## Table T23-0104

Increase Maximum CTC to $\$ \mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, $2023{ }^{1}$

## 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 <br> Federal Tax <br> Change (\$) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut |  | With Tax Increase |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pct of Tax Units | Avg Tax Change (\$) | Pct of Tax Units | Avg Tax Change (\$) |  |  |  | Points) | Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.7 | -360 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | * | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Second Quintile | 10.8 | -730 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.2 | 7.8 | -80 | -0.2 | 8.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 18.9 | -1,330 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.4 | 23.2 | -250 | -0.3 | 13.9 |
| Fourth Quintile | 28.6 | -1,650 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.4 | 35.4 | -470 | -0.3 | 17.7 |
| Top Quintile | 31.3 | -1,720 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.2 | 33.4 | -540 | -0.1 | 25.4 |
| All | 15.5 | -1,430 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | -220 | -0.2 | 20.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 37.3 | -1,700 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.3 | 20.1 | -630 | -0.3 | 20.8 |
| 90-95 | 30.2 | -1,790 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.2 | 8.4 | -540 | -0.2 | 22.8 |
| 95-99 | 24.4 | -1,690 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.1 | 4.9 | -410 | -0.1 | 25.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.2 | -1,490 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 30.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 31.5 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).
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 June 19, 2023. Provision(s) would increase the maximum Child Tax Credit (CTC) available per child from $\$ 2,000$ to
$\$ 3,000$. The maximum refundable portion of the credit would remain \$1,600 per child in 2023.
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 2023 dollars): 20\% \$29,800; 40\% \$58,000; 60\% \$104,600; 80\% \$192,700; 90\% \$281,000; 95\% \$409,600; 99\% \$978,900; 99.9\% \$4,344,100.
(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 T23-0104 <br> ncrease Maximum CTC to \$3,000 <br> Baseline: Current Law <br> Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, $2023{ }^{17}$

 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 ${ }^{7}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent ${ }^{6}$ | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | * | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Second Quintile | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.8 | -80 | -2.2 | 0.0 | 3.3 | -0.2 | 8.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 23.2 | -250 | -2.2 | -0.1 | 9.8 | -0.3 | 13.9 |
| Fourth Quintile | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 35.4 | -470 | -1.8 | -0.2 | 18.1 | -0.3 | 17.7 |
| Top Quintile | 31.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 33.4 | -540 | -0.5 | 0.3 | 67.8 | -0.1 | 25.4 |
| All | 15.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | -220 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.2 | 20.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 20.1 | -630 | -1.3 | -0.1 | 14.6 | -0.3 | 20.8 |
| 90-95 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 8.4 | -540 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 11.3 | -0.2 | 22.8 |
| 95-99 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.9 | -410 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 16.6 | -0.1 | 25.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.2 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 30.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 31.5 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, $2023{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of <br> Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 48,170 | 26.2 | 18,150 | 4.0 | 680 | 0.7 | 17,470 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Second Quintile | 40,300 | 21.9 | 43,870 | 8.1 | 3,650 | 3.3 | 40,230 | 9.3 | 8.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 37,910 | 20.6 | 81,510 | 14.1 | 11,580 | 9.9 | 69,930 | 15.2 | 14.2 |
| Fourth Quintile | 30,590 | 16.6 | 146,280 | 20.4 | 26,360 | 18.3 | 119,920 | 21.0 | 18.0 |
| Top Quintile | 25,280 | 13.7 | 462,470 | 53.3 | 117,900 | 67.5 | 344,570 | 49.8 | 25.5 |
| All | 183,980 | 100.0 | 119,110 | 100.0 | 24,010 | 100.0 | 95,090 | 100.0 | 20.2 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 12,930 | 7.0 | 237,960 | 14.0 | 50,050 | 14.7 | 187,910 | 13.9 | 21.0 |
| 90-95 | 6,330 | 3.4 | 342,940 | 9.9 | 78,830 | 11.3 | 264,100 | 9.6 | 23.0 |
| 95-99 | 4,840 | 2.6 | 590,870 | 13.1 | 150,040 | 16.4 | 440,830 | 12.2 | 25.4 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,170 | 0.6 | 3,050,660 | 16.3 | 943,540 | 25.1 | 2,107,120 | 14.1 | 30.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 120 | 0.1 | 14,650,660 | 8.1 | 4,611,450 | 12.6 | 10,039,210 | 6.9 | 31.5 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).
Promber of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: $0.2 \quad$ Proposal: 0.2
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 0.2

