

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

**Table T22-0185**  
**Major Provisions in Family Security Act 2.0 Framework**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**  
**Summary Table**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units with Tax Increase or Cut <sup>3</sup>				Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change (\$)	Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>5</sup>	
	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 (\$)					
Less than 10	37.8	-650	1.2	460	4.4	5.7	-240	-4.2	0.5
10-20	33.8	-870	4.9	790	1.7	14.0	-250	-1.7	1.2
20-30	26.1	-1,200	10.9	970	0.9	10.6	-210	-0.8	3.1
30-40	21.7	-1,430	15.6	970	0.5	6.9	-160	-0.5	5.9
40-50	19.7	-1,500	15.8	880	0.4	6.0	-160	-0.4	8.9
50-75	20.5	-1,680	13.9	820	0.4	16.2	-230	-0.4	12.0
75-100	19.6	-2,010	17.0	1,140	0.3	10.3	-200	-0.2	14.7
100-200	27.0	-2,340	20.7	1,530	0.3	29.8	-310	-0.2	17.7
200-500	34.3	-2,200	23.5	1,710	0.2	18.2	-350	-0.1	22.1
500-1,000	16.9	-1,980	53.6	2,540	-0.2	-7.5	1,030	0.2	26.1
More than 1,000	1.5	-1,100	81.9	4,770	-0.2	-11.9	3,900	0.1	31.1
All	25.9	-1,640	15.8	1,410	0.2	100.0	-200	-0.2	20.0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0922-2).

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 September 2, 2022. Provision(s) would:

(a) eliminate head of household filing status. We assume all current law head of household filers would switch to filing as single.

(b) Replace the Child Tax Credit with a Child Benefit of up to \$4,200 per child under age 6 and up to \$3,000 per child ages 6 through 17, for a maximum of 6 children. We assume families count all children under 6 before counting older children. We assume the benefit, which would be administered by the Social Security Administration, functions as a refundable tax credit. The allowance is fully phased in at \$10,000 of earnings (annually indexed to inflation) and phases out at a rate of 5% above \$200,000 AGI for single filers and \$400,000 for joint filers. The credit for other dependents is retained and calculated separately from the Child Allowance. Dependents without an SSN or above age 17 can qualify for the ODTTC, but we assume that child allowance-qualifying children in excess of the 6-child maximum do not. We do not model a provision that requires at least one parent (in the case of a married couple) to have an SSN, up to four monthly payments of \$700 to pregnant parents, the option to receive credits monthly, and the use of prior year income for calculating monthly payments. We calculate the credit based on current year income. We assume that 70 percent of eligible non-filers would file to claim the expanded credit in 2022.

(c) Replace the Earned Income Tax Credit with a credit that varies by filing status and whether the household has dependent children. The credit would remain refundable. The maximum credit amounts for single filers with no children, single filers with children, joint filers with no children, and joint filers with children are respectively, \$1,000/\$2,000/\$2,000/\$3,000, fully phased in at \$8,000/\$16,000/\$12,000/\$18,000, phasing out between \$10,000/\$20,000/\$23,000/\$33,000 and \$17,000/\$34,000/\$37,000/\$54,000. Current law EITC parameters are retained for eligible adult dependents. The requirement that recipients must have an SSN is not modeled.

(d) Repeal the child care portion of the Child and Dependent Care Credit. The TPC model does not model care expenses for adult dependents, and so the CDCTC is effectively repealed.

(e) Repeal the deduction for state and local taxes.

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

(4) 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 taxes; and excise taxes.

