other	10.5	7.5
Aged 14-24: White	13.8	11.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	20.7	16.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	22,000	Aged 14-24: Black	18,000
Aged 18-24	30,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	11,000
Aged 14-24	53,000	Aged 14-24: Other	4,000
		Aged 14-24: White	19,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	5,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	13.9	10.8	10.3	9.5	8.6	7.8
Aged 18-24	21.5	20.0	19.8	18.3	16.0	15.0
Aged 14-24	18.8	16.8	16.5	15.2	13.4	12.4
Aged 14-24: Black	24.6	21.5	21.0	18.9	15.8	14.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	25.9	24.1	23.8	23.5	18.5	17.7
Aged 14-24: Other	12.6	10.8	10.5	10.0	9.6	8.8
Aged 14-24: White	15.8	14.1	13.8	12.6	11.9	11.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	23.6	20.7	20.7	20.3	17.8	16.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	4,000	9,000	14,000	Aged 14-24: Black	7,000	19,000	25,000
Aged 18-24	14,000	36,000	47,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	10,000	11,000
Aged 14-24	18,000	46,000	60,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	10,000	16,000	22,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	3,000	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.5	14.1	10.3	6.4	10.2	6.4
Aged 18-24	20.5	20.6	19.8	18.1	19.2	17.7
Aged 14-24	17.7	18.3	16.5	14.0	16.1	13.7
Aged 14-24: Black	22.4	24.1	21.0	17.3	20.5	16.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	28.0	26.9	23.8	19.4	23.8	19.4
Aged 14-24: Other	11.3	11.2	10.5	7.5	10.5	7.5
Aged 14-24: White	14.4	15.1	13.8	12.4	13.3	12.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	23.0	24.4	20.7	18.0	20.7	18.0

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	21,000	—	21,000	Aged 14-24: Black	13,000	2,000	15,000
Aged 18-24	16,000	5,000	20,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	8,000	—	8,000
Aged 14-24	37,000	6,000	41,000	Aged 14-24: Other	4,000	—	4,000
				Aged 14-24: White	12,000	4,000	14,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	—	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	10.3	8.6	9.3
Aged 18-24	19.8	16.1	17.1
Aged 14-24	16.5	13.4	14.4
Aged 14-24: Black	21.0	16.7	18.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	23.8	20.2	21.7
Aged 14-24: Other	10.5	7.8	9.0
Aged 14-24: White	13.8	11.5	12.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	20.7	18.6	18.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	9,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Black	16,000	10,000
Aged 18-24	36,000	26,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	7,000	4,000
Aged 14-24	45,000	31,000	Aged 14-24: Other	4,000	2,000
			Aged 14-24: White	19,000	15,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, North Carolina's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8.0	4.4
Aged 18-24	14.8	13.0
Aged 14-24	12.6	10.2
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	9.0	8.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	3,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	1,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	9.6	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.9	7.4
Aged 18-24	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.6	13.4	13.1
Aged 14-24	13.8	13.0	12.6	12.3	11.6	11.2
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	9.9	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.4	8.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	—	—	—	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	—	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	—	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	—	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9.1	9.3	8.0	5.6	8.0	5.6
Aged 18-24	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	14.5	13.3
Aged 14-24	13.4	13.4	12.6	11.0	12.4	10.8
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	9.9	9.7	9.0	8.4	8.9	8.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	1,000	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	2,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	8.0	6.9	7.0
Aged 18-24	14.8	12.8	12.8
Aged 14-24	12.6	10.8	10.9
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	9.0	7.8	8.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	—	—	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, North Dakota's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

Policy Options to Address Youth and Young Adult Poverty: OHIO

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9.0	4.3
Aged 18-24	18.3	13.6
Aged 14-24	14.8	10.1
Aged 14-24: Black	24.2	15.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.1	11.0
Aged 14-24: Other	24.1	17.8
Aged 14-24: White	12.1	8.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	29.5	21.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	30,000	Aged 14-24: Black	20,000
Aged 18-24	50,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	7,000
Aged 14-24	80,000	Aged 14-24: Other	7,000
		Aged 14-24: White	47,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	6,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

Policy Options to Address Youth and Young Adult Poverty: OHIO

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	12.4	10.2	9.0	8.4	7.4	6.7
Aged 18-24	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.1	14.9	14.1
Aged 14-24	16.8	15.7	14.8	13.9	12.1	11.3
Aged 14-24: Black	29.7	27.7	24.2	21.2	19.8	17.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	24.6	21.6	20.1	18.2	14.3	11.7
Aged 14-24: Other	26.9	25.6	24.1	24.1	18.4	18.4
Aged 14-24: White	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.6	10.2	9.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	33.3	29.8	29.5	29.5	23.1	21.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	3,000	10,000	14,000	Aged 14-24: Black	7,000	10,000	16,000
Aged 18-24	12,000	37,000	46,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	4,000	6,000
Aged 14-24	16,000	47,000	60,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	6,000	6,000
				Aged 14-24: White	8,000	26,000	32,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	5,000	6,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

Policy Options to Address Youth and Young Adult Poverty: OHIO

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9.9	10.1	9.0	5.3	8.8	5.2
Aged 18-24	18.7	19.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	14.1
Aged 14-24	15.4	15.7	14.8	11.8	13.9	10.8
Aged 14-24: Black	25.1	26.1	24.2	16.2	23.3	15.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.1	21.9	20.1	14.3	19.1	13.3
Aged 14-24: Other	24.5	25.1	24.1	19.4	24.1	19.4
Aged 14-24: White	12.7	12.8	12.1	10.3	11.2	9.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	30.0	30.4	29.5	25.1	28.4	24.1

