

Click on PDF or Excel link above for additional tables containing more detail and breakdowns by filing status and demographic groups.

Table T17-0173
Make Child and Dependent Care Credit Refundable
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2017 ¹
Summary Table

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units with Tax Increase or Cut ⁴				Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change (\$)	Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
	With Tax Cut		With Tax Increase					Change (%) Points)	Under the Proposal
	Pct of Tax Units	Avg Tax Cut	Pct of Tax Units	Avg Tax Increase					
Lowest Quintile	1.3	-490	0.0	0	0.1	48.5	-10	-0.1	4.2
Second Quintile	1.5	-500	0.0	0	0.0	43.5	-10	0.0	8.8
Middle Quintile	0.4	-370	0.0	0	0.0	7.0	*	0.0	14.0
Fourth Quintile	*	**	0.0	0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	17.6
Top Quintile	*	**	0.0	0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	25.7
All	0.8	-480	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	*	0.0	20.0
Addendum									
80-90	*	**	0.0	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	20.5
90-95	*	**	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	22.2
95-99	*	**	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	25.7
Top 1 Percent	0.1	-910	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	32.9
Top 0.1 Percent	0.1	-570	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	34.0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 5.2

Proposal: 5.2

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would make the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable. We assume that 80 percent of tax units with childcare expenses in the baseline who receive a benefit under a refundable CDCTC, but not under current law would claim that benefit and that that percentage would increase by 1 percentage point in subsequent years up to a maximum of 90 percent.

<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 2017 dollars): 20% \$24,900; 40% \$48,300; 60% \$85,600; 80% \$149,600; 90% \$217,200; 95% \$309,900; 99% \$726,100; 99.9% \$3,073,400.

(4) Includes tax units with a change in federal tax burden of \$10 or more in absolute value.

(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 T17-0173
Make Child and Dependent Care Credit Refundable
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2017 ¹
Detail Table

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	1.3	0.0	0.1	48.5	-10	-1.1	0.0	0.9	-0.1	4.2
Second Quintile	1.5	0.0	0.0	43.5	-10	-0.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	8.8
Middle Quintile	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	*	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	14.0
Fourth Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	17.6
Top Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	67.0	0.0	25.7
All	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	*	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.0
Addendum										
80-90	*	0.0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	20.5
90-95	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	22.2
95-99	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	25.7
Top 1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	32.9
Top 0.1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	34.0

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2017 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)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total		
Lowest Quintile	48,560	27.8	14,190	4.4	600	0.9	13,600	5.3	4.2	
Second Quintile	38,510	22.0	35,340	8.7	3,120	3.8	32,220	10.0	8.8	
Middle Quintile	34,010	19.4	65,000	14.2	9,070	9.9	55,930	15.3	14.0	
Fourth Quintile	28,660	16.4	112,910	20.8	19,830	18.2	93,080	21.4	17.6	
Top Quintile	24,130	13.8	336,540	52.1	86,640	67.0	249,910	48.4	25.7	
All	174,990	100.0	89,090	100.0	17,840	100.0	71,250	100.0	20.0	
Addendum										
80-90	12,380	7.1	178,650	14.2	36,630	14.5	142,030	14.1	20.5	
90-95	5,990	3.4	254,050	9.8	56,480	10.8	197,570	9.5	22.2	
95-99	4,630	2.6	432,970	12.9	111,270	16.5	321,710	11.9	25.7	
Top 1 Percent	1,140	0.7	2,093,940	15.3	688,460	25.1	1,405,480	12.8	32.9	
Top 0.1 Percent	120	0.1	9,941,460	7.4	3,381,590	12.6	6,559,870	6.1	34.0	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 5.2

Proposal: 5.2

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would make the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable. We assume that 80 percent of tax units with childcare expenses in the baseline who receive a benefit under a refundable CDCTC, but not under current law would claim that benefit and that that percentage would increase by 1 percentage point in subsequent years up to a maximum of 90 percent.

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(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 breaks are (in 2017 dollars): 20% \$24,900; 40% \$48,300; 60% \$85,600; 80% \$149,600; 90% \$217,200; 95% \$309,900; 99% \$726,100; 99.9% \$3,073,400.

(4) Includes tax units with a change in federal tax burden of \$10 or more in absolute value.

