Table T20-0149
Allow Roth Contributions and Repeal Deduction for Elective Contributions  
Baseline: Current Law with TCJA Permanently Extended  
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2020

### Summary Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile</th>
<th>Tax Units with Tax Increase or Cut 6</th>
<th>Percent Change in After-Tax Income 4</th>
<th>Share of Total Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Change ($)</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With Tax Cut Pct of Tax Units Avg Tax Change ($)</td>
<td>With Tax Increase Pct of Tax Units Avg Tax Change ($)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>0.8 -170 0.9 100</td>
<td>0.0 -0.1 0.0 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
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<td>-0.1 15.1 70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
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<td>-0.2 29.3 170</td>
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<td>16.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
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<td>-0.1 52.1 350</td>
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<td>All</td>
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<td>-0.1 100.0 100</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>18.9</td>
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### Addendum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile</th>
<th>Tax Units with Tax Increase</th>
<th>Percent Change in After-Tax Income</th>
<th>Share of Total Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Change ($)</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>0.3 -630 30.2 930</td>
<td>-0.2 21.3 280</td>
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<td>90-95</td>
<td>0.5 -810 35.0 1,040</td>
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<td>95-99</td>
<td>1.2 -1,990 35.9 1,480</td>
<td>-0.1 14.4 510</td>
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<td>23.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 1 Percent</td>
<td>2.6 -2,880 27.9 1,880</td>
<td>0.0 3.1 450</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 0.1 Percent</td>
<td>2.6 -2,360 20.1 1,810</td>
<td>0.0 0.2 310</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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 for 2020 as of 2019 with TCJA permanently extended.
The proposal would repeal the deduction of elective contributions for individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans, and employer-sponsored defined-contribution accounts, but continue to allow Roth contributions. Tax burden changes include not only current-year changes in income tax liabilities but also changes in future taxes related to current-year contributions under the baseline.

(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](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% $25,700; 40% $51,300; 60% $92,300; 80% $167,000; 90% $245,000; 95% $348,000; 99% $828,000; 99.9% $3,708,100.

(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 T20-0149
Allow Roth Contributions and Repeal Deduction for Elective Contributions
Baseline: Current Law with TCJA Permanently Extended
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile</th>
<th>Tax Units</th>
<th>Pre-Tax Income</th>
<th>Federal Tax Burden</th>
<th>After-Tax Income</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number (thousands)</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>45,770</td>
<td>14,870</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>38,940</td>
<td>38,480</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>35,630</td>
<td>71,370</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>9,350</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>29,510</td>
<td>126,910</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>21,330</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>24,750</td>
<td>388,670</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>92,690</td>
<td>67.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>175,860</td>
<td>102,890</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addendum
80-90                            | 12,740    | 204,980        | 14.4              | 40,450          | 15.1         | 164,540          | 14.3         | 19.7 |
90-95                            | 6,110     | 294,940        | 10.0              | 63,080          | 11.3         | 231,870          | 9.7          | 21.4 |
95-99                            | 4,740     | 496,640        | 13.0              | 115,000         | 16.1         | 380,740          | 12.3         | 23.3 |
Top 1 Percent                    | 1,160     | 2,460,610      | 15.8              | 728,230         | 24.8         | 1,732,390        | 13.7         | 29.6 |
Top 0.1 Percent                  | 120       | 1,132,760      | 7.3               | 3,396,910       | 11.8         | 7,815,840        | 6.3          | 30.3 |

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 for 2020 as of 2019 with TCJA permanently extended.
The proposal would repeal the deduction of elective contributions for individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans, and employer-sponsored defined-contribution accounts, but continue to allow Roth contributions. Tax burden changes include not only current-year changes in income tax liabilities but also changes in future taxes related to current-year contributions under the baseline.
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
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Table T20-0149
Allow Roth Contributions and Repeal Deduction for Elective Contributions
Baseline: Current Law with TCJA Permanently Extended
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020 ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile</th>
<th>Percent of Tax Units ²</th>
<th>Percent Change in After-Tax Income ³</th>
<th>Share of Total Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Share of Federal Taxes</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate ⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With Tax Cut With Tax Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dollars</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Change (%) Under the Proposal</td>
<td>Change (%) Under the Proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addendum

