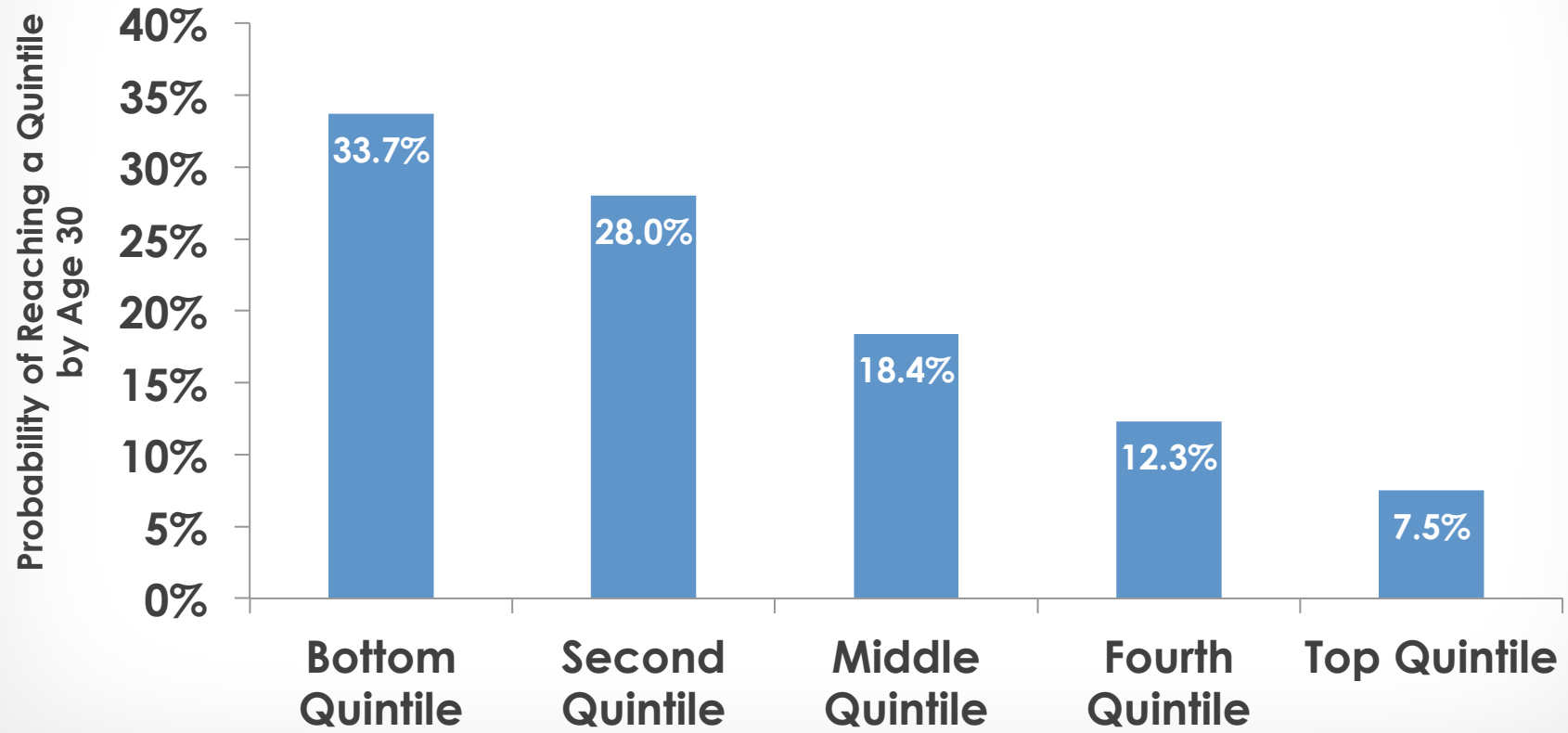


Figure 1

# CLIMBING OFF THE BOTTOM RUNG

Relative Economic Mobility of People Raised in the Bottom Quintile, Birth Cohort 1980-1982