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

2023. Provision(s) would increase the maximum Child Tax Credit (CTC) available per child from $\$ 2,000$ to
$\$ 3,000$. The maximum refundable portion of the credit would remain $\$ 1,600$ per child in 2023
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
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 2023 dollars): $20 \%$ $\$ 29,800 ; 40 \%$ \$58,000; $60 \%$ \$104,600; $80 \%$ \$192,700; $90 \%$ \$281,000; $95 \%$ \$409,600; 99\% \$978,900; 99.9\% \$4,344,100.
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) 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.
(7) 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 T23-0104 <br> Increase Maximum CTC to $\$ 3,000$ <br> Baseline: Current Law <br> Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023

 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 ${ }^{7}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent ${ }^{6}$ | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | -10 | -7.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Second Quintile | 16.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 15.5 | -160 | -5.7 | -0.1 | 2.4 | -0.4 | 6.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 21.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 30.6 | -330 | -3.6 | -0.2 | 7.7 | -0.5 | 12.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 23.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 31.9 | -380 | -1.7 | -0.1 | 17.3 | -0.3 | 17.3 |
| Top Quintile | 17.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 21.4 | -270 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 72.3 | -0.1 | 25.1 |
| All | 15.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | -220 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.2 | 20.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 13.8 | -350 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 15.7 | -0.2 | 20.7 |
| 90-95 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.4 | -270 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 12.3 | -0.1 | 22.6 |
| 95-99 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | -150 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 25.0 |
| Top 1 Percent | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 30.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 31.5 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2023{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Federal Tax } \\ \text { Rate }^{7} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 39,830 | 21.7 | 17,280 | 3.1 | 80 | 0.1 | 17,210 | 3.9 | 0.4 |
| Second Quintile | 38,560 | 21.0 | 39,320 | 6.9 | 2,870 | 2.5 | 36,450 | 8.0 | 7.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 37,470 | 20.4 | 72,720 | 12.4 | 9,340 | 7.9 | 63,390 | 13.6 | 12.8 |
| Fourth Quintile | 34,430 | 18.7 | 127,190 | 20.0 | 22,330 | 17.4 | 104,860 | 20.6 | 17.6 |
| Top Quintile | 31,970 | 17.4 | 393,800 | 57.4 | 99,260 | 71.8 | 294,540 | 53.8 | 25.2 |
| All | 183,980 | 100.0 | 119,110 | 100.0 | 24,010 | 100.0 | 95,090 | 100.0 | 20.2 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 16,300 | 8.9 | 203,580 | 15.1 | 42,520 | 15.7 | 161,060 | 15.0 | 20.9 |
| 90-95 | 8,030 | 4.4 | 295,070 | 10.8 | 67,080 | 12.2 | 228,000 | 10.5 | 22.7 |
| 95-99 | 6,190 | 3.4 | 506,900 | 14.3 | 126,670 | 17.7 | 380,230 | 13.4 | 25.0 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,460 | 0.8 | 2,588,810 | 17.2 | 795,940 | 26.2 | 1,792,870 | 14.9 | 30.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 150 | 0.1 | 12,718,640 | 8.4 | 4,004,030 | 13.1 | 8,714,600 | 7.2 | 31.5 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 0.2
*Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data
uld increase the maximum Child Tax Credit (CTC) available per child from $\$ 2,000$ to
cedit would remain $\$ 1,600$ per child in 2023
(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units buse
included in the totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see
$\frac{\mathrm{http}: / / \text { www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm }}{(3) \text { The }}$
(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 2023 dollars): $20 \% \$ 21,000 ; 40 \% \$ 40,500 ; 60 \% \$ 70,200 ; 80 \% \$ 118,300 ; 90 \% \$ 172,800 ; 95 \%$ \$245,400; 99\% \$569,600; 99.9\% \$2,515,200
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) 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
(7) 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 incom

