## Table T16-0162

Tax Benefit of the Deduction and Refund for State and Local Taxe
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, $2016{ }^{1}$

## Detail Tabl

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Federal Taxes } \end{gathered}$ | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.6 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Second Quintile | 6.0 | 94.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 20 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 22.6 | 77.4 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 130 | 1.5 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 13.4 | 13.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 46.2 | 53.8 | 0.6 | 14.9 | 510 | 2.8 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 17.7 |
| Top Quintile | 78.9 | 21.1 | 1.3 | 79.9 | 3,280 | 3.9 | 67.9 | 68.2 | 25.7 | 26.7 |
| All | 24.3 | 75.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 570 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 20.4 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 72.5 | 27.5 | 1.0 | 16.6 | 1,320 | 3.9 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 20.0 | 20.8 |
| 90-95 | 84.3 | 15.7 | 1.2 | 13.7 | 2,280 | 4.3 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 21.9 | 22.9 |
| 95-99 | 86.5 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 13.8 | 3,010 | 3.0 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 25.2 | 25.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 91.0 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 35.9 | 30,930 | 4.2 | 27.9 | 28.2 | 33.0 | 34.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 91.3 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 15.8 | 133,740 | 3.8 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 34.2 | 35.5 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxe
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 48,030 | 27.7 | 13,910 | 4.5 | 490 | 0.8 | 13,420 | 5.4 | 3.5 |
| Second Quintile | 38,040 | 21.9 | 35,050 | 8.9 | 2,880 | 3.7 | 32,170 | 10.2 | 8.2 |
| Middle Quintile | 33,680 | 19.4 | 63,040 | 14.1 | 8,460 | 9.6 | 54,580 | 15.3 | 13.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 28,580 | 16.5 | 107,980 | 20.5 | 18,620 | 17.9 | 89,360 | 21.2 | 17.2 |
| Top Quintile | 23,850 | 13.8 | 328,790 | 52.2 | 84,550 | 67.9 | 244,240 | 48.3 | 25.7 |
| All | \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\# | 100.0 | 86,670 | 100.0 | 17,140 | 100.0 | 69,530 | 100.0 | 19.8 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 12,350 | 7.1 | 169,640 | 13.9 | 33,940 | 14.1 | 135,700 | 13.9 | 20.0 |
| 90-95 | 5,880 | 3.4 | 242,220 | 9.5 | 53,070 | 10.5 | 189,150 | 9.2 | 21.9 |
| 95-99 | 4,480 | 2.6 | 403,150 | 12.0 | 101,540 | 15.3 | 301,610 | 11.2 | 25.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,140 | 0.7 | 2,214,130 | 16.7 | 730,740 | 27.9 | 1,483,390 | 14.0 | 33.0 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 120 | 0.1 | 10,399,270 | 8.0 | 3,555,900 | 13.9 | 6,843,360 | 6.6 | 34.2 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.7 Proposal: 1.7

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data
(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of the deduction and refund for state and local income taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes. For a description
of TPC's current law baseline, see
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) The income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 24,400$; $40 \%$ \$47,700; $60 \%$ \$82,300; 80\% \$142,200; 90\% \$206,800; 95\% \$291,700; 99\% \$693,500; 99.9\% \$3,646,300.
(4) Tax units with benefit are tax units with a net benefit of $\$ 10$ or more.
(5) After-tax income is

(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.


