

Table T10-0252
Bowles-Simpson Deficit Commission
"Chairmen's Mark" Option 1: The Zero Plan Variant Retaining the Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit
Retain Payroll Tax Exclusion for Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance Benefits, Cafeteria Plan Benefits, and Employer Contributions to Retirement Accounts
Baseline: Current Policy
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2015¹

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁵	
			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	-2.0	3.2	234	39.2	0.2	1.0	1.9	6.7
Second Quintile	-3.2	10.9	906	27.0	0.6	4.7	2.9	13.4
Middle Quintile	-2.2	11.3	1,039	10.6	0.1	10.8	1.8	18.9
Fourth Quintile	-1.9	14.1	1,548	7.7	-0.4	18.0	1.5	21.8
Top Quintile	-3.2	60.1	7,527	9.1	-0.5	65.5	2.4	28.5
All	-2.8	100.0	1,850	10.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	23.9
Addendum								
80-90	-2.1	10.2	2,538	7.1	-0.4	14.0	1.6	24.5
90-95	-2.3	7.6	3,838	7.2	-0.3	10.2	1.7	25.5
95-99	-2.4	11.4	7,168	7.0	-0.4	15.6	1.8	27.6
Top 1 Percent	-5.3	31.0	76,613	12.3	0.5	25.7	3.7	33.7
Top 0.1 Percent	-7.8	20.1	487,920	15.9	0.7	13.3	5.2	38.1

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile, 2015¹

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units ⁶		Average Income (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars)	Average After-Tax Income ⁴ (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Rate ⁵	Share of Pre-Tax Income	Share of Post-Tax Income	Share of Federal Taxes
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total					Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Percent of Total
Lowest Quintile	41,624	25.4	12,380	597	11,783	4.8	3.7	4.5	0.8
Second Quintile	36,614	22.3	31,685	3,351	28,333	10.6	8.3	9.5	4.0
Middle Quintile	33,124	20.2	57,597	9,826	47,771	17.1	13.6	14.4	10.7
Fourth Quintile	27,665	16.9	99,859	20,181	79,679	20.2	19.7	20.1	18.3
Top Quintile	24,232	14.8	317,385	82,895	234,490	26.1	54.9	51.9	66.0
All	163,952	100.0	85,389	18,566	66,823	21.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Addendum									
80-90	12,217	7.5	156,310	35,708	120,601	22.8	13.6	13.5	14.3
90-95	5,983	3.7	223,625	53,197	170,428	23.8	9.6	9.3	10.5
95-99	4,805	2.9	394,683	101,783	292,901	25.8	13.6	12.9	16.1
Top 1 Percent	1,226	0.8	2,076,558	623,851	1,452,707	30.0	18.2	16.3	25.1
Top 0.1 Percent	125	0.1	9,314,304	3,061,986	6,252,318	32.9	8.3	7.1	12.6

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current policy which extends the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, the AMT patch, and 2009 estate tax law. The proposal eliminates most major tax expenditures, including preferential rates on capital gains and qualified dividends; all itemized deductions, except deduction for miscellaneous expenses above a 2%-of-AGI floor; exemption on all municipal bond interest; all above-the-line deductions except those for the self-employment tax, moving expenses, and alimony paid; and all tax credits except the foreign tax credit, the child tax credit, and the earned income tax credit; includes 85% of Social Security benefits in taxable income; repeals the AMT, PEP, and Pease; taxes inside buildup in life insurance and annuities; repeals the foreign earned income exclusion; taxes unrealized capital gains at death; includes benefits under Section 125 cafeteria plans and Employer-Sponsored Insurance (ESI) benefits in taxable income for individual income tax purposes; eliminates contributions to tax-deferred retirement accounts; and taxes accruals in defined benefit pension plans. The proposal implements a three-rate structure with statutory tax rates of 9, 15, and 24 percent; the threshold for the 15 percent rate would be the same as that for the 28 percent rate under current law; the threshold for the 24 percent rate would be the same as that for the 36 percent rate under the Administration's budget proposal. The proposal increases the Social Security wage base by an additional 2 percent per year until 2050 (taxable maximum would be \$140,100 in 2015) and phases in a 15 cent increase in the gasoline tax (average increase in 2015 would be 13.5 cents). We assume corporate income tax revenue would be unchanged (lower corporate rate would be offset by base broadeners).

(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) The cash 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 2009 dollars): 20% 20681, 40% 39827, 60% 70585, 80% 121920, 90% 177321, 95% 250235, 99% 662637, 99.9% 3040915.

(4) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); and estate tax.

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

(6) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.