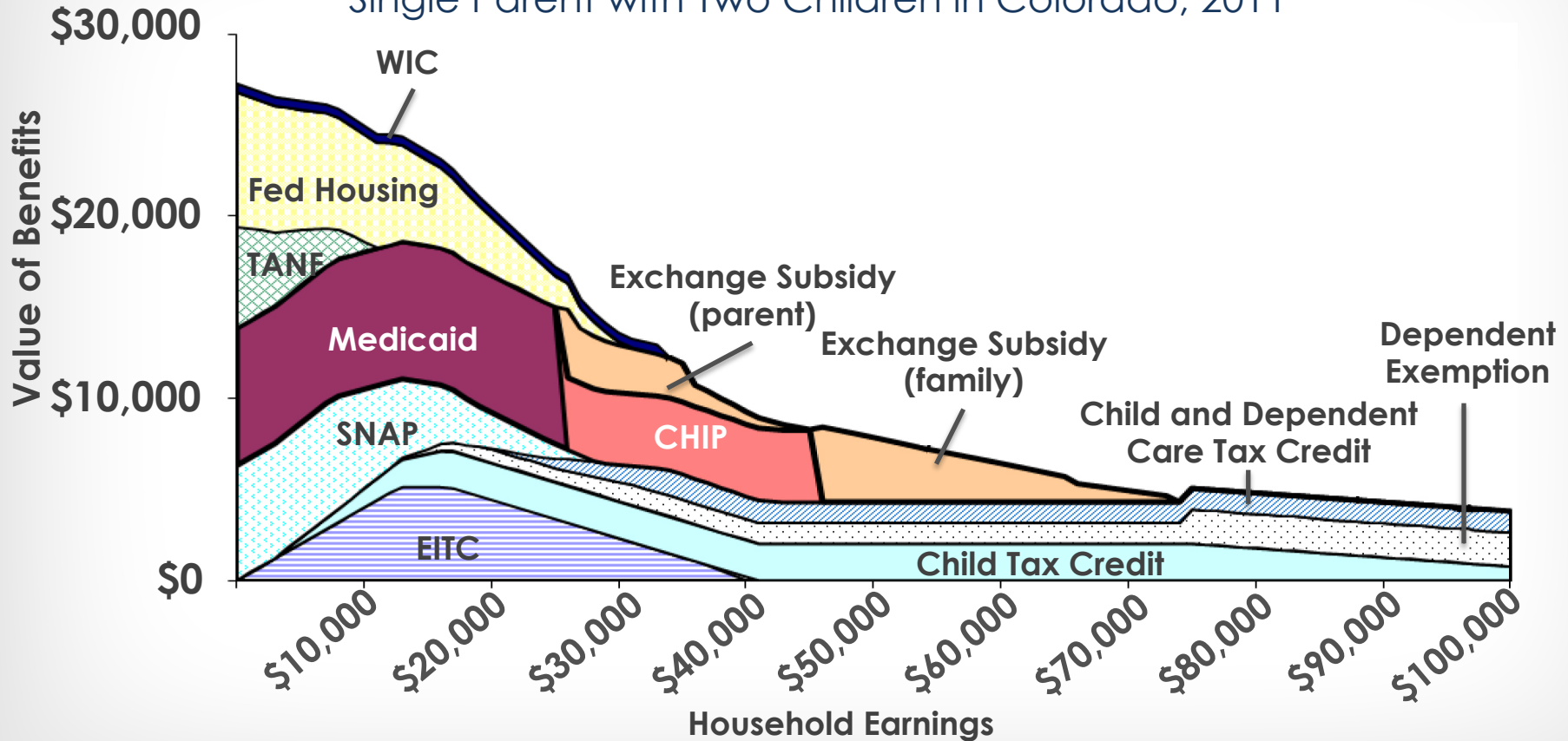


Source: Equality of Opportunity Project

Figure 2

# MAXIMUM AVAILABLE TAX AND BENEFIT PROGRAMS

Single Parent with Two Children in Colorado, 2011

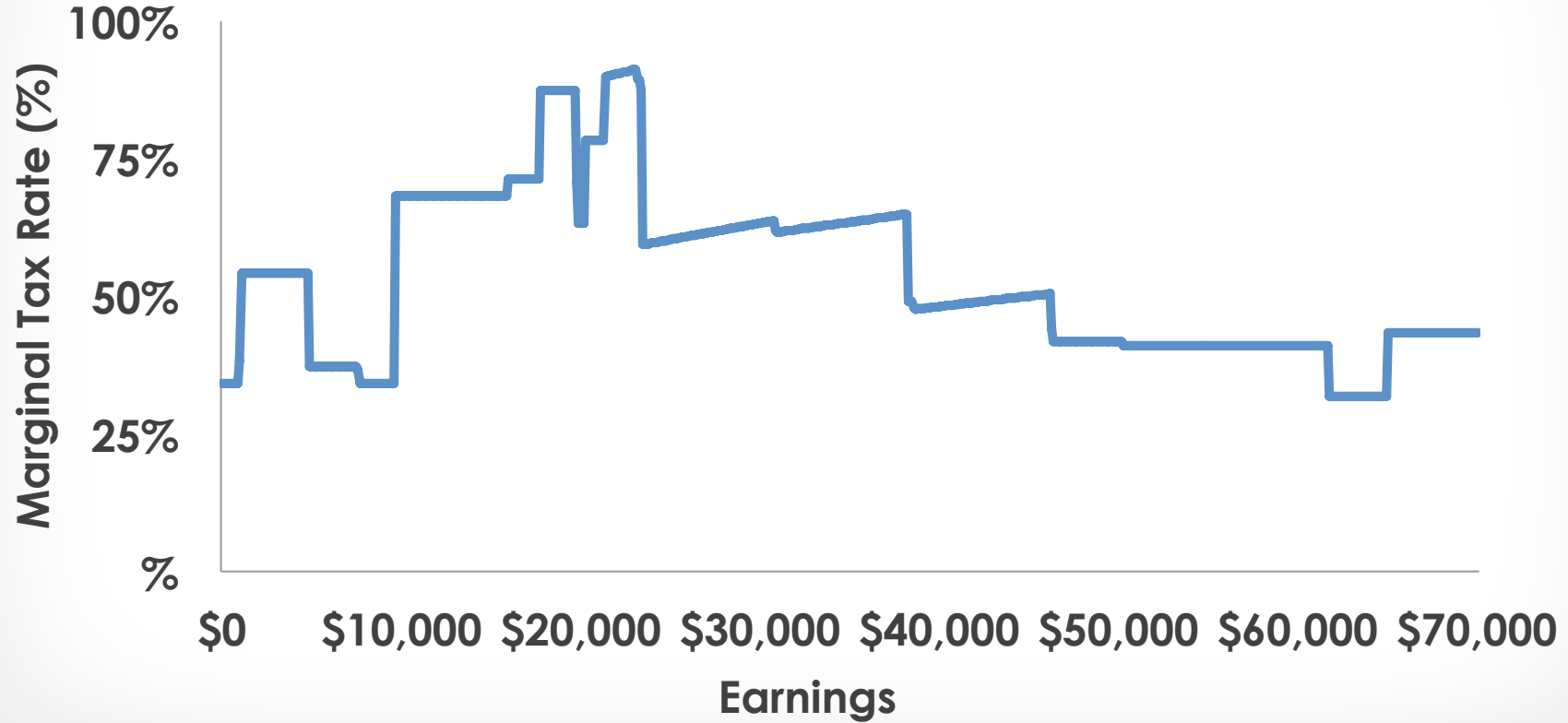


Source: Eugene Steuerle, Congressional Testimony: "Marginal Tax Rates, Work, and the Nation's Real Tax System," Joint Hearing of the Subcommittee on Human Resources and Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, Committee on Ways and Means, 27 June 2012.