## Table T16-0162

Tax Benefit of the Deduction and Refund for State and Local Taxes
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$ Detail Table

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Federal Taxes } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.2 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Second Quintile | 3.7 | 96.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 10 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Middle Quintile | 16.1 | 83.9 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 70 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 12.2 | 12.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 40.0 | 60.0 | 0.5 | 12.6 | 380 | 2.5 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 17.0 |
| Top Quintile | 72.6 | 27.4 | 1.3 | 84.5 | 2,700 | 3.8 | 72.7 | 73.0 | 25.4 | 26.4 |
| All | 24.3 | 75.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 570 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 20.4 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 63.5 | 36.5 | 0.9 | 17.2 | 1,070 | 3.7 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 19.9 | 20.6 |
| 90-95 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 1.1 | 13.7 | 1,730 | 3.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 22.0 | 22.8 |
| 95-99 | 86.5 | 13.5 | 1.1 | 17.5 | 2,940 | 3.5 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 24.7 | 25.5 |
| Top 1 Percent | 89.7 | 10.3 | 2.0 | 36.1 | 26,570 | 4.1 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 32.9 | 34.2 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 90.5 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 16.3 | 117,800 | 3.7 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 34.2 | 35.5 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income <br> Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 38,760 | 22.4 | 12,970 | 3.4 | 10 | 0.0 | 12,960 | 4.2 | 0.1 |
| Second Quintile | 35,900 | 20.7 | 30,900 | 7.4 | 1,970 | 2.4 | 28,930 | 8.6 | 6.4 |
| Middle Quintile | 34,380 | 19.8 | 55,220 | 12.6 | 6,750 | 7.8 | 48,470 | 13.8 | 12.2 |
| Fourth Quintile | 32,470 | 18.7 | 93,650 | 20.2 | 15,530 | 17.0 | 78,130 | 21.0 | 16.6 |
| Top Quintile | 30,680 | 17.7 | 277,080 | 56.6 | 70,370 | 72.7 | 206,710 | 52.6 | 25.4 |
| All | 173,400 | 100.0 | 86,670 | 100.0 | 17,140 | 100.0 | 69,530 | 100.0 | 19.8 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 15,770 | 9.1 | 144,700 | 15.2 | 28,760 | 15.3 | 115,940 | 15.2 | 19.9 |
| 90-95 | 7,730 | 4.5 | 205,880 | 10.6 | 45,260 | 11.8 | 160,620 | 10.3 | 22.0 |
| 95-99 | 5,840 | 3.4 | 345,310 | 13.4 | 85,270 | 16.8 | 260,050 | 12.6 | 24.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,330 | 0.8 | 1,960,070 | 17.4 | 643,920 | 28.8 | 1,316,160 | 14.5 | 32.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 140 | 0.1 | 9,240,520 | 8.4 | 3,160,010 | 14.5 | 6,080,510 | 6.9 | 34.2 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).
Proposal: 1.7
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.7
Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of the deduction and refund for state and local income taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes. For a description
f TPC's current law baseline, see
Atp://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in he totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see
(3) The income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 17,000 ; 40 \% \$ 31,500 ; 60 \%$ \$ 52,$700 ; 80 \% \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \% \$ 173,200 ; 99 \%$ \$398,800; 99.9\% \$2,084,600
(5) Tax units with benefit are tax units with a net benefit of $\$ 10$ or more.
2) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxe
(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

Tax Benefit of the Deduction and Refund for State and Local Taxes

> Baseline: Current Law

Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2016
Detail Table - Single Tax Units