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	24,000	1,000	24,000	Aged 14-24: Black	18,000	2,000	18,000
Aged 18-24	28,000	15,000	45,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	1,000	5,000
Aged 14-24	52,000	16,000	69,000	Aged 14-24: Other	5,000	—	5,000
				Aged 14-24: White	25,000	13,000	40,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	1,000	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

Policy Options to Address Youth and Young Adult Poverty: OHIO

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	9.0	8.2	7.2
Aged 18-24	18.3	16.2	14.7
Aged 14-24	14.8	13.2	11.9
Aged 14-24: Black	24.2	21.3	19.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.1	16.6	15.5
Aged 14-24: Other	24.1	21.7	20.9
Aged 14-24: White	12.1	10.9	9.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	29.5	28.7	28.0

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	5,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	11,000
Aged 18-24	23,000	39,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000	4,000
Aged 14-24	28,000	50,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000	3,000
			Aged 14-24: White	16,000	32,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Ohio's minimum wage was \$8.80 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8.5	4.3
Aged 18-24	14.2	10.9
Aged 14-24	12.1	8.4
Aged 14-24: Black	18.9	14.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.7	9.1
Aged 14-24: Other	12.7	7.7
Aged 14-24: White	10.3	7.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000
Aged 18-24	12,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000
Aged 14-24	20,000	Aged 14-24: Other	6,000
		Aged 14-24: White	9,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	12.3	9.5	8.5	7.5	7.6	6.2
Aged 18-24	16.6	14.5	14.2	13.2	11.7	11.1
Aged 14-24	15.0	12.6	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.3
Aged 14-24: Black	22.7	22.0	18.9	18.9	17.0	17.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21.0	13.7	13.7	12.6	12.1	10.6
Aged 14-24: Other	14.1	13.3	12.7	11.5	9.8	9.0
Aged 14-24: White	12.6	10.7	10.3	9.3	8.7	7.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	2,000	2,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	1,000	1,000
Aged 18-24	4,000	9,000	11,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	1,000	2,000
Aged 14-24	6,000	11,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	3,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: White	3,000	5,000	8,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9.7	11.1	8.5	5.3	8.2	5.3
Aged 18-24	14.9	15.3	14.2	12.2	13.5	11.4
Aged 14-24	13.0	13.7	12.1	9.6	11.5	9.1
Aged 14-24: Black	21.0	20.0	18.9	16.1	18.9	16.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	16.6	18.0	13.7	11.1	12.1	9.8
Aged 14-24: Other	13.2	13.3	12.7	9.2	12.5	9.0
Aged 14-24: White	10.7	11.8	10.3	8.3	9.9	7.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7,000	—	7,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	—	1,000
Aged 18-24	7,000	2,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	1,000	3,000
Aged 14-24	14,000	3,000	17,000	Aged 14-24: Other	4,000	—	4,000
				Aged 14-24: White	6,000	2,000	8,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	8.5	7.1	7.6
Aged 18-24	14.2	12.0	11.9
Aged 14-24	12.1	10.1	10.3
Aged 14-24: Black	18.9	18.2	16.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.7	9.4	11.9
Aged 14-24: Other	12.7	10.5	11.3
Aged 14-24: White	10.3	8.9	8.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	3,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	1,000
Aged 18-24	8,000	8,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	11,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	2,000
			Aged 14-24: White	5,000	6,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Oklahoma's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
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SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.8	7.5
Aged 18-24	23.8	20.1
Aged 14-24	19.6	15.3
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21.6	12.4
Aged 14-24: Other	24.8	22.7
Aged 14-24: White	17.6	14.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	33.8	26.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	12,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	10,000
Aged 14-24	23,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000
		Aged 14-24: White	10,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	15.6	13.4	12.8	11.6	9.5	8.7
Aged 18-24	26.7	24.2	23.8	22.7	18.4	17.2
Aged 14-24	22.5	20.1	19.6	18.4	15.0	14.0
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	26.1	22.7	21.6	18.7	14.6	12.8
Aged 14-24: Other	26.5	25.5	24.8	24.8	22.1	19.6
Aged 14-24: White	20.1	17.7	17.6	16.8	13.6	13.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	36.7	35.4	33.8	31.4	27.8	26.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	2,000	7,000	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	4,000	18,000	22,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000	7,000	9,000
Aged 14-24	6,000	24,000	30,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	2,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: White	3,000	14,000	16,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	3,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	15.1	15.6	12.8	7.8	12.4	7.8
Aged 18-24	24.5	24.7	23.8	21.9	22.3	20.6
Aged 14-24	20.9	21.2	19.6	16.5	18.5	15.7
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	23.9	24.8	21.6	14.4	19.9	13.8
Aged 14-24: Other	28.6	28.6	24.8	23.0	24.8	23.0
Aged 14-24: White	18.2	18.4	17.6	15.8	16.4	14.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	37.1	38.5	33.8	28.0	31.2	27.0