80-90                           | 0.2 | 29.1 | -0.2 | 25.6 | 270 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 16.2 | 0.2 | 19.8 |
90-95                           | 0.5 | 31.1 | -0.2 | 13.8 | 300 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 21.4 |
95-99                           | 1.1 | 33.9 | -0.2 | 17.3 | 480 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 0.1 | 23.1 |
Top 1 Percent                   | 2.6 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 400 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 29.4 |
Top 0.1 Percent                 | 2.7 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 250 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 30.3 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020 ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile</th>
<th>Pre-Tax Income</th>
<th>Federal Tax Burden</th>
<th>After-Tax Income ³</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate ⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number (thousands)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>37,670</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>13,950</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>36,670</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>34,280</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>35,920</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>63,120</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>33,180</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>110,660</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>31,170</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>332,350</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>175,860</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>102,890</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addendum

80-90                           | 16,000 | 9.1 | 175,590 | 15.5 | 34,470 | 16.2 | 141,120 | 15.4 | 19.6 |
90-95                           | 7,750 | 4.4 | 254,940 | 10.9 | 54,560 | 12.3 | 200,780 | 10.6 | 21.2 |
95-99                           | 6,020 | 3.4 | 429,200 | 14.3 | 98,440 | 17.4 | 330,760 | 13.6 | 20.6 |
Top 1 Percent                  | 1,400 | 0.8 | 2,131,460 | 16.5 | 625,910 | 25.8 | 1,505,550 | 14.4 | 29.4 |
Top 0.1 Percent                 | 140 | 0.1 | 9,773,680 | 7.7 | 2,959,020 | 12.3 | 6,814,660 | 6.6 | 30.3 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0319-2)
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 0.2 Proposal: 0.2

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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 (2019 dollars): 20% $17,900; 40% $35,000; 60% $60,400; 80% $102,100; 90% $148,300; 95% $208,100; 99% $478,500; 99.9% $2,151,300.
(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 T20-0149

**Allow Roth Contributions and Repeal Deduction for Elective Contributions**

Baseline: Current Law with TCJA Permanently Extended

Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020

**Detail Table - Single Tax Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile</th>
<th>Percent of Tax Units</th>
<th>Percent Change in After-Tax Income</th>
<th>Share of Total Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Share of Federal Taxes</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With Tax Cut</td>
<td>With Tax Increase</td>
<td>Dollars</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Change (% Points)</td>
<td>Under the Proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Addendum**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>95-99</th>
</tr>
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<td>26.3</td>
<td>27.3</td>
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<td>28.3</td>
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<td>12.6</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>0.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table T20-0149

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Pre-Tax Income</th>
<th>Federal Tax Burden</th>
<th>After-Tax Income</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>22,900</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>10,940</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>20,200</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>26,810</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>2,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>18,090</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>48,210</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>6,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>13,350</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>80,940</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>14,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>9,110</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>208,910</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>49,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>84,330</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>55,150</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Addendum**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>80-90</th>
<th>90-95</th>
<th>95-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,250</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>1,440</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>125,240</td>
<td>179,400</td>
<td>297,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25,770</td>
<td>38,860</td>
<td>297,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>99,470</td>
<td>140,520</td>
<td>237,580</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place for 2020 as of 2019 with TCJA permanently extended.

The proposal would repeal the deduction of elective contributions for individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans, and employer-sponsored defined-contribution accounts, but continue to allow Roth contributions. Tax burden changes include not only current-year changes in income tax liabilities but also changes in future taxes related to current-year contributions under the baseline.

http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/Taxtopics/Permission-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% $17,900; 40% $35,000; 60% $60,400; 80% $102,100; 90% $148,300; 95% $208,700; 99% $478,500; 99.9% $2,151,900.

(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 T20-0149
Allow Roth Contributions and Repeal Deduction for Elective Contributions
Baseline: Current Law with TCJA Permanently Extended
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020 ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile ², ³</th>
<th>Percent of Tax Units ⁴</th>
<th>Percent of Tax Income ⁴</th>
<th>Share of Total Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Share of Federal Taxes</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate ⁸</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With Tax Cut (dollars)</td>
<td>With Tax Increase (dollars)</td>
<td>Change (%)</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Under the Proposal (in Points)</td>
<td>Change (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>72.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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</table>

Addendum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>expanded Cash Income Percentile ², ³</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Pre-Tax Income</th>
<th>Federal Tax Burden</th>
<th>After-Tax Income ⁵</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate ⁸</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>7,310</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>18,100</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>8,520</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>11,850</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>82,730</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>16,300</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>136,360</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>21,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>20,370</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>388,290</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>90,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>64,790</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>179,430</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addendum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>expanded Cash Income Percentile ², ³</th>
<th>Tax Units</th>
<th>Pre-Tax Income</th>
<th>Federal Tax Burden</th>
<th>After-Tax Income ⁵</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate ⁸</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number (thousands)</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>9,730</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>204,280</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>39,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-99</td>
<td>5,230</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>288,280</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>60,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-99</td>
<td>4,360</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>476,650</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>108,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 1 Percent</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2,232,080</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>646,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 0.1 Percent</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>10,379,140</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>3,123,680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


¹ 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

² 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% $17,900; 40% $35,000; 60% $60,400; 80% $102,100; 90% $148,300; 95% $208,500; 99% $478,500; 99.9% $2,151,900.

