Table T05-0259. Option 6: Make CDCTC Fully Refundable; Raise Top Credit Rate to 50 Percent, Phased Out Starting at $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 , 0 0 0}$ Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Class, $2005{ }^{1}$

For Tax Units in Cities Only

| Cash Income Class (thousands of 2005 dollars) ${ }^{2}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{3}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{4}$ | Share ofTotalFederal TaxChange | 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal |
| Less than 10 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 18.2 | -30 | -21.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.5 | 2.0 |
| 10-20 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 38.7 | -52 | -7.6 | -0.1 | 1.1 | -0.4 | 4.2 |
| 20-30 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 16.4 | -30 | -1.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | -0.1 | 10.4 |
| 30-40 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.8 | -28 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 5.1 | -0.1 | 15.4 |
| 40-50 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.4 | -21 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 5.6 | -0.1 | 17.9 |
| 50-75 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | -16 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 19.5 |
| 75-100 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | -2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 20.9 |
| 100-200 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 22.7 |
| 200-500 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 25.8 |
| 500-1,000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 27.4 |
| More than 1,000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 21.9 | 0.0 | 32.6 |
| All | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | -26 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.1 | 21.1 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Class, $2005{ }^{1}$

| Cash Income Class (thousands of 2005 dollars) ${ }^{2}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{3}$ |  | Average Income <br> (Dollars) | Average <br> Federal Tax <br> Burden <br> (Dollars) | Average <br> After-Tax <br> Income ${ }^{4}$ <br> (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of Federal Taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of Total |
| Less than 10 | 5,004 | 16.1 | 5,447 | 136 | 5,310 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| 10-20 | 6,129 | 19.8 | 14,837 | 680 | 14,157 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 1.2 |
| 20-30 | 4,470 | 14.4 | 24,828 | 2,617 | 22,211 | 10.5 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 3.3 |
| 30-40 | 3,409 | 11.0 | 34,934 | 5,391 | 29,544 | 15.4 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 5.1 |
| 40-50 | 2,502 | 8.1 | 44,667 | 8,032 | 36,635 | 18.0 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| 50-75 | 4,009 | 12.9 | 61,174 | 11,915 | 49,259 | 19.5 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 13.3 |
| 75-100 | 2,123 | 6.9 | 86,181 | 18,050 | 68,131 | 20.9 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| 100-200 | 2,411 | 7.8 | 133,111 | 30,226 | 102,884 | 22.7 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 20.3 |
| 200-500 | 656 | 2.1 | 283,401 | 73,013 | 210,388 | 25.8 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 13.3 |
| 500-1,000 | 100 | 0.3 | 672,959 | 184,398 | 488,560 | 27.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 5.1 |
| More than 1,000 | 65 | 0.2 | 3,707,781 | 1,209,388 | 2,498,393 | 32.6 | 14.2 | 12.1 | 21.8 |
| All | 31,015 | 100.0 | 54,703 | 11,582 | 43,122 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0305-2).
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The maximum credit rate would be increased from 35 percent to 50 percent. The credit rate would be reduced by one percentage point for each $\$ 2,000$ (or fraction thereof) by which AGI exceeds $\$ 15,000$. The credit would be available regardless of tax liability.
(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. Tax units that are dependents of other taxpayers are excluded from the analysis.
(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.

