

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

Table T20-0115
Senate Recovery Rebate
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2018 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 Change (\$)	Pct of Tax Units	Avg Tax Change (\$)					
Lowest Quintile	80.9	-840	0.0	0	5.1	13.8	-680	-5.0	-2.0
Second Quintile	98.7	-1,190	0.0	0	3.6	20.3	-1,180	-3.3	4.4
Middle Quintile	99.6	-1,580	0.0	0	2.7	24.9	-1,570	-2.4	10.4
Fourth Quintile	93.7	-2,110	0.0	0	2.0	26.0	-1,980	-1.7	14.8
Top Quintile	59.1	-2,250	0.0	0	0.5	14.6	-1,330	-0.4	22.9
All	87.7	-1,460	0.0	0	1.7	100.0	-1,280	-1.3	17.0
Addendum									
80-90	84.6	-2,430	0.0	0	1.4	11.6	-2,060	-1.1	18.3
90-95	55.4	-1,770	0.0	0	0.5	2.7	-980	-0.4	20.7
95-99	9.9	-1,450	0.0	0	0.0	0.3	-140	0.0	22.8
Top 1 Percent	0.2	-1,680	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	28.4
Top 0.1 Percent	0.1	-2,050	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	28.8

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0319-2).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 0.2

Proposal: 0.2

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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of March 17, 2020. The proposal would provide a refundable tax credit of up to \$2,400 for married couples (\$1,200 for others) plus an additional \$500 per eligible child under age 17. The credit would be limited by net income tax liability, defined as regular income tax plus alternative minimum tax reduced by non-refundable credits other than the child tax credit. For those with qualified income (generally earnings plus Social Security benefits and certain veteran's pensions) greater than \$2,500 or with positive net income tax liability and gross income greater than the basic standard deduction, the minimum credit would be \$1,200 for married couples (\$600 for others) plus \$500 per eligible child. The credit would phase out at a rate of 5 percent on AGI greater than \$150,000 for married couples (\$75,000 for others). We model the credit on the 2018 population at 2018 income levels and assume that non-filers would receive the credit by either filing a tax return for 2019 or 2020 or would receive the credit through other administrative means.

<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 2019 dollars): 20% \$24,900; 40% \$49,900; 60% \$89,500; 80% \$161,400; 90% \$236,400; 95% \$335,500; 99% \$791,100; 99.9% \$3,480,600.

(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 T20-0115
Senate Recovery Rebate
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2018 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	80.9	0.0	5.1	13.8	-680	-164.1	-1.0	-0.4	-5.0	-2.0
Second Quintile	98.7	0.0	3.6	20.3	-1,180	-42.9	-1.3	2.1	-3.3	4.4
Middle Quintile	99.6	0.0	2.7	24.9	-1,570	-18.6	-1.2	8.6	-2.4	10.4
Fourth Quintile	93.7	0.0	2.0	26.0	-1,980	-10.2	-0.6	18.1	-1.7	14.8
Top Quintile	59.1	0.0	0.5	14.6	-1,330	-1.6	4.2	71.4	-0.4	22.9
All	87.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	-1,280	-7.3	0.0	100.0	-1.3	17.0
Addendum										
80-90	84.6	0.0	1.4	11.6	-2,060	-5.6	0.3	15.5	-1.1	18.3
90-95	55.4	0.0	0.5	2.7	-980	-1.7	0.7	12.1	-0.4	20.7
95-99	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	-140	-0.1	1.3	17.3	0.0	22.8
Top 1 Percent	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.9	26.5	0.0	28.4
Top 0.1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.0	13.0	0.0	28.8

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2018 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	44,860	26.0	13,640	3.7	420	0.6	13,230	4.4	3.0	
Second Quintile	38,000	22.0	35,770	8.3	2,750	3.5	33,020	9.4	7.7	
Middle Quintile	34,960	20.3	66,050	14.1	8,460	9.8	57,590	15.0	12.8	
Fourth Quintile	28,970	16.8	117,490	20.7	19,400	18.7	98,090	21.2	16.5	
Top Quintile	24,300	14.1	359,020	53.2	83,410	67.3	275,610	50.0	23.2	
All	#####	100.0	95,230	100.0	17,490	100.0	77,740	100.0	18.4	
Addendum										
80-90	12,500	7.3	189,040	14.4	36,640	15.2	152,400	14.2	19.4	
90-95	6,000	3.5	271,650	9.9	57,210	11.4	214,440	9.6	21.1	
95-99	4,660	2.7	455,500	12.9	104,020	16.1	351,480	12.2	22.8	
Top 1 Percent	1,140	0.7	2,286,770	15.9	649,440	24.6	1,637,330	13.9	28.4	
Top 0.1 Percent	120	0.1	10,863,890	7.7	3,124,360	12.0	7,739,530	6.7	28.8	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0319-2).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 0.2 Proposal: 0.2