(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 T17-0173
Make Child and Dependent Care Credit Refundable
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 ¹
Detail Table

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	2.1	0.0	0.1	63.0	-10	-9.4	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.8
Second Quintile	1.3	0.0	0.0	32.5	-10	-0.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	7.3
Middle Quintile	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	*	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	12.7
Fourth Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	17.0
Top Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	71.7	0.0	25.4
All	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	*	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.0
Addendum										
80-90	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	20.3
90-95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	22.3
95-99	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	25.3
Top 1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.0	32.6
Top 0.1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	34.0

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 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)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total		
Lowest Quintile	39,210	22.4	13,260	3.3	110	0.1	13,150	4.1	0.8	
Second Quintile	36,610	20.9	31,170	7.3	2,290	2.7	28,880	8.5	7.3	
Middle Quintile	34,810	19.9	56,700	12.7	7,210	8.0	49,500	13.8	12.7	
Fourth Quintile	32,380	18.5	98,250	20.4	16,650	17.3	81,600	21.2	17.0	
Top Quintile	30,870	17.6	285,120	56.5	72,500	71.7	212,620	52.7	25.4	
All	174,990	100.0	89,090	100.0	17,840	100.0	71,250	100.0	20.0	
Addendum										
80-90	15,750	9.0	152,310	15.4	30,900	15.6	121,410	15.3	20.3	
90-95	7,810	4.5	217,170	10.9	48,450	12.1	168,720	10.6	22.3	
95-99	5,920	3.4	371,280	14.1	93,730	17.8	277,550	13.2	25.3	
Top 1 Percent	1,400	0.8	1,798,960	16.1	586,560	26.2	1,212,410	13.6	32.6	
Top 0.1 Percent	140	0.1	8,651,110	7.7	2,944,400	13.1	5,706,710	6.4	34.0	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 5.2 Proposal: 5.2

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would make the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable. We assume that 80 percent of tax units with childcare expenses in the baseline who receive a benefit under a refundable CDCTC, but not under current law would claim that benefit and that that percentage would increase by 1 percentage point in subsequent years up to a maximum of 90 percent.

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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 2017 dollars): 20% \$17,400; 40% \$31,900; 60% \$54,900; 80% \$91,000; 90% \$131,000; 95% \$184,300; 99% \$417,700; 99.9% \$1,763,600.

(4) Includes tax units with a change in federal tax burden of \$10 or more in absolute value.

(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 T17-0173
Make Child and Dependent Care Credit Refundable
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 ¹
Detail Table - Single Tax Units

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.6	0.0	0.0	68.8	*	-0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.8
Second Quintile	0.2	0.0	0.0	27.6	*	-0.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	8.7
Middle Quintile	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	13.7
Fourth Quintile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	18.2
Top Quintile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	55.7	0.0	25.3
All	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	*	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	18.2
Addendum										
80-90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	21.4
90-95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	22.9
95-99	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	25.2
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	34.5
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	36.8

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 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)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total		
Lowest Quintile	26,890	30.0	10,500	6.8	620	2.2	9,890	7.8	5.9	
Second Quintile	22,050	24.6	24,640	13.0	2,140	6.2	22,500	14.5	8.7	
Middle Quintile	17,860	19.9	43,000	18.4	5,900	13.9	37,100	19.4	13.7	
Fourth Quintile	12,850	14.3	70,820	21.8	12,870	21.8	57,950	21.8	18.2	
Top Quintile	9,450	10.5	176,250	39.9	44,670	55.7	131,580	36.4	25.3	
All	89,700	100.0	46,510	100.0	8,460	100.0	38,050	100.0	18.2	
Addendum										
80-90	5,330	6.0	108,840	13.9	23,290	16.4	85,560	13.4	21.4	
90-95	2,330	2.6	154,000	8.6	35,280	10.8	118,720	8.1	22.9	
95-99	1,500	1.7	252,410	9.1	63,710	12.6	188,700	8.3	25.2	
Top 1 Percent	290	0.3	1,188,630	8.4	410,410	15.9	778,230	6.7	34.5	
Top 0.1 Percent	30	0.0	5,406,800	3.8	1,988,430	7.8	3,418,360	3.0	36.8	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would make the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable. We assume that 80 percent of tax units with childcare expenses in the baseline who receive a benefit under a refundable CDCTC, but not under current law would claim that benefit and that that percentage would increase by 1 percentage point in subsequent years up to a maximum of 90 percent.

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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 2017 dollars): 20% \$17,400; 40% \$31,900; 60% \$54,900; 80% \$91,000; 90% \$131,000; 95% \$184,300; 99% \$417,700; 99.9% \$1,763,600.

(4) Includes tax units with a change in federal tax burden of \$10 or more in absolute value.

