As a fourth-year accounting and finance major, I have been exposed to debits, credits, balance sheets, income statements, profit & loss statements, amortization schedules, cost accounting systems, and depreciation methods, among many other things. To be certain, these are all useful tools and each item mentioned tells a story about the finances of individuals, investors, and companies in some way or another. And while all of these items mentioned have their own important place in the world of business, none of them quite touch on human behavior and the role it plays in everyday decision-making the way that taxation does. Tax law impacts the way people approach financial decision-making in a way that financial accounting, cost accounting, or audit work can never do. One of my primary interests in regard to tax law is refundable credits, particularly those that affect low-income individuals and households. The purpose of this paper is to explore why governments tax their constituents, the different types of tax systems a country can implement and how these systems affect a government’s constituents differently, the history and purpose of refundable tax credits, just how much better off these refundable credits make low-income individuals, how the establishment of the minimum wage has impacted low-income individuals since its inception, and to explore whether U.S. lawmakers should consider expanding these credits and/or the minimum wage for the sake of low-income earners.