Table T07-0062 Proposal Tax Benefits for Health Insurance Distribution of Subsidies by Cash Income Class, 2009¹ Nondependent Tax Units with Head or Spouse Under 65

| Cash Income Class (thousands of 2006 dollars) ² | Percent with Priv. Health Insurance ³ | Average Premium (\$) | | | Average Subsidy (\$) | | | Subsidy as a Percent of Premium | | | Premium as a Percent of Income ⁴ | | | After-Tax Premium as a Percent of Income ⁵ | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | All Insured Tax Units | Tax Units with ESI Only | Tax Units with PNG Only | All Insured Tax Units | Tax Units with ESI Only | Tax Units with PNG Only | All Insured Tax Units | Tax Units with ESI Only | Tax Units with PNG Only | All Insured Tax Units | Tax Units with ESI Only | Tax Units with PNG Only | All Insured Tax Units | Tax Units with ESI Only | Tax Units with PNG Only |
| Less than 10 | 23.9 | 4,663 | 4,240 | 5,469 | 789 | 907 | 342 | 16.9 | 21.4 | 6.3 | 56.0 | 46.7 | 99.7 | 46.5 | 36.7 | 93.5 |
| 10-20 | 40.2 | 6,307 | 6,087 | 6,521 | 1,512 | 1,625 | 779 | 24.0 | 26.7 | 11.9 | 30.8 | 28.7 | 40.6 | 23.4 | 21.1 | 35.8 |
| 20-30 | 60.3 | 7,333 | 7,121 | 7,339 | 2,222 | 2,308 | 1,297 | 30.3 | 32.4 | 17.7 | 23.0 | 21.9 | 28.2 | 16.0 | 14.8 | 23.2 |
| 30-40 | 72.7 | 8,088 | 7,882 | 7,317 | 2,624 | 2,679 | 1,728 | 32.4 | 34.0 | 23.6 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 19.6 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 15.0 |
| 40-50 | 82.0 | 8,455 | 8,182 | 7,383 | 3,053 | 3,088 | 2,020 | 36.1 | 37.7 | 27.4 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 11.2 |
| 50-75 | 88.1 | 10,076 | 9,769 | 8,266 | 3,814 | 3,837 | 2,898 | 37.9 | 39.3 | 35.1 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| 75-100 | 93.0 | 11,828 | 11,502 | 8,419 | 4,619 | 4,651 | 3,446 | 39.1 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 5.4 |
| 100-200 | 95.7 | 13,128 | 12,859 | 9,675 | 4,909 | 4,934 | 3,984 | 37.4 | 38.4 | 41.2 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.0 |
| 200-500 | 96.0 | 13,236 | 12,959 | 9,003 | 4,832 | 4,860 | 4,060 | 36.5 | 37.5 | 45.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 |
| 500-1,000 | 95.8 | 12,303 | 12,072 | 9,358 | 4,514 | 4,530 | 4,192 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 44.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| More than 1,000 | 94.6 | 12,277 | 12,062 | 9,860 | 4,690 | 4,686 | 4,646 | 38.2 | 38.8 | 47.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| All | 69.7 | 9,809 | 9,617 | 7,501 | 3,463 | 3,554 | 1,974 | 35.3 | 37.0 | 26.3 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 7.6 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 1006-1).

(1) Calendar year. Benefits are calculated as the change in tax liability between a baseline of current law modified to include pre-tax employer sponsored health insurance premiums in taxable compensation, to disallow the self-employed health insurance deduction, and to disallow the itemized deduction for medical expenses for all except Medicare beneficiaries, and an alternative consisting of law under the proposed standard deduction for health insurance excluding changes in the EITC provisions. Following convention, the estimates are static and do not incorporate behavioral responses. In particular, they do not account for the gains of those who newly obtain health insurance, the losses of those who lose coverage due to the proposal, or the potential reductions in both premiums and comprehensiveness of health insurance.

(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see

http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm

(3) Includes both filing and non-filing units. Tax units that are dependents of other taxpayers are excluded from the analysis.

(4) Income used to calculate premium as a percent of income and after-tax premium as a percent of income is cash income plus the value of pre-tax employer sponsored health insurance premiums.

(5) After-tax premium is the average premium less the average subsidy.