(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 T17-0173
Make Child and Dependent Care Credit Refundable
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 ¹
Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.9	0.0	0.0	41.0	*	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Second Quintile	0.9	0.0	0.0	46.7	*	-0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.7
Middle Quintile	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	11.8
Fourth Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	16.3
Top Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	79.4	0.0	25.4
All	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	*	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	21.7
Addendum										
80-90	*	0.0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	19.8
90-95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	22.1
95-99	*	0.0	0.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	25.2
Top 1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	32.3
Top 0.1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	33.7

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 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)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total		
Lowest Quintile	4,920	8.3	19,960	1.0	-170	0.0	20,130	1.3	-0.8	
Second Quintile	6,830	11.5	44,170	3.1	2,980	1.0	41,190	3.7	6.7	
Middle Quintile	11,250	19.0	75,380	8.7	8,880	4.7	66,500	9.7	11.8	
Fourth Quintile	16,110	27.2	120,410	19.8	19,560	14.8	100,850	21.1	16.3	
Top Quintile	19,640	33.2	338,580	67.8	85,860	79.4	252,720	64.6	25.4	
All	59,150	100.0	165,830	100.0	35,910	100.0	129,920	100.0	21.7	
Addendum										
80-90	9,380	15.9	178,350	17.1	35,280	15.6	143,080	17.5	19.8	
90-95	5,030	8.5	248,420	12.8	54,920	13.0	193,500	12.7	22.1	
95-99	4,180	7.1	417,310	17.8	105,180	20.7	312,130	17.0	25.2	
Top 1 Percent	1,040	1.8	1,906,360	20.2	615,120	30.1	1,291,230	17.5	32.3	
Top 0.1 Percent	100	0.2	9,188,310	9.3	3,092,980	14.4	6,095,330	7.9	33.7	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).

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(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 T17-0173
Make Child and Dependent Care Credit Refundable
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 ¹
Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	8.5	0.0	0.2	63.9	-40	2.6	-0.2	-7.3	-0.2	-9.0
Second Quintile	5.0	0.0	0.1	32.2	-20	-1.2	-0.1	8.1	-0.1	4.9
Middle Quintile	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	*	-0.1	0.1	23.3	0.0	12.3
Fourth Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.1	28.8	0.0	17.3
Top Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.1	47.0	0.0	25.6
All	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	-20	-0.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	12.7
Addendum										
80-90	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	21.3
90-95	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	22.6
95-99	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	26.1
Top 1 Percent	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10	0.0	0.1	16.7	0.0	33.6
Top 0.1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	34.9

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 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)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total		
Lowest Quintile	7,050	30.5	19,170	10.3	-1,680	-7.1	20,850	12.8	-8.8	
Second Quintile	7,150	31.0	39,110	21.2	1,920	8.2	37,190	23.1	4.9	
Middle Quintile	4,900	21.2	65,010	24.2	7,970	23.3	57,040	24.3	12.3	
Fourth Quintile	2,720	11.8	101,880	21.1	17,660	28.7	84,220	20.0	17.3	
Top Quintile	1,230	5.3	250,210	23.3	64,060	46.8	186,150	19.8	25.6	
All	23,080	100.0	57,050	100.0	7,260	100.0	49,790	100.0	12.7	
Addendum										
80-90	740	3.2	150,710	8.5	32,100	14.2	118,610	7.7	21.3	
90-95	330	1.4	207,130	5.1	46,860	9.1	160,270	4.5	22.6	
95-99	130	0.6	350,280	3.4	91,480	6.9	258,800	2.8	26.1	
Top 1 Percent	30	0.1	2,757,770	6.3	925,730	16.6	1,832,040	4.8	33.6	
Top 0.1 Percent	*	0.0	16,648,870	4.3	5,802,440	11.7	10,846,420	3.2	34.9	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would make the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable. We assume that 80 percent of tax units with childcare expenses in the baseline who receive a benefit under a refundable CDCTC, but not under current law would claim that benefit and that that percentage would increase by 1 percentage point in subsequent years up to a maximum of 90 percent.

<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 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 2017 dollars): 20% \$17,400; 40% \$31,900; 60% \$54,900; 80% \$91,000; 90% \$131,000; 95% \$184,300; 99% \$417,700; 99.9% \$1,763,600.

(4) Includes tax units with a change in federal tax burden of \$10 or more in absolute value.

