Table T07-0225
Unified Tax Plan C Against Current Law Baseline
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Class, $2009{ }^{1}$

| 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 |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{5}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | 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 | 27.0 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 12.5 | -293 | -119.5 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -5.0 | -0.8 |
| 10-20 | 51.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 30.9 | -512 | -73.7 | -0.5 | 0.2 | -3.2 | 1.2 |
| 20-30 | 44.4 | 31.4 | 0.9 | 10.9 | -219 | -8.8 | -0.2 | 2.0 | -0.8 | 8.6 |
| 30-40 | 37.7 | 47.0 | 0.4 | 4.8 | -127 | -2.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | -0.3 | 13.3 |
| 40-50 | 47.7 | 43.3 | 0.3 | 3.9 | -128 | -1.6 | 0.0 | 4.2 | -0.3 | 16.3 |
| 50-75 | 65.6 | 31.7 | 0.7 | 18.4 | -349 | -2.8 | -0.1 | 11.2 | -0.5 | 18.3 |
| 75-100 | 77.7 | 21.4 | 1.1 | 27.0 | -814 | -4.3 | -0.3 | 10.8 | -0.9 | 19.8 |
| 100-200 | 91.7 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 113.1 | -2,581 | -7.6 | -1.5 | 24.6 | -1.8 | 22.0 |
| 200-500 | 80.3 | 19.2 | 2.0 | 54.1 | -4,504 | -5.5 | -0.7 | 16.5 | -1.5 | 25.4 |
| 500-1,000 | 30.9 | 68.5 | -2.4 | -23.7 | 12,486 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 29.1 |
| More than 1,000 | 14.2 | 85.5 | -7.4 | -151.9 | 155,522 | 15.6 | 3.0 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 37.3 |
| All | 55.7 | 22.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | -272 | -1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.4 | 21.5 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Class, $2009{ }^{1}$

| 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) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Federal Tax } \\ \text { Rate }^{5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \text { Share of Pre- } \\ \text { Tax Income } \\ \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 10 | 17,677 | 11.6 | 5,908 | 246 | 5,663 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| 10-20 | 25,125 | 16.5 | 15,917 | 695 | 15,223 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 0.7 |
| 20-30 | 20,689 | 13.6 | 26,341 | 2,492 | 23,849 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 2.2 |
| 30-40 | 15,800 | 10.4 | 37,089 | 5,050 | 32,039 | 13.6 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 3.4 |
| 40-50 | 12,740 | 8.4 | 47,763 | 7,909 | 39,854 | 16.6 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 4.2 |
| 50-75 | 21,849 | 14.3 | 65,664 | 12,367 | 53,297 | 18.8 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 11.3 |
| 75-100 | 13,775 | 9.0 | 92,210 | 19,092 | 73,118 | 20.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.0 |
| 100-200 | 18,217 | 11.9 | 143,638 | 34,137 | 109,501 | 23.8 | 24.1 | 23.5 | 26.1 |
| 200-500 | 4,999 | 3.3 | 303,901 | 81,664 | 222,237 | 26.9 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 17.1 |
| 500-1,000 | 789 | 0.5 | 722,111 | 197,571 | 524,539 | 27.4 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 6.5 |
| More than 1,000 | 406 | 0.3 | 3,089,077 | 997,962 | 2,091,115 | 32.3 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 17.0 |
| All | 152,651 | 100.0 | 71,202 | 15,610 | 55,591 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 1006-2).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline:
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(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law, In the
$29.3 \quad$ Proposal
0.0
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. In the proposal, capital gains and dividends are taxed as ordinary income. There is a 50 percent exclusion on capital gains that is capped at $\$ 50,000$ and indexed for inflation to 2008 dollars. Income tax rates and brackets are changed so that for married taxpayers filing jointly, the first $\$ 7,500$ is taxed at 5 percent, $\$ 7,500-\$ 75,000$ at 15 percent, $\$ 75,000-\$ 190,000$ at 25 percent, and over $\$ 190,000$ at 35 percent (indexed to 2006 doliars). Brackets for other types of filers are adjusted proportionally. The AMT is eliminated. The ceiling on
the social security tax is eliminated for employers (this does not include self-employment income). The EITC has a bracket for taxpayers with 3 or more children that uses the same ranges and values as the bracket for taxpayers with 2 children except that its phasein rate is 45 percent. For childless EITC recipients, the phase in rate is 20 percent, the phase out rate is doubled to 15.3 percent, the lower bound of the plateau is increased to $\$ 8,080$, and the upper bound of the plateau is increased to $\$ 10,000$ (indexed to 2006 dollars). The Child Tax Credit is made fully refundable and indexed to inflation in 2006 dollars. The estate tax is adjusted to have a $\$ 2.5$ million exemption.
(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, see http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) 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.