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Federal Taxes } \end{gathered}$ | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.2 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Second Quintile | 2.7 | 97.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 10 | 0.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 12.4 | 87.6 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 50 | 0.8 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.5 |
| Fourth Quintile | 33.4 | 66.6 | 0.5 | 17.2 | 250 | 2.1 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 17.8 | 18.2 |
| Top Quintile | 67.0 | 33.0 | 1.3 | 78.2 | 1,610 | 3.8 | 56.0 | 56.6 | 25.2 | 26.1 |
| All | 15.3 | 84.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 220 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 18.3 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 1.0 | 22.8 | 810 | 3.7 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 20.9 | 21.7 |
| 90-95 | 75.2 | 24.9 | 1.3 | 17.5 | 1,460 | 4.4 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 22.7 | 23.7 |
| 95-99 | 85.2 | 14.9 | 1.3 | 16.2 | 2,240 | 3.9 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 24.6 | 25.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 86.0 | 14.0 | 1.9 | 21.7 | 18,300 | 3.5 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 35.1 | 36.3 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 89.4 | 10.6 | 1.8 | 10.8 | 74,770 | 3.2 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 35.7 | 36.9 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 26,420 | 29.9 | 10,210 | 6.8 | 540 | 2.0 | 9,670 | 7.8 | 5.3 |
| Second Quintile | 21,360 | 24.2 | 24,240 | 13.0 | 1,960 | 5.9 | 22,280 | 14.5 | 8.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 17,360 | 19.6 | 41,910 | 18.2 | 5,610 | 13.7 | 36,300 | 19.2 | 13.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 13,190 | 14.9 | 67,670 | 22.3 | 12,020 | 22.3 | 55,640 | 22.4 | 17.8 |
| Top Quintile | 9,440 | 10.7 | 167,830 | 39.7 | 42,230 | 56.0 | 125,590 | 36.1 | 25.2 |
| All | 88,420 | 100.0 | 45,190 | 100.0 | 8,060 | 100.0 | 37,130 | 100.0 | 17.8 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 5,470 | 6.2 | 104,100 | 14.3 | 21,780 | 16.7 | 82,320 | 13.7 | 20.9 |
| 90-95 | 2,330 | 2.6 | 145,150 | 8.5 | 32,930 | 10.8 | 112,210 | 8.0 | 22.7 |
| 95-99 | 1,410 | 1.6 | 234,040 | 8.3 | 57,580 | 11.4 | 176,460 | 7.6 | 24.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 230 | 0.3 | 1,499,740 | 8.7 | 526,070 | 17.1 | 973,670 | 6.9 | 35.1 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 30 | 0.0 | 6,560,440 | 4.6 | 2,344,530 | 9.2 | 4,215,910 | 3.6 | 35.7 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data
(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of the deduction and refund for state and local income taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes. For a description of TPC's current law baseline, see
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded cash income, se
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) The income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 17,000 ; 40 \% ~ \$ 31,500 ; 60 \% \$ 52,700 ; 80 \% ~ \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \% ~ \$ 173,200$; $99 \% ~ \$ 398,800 ; 99.9 \% \$ 2,084,600$.

4) Tax units with benerit are tax units with a net benefit of $\$ 10$ or more.
(5) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxes.
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

Tax Benefit of the Deduction and Refund for State and Local Taxes
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of TotalBenefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | Percent of Federal Taxes | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.1 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -1.6 | -1.6 |
| Second Quintile | 5.2 | 94.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 20 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 19.2 | 80.8 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 100 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 11.3 | 11.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 43.9 | 56.1 | 0.5 | 10.1 | 460 | 2.5 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 15.9 | 16.3 |
| Top Quintile | 75.8 | 24.2 | 1.3 | 88.2 | 3,290 | 3.9 | 80.4 | 80.7 | 25.4 | 26.4 |
| All | 41.1 | 58.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,230 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 21.6 | 22.3 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 0.9 | 15.6 | 1,220 | 3.7 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 19.4 | 20.1 |
| 90-95 | 79.5 | 20.5 | 1.0 | 13.0 | 1,910 | 3.7 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 21.8 | 22.6 |
| 95-99 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 1.1 | 18.9 | 3,250 | 3.4 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 24.7 | 25.5 |
| Top 1 Percent | 90.9 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 40.7 | 28,230 | 4.3 | 33.6 | 33.9 | 32.5 | 33.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 91.6 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 17.9 | 131,020 | 3.9 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 33.9 | 35.2 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 5,000 | 8.5 | 19,650 | 1.0 | -320 | -0.1 | 19,970 | 1.3 | -1.6 |
| Second Quintile | 6,870 | 11.7 | 43,450 | 3.1 | 2,540 | 0.9 | 40,910 | 3.8 | 5.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 11,150 | 19.0 | 72,790 | 8.6 | 8,210 | 4.5 | 64,580 | 9.7 | 11.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 15,860 | 27.0 | 115,330 | 19.3 | 18,290 | 14.2 | 97,050 | 20.7 | 15.9 |
| Top Quintile | 19,420 | 33.1 | 333,670 | 68.3 | 84,780 | 80.4 | 248,890 | 64.9 | 25.4 |
| All | 58,760 | 100.0 | 161,550 | 100.0 | 34,840 | 100.0 | 126,710 | 100.0 | 21.6 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 9,240 | 15.7 | 169,920 | 16.5 | 32,880 | 14.8 | 137,040 | 17.0 | 19.4 |
| 90-95 | 4,940 | 8.4 | 236,610 | 12.3 | 51,490 | 12.4 | 185,120 | 12.3 | 21.8 |
| 95-99 | 4,200 | 7.2 | 385,470 | 17.1 | 95,110 | 19.5 | 290,360 | 16.4 | 24.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,040 | 1.8 | 2,035,790 | 22.4 | 660,740 | 33.6 | 1,375,050 | 19.3 | 32.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 100 | 0.2 | 9,925,560 | 10.3 | 3,362,890 | 16.2 | 6,562,670 | 8.7 | 33.9 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data
(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of the deduction and refund for state and local income taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes. For a description of TPC's current law baseline, see
(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see
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(3) The income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 17,000 ; 40 \% ~ \$ 31,500 ; 60 \% \$ 52,700 ; 80 \% ~ \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \% ~ \$ 173,200$; $99 \% ~ \$ 398,800 ; 99.9 \% \$ 2,084,600$.