(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 T17-0173
Make Child and Dependent Care Credit Refundable
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 ¹
Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	7.2	0.0	0.2	63.0	-40	2.3	0.0	-1.4	-0.2	-8.2
Second Quintile	4.1	0.0	0.1	32.5	-20	-0.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.3
Middle Quintile	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	*	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	13.0
Fourth Quintile	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	17.5
Top Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	73.0	0.0	26.3
All	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	-10	-0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.1
Addendum										
80-90	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	20.8
90-95	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	23.0
95-99	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	26.5
Top 1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0	32.9
Top 0.1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	33.6

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 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)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total		
Lowest Quintile	11,210	21.1	20,150	3.5	-1,610	-1.4	21,760	4.7	-8.0	
Second Quintile	11,460	21.5	43,100	7.6	2,290	2.0	40,810	9.0	5.3	
Middle Quintile	10,760	20.2	77,520	12.9	10,060	8.3	67,460	14.0	13.0	
Fourth Quintile	10,140	19.1	131,790	20.6	23,060	18.0	108,730	21.3	17.5	
Top Quintile	9,440	17.7	383,080	55.8	100,540	73.0	282,540	51.5	26.3	
All	53,240	100.0	121,870	100.0	24,450	100.0	97,420	100.0	20.1	
Addendum										
80-90	4,780	9.0	201,480	14.8	41,840	15.4	159,640	14.7	20.8	
90-95	2,330	4.4	286,020	10.3	65,910	11.8	220,110	9.9	23.0	
95-99	1,870	3.5	488,080	14.1	129,360	18.6	358,720	12.9	26.5	
Top 1 Percent	470	0.9	2,310,990	16.6	760,690	27.2	1,550,300	13.9	32.9	
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	10,846,770	7.8	3,645,270	13.1	7,201,500	6.5	33.6	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).

* 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 or with children qualifying for the Child Tax Credit or EITC.

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would make the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable. We assume that 80 percent of tax units with childcare expenses in the baseline who receive a benefit under a refundable CDCTC, but not under current law would claim that benefit and that that percentage would increase by 1 percentage point in subsequent years up to a maximum of 90 percent.

<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 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 2017 dollars): 20% \$17,400; 40% \$31,900; 60% \$54,900; 80% \$91,000; 90% \$131,000; 95% \$184,300; 99% \$417,700; 99.9% \$1,763,600.

(4) Includes tax units with a change in federal tax burden of \$10 or more in absolute value.

(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 T17-0173
Make Child and Dependent Care Credit Refundable
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 ¹
Detail Table - Elderly Tax Units

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	15.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3
Second Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	72.4	0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.5
Middle Quintile	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	5.9
Fourth Quintile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	11.7
Top Quintile	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	24.8
All	*	0.0	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	17.0
Addendum										
80-90	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	17.1
90-95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	19.9
95-99	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	23.9
Top 1 Percent	*	0.0	0.0	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	37.3	0.0	33.1
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	34.3

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2017 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)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total		
Lowest Quintile	7,970	18.7	12,730	3.1	170	0.2	12,560	3.6	1.3	
Second Quintile	11,280	26.4	26,390	9.0	650	1.3	25,740	10.5	2.5	
Middle Quintile	9,250	21.7	50,130	14.0	2,940	4.8	47,190	15.9	5.9	
Fourth Quintile	7,280	17.1	87,810	19.3	10,240	13.2	77,570	20.5	11.7	
Top Quintile	6,520	15.3	280,280	55.1	69,410	80.0	210,870	49.9	24.8	
All	42,690	100.0	77,710	100.0	13,240	100.0	64,470	100.0	17.0	
Addendum										
80-90	3,250	7.6	136,510	13.4	23,390	13.4	113,120	13.4	17.1	
90-95	1,620	3.8	194,070	9.5	38,530	11.1	155,540	9.2	19.9	
95-99	1,290	3.0	333,510	13.0	79,770	18.2	253,740	11.9	23.9	
Top 1 Percent	350	0.8	1,799,610	19.2	595,120	37.3	1,204,490	15.5	33.1	
Top 0.1 Percent	40	0.1	8,060,760	10.3	2,762,170	20.7	5,298,600	8.2	34.3	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).

* 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. Baseline is current law. The proposal would make the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable. We assume that 80 percent of tax units with childcare expenses in the baseline who receive a benefit under a refundable CDCTC, but not under current law would claim that benefit and that that percentage would increase by 1 percentage point in subsequent years up to a maximum of 90 percent.

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm>

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<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/Income.cfm>

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(4) Includes tax units with a change in federal tax burden of \$10 or more in absolute value.

(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.