

<sup>1</sup>The law applies to calendar year 2018, but tax returns are not actually filed until spring of 2019.

<sup>2</sup>This includes people in families with less than \$25,000 expanded cash income. For a detailed explanation see: <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/resources/income-measure-used-distributional-analyses-tax-policy-center>.

<sup>3</sup>Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center, "Baseline benefits, CY 2017," available at <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/model-estimates/options-reform-child-tax-credit-ctc-nov-2016/t16-0266-reforming-child-tax-credit>. See also, J. B. Isaacs, H. Hahn, and C. Lou, "Which Federal Spending and Tax Programs Provide the Most Support for Children?" fact sheet, Urban Institute, October 31, 2017.

<sup>4</sup>Dependents who don't qualify for the CTC include children without a social security number, college students who still qualify as dependents, and grandparents who are dependents in the household.

<sup>5</sup>K. Phillips Erb, "What the Expanded Child Tax Credit Looks Like After Reform," *Forbes*, December 21, 2017.

<sup>6</sup>Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center, Tax Proposal Calculator, available at <http://tpc-tax-calculator.urban.org/>.

<sup>7</sup>C. Marr, "Instead of Boosting Working-Family Tax Credit, GOP Tax Bill Erodes It Over Time," blog post, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, December 21, 2017.

<sup>8</sup>Tax Policy Center, *Key Elements of the U.S. Tax System*, Briefing Book, "What is the personal exemption?"

<sup>9</sup>The Joint Committee on Taxation, Congress of the United States, List of Expiring Federal Tax Provisions, 2016–2027 (JCX-1-18), January 9, 2018. See also, A. El-Sibaie, "A Look Ahead at Expiring Tax Provisions," Tax Foundation, January 18, 2018.

<sup>10</sup>Congressional Budget Office, "The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2018 to 2028," April 9, 2018.

<sup>11</sup>G. Gibson and J. Oliphant, "Trump budget seeks cuts to domestic programs, Medicare, favors military and wall," Reuters Business News, February 12, 2018.