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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of March 17, 2020. The proposal would provide a refundable tax credit of up to \$2,400 for married couples (\$1,200 for others) plus an additional \$500 per eligible child under age 17. The credit would be limited by net income tax liability, defined as regular income tax plus alternative minimum tax reduced by non-refundable credits other than the child tax credit. For those with qualified income (generally earnings plus Social Security benefits and certain veteran's pensions) greater than \$2,500 or with positive net income tax liability and gross income greater than the basic standard deduction, the minimum credit would be \$1,200 for married couples (\$600 for others) plus \$500 per eligible child. The credit would phase out at a rate of 5 percent on AGI greater than \$150,000 for married couples (\$75,000 for others). We model the credit on the 2018 population at 2018 income levels and assume that non-filers would receive the credit by either filing a tax return for 2019 or 2020 or would receive the credit through other administrative means.

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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 2019 dollars): 20% \$24,900; 40% \$49,900; 60% \$89,500; 80% \$161,400; 90% \$236,400; 95% \$335,500; 99% \$791,100; 99.9% \$3,480,600.

(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 T20-0115
Senate Recovery Rebate
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	77.8	0.0	6.2	13.5	-800	701.8	-1.1	-1.2	-6.3	-7.2
Second Quintile	98.0	0.0	3.8	18.4	-1,140	-58.8	-1.3	1.0	-3.6	2.5
Middle Quintile	99.5	0.0	3.0	24.6	-1,540	-22.3	-1.3	6.8	-2.6	9.2
Fourth Quintile	99.3	0.0	2.2	27.9	-1,890	-11.5	-0.8	17.0	-1.8	14.3
Top Quintile	62.4	0.0	0.5	15.3	-1,100	-1.6	4.5	76.2	-0.4	22.6
All	87.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	-1,280	-7.3	0.0	100.0	-1.3	17.0
Addendum										
80-90	89.3	0.0	1.3	11.8	-1,650	-5.3	0.4	16.7	-1.0	18.3
90-95	55.1	0.0	0.5	2.9	-850	-1.7	0.8	13.2	-0.4	20.6
95-99	14.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	-200	-0.2	1.3	18.7	-0.1	22.4
Top 1 Percent	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10	0.0	2.0	27.6	0.0	28.2
Top 0.1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.0	13.6	0.0	28.8

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	37,080	21.5	12,810	2.9	-110	-0.1	12,930	3.6	-0.9	
Second Quintile	35,560	20.6	31,850	6.9	1,940	2.3	29,910	7.9	6.1	
Middle Quintile	35,180	20.4	58,480	12.5	6,910	8.1	51,570	13.5	11.8	
Fourth Quintile	32,550	18.9	102,480	20.3	16,490	17.8	85,990	20.9	16.1	
Top Quintile	30,710	17.8	306,310	57.3	70,430	71.8	235,880	54.1	23.0	
All	#####	100.0	95,230	100.0	17,490	100.0	77,740	100.0	18.4	
Addendum										
80-90	15,760	9.1	161,800	15.5	31,330	16.4	130,480	15.3	19.4	
90-95	7,630	4.4	234,460	10.9	49,150	12.5	185,300	10.6	21.0	
95-99	5,940	3.5	392,750	14.2	88,120	17.4	304,630	13.5	22.4	
Top 1 Percent	1,380	0.8	1,981,380	16.7	558,360	25.6	1,423,020	14.7	28.2	
Top 0.1 Percent	140	0.1	9,457,800	8.0	2,720,340	12.6	6,737,460	7.0	28.8	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0319-2).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 0.2 Proposal: 0.2

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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of March 17, 2020. The proposal would provide a refundable tax credit of up to \$2,400 for married couples (\$1,200 for others) plus an additional \$500 per eligible child under age 17. The credit would be limited by net income tax liability, defined as regular income tax plus alternative minimum tax reduced by non-refundable credits other than the child tax credit. For those with qualified income (generally earnings plus Social Security benefits and certain veteran's pensions) greater than \$2,500 or with positive net income tax liability and gross income greater than the basic standard deduction, the minimum credit would be \$1,200 for married couples (\$600 for others) plus \$500 per eligible child. The credit would phase out at a rate of 5 percent on AGI greater than \$150,000 for married couples (\$75,000 for others). We model the credit on the 2018 population at 2018 income levels and assume that non-filers would receive the credit by either filing a tax return for 2019 or 2020 or would receive the credit through other administrative means.