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

**Table T22-0185**  
**Major Provisions in Family Security Act 2.0 Framework**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>3</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent <sup>5</sup>	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Less than 10	37.8	1.2	4.4	5.7	-240	-90.3	-0.1	0.0	-4.2	0.5
10-20	33.8	4.9	1.7	14.0	-250	-57.5	-0.1	0.1	-1.7	1.2
20-30	26.1	10.9	0.9	10.6	-210	-21.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.8	3.1
30-40	21.7	15.6	0.5	6.9	-160	-7.1	-0.1	0.8	-0.5	5.9
40-50	19.7	15.8	0.4	6.0	-160	-3.8	0.0	1.4	-0.4	8.9
50-75	20.5	13.9	0.4	16.2	-230	-3.0	-0.1	4.6	-0.4	12.0
75-100	19.6	17.0	0.3	10.3	-200	-1.6	0.0	5.8	-0.2	14.7
100-200	27.0	20.7	0.3	29.8	-310	-1.3	-0.1	20.8	-0.2	17.7
200-500	34.3	23.5	0.2	18.2	-350	-0.6	0.1	29.0	-0.1	22.1
500-1,000	16.9	53.6	-0.2	-7.5	1,030	0.6	0.2	11.2	0.2	26.1
More than 1,000	1.5	81.9	-0.2	-11.9	3,900	0.4	0.3	25.8	0.1	31.1
All	25.9	15.8	0.2	100.0	-200	-0.9	0.0	100.0	-0.2	20.0

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Less than 10	8,740	4.8	5,640	0.2	260	0.1	5,380	0.3	4.7
10-20	20,170	11.2	15,230	1.5	440	0.2	14,790	1.8	2.9
20-30	18,590	10.3	24,860	2.2	980	0.4	23,880	2.7	4.0
30-40	15,890	8.8	34,900	2.7	2,230	0.9	32,670	3.1	6.4
40-50	13,960	7.7	44,910	3.0	4,160	1.4	40,750	3.4	9.3
50-75	25,660	14.2	61,750	7.7	7,610	4.7	54,140	8.4	12.3
75-100	18,690	10.4	86,890	7.8	12,960	5.8	73,930	8.4	14.9
100-200	34,630	19.2	140,390	23.5	25,190	20.9	115,200	24.1	17.9
200-500	18,900	10.5	287,110	26.2	63,740	28.9	223,370	25.5	22.2
500-1,000	2,680	1.5	661,640	8.6	171,800	11.0	489,840	7.9	26.0
More than 1,000	1,110	0.6	3,077,920	16.6	952,820	25.5	2,125,100	14.3	31.0
All	180,540	100.0	114,660	100.0	23,110	100.0	91,560	100.0	20.2

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0922-2).

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 September 2, 2022. Provision(s) would:

- (a) eliminate head of household filing status. We assume all current law head of household filers would switch to filing as single.
- (b) Replace the Child Tax Credit with a Child Benefit of up to \$4,200 per child under age 6 and up to \$3,000 per child ages 6 through 17, for a maximum of 6 children. We assume families count all children under 6 before counting older children. We assume the benefit, which would be administered by the Social Security Administration, functions as a refundable tax credit. The allowance is fully phased in at \$10,000 of earnings (annually indexed to inflation) and phases out at a rate of 5% above \$200,000 AGI for single filers and \$400,000 for joint filers. The credit for other dependents is retained and calculated separately from the Child Allowance. Dependents without an SSN or above age 17 can qualify for the ODT, but we assume that child allowance-qualifying children in excess of the 6-child maximum do not. We do not model a provision that requires at least one parent (in the case of a married couple) to have an SSN, up to four monthly payments of \$700 to pregnant parents, the option to receive credits monthly, and the use of prior year income for calculating monthly payments. We calculate the credit based on current year income. We assume that 70 percent of eligible non-filers would file to claim the expanded credit in 2022.
- (c) Replace the Earned Income Tax Credit with a credit that varies by filing status and whether the household has dependent children. The credit would remain refundable. The maximum credit amounts for single filers with no children, single filers with children, joint filers with no children, and joint filers with children are respectively, \$1,000/\$2,000/\$2,000/\$3,000, fully phased in at \$8,000/\$16,000/\$12,000/\$18,000, phasing out between \$10,000/\$20,000/\$23,000/\$33,000 and \$17,000/\$34,000/\$37,000/\$54,000. Current law EITC parameters are retained for eligible adult dependents. The requirement that recipients must have an SSN is not modeled.
- (d) Repeal the child care portion of the Child and Dependent Care Credit. The TPC model does not model care expenses for adult dependents, and so the CDCTC is effectively repealed.
- (e) Repeal the deduction for state and local taxes.