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10,000	1,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	6,000	5,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	7,000	2,000	8,000
Aged 14-24	16,000	6,000	21,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	6,000	4,000	10,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	1,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	12.8	11.5	10.5
Aged 18-24	23.8	22.4	20.2
Aged 14-24	19.6	18.2	16.5
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21.6	18.2	16.7
Aged 14-24: Other	24.8	24.8	22.0
Aged 14-24: White	17.6	16.7	15.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	33.8	31.4	28.2

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	3,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	5,000	12,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	5,000
Aged 14-24	7,000	16,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	2,000
			Aged 14-24: White	3,000	9,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Oregon's minimum wage was \$12.00 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.6	5.2
Aged 18-24	16.3	13.1
Aged 14-24	14.2	10.3
Aged 14-24: Black	25.2	20.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	24.3	15.1
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	10.5	7.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	23.7	18.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	35,000	Aged 14-24: Black	13,000
Aged 18-24	36,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	16,000
Aged 14-24	71,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	40,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	6,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	14.2	11.7	10.6	9.4	8.0	7.1
Aged 18-24	18.6	17.1	16.3	15.5	13.5	12.4
Aged 14-24	17.1	15.1	14.2	13.3	11.5	10.5
Aged 14-24: Black	31.4	27.7	25.2	22.9	20.5	18.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	30.5	25.5	24.3	22.4	16.1	14.8
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.1	10.9	10.5	9.9	8.7	8.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	31.0	24.6	23.7	22.5	22.1	21.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	8,000	17,000	22,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	11,000	17,000
Aged 18-24	9,000	33,000	45,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000	14,000	16,000
Aged 14-24	17,000	49,000	67,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	7,000	23,000	32,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	2,000	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.9	12.2	10.6	5.6	10.5	5.7
Aged 18-24	16.8	17.3	16.3	14.2	15.6	13.7
Aged 14-24	15.1	15.5	14.2	11.2	13.8	10.9
Aged 14-24: Black	27.1	28.0	25.2	20.5	24.3	20.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	26.4	26.3	24.3	16.1	24.1	15.9
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	11.0	11.3	10.5	8.2	10.1	7.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	27.3	27.3	23.7	19.6	23.7	19.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	32,000	1,000	31,000	Aged 14-24: Black	11,000	2,000	11,000
Aged 18-24	24,000	7,000	30,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	14,000	—	14,000
Aged 14-24	56,000	8,000	61,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	29,000	5,000	35,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	5,000	—	5,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	10.6	8.6	9.3
Aged 18-24	16.3	12.1	14.5
Aged 14-24	14.2	10.8	12.6
Aged 14-24: Black	25.2	18.3	22.2
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	24.3	16.9	21.9
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	10.5	8.0	9.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	23.7	18.6	20.3

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	13,000	9,000	Aged 14-24: Black	17,000	7,000
Aged 18-24	49,000	20,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13,000	4,000
Aged 14-24	62,000	29,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	32,000	19,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	6,000	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Pennsylvania's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS		
	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8.2	4.3
Aged 18-24	12.6	10.2
Aged 14-24	11.1	8.2
Aged 14-24: Black	21.2	14.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.6	17.2
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	6.4	4.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	29.8	18.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY			
	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000
Aged 18-24	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000
Aged 14-24	5,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	2,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

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BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	11.8	9.7	8.2	6.3	4.9	4.2
Aged 18-24	15.1	15.0	12.6	11.8	9.5	8.2
Aged 14-24	14.0	13.2	11.1	9.9	7.9	6.9
Aged 14-24: Black	21.7	24.7	21.2	18.6	10.0	6.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	28.2	28.4	22.6	19.2	16.1	13.9
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	7.8	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.3	4.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	38.9	32.3	29.8	23.4	18.2	14.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	1,000	2,000
Aged 18-24	1,000	3,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	2,000	3,000
Aged 14-24	2,000	5,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	—	1,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	2,000	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.6	11.1	8.2	5.0	8.2	4.9
Aged 18-24	13.0	13.2	12.6	11.5	12.1	11.0
Aged 14-24	12.2	12.5	11.1	9.2	10.8	8.9
Aged 14-24: Black	23.2	21.7	21.2	18.8	21.2	18.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.9	24.4	22.6	18.4	21.7	17.5
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	7.1	7.4	6.4	5.2	6.2	5.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	32.6	35.3	29.8	20.1	29.8	20.1

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	—	2,000
Aged 14-24	3,000	1,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	—	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	8.2	6.0	6.1
Aged 18-24	12.6	10.8	10.9
Aged 14-24	11.1	9.1	9.2
Aged 14-24: Black	21.2	15.6	17.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.6	18.6	17.5
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	6.4	5.4	5.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	29.8	18.4	21.1

