

Table T21-0265
Major Tax Provisions in H.R.5376, The Build Back Better Act as Reported by the Committee on the Budget, with Modifications (Rules Committee Print 117-18 as Amended by 117-19: November 4, 2021)
Tax Units with a Tax Increase or Tax Cut, by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2026¹
Baseline: Current Law

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Tax Units with Tax Increase or Cut ⁴				Average Tax Change (Dollars) For all Tax Units	
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	With Tax Cut		With Tax Increase		All Provisions ⁵	Major Provisions Included Here ⁶
			Pct of Tax Units	Avg Tax Change (\$)	Pct of Tax Units	Avg Tax Change (\$)		
Lowest Quintile	48,270	26.1	5.3	-970	46.5	40	-40	-30
Second Quintile	40,270	21.7	5.2	-390	87.8	80	10	50
Middle Quintile	38,410	20.7	1.6	-330	97.7	160	70	150
Fourth Quintile	31,330	16.9	0.2	-850	99.8	320	170	320
Top Quintile	25,460	13.7	*	**	100.0	5,970	5,580	5,970
All	185,260	100.0	2.9	-670	82.6	1,130	810	910
Addendum								
80-90	13,040	7.0	*	**	100.0	590	360	590
90-95	6,400	3.5	*	**	100.0	960	610	960
95-99	4,840	2.6	0.0	0	100.0	2,660	2,070	2,660
Top 1 Percent	1,180	0.6	0.0	0	100.0	105,760	104,270	105,750
Top 0.1 Percent	120	0.1	0.0	0	100.0	804,550	802,180	804,550

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-2).

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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of November 9, 2021.

<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 2020 dollars): 20% \$27,600; 40% \$54,500; 60% \$98,000; 80% \$180,100; 90% \$262,200; 95% \$380,000; 99% \$879,400; 99.9% \$4,044,100.

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

(5) Includes provisions contained in JCX-45-21 except: provisions related to expanding access to health coverage; Subtitle E, Part 4, item 1; Subtitle H, Part 5, item 5; and provisions with a revenue change of less than \$50 million in the years of our analysis. Includes Subtitle G, Part 6 as amended by Rules Committee Print 117-19.

(6) Includes following provisions from JCX-45-21: Subtitle F, Part 1, item 1; Subtitle F, Part 2; Subtitle F, Part 7; Subtitle G, Part 1; Subtitle G, Part 2, item 1; Subtitle G, Part 6 as amended by Rules Committee Print 117-19; Subtitle H, Part 1, sections A-C; Subtitle H, Part 1, section E, item 7; Subtitle H, Part 1, section E, item 11; Subtitle H, Part 1, section E, item 13; Subtitle H, Part 2; and Subtitle H, Part 5, item 2. For certain proposals, the TPC model is detailed enough to estimate the average tax change by income group but, due to data limitations, we cannot assign the tax change to individual tax units. Thus, for those proposals, we cannot reliably estimate the percent of tax units with a tax increase or cut.