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

(4) 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.

(5) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(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 T22-0185**  
**Major Provisions in Family Security Act 2.0 Framework**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table - Single Tax Units**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>3</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent <sup>5</sup>	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Less than 10	37.4	0.6	3.9	74.5	-210	-60.0	-0.1	0.1	-3.7	2.4
10-20	32.2	2.1	1.4	162.8	-200	-28.5	-0.3	0.8	-1.3	3.4
20-30	21.1	3.5	0.6	76.0	-130	-7.1	-0.1	1.9	-0.5	6.7
30-40	12.8	3.9	0.3	43.7	-100	-2.7	-0.1	3.0	-0.3	9.9
40-50	7.7	5.0	0.1	20.9	-50	-1.0	0.0	4.2	-0.1	12.3
50-75	6.2	5.9	0.1	36.0	-50	-0.5	0.0	12.5	-0.1	15.0
75-100	4.9	12.6	0.0	-8.2	20	0.1	0.0	13.0	0.0	18.4
100-200	4.6	28.8	-0.2	-127.6	250	0.9	0.3	28.4	0.2	22.0
200-500	3.5	58.2	-0.5	-128.1	1,000	1.4	0.3	17.2	0.4	25.1
500-1,000	2.0	74.3	-0.4	-30.6	1,990	1.0	0.1	5.7	0.3	29.7
More than 1,000	1.7	84.9	-0.2	-24.8	4,040	0.4	0.1	12.9	0.1	33.6
All	15.9	9.2	0.0	100.0	-20	-0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	18.8

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Less than 10	7,290	8.1	5,650	0.7	350	0.2	5,310	0.9	6.1
10-20	16,210	17.9	15,140	4.4	710	1.1	14,420	5.1	4.7
20-30	12,250	13.6	24,660	5.4	1,780	2.1	22,880	6.1	7.2
30-40	9,310	10.3	34,890	5.8	3,540	3.1	31,350	6.4	10.2
40-50	8,020	8.9	44,980	6.4	5,590	4.2	39,390	6.9	12.4
50-75	14,470	16.0	61,570	15.8	9,260	12.6	52,310	16.5	15.0
75-100	8,710	9.6	86,560	13.4	15,860	13.0	70,700	13.5	18.3
100-200	10,290	11.4	133,430	24.3	29,040	28.1	104,380	23.5	21.8
200-500	2,610	2.9	280,180	13.0	69,190	17.0	210,990	12.0	24.7
500-1,000	310	0.4	653,770	3.6	192,200	5.6	461,570	3.1	29.4
More than 1,000	120	0.1	3,293,060	7.3	1,100,900	12.9	2,192,170	6.0	33.4
All	90,420	100.0	62,430	100.0	11,780	100.0	50,650	100.0	18.9

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0922-2).

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

(1) Calendar Year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of September 2, 2022. Provision(s) would:

(a) eliminate head of household filing status. We assume all current law head of household filers would switch to filing as single.

(b) Replace the Child Tax Credit with a Child Benefit of up to \$4,200 per child under age 6 and up to \$3,000 per child ages 6 through 17, for a maximum of 6 children. We assume families count all children under 6 before counting older children. We assume the benefit, which would be administered by the Social Security Administration, functions as a refundable tax credit. The allowance is fully phased in at \$10,000 of earnings (annually indexed to inflation) and phases out at a rate of 5% above \$200,000 AGI for single filers and \$400,000 for joint filers. The credit for other dependents is retained and calculated separately from the Child Allowance. Dependents without an SSN or above age 17 can qualify for the ODT, but we assume that child allowance-qualifying children in excess of the 6-child maximum do not. We do not model a provision that requires at least one parent (in the case of a married couple) to have an SSN, up to four monthly payments of \$700 to pregnant parents, the option to receive credits monthly, and the use of prior year income for calculating monthly payments. We calculate the credit based on current year income. We assume that 70 percent of eligible non-filers would file to claim the expanded credit in 2022.