## Table T23-0104 <br> ncrease Maximum CTC to \$3,000 <br> Baseline: Current Law <br> Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023

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 ${ }^{7}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent ${ }^{6}$ | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | -10 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 |
| Second Quintile | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 38.2 | -30 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 5.4 | -0.1 | 9.2 |
| Middle Quintile | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.3 | -20 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 13.9 |
| Fourth Quintile | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.4 | -20 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 0.0 | 18.7 |
| Top Quintile | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | -10 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 57.2 | 0.0 | 25.8 |
| All | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -20 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 18.9 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | -10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 22.1 |
| 90-95 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | -20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 23.4 |
| 95-99 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 25.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 32.3 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 33.3 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 25,940 | 27.7 | 14,020 | 5.9 | 650 | 1.4 | 13,370 | 6.9 | 4.6 |
| Second Quintile | 21,890 | 23.4 | 31,460 | 11.2 | 2,920 | 5.5 | 28,540 | 12.5 | 9.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 19,660 | 21.0 | 56,280 | 17.9 | 7,840 | 13.2 | 48,440 | 19.0 | 13.9 |
| Fourth Quintile | 15,040 | 16.1 | 93,350 | 22.7 | 17,490 | 22.5 | 75,860 | 22.8 | 18.7 |
| Top Quintile | 10,150 | 10.8 | 256,210 | 42.1 | 65,990 | 57.2 | 190,220 | 38.6 | 25.8 |
| All | 93,680 | 100.0 | 65,950 | 100.0 | 12,500 | 100.0 | 53,440 | 100.0 | 19.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 5,540 | 5.9 | 146,070 | 13.1 | 32,330 | 15.3 | 113,740 | 12.6 | 22.1 |
| 90-95 | 2,460 | 2.6 | 211,790 | 8.4 | 49,650 | 10.4 | 162,130 | 8.0 | 23.4 |
| 95-99 | 1,770 | 1.9 | 354,110 | 10.2 | 90,800 | 13.8 | 263,300 | 9.3 | 25.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 380 | 0.4 | 1,707,850 | 10.4 | 551,850 | 17.7 | 1,156,000 | 8.7 | 32.3 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 40 | 0.0 | 8,664,960 | 4.9 | 2,883,500 | 8.6 | 5,781,450 | 4.1 | 33.3 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2),

