

Changes in Income and Changes in Benefits : Hypothetical Illustrations, Part I

Deb Brighton analysis

Single Person, No Children			
	Starting Income	New Income	Change
	23,000	23,633	633
3 Squares	-		-
Child Care Subsidy	-		-
Fuel Assistance	-	-	-
Federal EITC	-	-	-
State EITC	-		-
Renter Rebate	853	827	(26)
Health Insurance*			(88)
change in income			633
change in benefits			(114)

Single Parent Working Full Time, One Infant					
	Current Law			With CCFAP Change	
	Starting Income	New Income	Change	New Income	Change
	23,000	23,633	633	23,633	633
3 Squares	1,223	1,212	(11)	1,072	(151)
Child Care Subsidy	8,913	8,444	(469)	8,913	-
Fuel Assistance	737	705	(32)	705	(32)
Federal EITC	2,596	2,500	(96)	2,500	(96)
State EITC	831	800	(31)	800	(31)
Renter Rebate	1,311	1,284	(27)	1,284	(27)
Health Insurance*			(99)		(99)
change in income			633		633
change in benefits			(765)		(436)

Notes

Earnings would be reduced by increased payroll taxes and income taxes as well.

The benefit calculations are based on early 2017 program data -- mostly CY 2016.

Many assumptions are involved, but they are based on a typical household.

*Health insurance assumes Medicaid or the exchange. The value of cost sharing plus premium subsidy is estimated assuming average out-of-pocket costs and silver plan.

These tables are to be used as illustrations only.

Changes in Income and Changes in Benefits : Hypothetical Illustrations, Part II

Deb Brighton analysis

Couple --Two Full Time Workers, No Children			
	Starting Income	New Income	Change
	46,000	47,265	1,265
3 Squares	-	-	-
Child Care Subsidy	-	-	-
Fuel Assistance	-	-	-
Federal EITC	-	-	-
State EITC	-	-	-
Renter Rebate	-	-	-
Health Insurance*			(209)
change in income			1,265
change in benefits			(209)

Couple, 2 FT Workers, 1 Preschooler, 1 School-aged Child, Need Child Care					
	Current Law			With CCFAP Change	
	Starting Income	New Income	Change	New Income	Change
	42,000	43,155	1,155	43,155	1,155
3 Squares	1,865	1,809	(56)	1,588	(277)
Child Care Subsidy	8,991	8,253	(738)	8,991	-
Fuel Assistance	320	288	(32)	288	(32)
Federal EITC	1,716	1,474	(242)	1,474	(242)
State EITC	549	472	(77)	472	(77)
Renter Rebate	327	274	(53)	274	(53)
Health Insurance*			(136)		(136)
change in income			1,155		1,155
change in benefits			(1,334)		(817)

Notes

Earnings would be reduced by increased payroll taxes and income taxes as well.

The benefit calculations are based on early 2017 program data -- mostly CY 2016.

Many assumptions are involved, but they are based on a typical household.

*Health insurance assumes Medicaid or the exchange. The value of cost sharing plus premium subsidy is estimated assuming average out-of-pocket costs and silver plan.

These tables are to be used as illustrations only.

CCFAP Changes by year assuming Minimum Wage of \$15/hour in 2024			
Update February 7, 2018			
		1	2
	Min Wage (\$2018)	State Gov. Gain Assuming no CCFAP savings (Million \$2018)	Best estimate of change in pay rate and new people (Million \$2018)
2019	\$10.79	0.3	1.0
2020	\$11.11	3.0	2.0
2021	\$11.53	6.4	3.4
2022	\$11.95	8.6	4.9
2023	\$12.44	13.2	6.6
2024	\$12.95	17.5	8.5
<p>Column 1: Overall State fiscal impact of minimum wage bill less the savings in the CCFAP program (which will not be realized if the program is changed as proposed.)</p> <p>Column 2: Estimates of the cost of changing the sliding scale, the provider pay rate, and adding new participants who might come in. This is the additional cost over the program cost in 2018, so it should be compared with Column 1.</p> <p>Note: Based on previous modeling for the Study Committee Report.</p>			