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	1,000	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	2,000
Aged 14-24	3,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Rhode Island's minimum wage was \$11.50 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.2	6.7
Aged 18-24	19.5	15.8
Aged 14-24	16.4	12.4
Aged 14-24: Black	26.1	19.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.0	9.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11,000	Aged 14-24: Black	14,000
Aged 18-24	15,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	26,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	11,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	15.2	12.0	11.2	10.1	9.4	8.4
Aged 18-24	21.8	20.5	19.5	18.9	17.3	16.7
Aged 14-24	19.3	17.3	16.4	15.6	14.3	13.6
Aged 14-24: Black	29.9	27.8	26.1	24.7	22.1	20.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	13.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	11.1	10.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	3,000	4,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000	8,000	11,000
Aged 18-24	3,000	9,000	12,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	6,000	14,000	18,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	3,000	6,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.6	14.3	11.2	7.1	11.1	7.1
Aged 18-24	20.0	22.0	19.5	17.4	18.5	16.5
Aged 14-24	17.2	19.1	16.4	13.6	15.8	13.0
Aged 14-24: Black	26.7	27.9	26.1	21.4	25.1	20.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.9	14.0	12.0	9.9	11.5	9.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10,000	—	10,000	Aged 14-24: Black	10,000	2,000	12,000
Aged 18-24	9,000	4,000	12,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	19,000	4,000	22,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	8,000	2,000	10,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	11.2	10.0	10.1
Aged 18-24	19.5	15.7	17.1
Aged 14-24	16.4	13.5	14.5
Aged 14-24: Black	26.1	20.3	22.9
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.0	10.4	10.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	3,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	12,000	7,000
Aged 18-24	16,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	19,000	13,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	6,000	5,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25 per hour. As of January 2021, there was no minimum wage required in the state of South Carolina.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS		
	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	6.2	2.8
Aged 18-24	14.2	9.7
Aged 14-24	11.4	7.2
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	15.5	3.3
Aged 14-24: White	9.9	7.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY			
	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	5,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000
		Aged 14-24: White	2,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	8.8	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.0
Aged 18-24	17.1	15.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.5
Aged 14-24	14.1	12.4	11.4	10.9	10.4	9.9
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	26.2	20.1	15.5	13.4	15.0	13.4
Aged 14-24: White	10.8	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.0	8.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	—	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	—	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	1,000	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	—	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8.1	7.6	6.2	3.5	6.2	3.5
Aged 18-24	14.6	15.3	14.2	12.9	12.9	11.1
Aged 14-24	12.2	12.5	11.4	9.5	10.5	8.4
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	16.0	16.9	15.5	8.2	14.8	7.2
Aged 14-24: White	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.1	8.9	7.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	1,000	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	1,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	2,000	1,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	—	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	1,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	6.2	5.7	5.1
Aged 18-24	14.2	13.1	12.1
Aged 14-24	11.4	10.4	9.6
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	15.5	14.6	11.1
Aged 14-24: White	9.9	8.9	8.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	—	—	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, South Dakota's minimum wage was \$9.45 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	13.4	6.6
Aged 18-24	19.3	15.7
Aged 14-24	17.2	12.5
Aged 14-24: Black	26.0	18.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21.3	14.7
Aged 14-24: Other	9.0	6.3
Aged 14-24: White	15.1	11.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	21.1	17.9

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	22,000	Aged 14-24: Black	13,000
Aged 18-24	21,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000
Aged 14-24	43,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000
		Aged 14-24: White	25,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	16.4	13.9	13.4	11.3	10.2	8.5
Aged 18-24	21.2	19.6	19.3	18.2	16.0	14.9
Aged 14-24	19.5	17.6	17.2	15.8	14.0	12.7
Aged 14-24: Black	29.2	27.5	26.0	22.6	21.1	17.1
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.5	21.7	21.3	18.7	15.2	14.3
Aged 14-24: Other	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.3	8.2	7.3
Aged 14-24: White	17.4	15.1	15.1	14.3	12.3	11.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	19.3	18.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	7,000	10,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	9,000	15,000
Aged 18-24	7,000	19,000	26,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	4,000	4,000
Aged 14-24	13,000	30,000	42,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	17,000	22,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	1,000	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	14.7	15.1	13.4	7.8	12.7	7.6
Aged 18-24	20.4	20.8	19.3	17.3	18.0	16.2
Aged 14-24	18.4	18.8	17.2	14.0	16.2	13.2
Aged 14-24: Black	27.7	27.3	26.0	20.0	23.8	18.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.9	23.7	21.3	17.1	19.3	15.1
Aged 14-24: Other	10.4	11.1	9.0	6.3	9.0	6.3
Aged 14-24: White	16.0	16.6	15.1	12.6	14.3	12.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	21.1	21.7	21.1	18.4	21.1	18.4

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	18,000	2,000	18,000	Aged 14-24: Black	10,000	4,000	13,000
Aged 18-24	12,000	7,000	18,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	1,000	4,000
Aged 14-24	29,000	10,000	37,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	15,000	5,000	19,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	—	1,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	13.4	9.8	11.1
Aged 18-24	19.3	14.3	16.6
Aged 14-24	17.2	12.7	14.7
Aged 14-24: Black	26.0	18.9	22.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21.3	13.2	17.3
Aged 14-24: Other	9.0	6.6	8.2
Aged 14-24: White	15.1	11.5	12.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	21.1	15.7	18.4

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	11,000	7,000	Aged 14-24: Black	12,000	6,000
Aged 18-24	29,000	16,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	5,000	2,000
Aged 14-24	41,000	23,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	—
			Aged 14-24: White	23,000	14,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	1,000

Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology for details. As of January 2021, the federal minimum wage was \$7.25/ hour. As of January 2021, there was no minimum wage required in the state of Tennessee.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.6	7.4
Aged 18-24	18.4	14.9
Aged 14-24	16.2	12.2
Aged 14-24: Black	17.9	14.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	18.9	12.7
Aged 14-24: Other	16.5	14.7
Aged 14-24: White	12.2	10.3
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.6	19.4