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

1) Calendar Year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of June 19, 2023. Provision(s) would increase the maximum Child Tax Credit (CTC) available per child from $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 3,000$. The maximum refundable portion of the credit would remain $\$ 1,600$ per child in 2023
seline-Definitions.cfm
ng 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
(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 2023 dollars): $20 \% \$ 21,000 ; 40 \% \$ 40,500 ; 60 \% \$ 70,200 ; 80 \% \$ 118,300 ; 90 \% \$ 172,800 ; 95 \%$ \$245,400; 99\% \$569,600; 99.9\% \$2,515,200.
(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) 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 subsidies
(7) 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 T23-0104 <br> ncrease Maximum CTC to \$3,000 <br> Baseline: Current Law <br> Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 <br> 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 ${ }^{7}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent ${ }^{6}$ | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Second Quintile | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 7.8 | -250 | -8.2 | -0.1 | 0.9 | -0.5 | 5.5 |
| Middle Quintile | 34.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 26.6 | -630 | -5.7 | -0.2 | 4.4 | -0.7 | 11.0 |
| Fourth Quintile | 39.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 37.5 | -680 | -2.5 | -0.2 | 14.4 | -0.4 | 16.3 |
| Top Quintile | 25.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 28.1 | -400 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 80.0 | -0.1 | 24.9 |
| All | 26.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | -450 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.2 | 21.2 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 32.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 17.8 | -530 | -1.1 | 0.0 | 16.2 | -0.2 | 20.1 |
| 90-95 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.0 | -400 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 13.5 | -0.1 | 22.4 |
| 95-99 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | -220 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 24.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 30.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 31.2 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 6,880 | 10.6 | 22,990 | 1.2 | 290 | 0.1 | 22,700 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Second Quintile | 8,910 | 13.7 | 51,200 | 3.3 | 3,070 | 0.9 | 48,130 | 4.0 | 6.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 12,210 | 18.9 | 95,230 | 8.5 | 11,130 | 4.6 | 84,100 | 9.6 | 11.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 16,090 | 24.8 | 158,940 | 18.7 | 26,580 | 14.6 | 132,360 | 19.9 | 16.7 |
| Top Quintile | 20,150 | 31.1 | 462,520 | 68.2 | 115,460 | 79.5 | 347,070 | 65.2 | 25.0 |
| All | 64,810 | 100.0 | 210,720 | 100.0 | 45,160 | 100.0 | 165,560 | 100.0 | 21.4 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 9,800 | 15.1 | 237,610 | 17.1 | 48,370 | 16.2 | 189,250 | 17.3 | 20.4 |
| 90-95 | 5,160 | 8.0 | 338,010 | 12.8 | 76,050 | 13.4 | 261,950 | 12.6 | 22.5 |
| 95-99 | 4,180 | 6.5 | 575,740 | 17.6 | 142,630 | 20.4 | 433,110 | 16.9 | 24.8 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,010 | 1.6 | 2,819,840 | 20.8 | 857,610 | 29.5 | 1,962,230 | 18.4 | 30.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 100 | 0.2 | 13,410,120 | 9.7 | 4,179,070 | 14.1 | 9,231,060 | 8.5 | 31.2 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data
(1) Calendar Year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of June 19, 2023. Provision(s) would increase the maximum Child Tax Credit (CTC) available per child from $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 3,000$. The maximum refundable portion of the credit would remain $\$ 1,600$ per child in 2023
line-Definitions.ffm
ng 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
(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 2023 dollars): $20 \% \$ 21,000 ; 40 \% \$ 40,500 ; 60 \% \$ 70,200 ; 80 \% \$ 118,300 ; 90 \% \$ 172,800 ; 95 \%$ \$245,400; 99\% \$569,600; 99.9\% \$2,515,200.
(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 isco

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) 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 subsidies
(7) 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 T23-0104

ncrease Maximum CTC to \$3,000
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023
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 ${ }^{7}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent ${ }^{6}$ | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | -10 | 0.5 | -0.4 | -8.0 | -0.1 | -10.1 |
| Second Quintile | 54.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 33.6 | -470 | -20.9 | -1.3 | 6.2 | -1.0 | 3.7 |
| Middle Quintile | 68.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 42.1 | -880 | -8.2 | -0.9 | 23.0 | -1.0 | 11.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 57.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 18.5 | -740 | -3.0 | 0.5 | 29.6 | -0.6 | 18.0 |
| Top Quintile | 36.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 5.1 | -480 | -0.5 | 2.0 | 49.1 | -0.1 | 25.7 |
| All | 41.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | -450 | -4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.6 | 12.5 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 44.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.9 | -600 | -1.4 | 0.5 | 14.0 | -0.3 | 21.5 |
| 90-95 | 32.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | -400 | -0.7 | 0.3 | 7.5 | -0.2 | 22.2 |
| 95-99 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -100 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 26.5 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 31.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 31.9 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 6,710 | 30.2 | 24,120 | 9.8 | -2,430 | -7.6 | 26,550 | 12.4 | -10.1 |
| Second Quintile | 7,090 | 31.9 | 48,890 | 21.0 | 2,270 | 7.5 | 46,620 | 23.1 | 4.6 |
| Middle Quintile | 4,810 | 21.6 | 84,520 | 24.7 | 10,700 | 23.8 | 73,820 | 24.8 | 12.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 2,520 | 11.3 | 134,820 | 20.6 | 25,000 | 29.1 | 109,820 | 19.3 | 18.6 |
| Top Quintile | 1,060 | 4.8 | 372,350 | 23.9 | 96,230 | 47.1 | 276,120 | 20.4 | 25.8 |
| All | 22,250 | 100.0 | 74,110 | 100.0 | 9,710 | 100.0 | 64,400 | 100.0 | 13.1 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 660 | 3.0 | 204,390 | 8.2 | 44,500 | 13.5 | 159,890 | 7.3 | 21.8 |
| 90-95 | 250 | 1.1 | 275,000 | 4.2 | 61,380 | 7.2 | 213,620 | 3.8 | 22.3 |
| 95-99 | 120 | 0.5 | 489,420 | 3.4 | 129,690 | 6.9 | 359,730 | 2.9 | 26.5 |
| Top 1 Percent | 30 | 0.1 | 4,171,490 | 8.1 | 1,314,100 | 19.5 | 2,857,380 | 6.4 | 31.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | * | 0.0 | 31,281,850 | 5.7 | 9,965,580 | 13.8 | 21,316,270 | 4.5 | 31.9 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data
(1) Calendar Year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of June 19, 2023. Provision(s) would increase the maximum Child Tax Credit (CTC) available per child from $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 3,000$. The maximum refundable portion of the credit would remain $\$ 1,600$ per child in 2023
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ng 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
(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 2023 dollars): $20 \% \$ 21,000 ; 40 \% \$ 40,500 ; 60 \% \$ 70,200 ; 80 \% \$ 118,300 ; 90 \% \$ 172,800 ; 95 \%$ \$245,400; 99\% \$569,600; 99.9\% \$2,515,200.
(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 is