(c) Replace the Earned Income Tax Credit with a credit that varies by filing status and whether the household has dependent children. The credit would remain refundable. The maximum credit amounts for single filers with no children, single filers with children, joint filers with no children, and joint filers with children are respectively, \$1,000/\$2,000/\$2,000/\$3,000, fully phased in at \$8,000/\$16,000/\$12,000/\$18,000, phasing out between \$10,000/\$20,000/\$23,000/\$33,000 and \$17,000/\$34,000/\$37,000/\$54,000. Current law EITC parameters are retained for eligible adult dependents. The requirement that recipients must have an SSN is not modeled.

(d) Repeal the child care portion of the Child and Dependent Care Credit. The TPC model does not model care expenses for adult dependents, and so the CDCTC is effectively repealed.

(e) Repeal the deduction for state and local taxes.

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

(4) 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.

(5) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(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 T22-0185**  
**Major Provisions in Family Security Act 2.0 Framework**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>3</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent <sup>5</sup>	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Less than 10	28.0	0.3	7.3	0.7	-360	-268.6	0.0	0.0	-7.1	-4.5
10-20	29.4	1.6	3.1	2.0	-460	-126.6	0.0	0.0	-3.0	-0.6
20-30	31.9	1.9	2.5	4.5	-620	-113.0	-0.1	0.0	-2.4	-0.3
30-40	38.0	1.9	2.2	5.4	-750	-91.9	-0.1	0.0	-2.1	0.2
40-50	37.3	1.3	1.8	5.2	-770	-43.5	-0.1	0.1	-1.7	2.2
50-75	36.8	2.5	1.4	11.4	-810	-17.4	-0.2	0.8	-1.3	6.1
75-100	32.1	3.9	1.0	11.8	-760	-7.9	-0.2	2.1	-0.9	10.1
100-200	40.6	6.0	0.8	45.4	-950	-4.1	-0.4	16.5	-0.7	15.4
200-500	40.8	14.9	0.3	25.8	-700	-1.1	0.1	35.1	-0.2	21.5
500-1,000	19.4	49.6	-0.2	-4.5	820	0.5	0.3	14.2	0.1	25.6
More than 1,000	1.5	81.3	-0.2	-8.5	3,800	0.4	0.6	31.0	0.1	30.8
All	36.8	9.5	0.4	100.0	-660	-1.5	0.0	100.0	-0.3	21.1

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Less than 10	850	1.3	5,010	0.0	130	0.0	4,870	0.0	2.7
10-20	1,780	2.8	15,370	0.2	370	0.0	15,000	0.3	2.4
20-30	3,050	4.8	25,300	0.6	550	0.1	24,750	0.7	2.2
30-40	3,020	4.8	35,030	0.8	810	0.1	34,220	1.0	2.3
40-50	2,810	4.4	44,920	1.0	1,770	0.2	43,150	1.2	4.0
50-75	5,930	9.4	62,510	2.9	4,650	1.0	57,860	3.4	7.4
75-100	6,580	10.4	87,620	4.5	9,620	2.3	78,000	5.0	11.0
100-200	20,200	31.9	145,290	22.7	23,280	16.9	122,010	24.2	16.0
200-500	15,440	24.3	289,090	34.5	62,820	34.9	226,270	34.3	21.7
500-1,000	2,290	3.6	662,500	11.7	168,500	13.9	493,990	11.1	25.4
More than 1,000	950	1.5	2,916,450	21.3	893,120	30.4	2,023,330	18.8	30.6
All	63,440	100.0	204,210	100.0	43,790	100.0	160,420	100.0	21.4

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0922-2).