Figure 3

# WHEN WORK DOESN'T PAY

Marginal Tax Rates for Single Parent with One Child, 2014

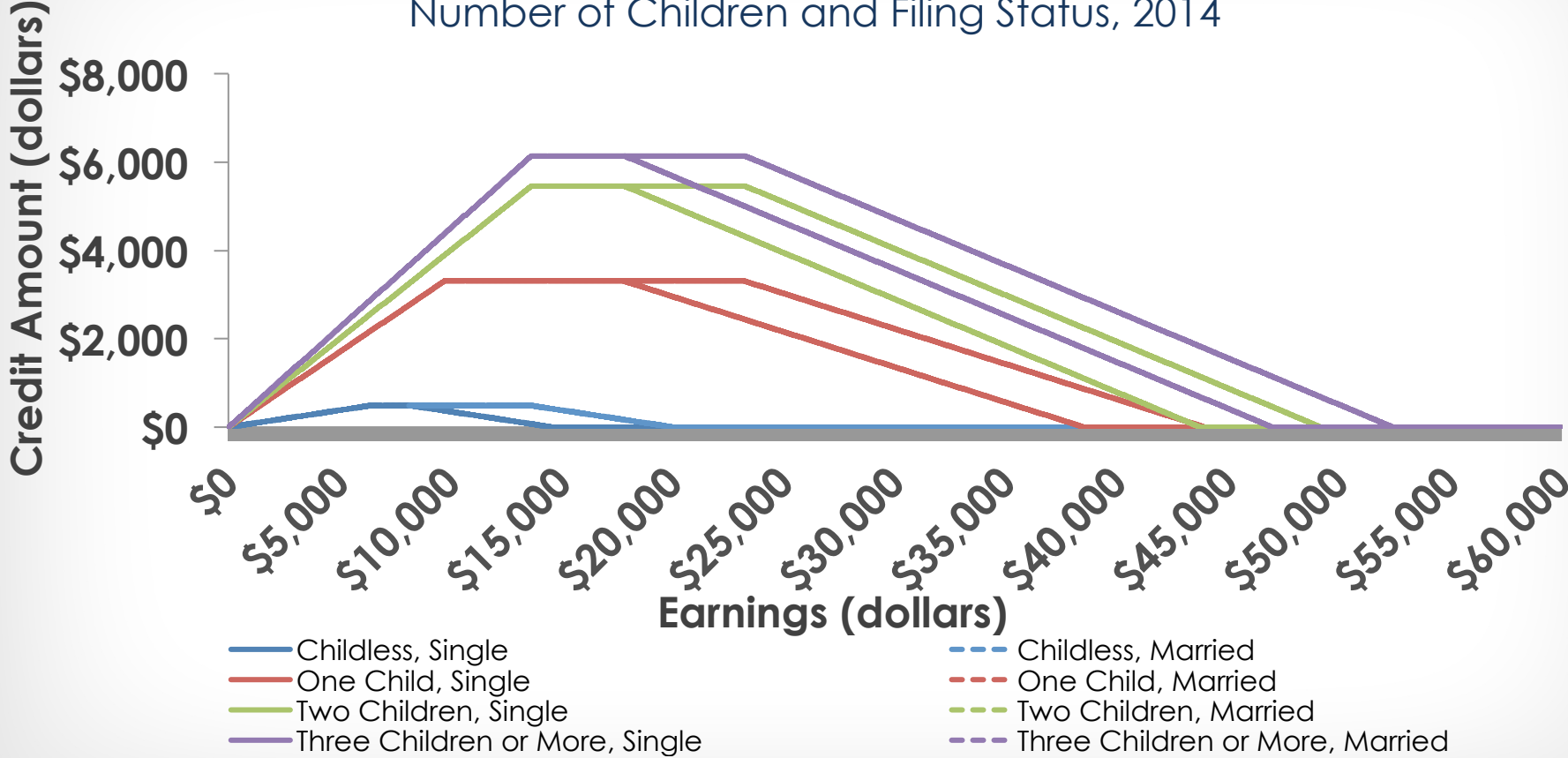


Source: Congressional Budget Office

Figure 4

# THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

Number of Children and Filing Status, 2014



Source: Urban Institute and Brookings Institution Tax Policy Center, Historical EITC Parameters



Figure 5

# THE IMPACT OF EITC ON POVERTY RATES, 2012

By Marital Status and Number of Related Children under the Age of 18

Family Characteristics		Percentage of Families in Poverty Using an Alternative Measure of Income		
Marital Status	Number of Related Children under 18 in the Family	EITC Excluded from Income	EITC Included in Income	Percentage Change in Poverty Rates from EITC
<b>Single</b>	0	22.29%	22.26%	-.14%
	1	29.11%	24.74%	-15.02%
	2	33.97%	28.31%	-16.65%
	3	48.03%	41.26%	-14.10%
	<b>Married</b>	0	4.44%	4.38%
	1	5.27%	4.17%	-20.89%
	2	6.10%	4.46%	-26.86%
	3	10.04%	7.09%	-29.38%

Source: CRS Analysis of the 2013 Current Population Survey.

Figure 6

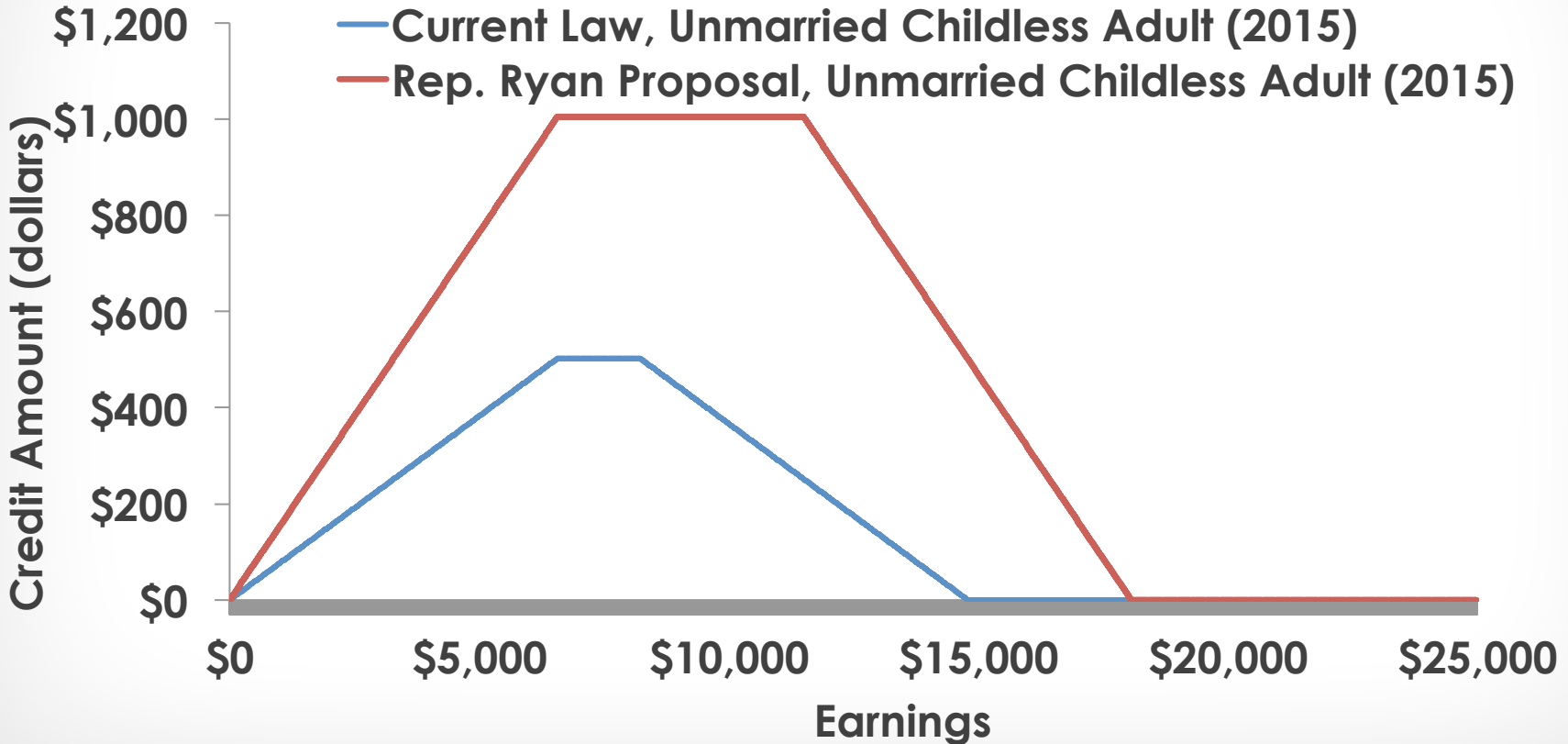
# THE CHILDLESS EITC

	Current Law	Proposal
Phase-in Rate	7.65%	15.3%
Phases in up to	\$6,570	\$6,570
Maximum Credit	\$503	\$1,005
Phase-out Rate	7.65%	15.3%
Phase-out Starts*	\$8,220	\$11,500
Phase-out Ends*	\$14,790	\$18,070
Minimum Age	25	21
Maximum Age	64	64
* Under both current law and the proposal, levels are \$5,500 higher for married filers.		