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) 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 subsidies
(7) 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 T23-0104 <br> Increase Maximum CTC to $\$ 3,000$ <br> Baseline: Current Law <br> Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2023{ }^{1}$ <br> 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 ${ }^{7}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent ${ }^{6}$ | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | -20 | 1.0 | 0.0 | -1.3 | -0.1 | -8.5 |
| Second Quintile | 56.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 15.5 | -580 | -19.2 | -0.3 | 1.5 | -1.1 | 4.6 |
| Middle Quintile | 80.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 30.6 | -1,260 | -9.2 | -0.5 | 7.0 | -1.3 | 12.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 82.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 31.9 | -1,340 | -4.0 | -0.3 | 17.6 | -0.8 | 18.1 |
| Top Quintile | 59.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 21.4 | -930 | -0.7 | 1.2 | 75.0 | -0.2 | 26.1 |
| All | 55.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | -800 | -2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.5 | 20.5 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 74.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 13.8 | -1,180 | -2.0 | 0.1 | 15.8 | -0.4 | 21.6 |
| 90-95 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.4 | -950 | -1.0 | 0.2 | 12.1 | -0.2 | 23.6 |
| 95-99 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.3 | -510 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 18.8 | -0.1 | 26.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.6 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 31.1 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 31.3 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2023{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 10,810 | 21.1 | 24,950 | 3.1 | -2,110 | -1.3 | 27,060 | 4.3 | -8.5 |
| Second Quintile | 10,930 | 21.4 | 53,030 | 6.7 | 3,010 | 1.8 | 50,020 | 8.0 | 5.7 |
| Middle Quintile | 9,950 | 19.5 | 100,250 | 11.6 | 13,640 | 7.5 | 86,610 | 12.7 | 13.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 9,770 | 19.1 | 175,980 | 20.0 | 33,120 | 17.9 | 142,860 | 20.5 | 18.8 |
| Top Quintile | 9,410 | 18.4 | 537,670 | 58.7 | 141,500 | 73.8 | 396,170 | 54.7 | 26.3 |
| All | 51,140 | 100.0 | 168,530 | 100.0 | 35,290 | 100.0 | 133,240 | 100.0 | 20.9 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 4,750 | 9.3 | 270,740 | 14.9 | 59,780 | 15.7 | 210,960 | 14.7 | 22.1 |
| 90-95 | 2,310 | 4.5 | 391,180 | 10.5 | 93,120 | 11.9 | 298,070 | 10.1 | 23.8 |
| 95-99 | 1,870 | 3.7 | 673,270 | 14.6 | 177,510 | 18.4 | 495,760 | 13.6 | 26.4 |
| Top 1 Percent | 480 | 0.9 | 3,377,260 | 18.7 | 1,049,580 | 27.7 | 2,327,690 | 16.3 | 31.1 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 50 | 0.1 | 16,759,910 | 8.9 | 5,244,440 | 13.3 | 11,515,470 | 7.8 | 31.3 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