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<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 2019 dollars): 20% \$17,200; 40% \$33,800; 60% \$58,400; 80% \$98,600; 90% \$143,100; 95% \$200,700; 99% \$456,800; 99.9% \$2,001,100.

(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 T20-0115
Senate Recovery Rebate
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	73.6	0.0	5.2	17.8	-500	-105.5	-1.5	-0.1	-5.0	-0.3
Second Quintile	97.8	0.0	3.2	22.2	-730	-33.0	-1.5	4.2	-2.9	5.9
Middle Quintile	99.3	0.0	2.7	28.9	-1,030	-17.2	-1.4	13.0	-2.3	11.1
Fourth Quintile	99.6	0.0	1.9	23.7	-1,130	-8.8	-0.1	22.9	-1.5	15.8
Top Quintile	56.5	0.0	0.3	7.0	-480	-1.1	4.5	59.7	-0.3	23.1
All	87.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	-760	-8.6	0.0	100.0	-1.5	16.0
Addendum										
80-90	81.0	0.0	0.8	5.9	-700	-3.0	1.0	17.9	-0.6	19.8
90-95	34.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	-260	-0.7	0.9	11.1	-0.2	21.2
95-99	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	-80	-0.1	1.1	13.2	0.0	22.9
Top 1 Percent	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.5	17.5	0.0	30.3
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.7	8.7	0.0	30.6

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	22,420	27.3	10,050	5.4	470	1.4	9,580	6.2	4.7	
Second Quintile	19,220	23.4	24,780	11.3	2,190	5.7	22,580	12.5	8.9	
Middle Quintile	17,660	21.5	44,760	18.8	5,990	14.4	38,770	19.7	13.4	
Fourth Quintile	13,170	16.0	74,100	23.1	12,850	23.0	61,250	23.2	17.3	
Top Quintile	9,110	11.1	190,720	41.2	44,560	55.2	146,160	38.3	23.4	
All	82,270	100.0	51,230	100.0	8,940	100.0	42,300	100.0	17.4	
Addendum										
80-90	5,250	6.4	115,670	14.4	23,610	16.9	92,070	13.9	20.4	
90-95	2,140	2.6	164,760	8.4	35,160	10.3	129,600	8.0	21.3	
95-99	1,430	1.7	270,540	9.2	61,970	12.1	208,570	8.6	22.9	
Top 1 Percent	280	0.3	1,393,370	9.2	421,910	16.0	971,460	7.8	30.3	
Top 0.1 Percent	30	0.0	6,272,410	4.5	1,917,920	8.0	4,354,490	3.8	30.6	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0319-2).

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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of March 17, 2020. The proposal would provide a refundable tax credit of up to \$2,400 for married couples (\$1,200 for others) plus an additional \$500 per eligible child under age 17. The credit would be limited by net income tax liability, defined as regular income tax plus alternative minimum tax reduced by non-refundable credits other than the child tax credit. For those with qualified income (generally earnings plus Social Security benefits and certain veteran's pensions) greater than \$2,500 or with positive net income tax liability and gross income greater than the basic standard deduction, the minimum credit would be \$1,200 for married couples (\$600 for others) plus \$500 per eligible child. The credit would phase out at a rate of 5 percent on AGI greater than \$150,000 for married couples (\$75,000 for others). We model the credit on the 2018 population at 2018 income levels and assume that non-filers would receive the credit by either filing a tax return for 2019 or 2020 or would receive the credit through other administrative means.

<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 2019 dollars): 20% \$17,200; 40% \$33,800; 60% \$58,400; 80% \$98,600; 90% \$143,100; 95% \$200,700; 99% \$456,800; 99.9% \$2,001,100.