4) Tax units with benert are tax units with a net benefit of $\$ 10$ or more.
(5) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxes.
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

Tax Benefit of the Deduction and Refund for State and Local Taxes
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Federal Taxes } \end{gathered}$ | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.1 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | -8.4 | -8.1 | -9.6 | -9.6 |
| Second Quintile | 4.5 | 95.5 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 10 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Middle Quintile | 20.5 | 79.6 | 0.2 | 11.6 | 90 | 1.3 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 11.4 | 11.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 46.5 | 53.6 | 0.6 | 33.7 | 510 | 3.1 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 17.1 | 17.6 |
| Top Quintile | 67.7 | 32.3 | 1.0 | 52.7 | 1,740 | 3.1 | 46.7 | 46.9 | 24.7 | 25.5 |
| All | 15.1 | 84.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 180 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 12.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 68.9 | 31.1 | 1.0 | 21.1 | 1,140 | 3.7 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 21.1 | 21.9 |
| 90-95 | 68.3 | 31.7 | 0.7 | 8.9 | 1,140 | 2.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 22.1 | 22.7 |
| 95-99 | 55.0 | 45.1 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 1,120 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 25.4 | 25.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 88.2 | 11.8 | 1.9 | 19.0 | 28,760 | 3.7 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 33.1 | 34.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 86.6 | 13.4 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 112,370 | 2.7 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 34.8 | 35.7 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxe
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 6,990 | 30.0 | 18,700 | 10.2 | -1,800 | -8.4 | 20,500 | 12.6 | -9.6 |
| Second Quintile | 7,150 | 30.6 | 38,930 | 21.6 | 1,330 | 6.3 | 37,600 | 23.6 | 3.4 |
| Middle Quintile | 5,130 | 22.0 | 63,180 | 25.2 | 7,230 | 24.6 | 55,950 | 25.2 | 11.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 2,760 | 11.8 | 97,930 | 21.0 | 16,750 | 30.7 | 81,170 | 19.7 | 17.1 |
| Top Quintile | 1,270 | 5.4 | 225,100 | 22.1 | 55,680 | 46.7 | 169,420 | 18.9 | 24.7 |
| All | 23,340 | 100.0 | 55,170 | 100.0 | 6,460 | 100.0 | 48,710 | 100.0 | 11.7 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 770 | 3.3 | 144,230 | 8.7 | 30,480 | 15.6 | 113,750 | 7.7 | 21.1 |
| 90-95 | 330 | 1.4 | 197,600 | 5.0 | 43,750 | 9.5 | 153,850 | 4.4 | 22.1 |
| 95-99 | 140 | 0.6 | 322,190 | 3.4 | 81,810 | 7.4 | 240,380 | 2.9 | 25.4 |
| Top 1 Percent | 30 | 0.1 | 2,329,400 | 5.0 | 771,600 | 14.2 | 1,557,810 | 3.8 | 33.1 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | * | 0.0 | 12,12, 490 | 2.9 | 4,209,590 | 8.5 | 7,902,900 | 2.1 | 34.8 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data
(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of the deduction and refund for state and local income taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes. For a description of TPC's current law baseline, see
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded cash income, se
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) The income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family siz by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 17,000 ; 40 \% ~ \$ 31,500 ; 60 \% \$ 52,700 ; 80 \% ~ \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \% ~ \$ 173,200$; $99 \%$ \$398,800; 99.9\% \$2,084,600.