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	81,000	Aged 14-24: Black	19,000
Aged 18-24	93,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	121,000
Aged 14-24	174,000	Aged 14-24: Other	4,000
		Aged 14-24: White	29,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	27,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	16.7	13.3	12.6	11.6	9.7	8.8
Aged 18-24	20.2	18.7	18.4	17.5	14.7	14.0
Aged 14-24	18.9	16.7	16.2	15.3	12.8	12.1
Aged 14-24: Black	22.5	19.7	17.9	17.4	12.6	12.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.3	19.3	18.9	17.4	14.5	13.4
Aged 14-24: Other	17.7	16.7	16.5	16.2	15.7	15.0
Aged 14-24: White	13.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.3	9.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	26.8	24.8	24.6	23.3	19.8	19.2

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	16,000	45,000	60,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000	28,000	29,000
Aged 18-24	24,000	100,000	117,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	28,000	86,000	107,000
Aged 14-24	40,000	145,000	177,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	2,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: White	9,000	29,000	37,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	7,000	24,000	28,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	15.1	17.7	12.6	8.1	12.3	8.1
Aged 18-24	19.4	20.5	18.4	16.3	17.5	15.5
Aged 14-24	17.8	19.5	16.2	13.3	15.6	12.8
Aged 14-24: Black	20.4	23.0	17.9	15.2	17.4	14.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.6	23.4	18.9	14.1	18.1	13.6
Aged 14-24: Other	18.7	17.9	16.5	16.1	16.2	15.0
Aged 14-24: White	13.2	13.4	12.2	11.1	11.6	10.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	26.4	30.1	24.6	20.7	24.0	20.2

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	70,000	5,000	71,000	Aged 14-24: Black	14,000	2,000	17,000
Aged 18-24	55,000	23,000	77,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	93,000	15,000	104,000
Aged 14-24	125,000	28,000	148,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: White	17,000	10,000	23,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	20,000	3,000	23,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	12.6	9.7	11.2
Aged 18-24	18.4	13.7	16.1
Aged 14-24	16.2	12.3	14.3
Aged 14-24: Black	17.9	15.1	15.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	18.9	13.3	16.2
Aged 14-24: Other	16.5	12.9	16.2
Aged 14-24: White	12.2	9.9	11.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.6	18.5	21.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	44,000	22,000	Aged 14-24: Black	15,000	12,000
Aged 18-24	125,000	61,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	110,000	52,000
Aged 14-24	169,000	83,000	Aged 14-24: Other	8,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	35,000	18,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	31,000	14,000

Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology for details. As of January 2021, Texas's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS		
	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7.1	4.1
Aged 18-24	11.6	10.2
Aged 14-24	9.8	7.7
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	12.4	8.7
Aged 14-24: Other	14.4	11.9
Aged 14-24: White	8.4	6.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY			
	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	6,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000
Aged 14-24	10,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000
		Aged 14-24: White	6,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	9.0	7.8	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.4
Aged 18-24	13.2	12.0	11.6	11.3	9.7	9.6
Aged 14-24	11.5	10.3	9.8	9.3	8.2	7.9
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	17.2	13.3	12.4	11.8	8.9	8.6
Aged 14-24: Other	16.2	16.2	14.4	13.1	12.0	12.0
Aged 14-24: White	9.4	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	2,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	6,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	3,000	3,000
Aged 14-24	3,000	8,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	3,000	5,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8.6	9.4	7.1	4.4	7.1	4.4
Aged 18-24	12.4	13.1	11.6	11.0	11.0	10.5
Aged 14-24	10.9	11.6	9.8	8.3	9.4	8.1
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	15.1	18.2	12.4	9.5	12.2	9.2
Aged 14-24: Other	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	12.5	12.5
Aged 14-24: White	9.2	9.6	8.4	7.3	8.2	7.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	5,000	—	5,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	2,000	2,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	—	3,000
Aged 14-24	7,000	2,000	9,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: White	4,000	1,000	5,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	7.1	5.8	5.9
Aged 18-24	11.6	9.7	10.3
Aged 14-24	9.8	8.1	8.6
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	12.4	10.6	11.1
Aged 14-24: Other	14.4	11.9	12.0
Aged 14-24: White	8.4	6.9	7.4
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	3,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	6,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	1,000	1,000
Aged 14-24	8,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	6,000	4,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology for details. As of January 2021, Utah's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
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SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.4	7.1
Aged 18-24	14.3	13.0
Aged 14-24	12.8	10.7
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.4	10.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	2,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	1,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. ‘Foreign-born’ identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	12.2	10.9	10.4	9.4	8.5	7.9
Aged 18-24	15.3	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.2	13.0
Aged 14-24	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.4	11.0
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	13.5	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.3	10.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	—	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	—	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	—	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	—	1,000	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12.1	11.4	10.4	7.2	10.4	7.2
Aged 18-24	15.1	15.0	14.3	13.6	13.9	13.2
Aged 14-24	13.9	13.6	12.8	11.2	12.5	10.9
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	13.4	13.1	12.4	11.0	12.2	10.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	1,000	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	—	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	1,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	10.4	9.0	8.3
Aged 18-24	14.3	14.0	12.9
Aged 14-24	12.8	12.0	11.1
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.4	11.7	10.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	1,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology for details. As of January 2021, Vermont's minimum wage was \$11.75 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.4	6.9
Aged 18-24	19.8	16.7
Aged 14-24	16.2	12.9
Aged 14-24: Black	24.0	19.7
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.7	15.6
Aged 14-24: Other	19.2	13.3
Aged 14-24: White	11.6	9.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	23.8	20.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	17,000	Aged 14-24: Black	11,000
Aged 18-24	23,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	7,000
Aged 14-24	40,000	Aged 14-24: Other	7,000
		Aged 14-24: White	14,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	12.6	11.4	10.4	10.0	8.1	7.6
Aged 18-24	20.6	20.6	19.8	18.8	15.4	14.8
Aged 14-24	17.5	17.0	16.2	15.4	12.5	12.0
Aged 14-24: Black	25.9	26.5	24.0	23.2	17.0	15.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	23.0	21.0	20.7	19.6	14.8	14.4
Aged 14-24: Other	19.7	19.6	19.2	18.2	14.7	14.3
Aged 14-24: White	12.6	12.0	11.6	10.9	9.9	9.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.1	23.8	23.8	23.8	21.1	21.1