(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 T20-0115
Senate Recovery Rebate
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	73.7	0.0	7.6	7.6	-1,260	1,113.0	-0.5	-0.5	-7.6	-8.3
Second Quintile	96.8	0.0	4.4	12.0	-1,730	-84.7	-0.7	0.1	-4.2	0.8
Middle Quintile	99.6	0.0	3.4	21.8	-2,290	-28.3	-1.1	3.5	-3.0	7.6
Fourth Quintile	100.0	0.0	2.5	34.6	-2,650	-13.7	-1.2	13.8	-2.1	13.2
Top Quintile	66.9	0.0	0.5	23.5	-1,440	-1.8	3.5	83.0	-0.4	22.4
All	86.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	-1,920	-5.9	0.0	100.0	-1.2	18.4
Addendum										
80-90	97.0	0.0	1.5	17.9	-2,300	-6.5	-0.1	16.4	-1.2	17.7
90-95	66.3	0.0	0.5	4.8	-1,140	-2.1	0.6	14.3	-0.4	20.4
95-99	16.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	-250	-0.3	1.2	21.5	-0.1	22.2
Top 1 Percent	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-20	0.0	1.8	30.7	0.0	27.8
Top 0.1 Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.9	14.4	0.0	28.6

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	7,380	11.5	16,550	1.2	-110	0.0	16,670	1.5	-0.7	
Second Quintile	8,510	13.3	41,550	3.4	2,040	0.8	39,510	4.0	4.9	
Middle Quintile	11,620	18.2	76,500	8.4	8,090	4.6	68,410	9.4	10.6	
Fourth Quintile	15,970	25.0	126,310	19.1	19,360	15.0	106,950	20.1	15.3	
Top Quintile	19,950	31.2	359,370	68.0	82,050	79.4	277,330	65.2	22.8	
All	63,900	100.0	165,090	100.0	32,250	100.0	132,840	100.0	19.5	
Addendum										
80-90	9,510	14.9	188,590	17.0	35,690	16.5	152,900	17.1	18.9	
90-95	5,120	8.0	265,990	12.9	55,470	13.8	210,520	12.7	20.9	
95-99	4,290	6.7	437,010	17.8	97,350	20.3	339,660	17.2	22.3	
Top 1 Percent	1,040	1.6	2,067,980	20.3	575,810	28.9	1,492,170	18.2	27.8	
Top 0.1 Percent	100	0.2	9,996,460	9.2	2,859,480	13.5	7,136,970	8.2	28.6	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0319-2).

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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of March 17, 2020. The proposal would provide a refundable tax credit of up to \$2,400 for married couples (\$1,200 for others) plus an additional \$500 per eligible child under age 17. The credit would be limited by net income tax liability, defined as regular income tax plus alternative minimum tax reduced by non-refundable credits other than the child tax credit. For those with qualified income (generally earnings plus Social Security benefits and certain veteran's pensions) greater than \$2,500 or with positive net income tax liability and gross income greater than the basic standard deduction, the minimum credit would be \$1,200 for married couples (\$600 for others) plus \$500 per eligible child. The credit would phase out at a rate of 5 percent on AGI greater than \$150,000 for married couples (\$75,000 for others). We model the credit on the 2018 population at 2018 income levels and assume that non-filers would receive the credit by either filing a tax return for 2019 or 2020 or would receive the credit through other administrative means.

<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 2019 dollars): 20% \$17,200; 40% \$33,800; 60% \$58,400; 80% \$98,600; 90% \$143,100; 95% \$200,700; 99% \$456,800; 99.9% \$2,001,100.

(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 T20-0115
Senate Recovery Rebate
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	95.2	0.0	6.6	28.0	-1,310	62.8	-11.0	-21.0	-7.3	-19.0
Second Quintile	99.8	0.0	4.1	34.8	-1,560	-158.0	-8.6	-3.7	-3.9	-1.5
Middle Quintile	99.9	0.0	2.8	25.5	-1,650	-23.0	-0.2	24.7	-2.5	8.3
Fourth Quintile	94.0	0.0	1.4	10.5	-1,270	-7.3	6.4	39.0	-1.2	15.4
Top Quintile	37.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	-320	-0.5	13.4	60.9	-0.1	23.1
All	94.7	0.0	2.8	100.0	-1,410	-22.4	0.0	100.0	-2.5	8.5
Addendum										
80-90	53.1	0.0	0.4	1.0	-450	-1.4	4.2	19.9	-0.3	19.5
90-95	11.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	-90	-0.2	2.3	10.4	0.0	21.0
95-99	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-20	0.0	1.9	8.4	0.0	24.3
Top 1 Percent	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	5.0	22.3	0.0	28.6
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	3.4	15.2	0.0	28.3