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- (b) Replace the Child Tax Credit with a Child Benefit of up to \$4,200 per child under age 6 and up to \$3,000 per child ages 6 through 17, for a maximum of 6 children. We assume families count all children under 6 before counting older children. We assume the benefit, which would be administered by the Social Security Administration, functions as a refundable tax credit. The allowance is fully phased in at \$10,000 of earnings (annually indexed to inflation) and phases out at a rate of 5% above \$200,000 AGI for single filers and \$400,000 for joint filers. The credit for other dependents is retained and calculated separately from the Child Allowance. Dependents without an SSN or above age 17 can qualify for the ODT, but we assume that child allowance-qualifying children in excess of the 6-child maximum do not. We do not model a provision that requires at least one parent (in the case of a married couple) to have an SSN, up to four monthly payments of \$700 to pregnant parents, the option to receive credits monthly, and the use of prior year income for calculating monthly payments. We calculate the credit based on current year income. We assume that 70 percent of eligible non-filers would file to claim the expanded credit in 2022.
- (c) Replace the Earned Income Tax Credit with a credit that varies by filing status and whether the household has dependent children. The credit would remain refundable. The maximum credit amounts for single filers with no children, single filers with children, joint filers with no children, and joint filers with children are respectively, \$1,000/\$2,000/\$2,000/\$3,000, fully phased in at \$8,000/\$16,000/\$12,000/\$18,000, phasing out between \$10,000/\$20,000/\$23,000/\$33,000 and \$17,000/\$34,000/\$37,000/\$54,000. Current law EITC parameters are retained for eligible adult dependents. The requirement that recipients must have an SSN is not modeled.
- (d) Repeal the child care portion of the Child and Dependent Care Credit. The TPC model does not model care expenses for adult dependents, and so the CDCTC is effectively repealed.
- (e) Repeal the deduction for state and local taxes.

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

(4) 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.

(5) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(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 T22-0185**  
**Major Provisions in Family Security Act 2.0 Framework**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>3</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent <sup>5</sup>	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Less than 10	62.0	12.0	6.8	-2.8	-490	57.9	-0.1	-0.3	-7.7	-20.9
10-20	51.0	31.6	2.6	-10.3	-470	25.0	-0.3	-2.1	-3.0	-14.8
20-30	40.2	51.0	0.3	-3.2	-90	4.6	0.0	-2.9	-0.4	-8.3
30-40	31.6	64.1	-0.7	9.0	250	-45.0	0.4	-0.4	0.7	-0.9
40-50	34.0	64.5	-0.6	7.6	250	12.4	0.2	2.8	0.6	5.1
50-75	43.8	55.3	0.0	-0.8	-20	-0.3	-0.5	11.9	0.0	9.4
75-100	36.8	62.8	-0.6	13.3	430	3.9	0.0	14.1	0.5	13.2
100-200	15.0	84.8	-1.6	65.7	1,720	7.2	1.1	39.2	1.3	19.2
200-500	8.2	91.5	-1.3	17.8	2,580	4.2	0.0	17.5	1.0	23.8
500-1,000	0.5	97.9	-1.0	2.4	4,590	2.4	-0.1	4.1	0.7	29.4
More than 1,000	*	96.9	-0.2	1.7	7,220	0.4	-0.6	16.0	0.1	31.4
All	35.3	60.4	-0.6	100.0	390	4.2	0.0	100.0	0.6	13.7

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Less than 10	500	2.2	6,430	0.2	-850	-0.2	7,270	0.3	-13.2
10-20	1,960	8.6	15,790	1.9	-1,860	-1.7	17,650	2.5	-11.8
20-30	3,000	13.2	25,210	4.7	-2,010	-2.8	27,210	5.8	-8.0
30-40	3,190	14.0	34,800	6.9	-560	-0.8	35,360	8.0	-1.6
40-50	2,710	11.9	44,760	7.5	2,020	2.6	42,740	8.3	4.5
50-75	4,560	20.0	61,320	17.3	5,800	12.4	55,520	18.0	9.5
75-100	2,770	12.1	85,970	14.7	10,890	14.2	75,090	14.8	12.7
100-200	3,390	14.8	133,330	27.9	23,910	38.1	109,420	26.4	17.9
200-500	610	2.7	266,430	10.1	60,880	17.5	205,550	9.0	22.9
500-1,000	50	0.2	660,470	1.9	189,250	4.2	471,220	1.6	28.7
More than 1,000	20	0.1	5,314,450	7.0	1,659,870	16.6	3,654,580	5.5	31.2
All	22,800	100.0	70,970	100.0	9,320	100.0	61,650	100.0	13.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0922-2).

