## Table T15-0124

Tax Benefit of Certain Retirement Savings Incentives (Present-Value Approach)
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, $2015{ }^{1}$
Detail Table

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | Percent of Federal Taxes | With Provision | Without Provision | With Provision | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 1.3 | 98.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Second Quintile | 13.0 | 87.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 88 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 32.9 | 67.1 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 378 | 4.8 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 13.1 | 13.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 54.4 | 45.6 | 1.4 | 21.2 | 1,206 | 6.8 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 18.2 |
| Top Quintile | 73.5 | 26.5 | 2.0 | 68.7 | 4,644 | 5.6 | 69.0 | 69.0 | 25.7 | 27.2 |
| All | 28.7 | 71.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 936 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 20.9 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 70.6 | 29.4 | 2.1 | 21.6 | 2,823 | 8.5 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 20.0 | 21.7 |
| 90-95 | 77.8 | 22.3 | 2.7 | 18.3 | 4,963 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 21.8 | 23.8 |
| 95-99 | 77.2 | 22.8 | 2.6 | 22.0 | 7,976 | 7.8 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 25.2 | 27.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 68.1 | 31.9 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 9,680 | 1.4 | 27.9 | 26.8 | 33.4 | 33.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 59.6 | 40.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 8,474 | 0.3 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 34.9 | 35.0 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2015

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> (thousands) | Percent of Total | Average <br> (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average <br> (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average <br> (dollars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 47,416 | 27.7 | 12,939 | 4.3 | 461 | 0.8 | 12,478 | 5.2 | 3.6 |
| Second Quintile | 37,240 | 21.7 | 32,747 | 8.5 | 2,556 | 3.4 | 30,191 | 9.8 | 7.8 |
| Middle Quintile | 33,429 | 19.5 | 59,484 | 13.9 | 7,797 | 9.2 | 51,687 | 15.0 | 13.1 |
| Fourth Quintile | 28,192 | 16.5 | 103,603 | 20.4 | 17,641 | 17.5 | 85,961 | 21.1 | 17.0 |
| Top Quintile | 23,717 | 13.9 | 321,278 | 53.1 | 82,593 | 69.0 | 238,685 | 49.2 | 25.7 |
| All | 171,259 | 100.0 | 83,723 | 100.0 | 16,582 | 100.0 | 67,140 | 100.0 | 19.8 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 12,247 | 7.2 | 166,149 | 14.2 | 33,144 | 14.3 | 133,005 | 14.2 | 20.0 |
| 90-95 | 5,921 | 3.5 | 239,064 | 9.9 | 52,005 | 10.8 | 187,059 | 9.6 | 21.8 |
| 95-99 | 4,422 | 2.6 | 405,492 | 12.5 | 102,219 | 15.9 | 303,273 | 11.7 | 25.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,128 | 0.7 | 2,107,531 | 16.6 | 703,303 | 27.9 | 1,404,229 | 13.8 | 33.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 115 | 0.1 | 9,446,793 | 7.6 | 3,297,476 | 13.4 | 6,149,316 | 6.2 | 34.9 |


| Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0515-1). |
| :--- |
| Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: $4.1 \quad$ Proposal: 4.5 |

(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of current year contributions to IRAs, Keogh plans, and both defined contribution and defined benefit retirement plans. Tax benefits for current year contributions are calculated as the present value of tax savings relative to equivalent contributions to a taxable account. For a description of TPC's current law baseline, see 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
$\frac{\mathrm{http}: / / \text { www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel//income.cfm }}{\text { (3) The income percentile classes used in this table are ba }}$
(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 2015 dollars): $20 \%$ \$22,769; 40\% \$ 44,$590 ; 60 \%$ \$78,129; 80\% $\$ 138,265 ; 90 \%$ \$204,070; $95 \% \$ 290,298 ; 99 \%$ \$709,166; 99.9\% $\$ 3,474,762$.
(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

## Table T15-0124

Tax Benefit of Certain Retirement Savings Incentives (Present-Value Approach)
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2015
Detail Table

