Table T07-0113
Amount of Child Credit for Sample Families by Type of Filer for Tax Year 2006

| AGI | Single | Head of Household |  |  |  | Married Filing Joint |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# of kids | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| \# of filers | 48.3 mil | 10.2 mil | 5.6 mil | 1.3 mil | 0.01 mil | 25.4 mil | 10.1 mil | 10.9 mil | 4.3 mil | 0.10 mil |
| Total Child Credit Received (in Dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$15,000 | 0 | 640 | 555 | 555 | 555 | 0 | 555 | 555 | 555 | 555 |
| \$20,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,560 | 1,305 | 1,305 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,305 | 1,305 | 1,305 |
| \$25,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,480 | 2,055 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,055 | 2,055 |
| \$30,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 2,805 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 2,805 |
| \$35,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 3,990 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 3,555 |
| \$50,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| \$75,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| \$100,000 | 0 | 0 | 750 | 1,750 | 4,750 | 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| \$125,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 3,500 | 0 | 250 | 1,250 | 2,250 | 5,250 |
| \$150,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| \$200,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 |
| \$500,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$1,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$1,500,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$2,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 1006-2).
Notes: Households on the AMT are indicated by a dark background. Number of filers excludes dependent returns. Kids includes only children in the home for whom an exemption may be claimed.
Assumptions:
(1) All children qualify for the dependency exemption, the earned income tax credit, and the child tax credit.
(2) Households do not claim any other tax credits (such as the dependent care credit, adoption credit, or education tax credits).
(3) Itemized deductions are assumed to be 21 percent of adjusted gross income (AGI), which was the average ratio for itemizers in 2004. For purposes of calculating the AMT, tax preference items are assumed to be $40 \%$ of itemized deductions.
(4) The fraction of AGI composed of capital gains and dividends at each AGI level is based on current law tabulations from the TPC tax model. AGI under $\$ 50,000$ is assumed to be wages only. The fractions are as follows (the first percentage is for capital gains and the second is for dividends): $\$ 50,000: 0.8 \%$ and $1.0 \%$; $\$ 75,000: 1.1 \%$ and $1.0 \%$; $\$ 100,000: 1.7 \%$ and $1.1 \% ; \$ 125,000: 2.7 \%$ and $1.4 \%$; $\$ 150,000: 3.5 \%$ and $1.6 \%$; $\$ 200,000: 5.4 \%$ and $2.1 \% ; \$ 500,000: 13.8 \%$ and $2.1 \%$; $\$ 1,000,000: 17.6 \%$ and $3.0 \%$; $\$ 1,500,000: 22.6 \%$ and $3.6 \% ; \$ 2,000,000: 23.6 \%$ and $3.6 \%$. All capital gains are assumed to be long-term gains and all dividends qualifying dividends.