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

(1) Calendar Year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of September 2, 2022. Provision(s) would:

(a) eliminate head of household filing status. We assume all current law head of household filers would switch to filing as single.

(b) Replace the Child Tax Credit with a Child Benefit of up to \$4,200 per child under age 6 and up to \$3,000 per child ages 6 through 17, for a maximum of 6 children. We assume families count all children under 6 before counting older children. We assume the benefit, which would be administered by the Social Security Administration, functions as a refundable tax credit. The allowance is fully phased in at \$10,000 of earnings (annually indexed to inflation) and phases out at a rate of 5% above \$200,000 AGI for single filers and \$400,000 for joint filers. The credit for other dependents is retained and calculated separately from the Child Allowance. Dependents without an SSN or above age 17 can qualify for the ODT, but we assume that child allowance-qualifying children in excess of the 6-child maximum do not. We do not model a provision that requires at least one parent (in the case of a married couple) to have an SSN, up to four monthly payments of \$700 to pregnant parents, the option to receive credits monthly, and the use of prior year income for calculating monthly payments. We calculate the credit based on current year income. We assume that 70 percent of eligible non-filers would file to claim the expanded credit in 2022.

(c) Replace the Earned Income Tax Credit with a credit that varies by filing status and whether the household has dependent children. The credit would remain refundable. The maximum credit amounts for single filers with no children, single filers with children, joint filers with no children, and joint filers with children are respectively, \$1,000/\$2,000/\$2,000/\$3,000, fully phased in at \$8,000/\$16,000/\$12,000/\$18,000, phasing out between \$10,000/\$20,000/\$23,000/\$33,000 and \$17,000/\$34,000/\$37,000/\$54,000. Current law EITC parameters are retained for eligible adult dependents. The requirement that recipients must have an SSN is not modeled.

(d) Repeal the child care portion of the Child and Dependent Care Credit. The TPC model does not model care expenses for adult dependents, and so the CDCTC is effectively repealed.

(e) Repeal the deduction for state and local taxes.

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

(4) 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.

(5) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(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 T22-0185**  
**Major Provisions in Family Security Act 2.0 Framework**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table - Tax Units with Children**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>3</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent <sup>5</sup>	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Less than 10	70.6	13.2	9.4	1.4	-720	72.3	0.0	-0.1	-10.8	-25.8
10-20	54.4	33.1	3.0	3.7	-530	25.8	-0.1	-0.5	-3.4	-16.4
20-30	46.8	43.2	1.5	4.2	-400	21.5	-0.1	-0.6	-1.6	-9.0
30-40	42.3	48.1	0.8	3.3	-290	71.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-2.0
40-50	47.6	45.7	0.9	3.7	-410	-22.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.9	3.1
50-75	60.2	33.4	1.5	13.4	-830	-14.7	-0.3	1.9	-1.3	7.8
75-100	62.1	30.5	1.3	11.5	-980	-9.0	-0.2	2.9	-1.1	11.3
100-200	71.2	21.6	1.1	38.4	-1,320	-5.3	-0.5	16.9	-0.9	16.3
200-500	69.8	16.6	0.6	27.3	-1,280	-2.0	0.2	33.5	-0.4	21.9
500-1,000	30.9	52.2	-0.1	-2.3	710	0.4	0.4	14.4	0.1	26.2
More than 1,000	1.4	83.1	-0.2	-5.5	3,970	0.4	0.9	31.3	0.1	31.1
All	59.3	31.1	0.6	100.0	-810	-2.4	0.0	100.0	-0.5	20.4