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | Percent | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.4 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | -5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| Second Quintile | 9.4 | 90.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 55 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 28.7 | 71.3 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 290 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 12.5 |
| Fourth Quintile | 48.7 | 51.3 | 1.2 | 18.2 | 910 | 6.1 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 17.5 |
| Top Quintile | 67.3 | 32.7 | 1.9 | 74.3 | 3,959 | 5.7 | 73.5 | 73.5 | 25.4 | 26.8 |
| All | 28.7 | 71.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 936 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 20.9 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 63.6 | 36.4 | 2.1 | 23.4 | 2,420 | 8.6 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 19.8 | 21.5 |
| 90-95 | 69.9 | 30.1 | 2.6 | 19.6 | 4,165 | 9.3 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 21.7 | 23.7 |
| 95-99 | 73.6 | 26.4 | 2.5 | 23.8 | 6,644 | 7.7 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 24.8 | 26.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 68.1 | 32.0 | 0.7 | 7.6 | 9,172 | 1.5 | 28.8 | 27.7 | 33.2 | 33.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 56.7 | 43.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 7,643 | 0.3 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 34.9 | 35.0 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 38,028 | 22.2 | 12,075 | 3.2 | -25 | 0.0 | 12,100 | 4.0 | -0.2 |
| Second Quintile | 35,628 | 20.8 | 28,678 | 7.1 | 1,671 | 2.1 | 27,007 | 8.4 | 5.8 |
| Middle Quintile | 34,157 | 19.9 | 52,104 | 12.4 | 6,236 | 7.5 | 45,868 | 13.6 | 12.0 |
| Fourth Quintile | 32,072 | 18.7 | 89,964 | 20.1 | 14,840 | 16.8 | 75,124 | 21.0 | 16.5 |
| Top Quintile | 30,108 | 17.6 | 272,883 | 57.3 | 69,295 | 73.5 | 203,588 | 53.3 | 25.4 |
| All | 171,259 | 100.0 | 83,723 | 100.0 | 16,582 | 100.0 | 67,140 | 100.0 | 19.8 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 15,501 | 9.1 | 141,954 | 15.4 | 28,082 | 15.3 | 113,872 | 15.4 | 19.8 |
| 90-95 | 7,544 | 4.4 | 205,634 | 10.8 | 44,642 | 11.9 | 160,992 | 10.6 | 21.7 |
| 95-99 | 5,739 | 3.4 | 347,512 | 13.9 | 86,275 | 17.4 | 261,238 | 13.0 | 24.8 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,324 | 0.8 | 1,865,759 | 17.2 | 618,786 | 28.8 | 1,246,973 | 14.4 | 33.2 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 136 | 0.1 | 8,376,926 | 7.9 | 2,921,905 | 14.0 | 5,455,020 | 6.4 | 34.9 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0515-1).

* Less than 0.05
 see
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
$\frac{h t t p: / / / \text { www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/ income.cfm }}{(3) \text { The income percentile classes used in this table are b }}$
绪 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 2015 dollars): 20\% $\$ 15,703 ; 40 \%$ \$ $\$ 29,565 ; 60 \% ~ \$ 50,184 ; 80 \%$ $\$ 84,118 ; 90 \%$ \$122,704; $95 \%$ \$171,602; 99\% \$405,273; 99.9\% \$2,000,055.
(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


## Table T15-0124

Tax Benefit of Certain Retirement Savings Incentives (Present-Value Approach)
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Single Tax Units

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | Percent of Federal Taxes | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.5 | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Second Quintile | 6.5 | 93.5 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 35 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 21.6 | 78.5 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 185 | 3.4 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14.0 |
| Fourth Quintile | 39.7 | 60.3 | 1.2 | 23.5 | 641 | 5.5 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 17.8 | 18.8 |
| Top Quintile | 54.3 | 45.7 | 2.1 | 65.2 | 2,568 | 6.0 | 56.5 | 56.9 | 25.5 | 27.0 |
| All | 17.5 | 82.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 406 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 18.1 | 19.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 2.2 | 26.1 | 1,762 | 8.3 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 21.0 | 22.7 |
| 90-95 | 57.6 | 42.4 | 2.9 | 19.2 | 3,212 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 22.4 | 24.6 |
| 95-99 | 62.1 | 37.9 | 2.3 | 15.7 | 3,992 | 6.8 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 25.2 | 26.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 59.9 | 40.1 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 6,125 | 1.2 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 35.4 | 35.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 49.2 | 50.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 5,416 | 0.3 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 36.4 | 36.5 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 25,695 | 29.7 | 9,457 | 6.5 | 502 | 1.9 | 8,955 | 7.5 | 5.3 |
| Second Quintile | 21,192 | 24.5 | 22,491 | 12.7 | 1,771 | 5.6 | 20,720 | 14.3 | 7.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 17,313 | 20.0 | 39,633 | 18.3 | 5,366 | 13.8 | 34,266 | 19.3 | 13.5 |
| Fourth Quintile | 12,893 | 14.9 | 64,900 | 22.4 | 11,573 | 22.1 | 53,327 | 22.4 | 17.8 |
| Top Quintile | 8,920 | 10.3 | 167,774 | 40.0 | 42,760 | 56.5 | 125,015 | 36.4 | 25.5 |
| All | 86,656 | 100.0 | 43,186 | 100.0 | 7,797 | 100.0 | 35,389 | 100.0 | 18.1 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 5,197 | 6.0 | 101,295 | 14.1 | 21,250 | 16.3 | 80,045 | 13.6 | 21.0 |
| 90-95 | 2,099 | 2.4 | 143,204 | 8.0 | 32,002 | 9.9 | 111,202 | 7.6 | 22.4 |
| 95-99 | 1,381 | 1.6 | 234,173 | 8.6 | 58,941 | 12.1 | 175,233 | 7.9 | 25.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 244 | 0.3 | 1,421,673 | 9.3 | 502,740 | 18.1 | 918,933 | 7.3 | 35.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 29 | 0.0 | 6,021,732 | 4.7 | 2,193,630 | 9.6 | 3,828,103 | 3.7 | 36.4 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0515-1).
(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of current year contributions to IRAs, Keogh plans, and both defined contribution and defined benefit retirement plans. Tax benefits for current year contributions are calculated as the present value of tax savings relative to equivalent contributions to a taxable account. For a description of TPC's current law baseline, see 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
$\frac{h \text { ttp: }: / / \text { www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm }}{\text { (3) The income percentile classes used in this table are }}$
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 2015 dollars): $20 \% \$ 15,703 ; 40 \% \$ 29,565 ; 60 \% \$ 50,184 ; 80 \%$ \$84,118; $90 \%$ \$122,704; $95 \%$ \$171,602; $99 \%$ \$405,273; $99.9 \%$ \$2,000,055.
(5) Aterdan tax
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