³ Includes tax units with a change in federal tax burden of $10 or more in absolute value.

The proposal would repeal the deduction of elective contributions for individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans, and employer-sponsored defined-contribution accounts, but continue to allow Roth contributions. Tax burden changes include not only current-year changes in income tax liabilities but also changes in future taxes related to current-year contributions under the baseline.

http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxTopics/Defined-Benefits-Definitions.rtf

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 T20-0149
Allow Roth Contributions and Repeal Deduction for Elective Contributions
Baseline: Current Law with TCJA Permanently Extended
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile ², ³</th>
<th>Percent of Tax Units ⁴</th>
<th>Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵</th>
<th>Share of Total Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Change ⁶</th>
<th>Share of Total Federal Taxes</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With Tax Cut With Tax Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>1.3 2.1 0.0 -0.5</td>
<td>⁷ * 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.0</td>
<td>⁷ 0.1 -8.9 0.0 -10.9</td>
<td>⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>1.4 19.0 -0.1 18.8 60 3.8 0.2 6.7 0.1 3.7 0.2 11.5</td>
<td>⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>0.9 30.3 -0.2 31.3 140 1.7 0.1 24.7 0.2 11.5</td>
<td>⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>0.1 31.2 -0.3 30.8 250 1.3 0.0 31.8 0.2 17.1</td>
<td>⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>0.3 30.2 -0.2 19.6 390 0.6 -0.4 45.6 0.1 24.0</td>
<td>⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.0 18.3 -0.2 100.0 100 1.3 0.0 100.0 0.2 11.7</td>
<td>⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addendum
80-90                                | 0.2 32.1 -0.3 11.3 350 1.0 -0.1 15.0 0.2 20.2 | ⁷                             |                             |                             |                            |                             |
90-95                                | 0.2 27.4 -0.3 5.8 500 1.0 0.0 7.9 0.2 21.8 | ⁷                             |                             |                             |                            |                             |
95-99                                | 1.1 24.6 -0.1 2.0 390 0.4 -0.1 6.6 0.1 24.8 | ⁷                             |                             |                             |                            |                             |
Top 1 Percent                        | 0.7 29.3 0.0 0.5 430 0.0 -0.2 16.1 0.0 30.2 | ⁷                             |                             |                             |                            |                             |
Top 0.1 Percent                      | 0.7 14.7 0.0 0.0 320 0.0 -0.1 10.7 0.0 30.1 | ⁷                             |                             |                             |                            |                             |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile ², ³</th>
<th>Tax Units</th>
<th>Pre-Tax Income</th>
<th>Federal Tax Burden</th>
<th>After-Tax Income ⁴</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number (thousands)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>7,060 30.3</td>
<td>19,490 9.5</td>
<td>-2,120 9.0</td>
<td>21,610 11.9</td>
<td>-10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>7,310 31.4</td>
<td>42,710 21.5</td>
<td>1,500 6.6</td>
<td>41,200 23.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>5,040 21.6</td>
<td>28,700 11.8</td>
<td>1,936 31.8</td>
<td>59,460 20.4</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>2,740 11.8</td>
<td>114,820 21.7</td>
<td>19,360 24.6</td>
<td>39,120 19.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>1,120 4.8</td>
<td>28,700 22.2</td>
<td>19,360 46.0</td>
<td>218,880 19.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>23,320 100.0</td>
<td>62,280 100.0</td>
<td>7,170 100.0</td>
<td>55,120 100.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addendum
80-90                                | 720 3.1 | 173,510 8.6 | 34,710 15.0 | 138,800 7.8 | 20.0 |
90-95                                | 260 1.1 | 237,250 4.2 | 51,260 8.0 | 185,090 3.8 | 21.6 |
95-99                                | 110 0.5 | 400,290 3.1 | 191,240 6.6 | 300,000 2.6 | 24.7 |
Top 1 Percent                        | 30 0.1 | 3,248,460 6.2 | 979,180 16.3 | 2,269,280 4.9 | 30.1 |
Top 0.1 Percent                      | * 0.0 | 20,795,290 4.1 | 6,161,340 10.8 | 14,533,960 3.3 | 30.1 |