Figure 7

# THE CHILDLESS EITC

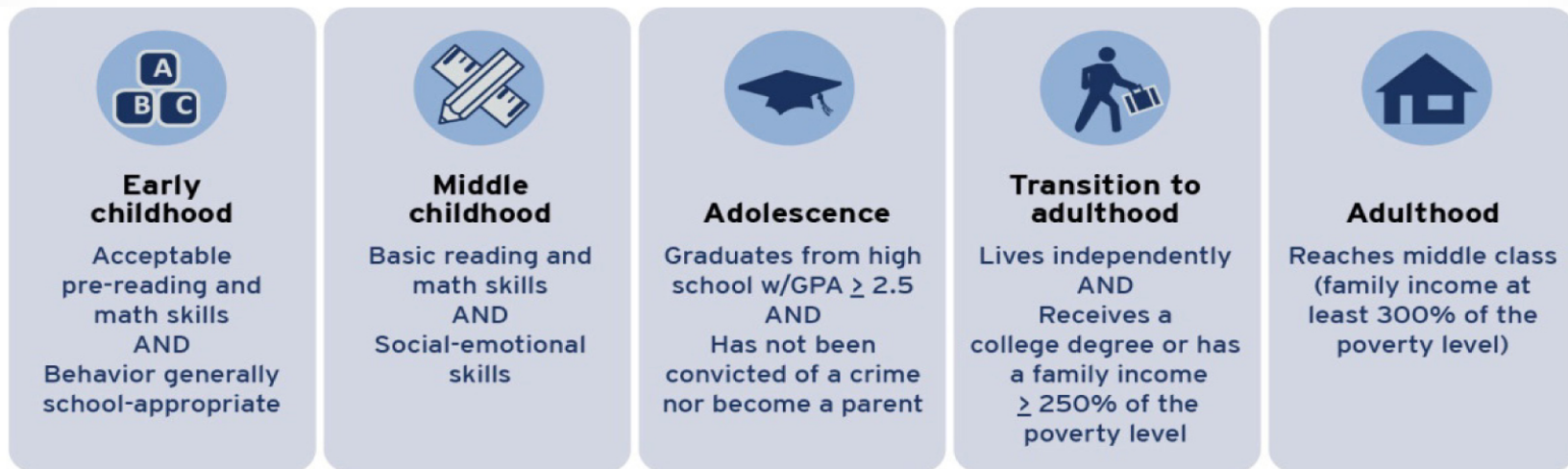
Ryan Proposal vs. Current Law, 2015



Source: HBC

Figure 8

# 'SUCCESS' STANDARDS BY AGE GROUP

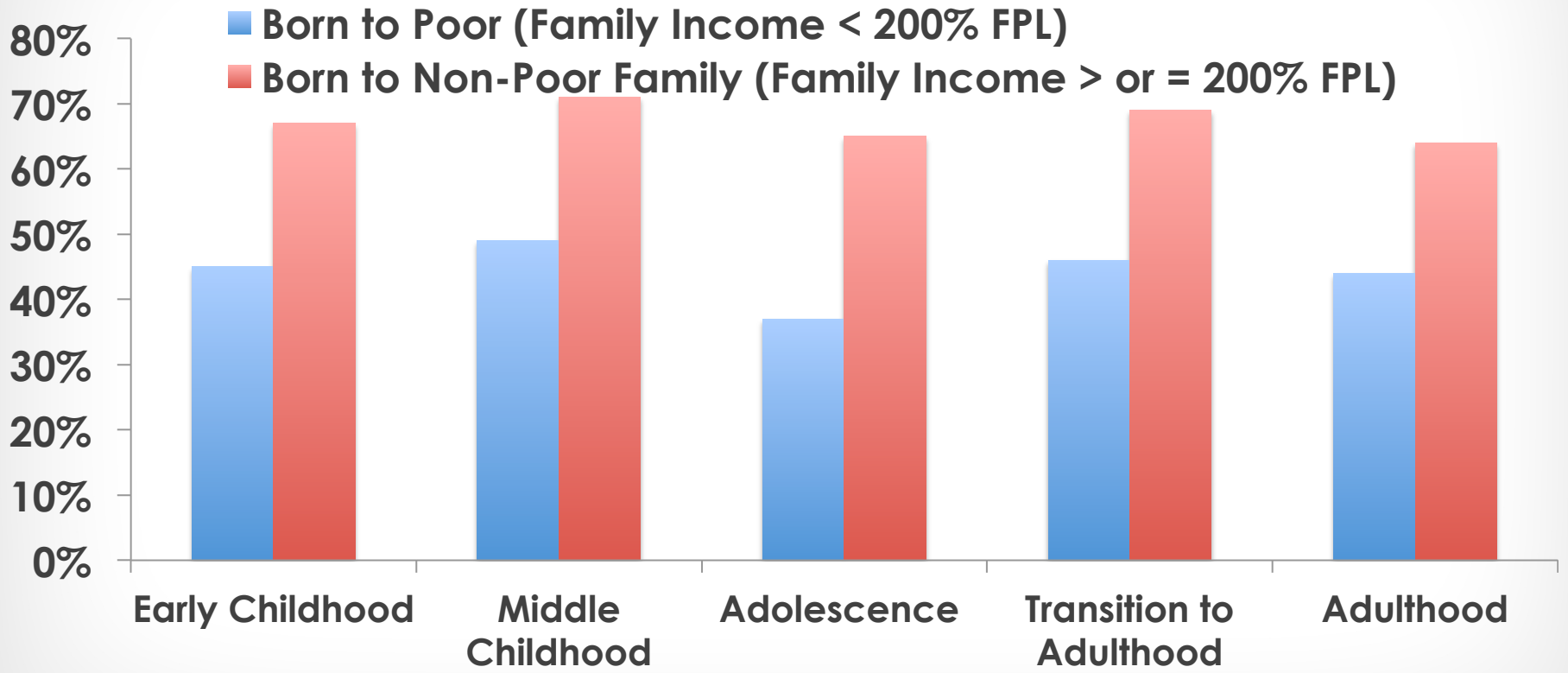


Source: Grannis and Sawhill, "Improving Children's Life Chances"