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	2,000	11,000	13,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	18,000	22,000
Aged 18-24	8,000	33,000	37,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	9,000	9,000
Aged 14-24	10,000	44,000	50,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	6,000	6,000
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	11,000	13,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	4,000	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	13.6	13.5	10.4	7.5	10.2	7.2
Aged 18-24	20.4	20.5	19.8	18.3	18.5	17.1
Aged 14-24	17.7	17.7	16.2	14.1	15.3	13.2
Aged 14-24: Black	27.6	26.8	24.0	21.8	23.4	20.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	23.7	24.0	20.7	18.0	19.7	16.4
Aged 14-24: Other	20.0	20.0	19.2	15.0	16.3	13.5
Aged 14-24: White	12.2	12.4	11.6	10.2	11.0	9.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	26.1	24.7	23.8	22.1	22.4	20.8

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	14,000	1,000	15,000	Aged 14-24: Black	6,000	1,000	9,000
Aged 18-24	11,000	9,000	20,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	2,000	6,000
Aged 14-24	24,000	11,000	35,000	Aged 14-24: Other	5,000	4,000	7,000
				Aged 14-24: White	10,000	4,000	13,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	2,000	2,000	4,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	10.4	8.3	9.6
Aged 18-24	19.8	15.0	17.7
Aged 14-24	16.2	12.4	14.5
Aged 14-24: Black	24.0	20.6	22.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	20.7	14.4	18.3
Aged 14-24: Other	19.2	11.8	18.1
Aged 14-24: White	11.6	8.9	10.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	23.8	19.8	23.5

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	10,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Black	9,000	5,000
Aged 18-24	36,000	16,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	9,000	3,000
Aged 14-24	45,000	20,000	Aged 14-24: Other	9,000	1,000
			Aged 14-24: White	18,000	10,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	5,000	—

Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology for details. As of January 2021, Virginia's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS		
	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9.7	6.6
Aged 18-24	15.0	12.3
Aged 14-24	13.0	10.1
Aged 14-24: Black	31.0	21.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	16.5	10.0
Aged 14-24: Other	19.0	16.8
Aged 14-24: White	9.2	7.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.1	21.4

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY			
	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	12,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000
Aged 18-24	18,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13,000
Aged 14-24	30,000	Aged 14-24: Other	4,000
		Aged 14-24: White	9,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	13.4	11.2	9.7	9.3	8.3	7.7
Aged 18-24	17.6	16.8	15.0	14.4	11.6	10.9
Aged 14-24	16.0	14.7	13.0	12.5	10.4	9.7
Aged 14-24: Black	38.3	38.4	31.0	31.0	26.6	24.0
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	21.9	18.9	16.5	15.5	10.9	9.4
Aged 14-24: Other	21.1	20.6	19.0	18.6	16.8	16.8
Aged 14-24: White	11.3	10.3	9.2	8.7	7.5	7.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	26.3	33.1	24.1	23.6	19.1	18.6

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	5,000	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	2,000	3,000
Aged 18-24	4,000	22,000	27,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	11,000	14,000
Aged 14-24	6,000	27,000	34,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	4,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: White	3,000	10,000	13,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	1,000	6,000	7,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	11.9	12.0	9.7	7.0	9.4	7.0
Aged 18-24	16.0	16.0	15.0	13.2	14.2	12.8
Aged 14-24	14.5	14.5	13.0	10.8	12.4	10.6
Aged 14-24: Black	31.0	33.2	31.0	21.5	31.0	21.5
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	19.3	20.0	16.5	12.2	14.9	12.1
Aged 14-24: Other	20.4	20.0	19.0	17.4	17.9	16.8
Aged 14-24: White	10.3	10.0	9.2	8.0	8.9	7.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	25.4	24.7	24.1	21.7	24.1	21.7

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10,000	1,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000	—	3,000
Aged 18-24	12,000	5,000	14,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	9,000	3,000	9,000
Aged 14-24	22,000	7,000	25,000	Aged 14-24: Other	3,000	2,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: White	7,000	2,000	8,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	3,000	—	3,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	9.7	9.3	7.6
Aged 18-24	15.0	14.1	12.0
Aged 14-24	13.0	12.3	10.3
Aged 14-24: Black	31.0	31.0	22.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	16.5	14.7	12.0
Aged 14-24: Other	19.0	18.0	15.7
Aged 14-24: White	9.2	8.9	7.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	24.1	24.1	19.3