4) Tax units with benefit are tax units with a net benefit of $\$ 10$ or more.
(5) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxes.
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

## Table T16-0162

Tax Benefit of the Deduction and Refund for State and Local Taxes
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of TotalBenefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Federal Taxes } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.1 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | -1.4 | -1.4 | -8.9 | -8.9 |
| Second Quintile | 6.2 | 93.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 20 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 25.6 | 74.4 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 140 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 12.3 | 12.5 |
| Fourth Quintile | 55.6 | 44.4 | 0.7 | 14.3 | 680 | 3.1 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.7 |
| Top Quintile | 85.0 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 82.3 | 4,100 | 4.1 | 75.1 | 75.4 | 26.3 | 27.4 |
| All | 33.4 | 66.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 940 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 20.9 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 82.5 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 17.5 | 1,740 | 4.5 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 20.3 | 21.3 |
| 90-95 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 1.1 | 11.0 | 2,210 | 3.6 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 22.6 | 23.4 |
| 95-99 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 15.5 | 3,830 | 3.3 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 25.9 | 26.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 91.4 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 38.3 | 37,210 | 4.6 | 31.3 | 31.5 | 33.2 | 34.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 93.6 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 16.0 | 158,630 | 4.0 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 34.2 | 35.5 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 9,930 | 19.9 | 19,870 | 3.2 | -1,770 | -1.4 | 21,640 | 4.4 | -8.9 |
| Second Quintile | 10,260 | 20.6 | 43,260 | 7.2 | 1,740 | 1.4 | 41,520 | 8.6 | 4.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 10,260 | 20.6 | 75,460 | 12.5 | 9,310 | 7.7 | 66,150 | 13.8 | 12.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 9,750 | 19.6 | 126,790 | 20.0 | 21,740 | 17.1 | 105,050 | 20.8 | 17.1 |
| Top Quintile | 9,350 | 18.8 | 379,540 | 57.4 | 99,850 | 75.1 | 279,690 | 53.0 | 26.3 |
| All | 49,800 | 100.0 | 124,060 | 100.0 | 24,960 | 100.0 | 99,100 | 100.0 | 20.1 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 4,660 | 9.4 | 192,550 | 14.5 | 39,170 | 14.7 | 153,390 | 14.5 | 20.3 |
| 90-95 | 2,330 | 4.7 | 272,030 | 10.3 | 61,430 | 11.5 | 210,600 | 9.9 | 22.6 |
| 95-99 | 1,880 | 3.8 | 450,700 | 13.7 | 116,600 | 17.7 | 334,100 | 12.7 | 25.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 480 | 1.0 | 2,439,220 | 18.9 | 810,240 | 31.3 | 1,628,970 | 15.8 | 33.2 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 50 | 0.1 | 11,644,640 | 8.9 | 3,977,670 | 15.0 | 7,666,970 | 7.3 | 34.2 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).
*Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data
Note: Tax units with children are those claiming an exemption for children at home or away from home
(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of the deduction and refund for state and local income taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes. For a description
f TPC's current law baseline, see
tp.//ww.
(2) Includ he totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see
(3) The income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 17,000 ; 40 \% \$ 31,500 ; 60 \%$ \$ 52,$700 ; 80 \% \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \% \$ 173,200 ; 99 \%$ 398,800; 99.9\% \$2,084,600.
(4) Tax units with benefit are tax units with a net benefit of $\$ 10$ or more.
5) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxe
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