Figure 9

# SUCCESS RATES AT EACH LIFE STAGE

By Family Income

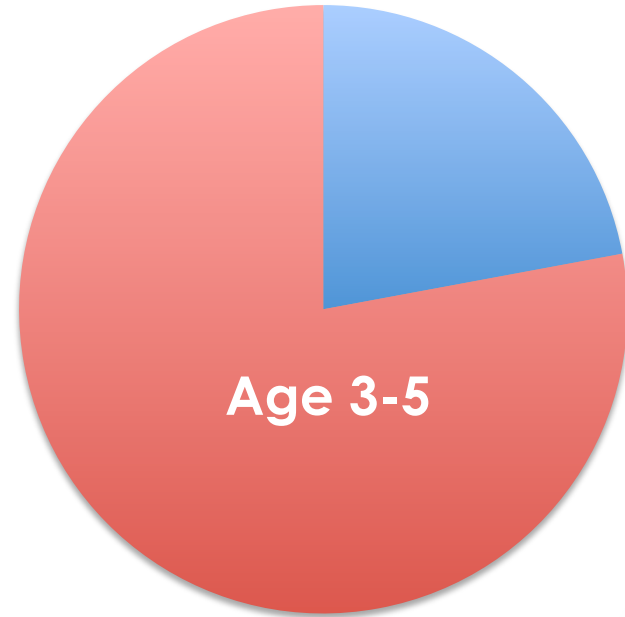
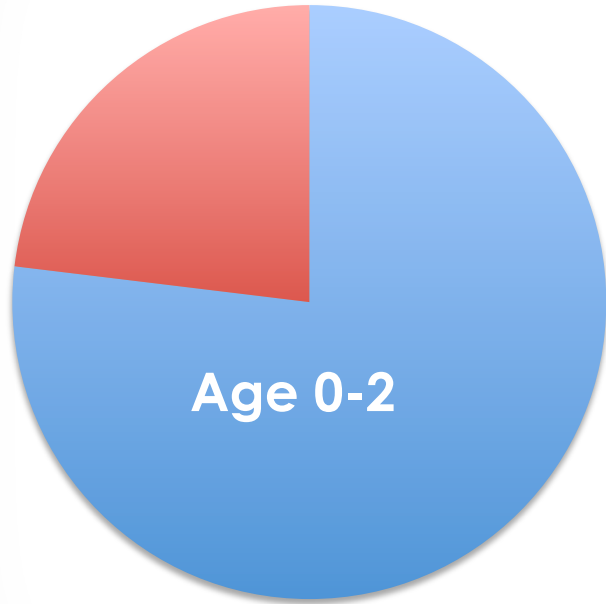


Source: Grannis and Sawhill, "Improving Children's Life Chances"

Figure 10

# GOVERNMENT SPENDING FOR EDUCATION AND EARLY CARE

In 2008



■ Federal Spending

■ State Spending

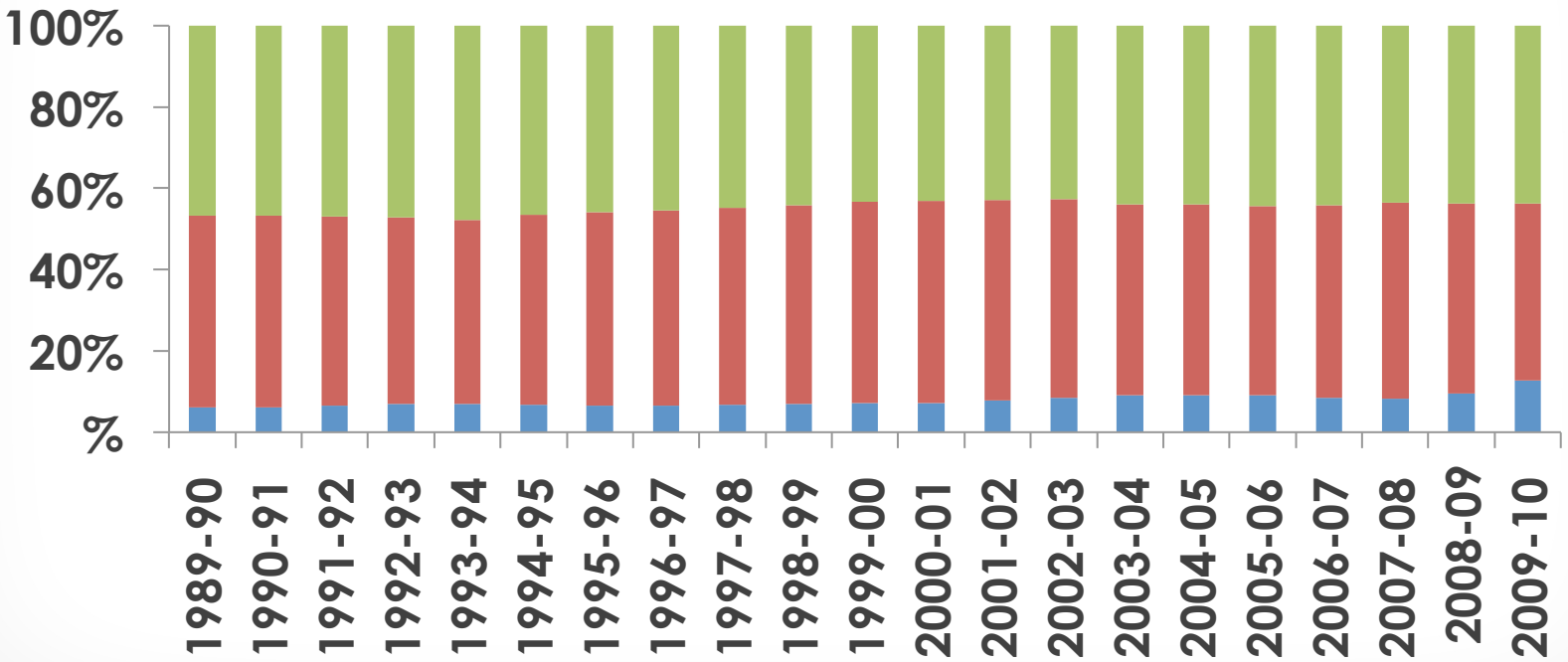
Source: Sara Edelstein et al, "How Do Public Investments in Children Vary with Age? A Kids' Share Analysis of Expenditures in 2008 and 2011 by Age Group," Urban Institute, Oct 2012.