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	8,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	3,000
Aged 18-24	6,000	19,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	4,000	9,000
Aged 14-24	7,000	27,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	6,000
			Aged 14-24: White	2,000	10,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	6,000

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Washington's minimum wage was \$13.69 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	9.8	4.3
Aged 18-24	16.3	12.7
Aged 14-24	14.0	9.7
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	13.1	9.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	5,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	6,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	11,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	9,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. ‘Foreign-born’ identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	12.9	10.3	9.8	8.3	8.0	7.0
Aged 18-24	19.3	16.9	16.3	15.9	14.1	13.9
Aged 14-24	17.0	14.6	14.0	13.2	11.9	11.4
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	16.1	13.6	13.1	12.3	11.4	11.0
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	3,000	4,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	2,000	5,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	4,000	5,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10.2	11.2	9.8	4.7	9.7	4.7
Aged 18-24	16.8	17.7	16.3	14.2	15.6	13.4
Aged 14-24	14.4	15.4	14.0	10.8	13.4	10.3
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	13.5	14.5	13.1	10.3	12.5	9.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	5,000	—	5,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	3,000	1,000	5,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	8,000	1,000	9,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	6,000	1,000	7,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	9.8	8.8	8.2
Aged 18-24	16.3	14.5	12.4
Aged 14-24	14.0	12.4	10.9
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	13.1	11.6	9.9
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	3,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	4,000	8,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	3,000	7,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, West Virginia's minimum wage was \$8.75 per hour.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	6.1	3.2
Aged 18-24	14.6	11.9
Aged 14-24	11.3	8.6
Aged 14-24: Black	17.0	13.3
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.7	7.5
Aged 14-24: Other	12.9	9.4
Aged 14-24: White	10.2	8.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	10,000	Aged 14-24: Black	3,000
Aged 18-24	14,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	6,000
Aged 14-24	24,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000
		Aged 14-24: White	13,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. ‘Foreign-born’ identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, is a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package; its direct financial relief to households is [projected to reduce overall poverty by close to one-third and child poverty by half in 2021](#). Here, we examine three of its key anti-poverty elements—a 15% increase in household SNAP benefits, an expansion of the Child Tax Credit, and an expansion of the childless portion of the Earned Income Tax Credit. The CTC expansion is a fully refundable maximum benefit of \$3000 for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under age 6), similar to the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress (see Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#) for more information.) The EITC expansion reduces the minimum age to claim the credit to 19 (for non-students) and increases the maximum credit from \$538 to \$1,487. The combined effects of these policy changes on youth and young adult poverty rates are compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	8.5	7.3	6.1	5.8	4.5	4.3
Aged 18-24	16.9	15.2	14.6	14.2	10.3	9.7
Aged 14-24	13.7	12.2	11.3	10.9	8.1	7.6
Aged 14-24: Black	22.2	24.1	17.0	17.0	11.2	9.4
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	22.6	14.4	13.7	13.3	8.2	7.3
Aged 14-24: Other	15.0	13.6	12.9	11.8	6.8	6.8
Aged 14-24: White	11.4	10.4	10.2	9.9	7.8	7.6
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	1,000	5,000	6,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	4,000	5,000
Aged 18-24	2,000	23,000	26,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	5,000	6,000
Aged 14-24	3,000	28,000	32,000	Aged 14-24: Other	1,000	4,000	4,000
				Aged 14-24: White	2,000	15,000	17,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The SNAP 15% benefit increase mirrors the temporary increase under the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, but models the impact of an expansion in place for a full year.
- The Section 8 expansion would guarantee that all who are eligible to receive a subsidy could receive one. Details related to this analysis can be found in Collyer et al. (2020) [Housing Vouchers and Tax Credits, Poverty & Social Policy Brief, Vol 4, No. 9 \(October\)](#), New York: Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy.

FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	6.9	7.7	6.1	4.1	5.9	4.0
Aged 18-24	15.1	15.7	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Aged 14-24	12.0	12.6	11.3	10.0	10.7	9.3
Aged 14-24: Black	17.0	18.8	17.0	13.8	17.0	13.8
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	15.1	18.5	13.7	11.3	12.9	9.3
Aged 14-24: Other	12.9	12.9	12.9	9.4	12.9	9.4
Aged 14-24: White	10.9	11.1	10.2	9.4	9.5	8.8
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7,000	—	7,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	—	2,000
Aged 18-24	5,000	5,000	10,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	2,000	1,000	4,000
Aged 14-24	11,000	5,000	17,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	—	2,000
				Aged 14-24: White	5,000	4,000	9,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The Child Tax Credit expansion is modeled on the parameters of the American Family Act, H.R. 1560 in the 116th Congress. This makes the credit fully refundable and increases the maximum benefits levels to \$3000 annually for a dependent aged 6 to 17 and \$3600 for a dependent under 6. (See Center on Poverty and Social Policy (2021) [American Family Act resource page](#).) A similar CTC expansion, with minor differences in the income phase-out thresholds, was included in the American Rescue Plan Act, P.L.117-2, for a one-year period.
- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	6.1	4.9	5.1
Aged 18-24	14.6	11.7	11.6
Aged 14-24	11.3	9.1	9.1
Aged 14-24: Black	17.0	14.6	15.6
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	13.7	10.6	11.5
Aged 14-24: Other	12.9	9.5	7.8
Aged 14-24: White	10.2	8.2	8.2
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	4,000	3,000	Aged 14-24: Black	2,000	1,000
Aged 18-24	16,000	16,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	3,000	2,000
Aged 14-24	20,000	19,000	Aged 14-24: Other	2,000	3,000
			Aged 14-24: White	13,000	13,000
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

