## Table T07-0071

## Extend Certain Provisions in 2001-6 Tax Cut

Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Class, $2011{ }^{1}$

| Cash Income Class (thousands of 2006 dollars) ${ }^{2}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{3}$ |  | PercentChange inAfter-TaxIncome ${ }^{4}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax Change | Average Federal Tax Change |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \text { Average Federal Tax } \\ \text { Rate }^{5} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { With Tax } \\ \text { Cut } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal |
| Less than 10 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -4 | -1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 4.5 |
| 10-20 | 44.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 3.4 | -145 | -16.6 | -0.1 | 0.7 | -0.9 | 4.4 |
| 20-30 | 74.2 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 9.4 | -472 | -15.1 | -0.3 | 2.1 | -1.7 | 9.6 |
| 30-40 | 83.9 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 9.7 | -658 | -11.0 | -0.3 | 3.1 | -1.7 | 13.8 |
| 40-50 | 89.5 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 8.5 | -700 | -7.7 | -0.2 | 4.0 | -1.4 | 16.8 |
| 50-75 | 94.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 19.9 | -957 | -6.7 | -0.3 | 10.7 | -1.4 | 19.4 |
| 75-100 | 93.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 17.2 | -1,298 | -5.9 | -0.3 | 10.6 | -1.4 | 21.3 |
| 100-200 | 82.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 25.4 | -1,418 | -3.7 | 0.0 | 25.7 | -0.9 | 24.6 |
| 200-500 | 43.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4.3 | -830 | -0.9 | 0.5 | 17.6 | -0.3 | 27.9 |
| 500-1,000 | 79.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | -1,768 | -0.8 | 0.2 | 7.0 | -0.2 | 29.8 |
| More than 1,000 | 84.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | -1,911 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 18.3 | -0.1 | 35.0 |
| All | 68.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | -692 | -3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.9 | 23.1 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Class, $2011{ }^{1}$

| Cash Income Class (thousands of 2006 dollars) ${ }^{2}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{3}$ |  | Average Income (Dollars) | Average <br> Federal Tax <br> Burden <br> (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ (Dollars) | Average <br> Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Share of Post- } \\ \text { Tax Income } \\ \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 10 | 16,811 | 10.7 | 6,086 | 275 | 5,811 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| 10-20 | 25,284 | 16.2 | 16,631 | 876 | 15,755 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 0.8 |
| 20-30 | 21,596 | 13.8 | 27,636 | 3,118 | 24,518 | 11.3 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 2.3 |
| 30-40 | 16,032 | 10.2 | 38,799 | 6,001 | 32,797 | 15.5 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 3.3 |
| 40-50 | 13,218 | 8.5 | 49,940 | 9,109 | 40,831 | 18.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 4.2 |
| 50-75 | 22,444 | 14.3 | 68,652 | 14,280 | 54,372 | 20.8 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 11.1 |
| 75-100 | 14,300 | 9.1 | 96,522 | 21,851 | 74,671 | 22.6 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 10.8 |
| 100-200 | 19,360 | 12.4 | 150,400 | 38,393 | 112,007 | 25.5 | 24.2 | 23.7 | 25.7 |
| 200-500 | 5,551 | 3.6 | 317,079 | 89,288 | 227,791 | 28.2 | 14.6 | 13.8 | 17.1 |
| 500-1,000 | 865 | 0.6 | 755,020 | 226,808 | 528,212 | 30.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 6.8 |
| More than 1,000 | 443 | 0.3 | 3,272,093 | 1,148,541 | 2,123,552 | 35.1 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 17.6 |
| All | 156,502 | 100.0 | 77,021 | 18,484 | 58,537 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 1006-1),
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Includes the following provisions: (1) maintain 10-percent bracket; (2) retain 25-percent bracket (don't revert to 28\%); (3) maintain maximum child tax credit (CTC) at $\$ 1,000$ per child and retain partial refundability; (4) continue current parameters for child and dependent care credit ( $35 \%$ maximum credit, $\$ 3,000$ maximum qualified expenses per child, indexed from 2005, and $20 \%$ minimum credit); (5) maintain current marriage penalty relief (married filing jointly standard deduction and width of $15 \%$ bracket both twice levels for single filers, extended plateau for earned income tax credit [EITC] on joint return); (6) allow both EITC and CTC as credits against AMT; and (7) use AGI in place of modified AGI for EITC phase-out.
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, se
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(4) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.
(4) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); and estate tax.
(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, and the estate tax) as a percentage of average cash income.