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Less than 10	790	1.5	6,640	0.1	-1,000	-0.1	7,640	0.1	-15.0
10-20	2,910	5.7	15,720	0.6	-2,050	-0.4	17,770	0.8	-13.0
20-30	4,360	8.5	25,210	1.3	-1,860	-0.5	27,070	1.8	-7.4
30-40	4,630	9.0	34,900	2.0	-410	-0.1	35,320	2.5	-1.2
40-50	3,790	7.4	44,770	2.1	1,800	0.4	42,970	2.5	4.0
50-75	6,720	13.1	61,740	5.0	5,610	2.2	56,130	5.8	9.1
75-100	4,910	9.6	86,960	5.2	10,810	3.1	76,150	5.7	12.4
100-200	12,110	23.6	143,860	21.1	24,700	17.4	119,160	22.1	17.2
200-500	8,900	17.3	288,410	31.2	64,470	33.4	223,940	30.6	22.4
500-1,000	1,380	2.7	665,410	11.2	173,840	14.0	491,580	10.4	26.1
More than 1,000	580	1.1	2,931,320	20.5	906,940	30.4	2,024,380	17.9	30.9
All	51,320	100.0	160,580	100.0	33,520	100.0	127,060	100.0	20.9

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0922-2).

\* 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 September 2, 2022. Provision(s) would:

- (a) eliminate head of household filing status. We assume all current law head of household filers would switch to filing as single.
- (b) Replace the Child Tax Credit with a Child Benefit of up to \$4,200 per child under age 6 and up to \$3,000 per child ages 6 through 17, for a maximum of 6 children. We assume families count all children under 6 before counting older children. We assume the benefit, which would be administered by the Social Security Administration, functions as a refundable tax credit. The allowance is fully phased in at \$10,000 of earnings (annually indexed to inflation) and phases out at a rate of 5% above \$200,000 AGI for single filers and \$400,000 for joint filers. The credit for other dependents is retained and calculated separately from the Child Allowance. Dependents without an SSN or above age 17 can qualify for the ODT, but we assume that child allowance-qualifying children in excess of the 6-child maximum do not. We do not model a provision that requires at least one parent (in the case of a married couple) to have an SSN, up to four monthly payments of \$700 to pregnant parents, the option to receive credits monthly, and the use of prior year income for calculating monthly payments. We calculate the credit based on current year income. We assume that 70 percent of eligible non-filers would file to claim the expanded credit in 2022.
- (c) Replace the Earned Income Tax Credit with a credit that varies by filing status and whether the household has dependent children. The credit would remain refundable. The maximum credit amounts for single filers with no children, single filers with children, joint filers with no children, and joint filers with children are respectively, \$1,000/\$2,000/\$2,000/\$3,000, fully phased in at \$8,000/\$16,000/\$12,000/\$18,000, phasing out between \$10,000/\$20,000/\$23,000/\$33,000 and \$17,000/\$34,000/\$37,000/\$54,000. Current law EITC parameters are retained for eligible adult dependents. The requirement that recipients must have an SSN is not modeled.
- (d) Repeal the child care portion of the Child and Dependent Care Credit. The TPC model does not model care expenses for adult dependents, and so the CDCTC is effectively repealed.
- (e) Repeal the deduction for state and local taxes.

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

(4) 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.

(5) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(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 T22-0185**  
**Major Provisions in Family Security Act 2.0 Framework**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table - Elderly Tax Units**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>3</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent <sup>5</sup>	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Less than 10	15.9	0.2	3.0	16.6	-170	-153.7	0.0	0.0	-3.0	-1.0
10-20	14.0	0.6	1.0	74.4	-160	-92.3	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	0.1
20-30	12.5	1.0	0.5	55.7	-130	-24.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	1.7
30-40	12.9	2.3	0.4	46.4	-130	-11.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	2.9
40-50	14.5	5.4	0.3	36.0	-120	-6.0	-0.1	1.0	-0.3	4.1
50-75	13.3	7.6	0.2	47.7	-90	-2.3	-0.1	3.6	-0.2	6.4
75-100	10.8	10.0	0.0	10.7	-30	-0.3	0.0	5.4	0.0	9.4
100-200	9.5	14.0	0.0	-31.2	50	0.3	0.1	20.1	0.0	13.5
200-500	9.0	22.9	-0.1	-51.0	210	0.4	0.1	23.5	0.1	19.3
500-1,000	6.5	46.4	-0.2	-37.2	1,010	0.6	0.1	10.2	0.2	24.4
More than 1,000	2.6	80.2	-0.2	-76.6	4,220	0.4	0.2	34.8	0.1	31.1
All	12.1	8.1	0.0	100.0	-30	-0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	16.3