Figure 11

# REVENUES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Since 1970

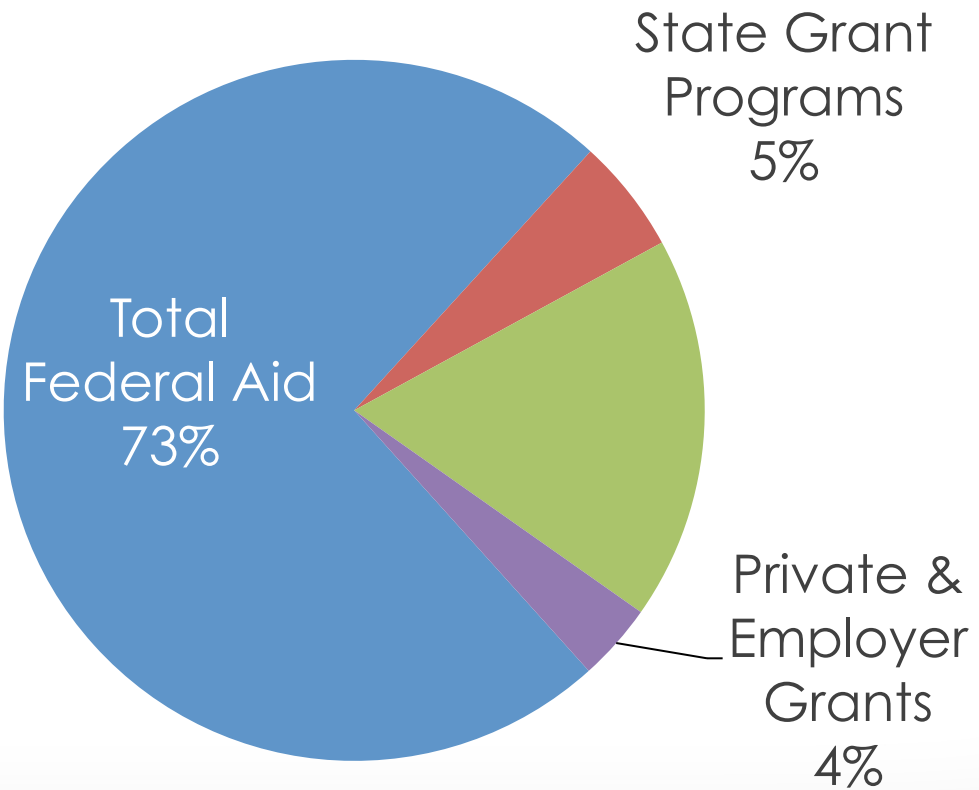
Federal State Local



Source: Table 202. "Revenues for public elementary and secondary schools, by source of funds: Selected years, 1919-20 through 2009-10," National Center for Education Statistics.

Figure 12

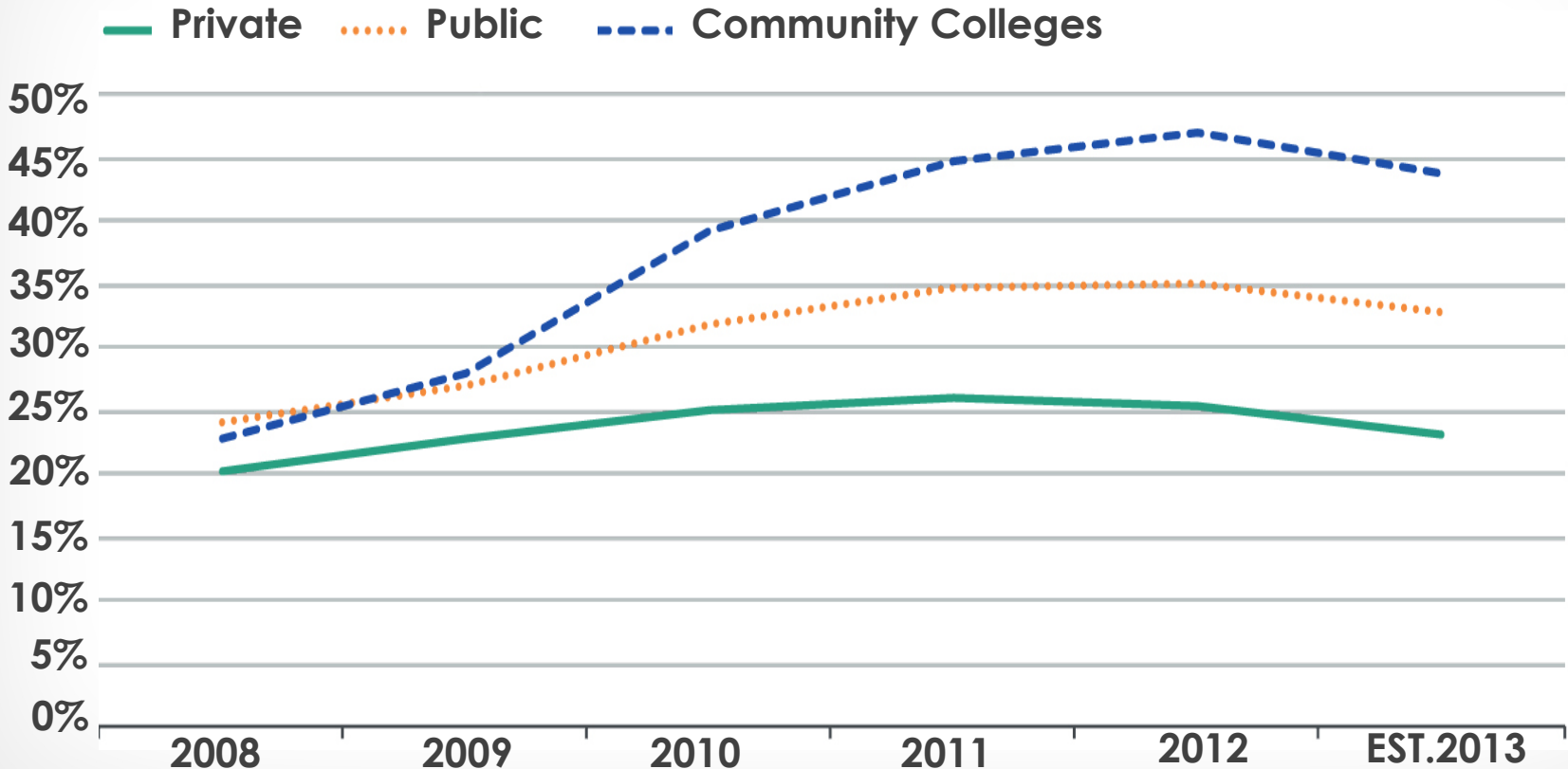
# SOURCES OF FINANCIAL AID FOR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION