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	6,920	30.1	17,840	9.3	-2,080	-10.0	19,920	11.7	-11.7	
Second Quintile	7,230	31.5	39,460	21.6	990	4.9	38,480	23.6	2.5	
Middle Quintile	5,000	21.8	66,610	25.2	7,190	24.9	59,430	25.2	10.8	
Fourth Quintile	2,680	11.7	106,000	21.5	17,580	32.6	88,410	20.1	16.6	
Top Quintile	1,100	4.8	269,060	22.4	62,440	47.5	206,620	19.3	23.2	
All	22,970	100.0	57,550	100.0	6,290	100.0	51,270	100.0	10.9	
Addendum										
80-90	710	3.1	160,470	8.7	31,700	15.7	128,780	7.8	19.8	
90-95	250	1.1	218,740	4.2	46,110	8.1	172,630	3.7	21.1	
95-99	100	0.5	370,670	2.9	90,000	6.5	280,670	2.5	24.3	
Top 1 Percent	30	0.1	3,126,720	6.6	894,960	17.3	2,231,760	5.3	28.6	
Top 0.1 Percent	*	0.0	19,816,000	4.5	5,598,790	11.8	14,217,210	3.7	28.3	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0319-2).

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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of March 17, 2020. The proposal would provide a refundable tax credit of up to \$2,400 for married couples (\$1,200 for others) plus an additional \$500 per eligible child under age 17. The credit would be limited by net income tax liability, defined as regular income tax plus alternative minimum tax reduced by non-refundable credits other than the child tax credit. For those with qualified income (generally earnings plus Social Security benefits and certain veteran's pensions) greater than \$2,500 or with positive net income tax liability and gross income greater than the basic standard deduction, the minimum credit would be \$1,200 for married couples (\$600 for others) plus \$500 per eligible child. The credit would phase out at a rate of 5 percent on AGI greater than \$150,000 for married couples (\$75,000 for others). We model the credit on the 2018 population at 2018 income levels and assume that non-filers would receive the credit by either filing a tax return for 2019 or 2020 or would receive the credit through other administrative means.

<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 2019 dollars): 20% \$17,200; 40% \$33,800; 60% \$58,400; 80% \$98,600; 90% \$143,100; 95% \$200,700; 99% \$456,800; 99.9% \$2,001,100.

(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 T20-0115
Senate Recovery Rebate
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	95.7	0.0	7.4	16.8	-1,540	75.6	-1.7	-3.5	-8.2	-19.0
Second Quintile	99.9	0.0	4.6	21.0	-1,910	-135.2	-1.8	-0.5	-4.4	-1.2
Middle Quintile	100.0	0.0	3.5	24.9	-2,420	-25.7	-1.5	6.4	-3.1	8.8
Fourth Quintile	98.4	0.0	2.3	26.1	-2,660	-11.3	-0.7	18.1	-1.9	15.1
Top Quintile	54.7	0.0	0.4	10.9	-1,200	-1.2	5.6	79.3	-0.3	24.0
All	90.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	-1,950	-8.2	0.0	100.0	-1.5	17.1
Addendum										
80-90	86.8	0.0	1.2	9.4	-2,040	-4.7	0.6	17.1	-1.0	19.5
90-95	38.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	-600	-0.9	1.0	13.6	-0.2	22.0
95-99	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	-80	-0.1	1.6	19.3	0.0	24.1
Top 1 Percent	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	2.4	29.2	0.0	28.9
Top 0.1 Percent	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	1.1	13.6	0.0	28.8

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	11,100	21.2	18,800	3.1	-2,040	-1.8	20,840	4.2	-10.9	
Second Quintile	11,260	21.5	42,950	7.2	1,410	1.3	41,540	8.6	3.3	
Middle Quintile	10,520	20.1	79,340	12.5	9,400	7.9	69,940	13.5	11.9	
Fourth Quintile	9,990	19.1	138,270	20.6	23,530	18.8	114,740	21.0	17.0	
Top Quintile	9,280	17.7	409,920	56.7	99,420	73.7	310,490	52.8	24.3	
All	52,380	100.0	128,000	100.0	23,890	100.0	104,120	100.0	18.7	
Addendum										
80-90	4,710	9.0	213,640	15.0	43,740	16.5	169,900	14.7	20.5	
90-95	2,310	4.4	307,960	10.6	68,440	12.6	239,520	10.1	22.2	
95-99	1,790	3.4	514,990	13.8	123,990	17.8	391,000	12.9	24.1	
Top 1 Percent	460	0.9	2,519,150	17.3	728,510	26.8	1,790,640	15.1	28.9	
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	12,043,590	8.1	3,464,140	12.5	8,579,450	7.1	28.8	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0319-2).

