

# Enacting a Georgia Work Credit: An Economic Boost to Gwinnett County

## Work Credit Could Benefit More Than a Million Georgia Families

Georgia is missing out on a tool used by 30 other states to strengthen hardworking families, boost local economies and help communities thrive. A Georgia Work Credit (or state Earned Income Tax Credit) reduces the amount of income tax owed by workers earning up to \$50,000 annually, such as sales clerks, construction workers and nurses. The added funds help workers and their families afford basic necessities like child care, as well as larger investments like a reliable car to get to work or a down payment on a first home. A Georgia Work Credit would:

- Provide a tax cut to Georgia families who work but still struggle to make ends meet because of low-wage jobs
- Grow Georgia's middle class by helping workers save money and afford the basics and putting them on firmer footing to climb the economic ladder
- Boost local economies and businesses by putting more disposable income into the pockets of Georgia consumers

## Share of Tax Filers Eligible for Georgia Work Credit



Source: GBPI 2020 analysis of data from the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (2020), the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (2019 population estimates) and Brookings Institution (2016).

## Who Benefits in Gwinnett County?

**110,991 Children\***  
would benefit from a Georgia Work Credit



**\$205,417,249\***  
could go into the local economy from a Georgia Work Credit



\*Estimates based on a 10% refundable credit. A lower state match or nonrefundable credit would provide smaller, though still meaningful, benefits.

**Let's join 30 other states and pass a Georgia Work Credit**

[GeorgiaWorkCredit.org](http://GeorgiaWorkCredit.org)

## The Credit Supports Working Families

Imagine a young couple with two children. Mom works part-time as a home health aide. Dad works at a local restaurant. Their combined income is \$29,000. A 10% Georgia Work Credit could lower their state income tax by \$450. They use the savings for child care, transportation and other investments to stay employed and move to the middle class.