## Table T16-0162

Tax Benefit of the Deduction and Refund for State and Local Taxes
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Elderly Tax Units

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Federal Taxes } \end{gathered}$ | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.2 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Second Quintile | 1.6 | 98.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | * | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Middle Quintile | 8.7 | 91.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 30 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 26.4 | 73.6 | 0.3 | 10.0 | 220 | 2.4 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 11.1 | 11.4 |
| Top Quintile | 59.2 | 40.8 | 1.1 | 88.1 | 2,350 | 3.4 | 80.2 | 80.4 | 24.9 | 25.8 |
| All | 15.8 | 84.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 400 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 17.3 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 0.6 | 12.4 | 620 | 2.9 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 16.4 | 16.9 |
| 90-95 | 65.6 | 34.4 | 0.9 | 12.1 | 1,400 | 3.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 19.4 | 20.2 |
| 95-99 | 79.5 | 20.5 | 0.9 | 14.6 | 2,170 | 3.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 23.3 | 24.1 |
| Top 1 Percent | 87.1 | 12.9 | 1.8 | 49.0 | 25,320 | 3.6 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 33.5 | 34.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 87.5 | 12.5 | 2.0 | 30.2 | 115,980 | 3.9 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 34.4 | 35.8 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 7,720 | 18.6 | 12,510 | 3.1 | 170 | 0.3 | 12,340 | 3.7 | 1.4 |
| Second Quintile | 10,910 | 26.3 | 26,130 | 9.1 | 660 | 1.4 | 25,470 | 10.7 | 2.5 |
| Middle Quintile | 8,900 | 21.5 | 49,070 | 14.0 | 2,730 | 4.6 | 46,340 | 15.9 | 5.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 7,420 | 17.9 | 84,300 | 20.0 | 9,350 | 13.2 | 74,950 | 21.4 | 11.1 |
| Top Quintile | 6,140 | 14.8 | 275,160 | 54.0 | 68,640 | 80.2 | 206,530 | 48.8 | 24.9 |
| All | 41,510 | 100.0 | 75,260 | 100.0 | 12,660 | 100.0 | 62,600 | 100.0 | 16.8 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 3,300 | 8.0 | 129,760 | 13.7 | 21,320 | 13.4 | 108,440 | 13.8 | 16.4 |
| 90-95 | 1,420 | 3.4 | 184,850 | 8.4 | 35,870 | 9.7 | 148,980 | 8.1 | 19.4 |
| 95-99 | 1,100 | 2.7 | 306,730 | 10.8 | 71,590 | 15.0 | 235,150 | 10.0 | 23.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | 320 | 0.8 | 2,082,080 | 21.1 | 697,200 | 42.1 | 1,384,880 | 16.9 | 33.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 40 | 0.1 | 8,715,180 | 11.9 | 2,999,530 | 24.3 | 5,715,650 | 9.4 | 34.4 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).
Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data
Note: Elderly tax units are those with either head or spouse (if filing jointly) age 65 or older
(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of the deduction and refund for state and local income taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes. For a description
of TPC's current law baseline, see
Itp.//uw.taxpollevcenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
 he totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see
(3) The income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 17,000 ; 40 \% \$ 31,500 ; 60 \%$ \$ 52,$700 ; 80 \% \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \% \$ 173,200 ; 99 \%$ 398,800; 99.9\% \$2,084,600.
(4) Tax units with benefit are tax units with a net benefit of $\$ 10$ or more.
5) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxe
(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