Source: College Board, "Trends in Student Aid," 2012



Figure 13 **TITLE IV FUNDING REPRESENTS GROWING SHARE OF HIGHER EDUCATION OPERATING REVENUE**

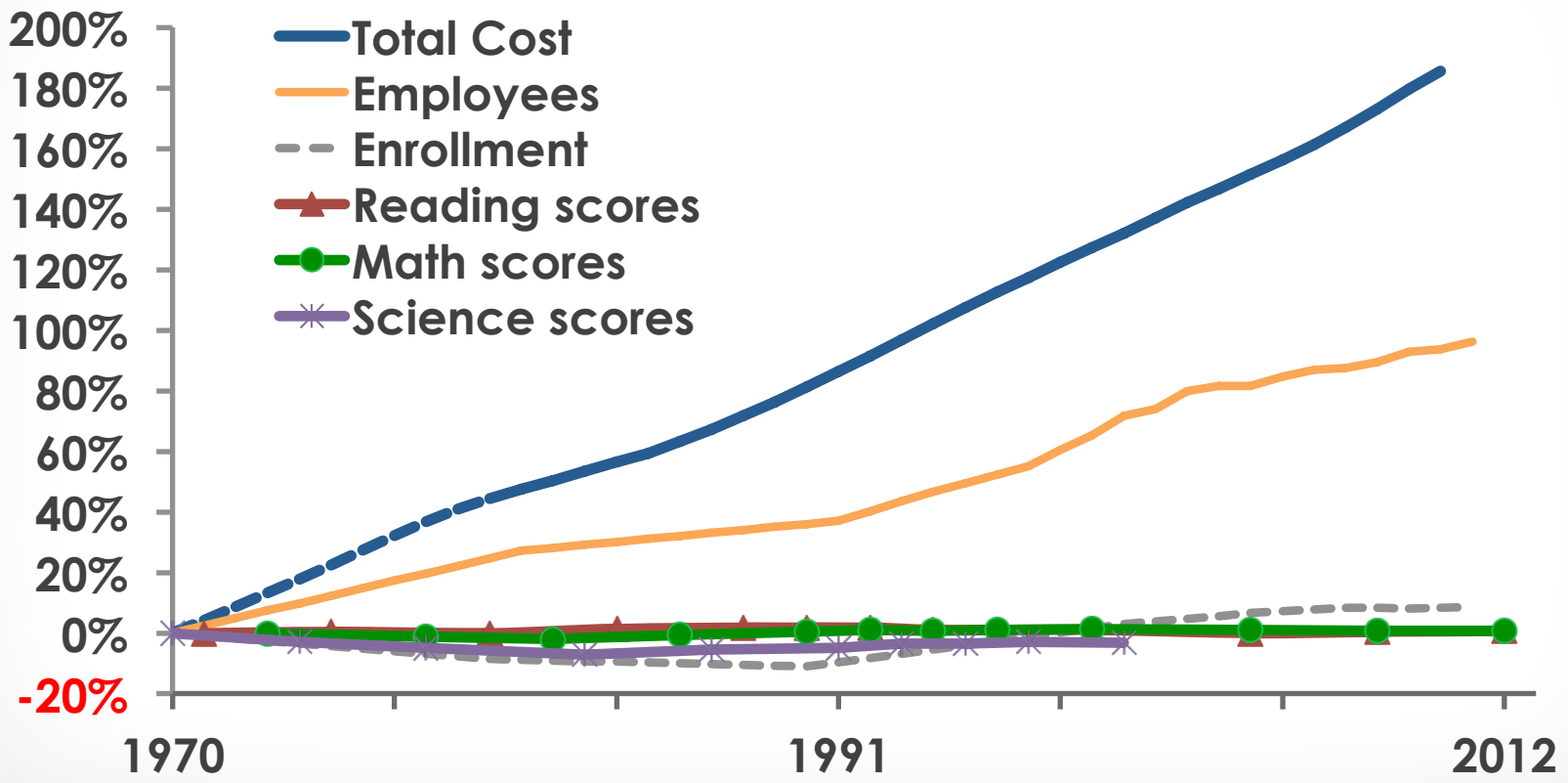


Source: Moody's Municipal Financial Ratio Analysis; U.S. Department of Education Title IV Funding Reports

Figure 14

# TRENDS IN AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLING

Since 1970

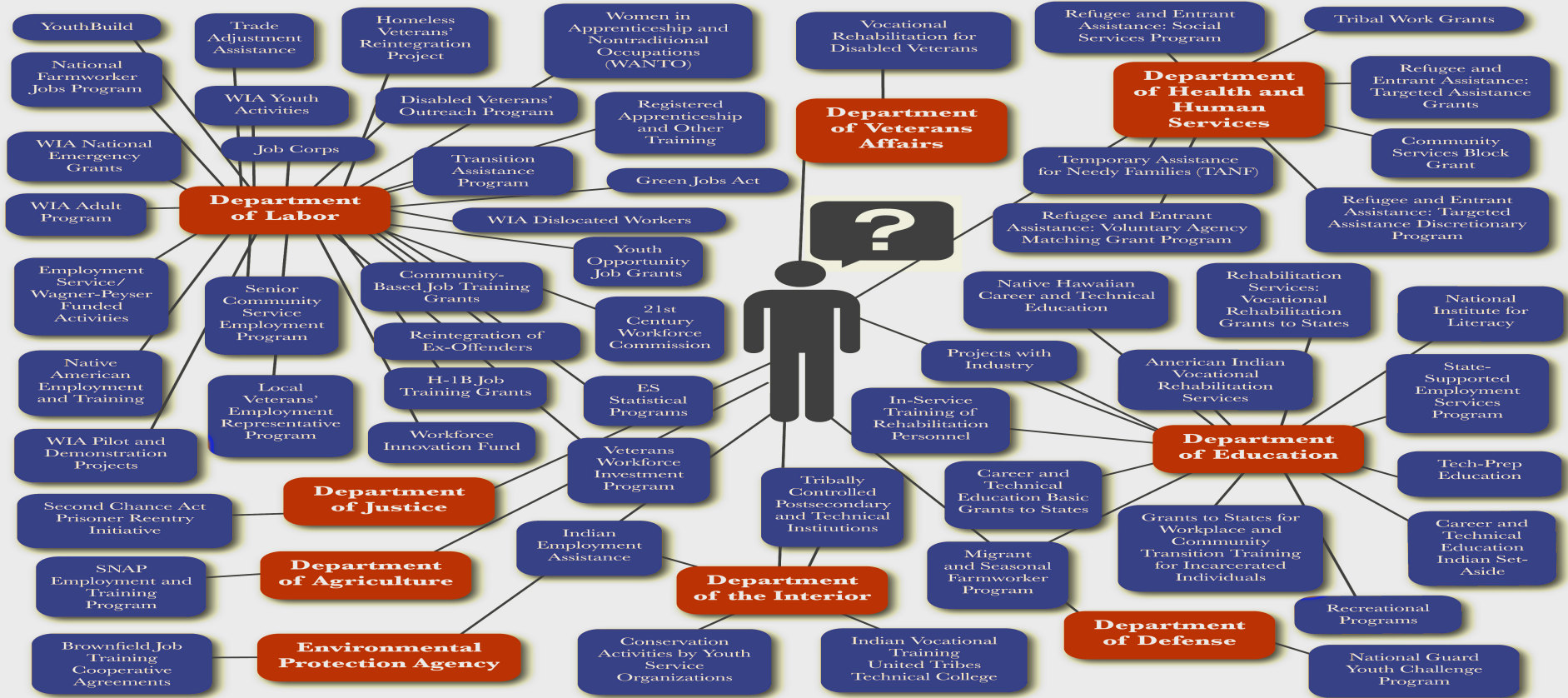


Source: Department of Education and NAEP via Andrew Coulson at the CATO Institute