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place for 2020 as of 2019 with TCJA permanently extended.
The proposal would repeal the deduction for elective contributions for individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans, and employer-sponsored defined-contribution accounts, but continue to allow Roth contributions. Tax burden changes include not only current-year changes in income tax liabilities but also changes in future taxes related to current-year contributions under the baseline.
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
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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.
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## Table T20-0149
Allow Roth Contributions and Repeal Deduction for Elective Contributions
Baseline: Current Law with TCJA Permanently Extended
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020 ¹

### Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile ², ³</th>
<th>Percent of Tax Units ⁴</th>
<th>Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵</th>
<th>Share of Total Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Share of Federal Taxes</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate ⁸</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With Tax Cut</td>
<td>With Tax Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dollars</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Change (%) Under the Proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
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<td>460</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
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<td>All</td>
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<td>22.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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### Addendum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile ², ³</th>
<th>Percent of Tax Units ⁴</th>
<th>Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵</th>
<th>Share of Total Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Share of Federal Taxes</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate ⁸</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-95</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-99</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3.4</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 0.1 Percent</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020 ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile ², ³</th>
<th>Tax Units</th>
<th>Pre-Tax Income</th>
<th>Federal Tax Burden</th>
<th>After-Tax Income ⁶</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate ⁸</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number (thousands)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>11,450</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>20,410</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>-2,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>11,360</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>46,370</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>1,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>10,610</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>85,990</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>10,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>10,060</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>149,750</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>26,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>9,460</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>445,890</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>110,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>53,100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>138,680</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>26,660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Addendum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile ², ³</th>
<th>Tax Units</th>
<th>Pre-Tax Income</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number (thousands)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
<td>Percent of Total</td>
<td>Average (dollars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>4,760</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>231,740</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>48,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-95</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>333,110</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>74,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-99</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>562,950</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>138,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 1 Percent</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2,720,970</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>815,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 0.1 Percent</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>12,618,900</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>3,867,670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* 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 for 2020 as of 2019 with TCJA permanently extended.

2) The proposal would repeal the deduction of elective contributions for individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans, and employer-sponsored defined-contribution accounts, but continue to allow Roth contributions. Tax burden changes include not only current-year changes in income tax liabilities but also changes in future taxes related to current-year contributions under the baseline. See http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline (2).

3) The proposal would index the personal exemption to inflation beginning in 2020. See http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm (3).

4) 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% $17,970; 40% $35,000; 60% $60,400; 80% $102,170; 90% $148,300; 95% $208,100; 99% $478,500; 99.9% $2,151,900. See http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm (4).

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. See http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm (5).

6) Average federal tax (including 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 T20-0149

Allow Roth Contributions and Repeal Deduction for Elective Contributions

Baseline: Current Law with TCJA Permanently Extended

Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020

Detail Table - Elderly Tax Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Percent of Tax Units</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
<th>Percent Change in After-Tax Income</th>
<th>Share of Total Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Change</th>
<th>Share of Federal Taxes</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With Tax Cut</td>
<td>With Tax Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>110.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addendum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
<th>Federal Tax Burden</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
<th>After-Tax Income</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>120.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-95</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-99</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>150.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 1 Percent</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 0.1 Percent</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expanded Cash Income Percentile</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
<th>Pre-Tax Income</th>
<th>Federal Tax Burden</th>
<th>After-Tax Income</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Quintile</td>
<td>6,910</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>13,260</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quintile</td>
<td>10,920</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>30,880</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Quintile</td>
<td>10,120</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>57,160</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quintile</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>99,370</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>10,320</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Quintile</td>
<td>6,920</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>328,990</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>70,790</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>43,670</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>94,150</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>14,200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addendum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
<th>Pre-Tax Income</th>
<th>Federal Tax Burden</th>
<th>After-Tax Income</th>
<th>Average Federal Tax Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>3,490</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>157,420</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>23,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-95</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>277,310</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>39,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-99</td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>397,290</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>78,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 1 Percent</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2,172,920</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>631,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 0.1 Percent</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>8,869,130</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>2,680,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* 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 for 2020 as of 2019 with TCJA permanently extended.

The proposal would repeal the deduction of elective contributions for individual retirement accounts, but continue to allow Roth contributions. Tax burden changes include not only current-year changes in income tax liabilities but also changes in future taxes related to current-year contributions under the baseline.

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/incomes.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% $17,900; 40% $35,000; 60% $60,400; 80% $102,100; 90% $148,300; 95% $208,500; 99% $478,500; 99.9% $2,151,000.

(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.