

**Table T16-0266**  
**Reforming the Child Tax Credit: An Update - Child Tax Credit Options**  
**Change in Individual Income Tax Revenue, 2017-2026 (\$ billions)<sup>1</sup>**  
**Baseline: Current Law**

	Fiscal Year <sup>2</sup>										
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2017-2026
<b>Baseline Benefits</b>	42.6	56.5	56.1	55.8	55.2	54.7	54.2	53.6	52.9	52.3	534.0
<b>1. Eliminate the earnings threshold for refundability</b>	-1.4	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	-14.5
<b>2. Increase the child age limit to include 17- and 18- year-olds</b>	-5.5	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.1	-70.6
<b>3. Index the credit amount and phaseout thresholds for inflation</b>	-0.6	-2.0	-4.0	-5.8	-7.9	-10.2	-12.1	-14.3	-16.8	-19.2	-92.8
<b>4. Increase the phaseout beginning for married couples</b>	-3.8	-5.2	-5.4	-5.5	-5.6	-5.7	-5.8	-5.8	-6.0	-6.0	-54.8
<b>5. Options 3 and 4 combined</b>	-4.3	-7.1	-9.3	-11.2	-13.5	-16.0	-18.0	-20.4	-23.1	-25.8	-148.8
<b>6. Provide an additional \$1,500 credit to workers with young children (YCTC)</b>	-11.5	-15.3	-15.4	-15.2	-15.0	-14.8	-14.5	-14.3	-14.0	-13.8	-143.9
<b>6B. Provide an additional \$1,500 credit to all families with young children (YCTC)</b>	-12.8	-17.0	-17.0	-16.7	-16.5	-16.2	-15.9	-15.6	-15.3	-15.0	-158.0
<b>7. Double the maximum credit to \$2,500 per child</b>	-37.6	-50.5	-50.7	-51.0	-51.1	-51.3	-51.4	-51.5	-51.5	-51.5	-498.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1)

(1) Fiscal years. Baseline is current law. Effective 01/01/2017.

(2) Revenue estimates include the effects of microdynamic responses. Estimates assume a fiscal split of 75-25 (fiscal year revenue is estimated to be 25 percent of revenue from the previous calendar year and 75 percent of revenue from the current calendar year).

(3) These revenue estimates support the analysis in Maag & Ramirez (2016). "Reforming the Child Tax Credit: An Update".

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	Calendar Year										
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2017-2026
<b>Baseline Benefits</b>	56.9	56.3	56.1	55.7	55.1	54.5	54.0	53.5	52.8	52.2	547.1
<b>1. Eliminate the earnings threshold for refundability</b>	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	-14.8
<b>2. Increase the child age limit to include 17- and 18- year-olds</b>	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.0	-72.3
<b>3. Index the credit amount and phaseout thresholds for inflation</b>	-0.8	-2.4	-4.5	-6.2	-8.5	-10.8	-12.6	-14.9	-17.4	-19.8	-97.8
<b>4. Increase the phaseout beginning for married couples</b>	-5.0	-5.3	-5.4	-5.5	-5.6	-5.7	-5.8	-5.9	-6.0	-6.0	-56.3
<b>5. Options 3 and 4 combined</b>	-5.8	-7.6	-9.9	-11.6	-14.1	-16.6	-18.5	-21.1	-23.7	-26.5	-155.4
<b>6. Provide an additional \$1,500 credit to workers with young children (YCTC)</b>	-15.4	-15.3	-15.4	-15.1	-14.9	-14.7	-14.5	-14.3	-14.0	-13.8	-147.4
<b>6B. Provide an additional \$1,500 credit to all families with young children (YCTC)</b>	-17.1	-17.0	-17.0	-16.7	-16.4	-16.1	-15.8	-15.6	-15.2	-14.9	-161.8
<b>7. Double the maximum credit to \$2,500 per child</b>	-50.2	-50.6	-50.8	-51.1	-51.2	-51.3	-51.5	-51.5	-51.5	-51.4	-511.0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1)

(1) Calendar years. Baseline is current law. Effective 01/01/2017.

(2) These revenue estimates support the analysis in Maag & Ramirez (2016). "Reforming the Child Tax Credit: An Update".