* 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 the law currently in place as of March 17, 2020. The proposal would provide a refundable tax credit of up to \$2,400 for married couples (\$1,200 for others) plus an additional \$500 per eligible child under age 17. The credit would be limited by net income tax liability, defined as regular income tax plus alternative minimum tax reduced by non-refundable credits other than the child tax credit. For those with qualified income (generally earnings plus Social Security benefits and certain veteran's pensions) greater than \$2,500 or with positive net income tax liability and gross income greater than the basic standard deduction, the minimum credit would be \$1,200 for married couples (\$600 for others) plus \$500 per eligible child. The credit would phase out at a rate of 5 percent on AGI greater than \$150,000 for married couples (\$75,000 for others). We model the credit on the 2018 population at 2018 income levels and assume that non-filers would receive the credit by either filing a tax return for 2019 or 2020 or would receive the credit through other administrative means.

<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 2019 dollars): 20% \$17,200; 40% \$33,800; 60% \$58,400; 80% \$98,600; 90% \$143,100; 95% \$200,700; 99% \$456,800; 99.9% \$2,001,100.

(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 T20-0115
Senate Recovery Rebate
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	72.8	0.0	4.8	9.4	-590	-377.7	-0.8	-0.6	-4.8	-3.5
Second Quintile	97.5	0.0	3.0	19.9	-840	-130.3	-1.7	-0.4	-2.9	-0.7
Middle Quintile	99.2	0.0	2.2	24.7	-1,120	-43.2	-1.8	3.0	-2.1	2.8
Fourth Quintile	99.6	0.0	2.0	29.7	-1,680	-19.0	-1.5	11.5	-1.8	7.8
Top Quintile	62.0	0.0	0.4	15.6	-1,040	-1.6	5.9	86.1	-0.3	20.3
All	88.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	-1,050	-8.3	0.0	100.0	-1.2	13.2
Addendum										
80-90	88.6	0.0	1.3	11.9	-1,570	-7.7	0.1	12.9	-1.1	13.0
90-95	57.2	0.0	0.5	3.0	-830	-2.4	0.7	11.2	-0.4	16.2
95-99	17.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	-220	-0.3	1.5	18.2	-0.1	18.9
Top 1 Percent	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-40	0.0	3.7	43.7	0.0	27.5
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	2.1	24.8	0.0	28.4

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2018 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	6,930	16.8	12,310	2.4	160	0.2	12,150	2.7	1.3	
Second Quintile	10,300	24.9	28,690	8.2	640	1.3	28,050	9.4	2.2	
Middle Quintile	9,500	23.0	53,090	14.0	2,610	4.8	50,490	15.5	4.9	
Fourth Quintile	7,640	18.5	92,020	19.5	8,860	13.0	83,160	20.6	9.6	
Top Quintile	6,500	15.7	310,650	55.9	64,050	80.2	246,600	51.9	20.6	
All	41,350	100.0	87,270	100.0	12,550	100.0	74,720	100.0	14.4	
Addendum										
80-90	3,270	7.9	144,990	13.2	20,380	12.9	124,610	13.2	14.1	
90-95	1,580	3.8	208,440	9.1	34,490	10.5	173,950	8.9	16.6	
95-99	1,270	3.1	359,640	12.7	68,340	16.8	291,300	12.0	19.0	
Top 1 Percent	370	0.9	2,038,190	21.0	560,090	40.1	1,478,100	17.8	27.5	
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	8,896,810	11.5	2,525,360	22.7	6,371,460	9.6	28.4	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0319-2).

* 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 the law currently in place as of March 17, 2020. The proposal would provide a refundable tax credit of up to \$2,400 for married couples (\$1,200 for others) plus an additional \$500 per eligible child under age 17. The credit would be limited by net income tax liability, defined as regular income tax plus alternative minimum tax reduced by non-refundable credits other than the child tax credit. For those with qualified income (generally earnings plus Social Security benefits and certain veteran's pensions) greater than \$2,500 or with positive net income tax liability and gross income greater than the basic standard deduction, the minimum credit would be \$1,200 for married couples (\$600 for others) plus \$500 per eligible child. The credit would phase out at a rate of 5 percent on AGI greater than \$150,000 for married couples (\$75,000 for others). We model the credit on the 2018 population at 2018 income levels and assume that non-filers would receive the credit by either filing a tax return for 2019 or 2020 or would receive the credit through other administrative means.

<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 2019 dollars): 20% \$17,200; 40% \$33,800; 60% \$58,400; 80% \$98,600; 90% \$143,100; 95% \$200,700; 99% \$456,800; 99.9% \$2,001,100.

(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.