- The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Wisconsin's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.
- The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

SNAP + FAMILY TAX: Provisions of the American Rescue Plan

- Increase Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by 15% + expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC) + expand childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR POLICY OPTIONS		
	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	7.0	4.4
Aged 18-24	16.3	14.0
Aged 14-24	12.7	10.3
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.7	10.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY			
	SNAP + CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP + CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—
Aged 14-24	2,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—
		Aged 14-24: White	1,000
		Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

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BASIC NEEDS: Policy Options

- Increase SNAP benefits by 15%
- Make Section 8 housing vouchers available to all who are eligible to receive them
- SNAP 15% increase + Section 8 expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR BASIC NEEDS POLICY OPTIONS

	No SNAP	No Section 8	Pre-American Rescue Plan	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	9.3	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.1	4.8
Aged 18-24	17.8	16.7	16.3	16.0	14.2	13.3
Aged 14-24	14.5	13.3	12.7	12.3	10.7	10.0
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	14.0	13.1	12.7	12.5	11.2	10.5
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8	Race/ Ethnicity	SNAP Increase	Section 8 Expansion	SNAP + Section 8
Aged 14-17	—	1,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	—	1,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	—	2,000	2,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	—	1,000	2,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

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FAMILY TAX: Policy Options

- Expand the Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Expand the childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- CTC + childless EITC expansion

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR FAMILY TAX POLICY OPTIONS

	No CTC	No EITC	Pre-American Rescue Plan	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	8.8	9.0	7.0	4.5	6.8	4.4
Aged 18-24	17.1	18.0	16.3	14.8	15.6	14.1
Aged 14-24	13.9	14.5	12.7	10.8	12.2	10.3
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	13.7	14.1	12.7	11.2	12.1	10.7
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC	Race/ Ethnicity	CTC Expansion	EITC Expansion	CTC + EITC
Aged 14-17	1,000	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 18-24	1,000	—	1,000	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24	2,000	—	2,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
				Aged 14-24: White	1,000	—	1,000
				Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding and/or policy interaction, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

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- The EITC expansion expands benefits for childless workers along the parameters of the American Rescue Plan Act. The minimum age to claim is reduced from 25 to 19 (except for full-time students); the credit phase-in and phase-out threshold is increased from 7.65% to 15.3%; the phase-out income threshold is \$11,490; and the maximum credit increases from \$538 to \$1,487.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: Policy Options

- Minimum wage floor of \$15
- Create guaranteed employment program for youth (Jobs for All Act)

SPM POVERTY RATE (%) FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY POLICY OPTIONS

	Pre-American Rescue Plan	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	7.0	3.9	6.7
Aged 18-24	16.3	11.1	15.4
Aged 14-24	12.7	8.3	12.0
Aged 14-24: Black	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: Other	—	—	—
Aged 14-24: White	12.7	8.7	12.1
Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—	—

NUMBER OF YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS MOVED OUT OF POVERTY

	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment	Race/ Ethnicity	\$15 Wage Floor	Youth Employment
Aged 14-17	1,000	—	Aged 14-24: Black	—	—
Aged 18-24	3,000	—	Aged 14-24: Hispanic	—	—
Aged 14-24	4,000	1,000	Aged 14-24: Other	—	—
			Aged 14-24: White	3,000	—
			Aged 14-24: Foreign-born	—	—

*Notes: Race and ethnicity is only available for the 14-24 year old age group due to sample size. 'Foreign-born' identifies youth and young adults born outside the US. Figures for some groups are unavailable due to sample size limitations. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

Policy Details

The establishment of a national wage floor of \$15 looks at the poverty effect of implementing a nationally-uniform minimum wage of \$15 in a single-year context. See methodology section for more details. As of January 2021, Wyoming's minimum wage was equal to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25.

The guaranteed youth employment policy looks at the potential anti-poverty effects of a subsidized employment program modeled under the parameters of the Job Opportunities for All Act (HR 8485 in the 115th Congress). Our analysis assumes a 20% enrollment rate for the age groups considered. For more, see Collyer et al. (2019) [Fighting Poverty with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program](#). New York & Washington DC: Center on Poverty and Social Policy & Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality.

Methodology

The analysis is based on a 5-year sample of 2013-2017 calendar year (2014-2018 survey year) Current Population Survey (CPS) data, with all income variables from all years adjusted for inflation to 2018 dollars. CPS data is adjusted for income underreporting using the Urban Institute's TRIM3 model. Because tax policy changes under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of 2017 were not in place for the calendar years of data used here, we also use NBER's TAXSIM27 to apply TCJA tax policy to all years of data. All baseline poverty rates assume receipt of the Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit, post-TCJA changes. The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) poverty rates titled 'Pre-American Rescue Plan' are baseline poverty rates for the 2013-2017 data. Poverty rates under all alternative policy scenarios are estimates of what poverty would have looked like in this data had these policy adjustments been in place at the time.

See full methodology: [Youth-Poverty-Policy-Methods-CPSP-2021.pdf](#). Also found on the project page: povertycenter.columbia.edu/policy-factsheets/youth-poverty.

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