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

(1) Calendar Year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of June 19, 2023. Provision(s) would increase the maximum Child Tax Credit (CTC) available per child from $\$ 2,000$ to
$\$ 3,000$. The maximum refundable portion of the credit would remain $\$ 1,600$ per child in 2023
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm

2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are
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 2023 dollars): $20 \% \$ 21,000 ; 40 \% \$ 40,500 ; 60 \% ~ \$ 70,200 ; 80 \% \$ 118,300 ; 90 \% \$ 172,800 ; 95 \%$ $\$ 245,400 ; 99 \%$ \$569,600; 99.9\% \$2,515,200.
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.
(6) 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
(7) 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 T23-0104 <br> Increase Maximum CTC to $\$ 3,000$ <br> Baseline: Current Law <br> Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2023{ }^{1}$ <br> Detail Table - Older Adults

| 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 ${ }^{7}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent ${ }^{6}$ | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal | Change (\% Points) | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Second Quintile | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | -10 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.1 | -30 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 6.8 |
| Fourth Quintile | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.6 | -30 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 11.7 |
| Top Quintile | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.8 | -20 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 77.4 | 0.0 | 23.2 |
| All | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -20 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 16.1 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.8 | -20 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 16.1 |
| 90-95 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | -20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 18.6 |
| 95-99 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | -20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 22.1 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 30.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 31.6 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2023{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 9,300 | 19.0 | 16,950 | 3.1 | 200 | 0.2 | 16,750 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| Second Quintile | 12,460 | 25.5 | 36,240 | 9.0 | 1,120 | 1.7 | 35,130 | 10.3 | 3.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 11,200 | 22.9 | 67,090 | 14.9 | 4,590 | 6.3 | 62,500 | 16.5 | 6.9 |
| Fourth Quintile | 8,290 | 16.9 | 115,170 | 18.9 | 13,500 | 13.7 | 101,670 | 19.9 | 11.7 |
| Top Quintile | 6,980 | 14.3 | 389,600 | 53.9 | 90,200 | 77.4 | 299,400 | 49.4 | 23.2 |
| All | 48,940 | 100.0 | 103,090 | 100.0 | 16,630 | 100.0 | 86,460 | 100.0 | 16.1 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 3,610 | 7.4 | 182,790 | 13.1 | 29,420 | 13.1 | 153,380 | 13.1 | 16.1 |
| 90-95 | 1,620 | 3.3 | 266,000 | 8.6 | 49,420 | 9.9 | 216,570 | 8.3 | 18.6 |
| 95-99 | 1,370 | 2.8 | 462,200 | 12.6 | 102,190 | 17.2 | 360,010 | 11.7 | 22.1 |
| Top 1 Percent | 370 | 0.8 | 2,668,830 | 19.7 | 813,900 | 37.2 | 1,854,930 | 16.3 | 30.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 50 | 0.1 | 11,766,560 | 11.0 | 3,714,610 | 21.4 | 8,051,940 | 8.9 | 31.6 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

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

Note: Tax units in which either the primary individual (or secondary individual in a married couple) is age 65 or older.
(1) Calendar Year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of June 19, 2023. Provision(s) would increase the maximum Child Tax Credit (CTC) available per child from $\$ 2,000$ to
$\$ 3,000$.
2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes tiolions.cfm
included in the totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see
$\frac{\mathrm{http}: / / \text { www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm }}{(3) \text { The }}$
(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 2023 dollars): $20 \% \$ 21,000 ; 40 \% \$ 40,500 ; 60 \% \$ 70,200 ; 80 \% \$ 118,300 ; 90 \% \$ 172,800 ; 95 \%$ \$245,400; 99\% \$569,600; 99.9\% \$2,515,200.
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) 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
(7) 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.