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2022 <sup>1</sup>**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income <sup>4</sup>		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Less than 10	1,290	2.7	5,830	0.2	110	0.0	5,720	0.2	1.9
10-20	6,260	13.3	15,600	2.1	170	0.1	15,430	2.5	1.1
20-30	5,740	12.2	24,780	3.0	540	0.4	24,250	3.5	2.2
30-40	4,820	10.2	34,970	3.6	1,130	0.7	33,850	4.1	3.2
40-50	4,040	8.6	44,930	3.9	1,970	1.0	42,960	4.4	4.4
50-75	6,930	14.7	61,460	9.0	4,050	3.7	57,410	10.1	6.6
75-100	5,060	10.8	86,880	9.3	8,230	5.4	78,660	10.1	9.5
100-200	8,330	17.7	137,310	24.2	18,480	20.0	118,840	25.1	13.5
200-500	3,230	6.9	289,040	19.8	55,640	23.4	233,410	19.1	19.3
500-1,000	490	1.0	654,280	6.8	158,720	10.1	495,560	6.1	24.3
More than 1,000	240	0.5	3,544,620	18.2	1,099,470	34.6	2,445,150	15.0	31.0
All	47,030	100.0	100,280	100.0	16,340	100.0	83,940	100.0	16.3

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0922-2).

\* 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 September 2, 2022. Provision(s) used:

- (a) eliminate head of household filing status. We assume all current law head of household filers would switch to filing as single.
- (b) Replace the Child Tax Credit with a Child Benefit of up to \$4,200 per child under age 6 and up to \$3,000 per child ages 6 through 17, for a maximum of 6 children. We assume families count all children under 6 before counting older children. We assume the benefit, which would be administered by the Social Security Administration, functions as a refundable tax credit. The allowance is fully phased in at \$10,000 of earnings (annually indexed to inflation) and phases out at a rate of 5% above \$200,000 AGI for single filers and \$400,000 for joint filers. The credit for other dependents is retained and calculated separately from the Child Allowance. Dependents without an SSN or above age 17 can qualify for the ODT, but we assume that child allowance-qualifying children in excess of the 6-child maximum do not. We do not model a provision that requires at least one parent (in the case of a married couple) to have an SSN, up to four monthly payments of \$700 to pregnant parents, the option to receive credits monthly, and the use of prior year income for calculating monthly payments. We calculate the credit based on current year income. We assume that 70 percent of eligible non-filers would file to claim the expanded credit in 2022.
- (c) Replace the Earned Income Tax Credit with a credit that varies by filing status and whether the household has dependent children. The credit would remain refundable. The maximum credit amounts for single filers with no children, single filers with children, joint filers with no children, and joint filers with children are respectively, \$1,000/\$2,000/\$2,000/\$3,000, fully phased in at \$8,000/\$16,000/\$12,000/\$18,000, phasing out between \$10,000/\$20,000/\$23,000/\$33,000 and \$17,000/\$34,000/\$37,000/\$54,000. Current law EITC parameters are retained for eligible adult dependents. The requirement that recipients must have an SSN is not modeled.
- (d) Repeal the child care portion of the Child and Dependent Care Credit. The TPC model does not model care expenses for adult dependents, and so the CDCTC is effectively repealed.
- (e) Repeal the deduction for state and local taxes.

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

(4) 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.

(5) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(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.