Figure 15

# THE NATION'S WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

"[A] maze of confusing programs" – President Barack Obama, 2012

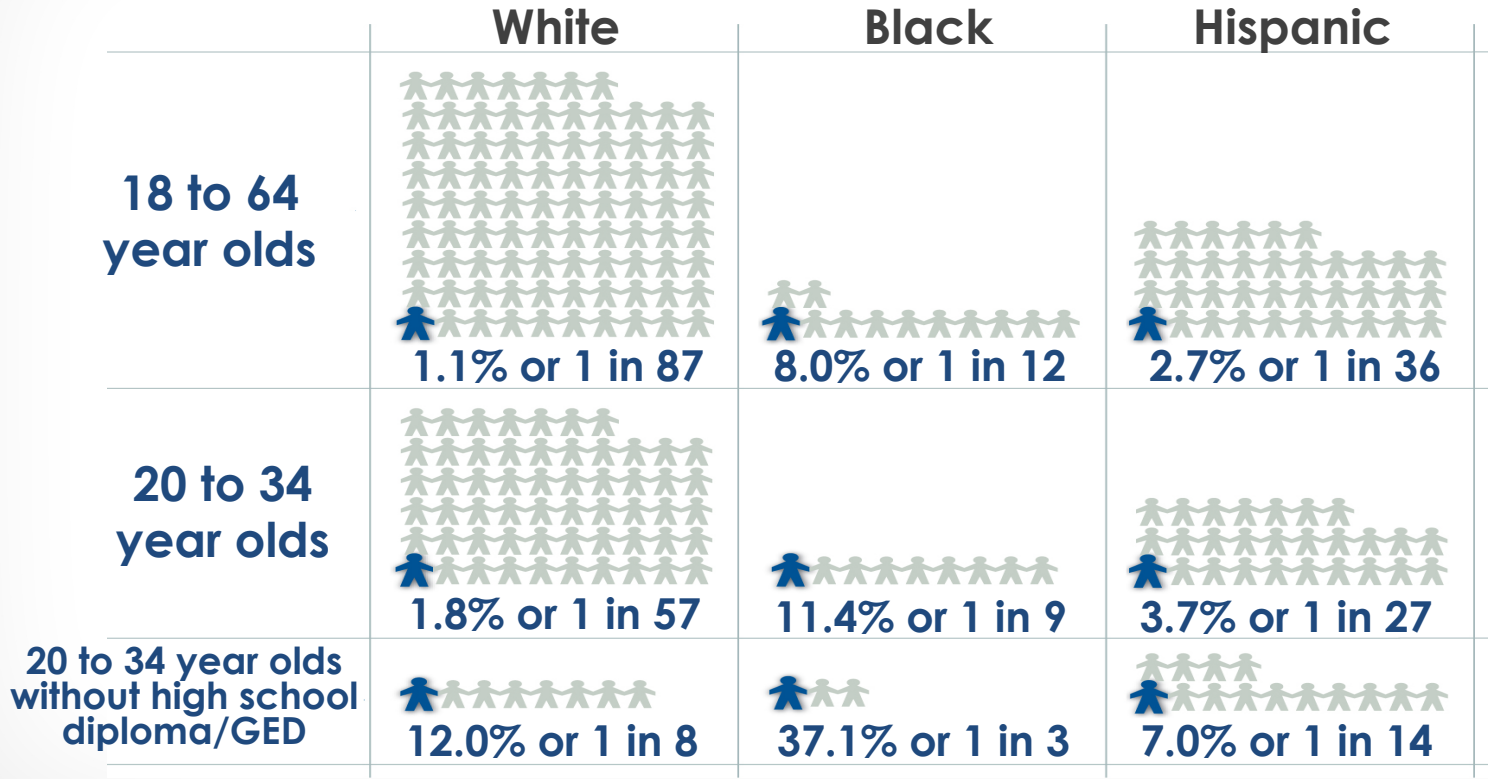


Source: Henry Ryder, The Noun Project via Education and Workforce Committee

Figure 16

# WORKING-AGE MEN BEHIND BARS

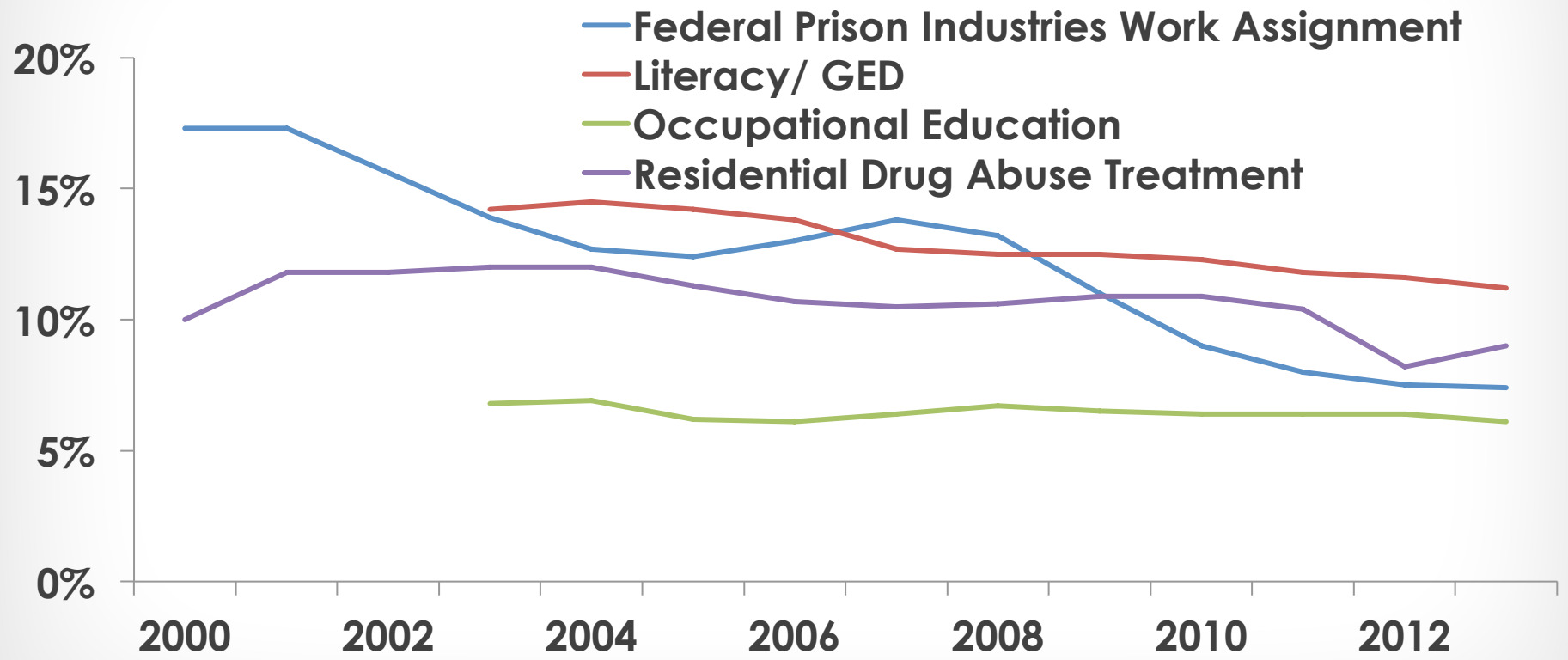
Rates of Incarceration by Race, Age, Gender and Education, 2008



Source: Pew Economic Mobility Project, Figure 2, "Collateral Costs: Incarceration's Effect on Economic Mobility," 2010.

# Figure 17 PERCENTAGE OF FEDERAL INMATES WHO PARTICIPATED IN BUREAU OF PRISONS REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS

FY2000-FY2013



Source: Data from 2000–2011 is from the Congressional Research Service. The 2012 and 2013 data was provided by CRS via request with permission from the BOP.