## Table T15-0124

Tax Benefit of Certain Retirement Savings Incentives (Present-Value Approach)
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | Percent of Federal Taxes | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.1 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -1.9 | -1.9 |
| Second Quintile | 11.1 | 88.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 74 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Middle Quintile | 34.9 | 65.1 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 373 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 10.9 | 11.5 |
| Fourth Quintile | 55.9 | 44.1 | 1.2 | 15.1 | 1,086 | 6.2 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 15.7 | 16.7 |
| Top Quintile | 74.1 | 25.9 | 1.9 | 80.9 | 4,681 | 5.7 | 81.2 | 81.2 | 25.3 | 26.8 |
| All | 47.7 | 52.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,939 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 21.6 | 22.8 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 71.6 | 28.4 | 2.1 | 23.0 | 2,794 | 8.7 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 19.3 | 20.9 |
| 90-95 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 2.5 | 20.7 | 4,625 | 9.2 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 21.5 | 23.5 |
| 95-99 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 2.6 | 28.0 | 7,614 | 7.9 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 24.7 | 26.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 70.5 | 29.6 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 10,188 | 1.6 | 33.0 | 31.7 | 32.7 | 33.3 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 60.4 | 39.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 8,741 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 34.5 | 34.6 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> (thousands) | 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 | 4,905 | 8.4 | 18,253 | 1.0 | -349 | -0.1 | 18,602 | 1.3 | -1.9 |
| Second Quintile | 6,750 | 11.6 | 40,357 | 3.0 | 2,121 | 0.7 | 38,236 | 3.6 | 5.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 10,804 | 18.6 | 68,754 | 8.1 | 7,496 | 4.1 | 61,258 | 9.3 | 10.9 |
| Fourth Quintile | 15,659 | 27.0 | 110,771 | 19.0 | 17,419 | 13.9 | 93,352 | 20.4 | 15.7 |
| Top Quintile | 19,462 | 33.5 | 324,150 | 69.1 | 82,042 | 81.2 | 242,107 | 65.8 | 25.3 |
| All | 58,086 | 100.0 | 157,102 | 100.0 | 33,862 | 100.0 | 123,240 | 100.0 | 21.6 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 9,257 | 15.9 | 166,177 | 16.9 | 31,993 | 15.1 | 134,184 | 17.4 | 19.3 |
| 90-95 | 5,048 | 8.7 | 233,596 | 12.9 | 50,239 | 12.9 | 183,357 | 12.9 | 21.5 |
| 95-99 | 4,141 | 7.1 | 388,188 | 17.6 | 95,977 | 20.2 | 292,211 | 16.9 | 24.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,017 | 1.8 | 1,951,482 | 21.7 | 638,970 | 33.0 | 1,312,512 | 18.6 | 32.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 97 | 0.2 | 9,014,806 | 9.6 | 3,113,797 | 15.3 | 5,901,009 | 8.0 | 34.5 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0515-1).
(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of current year contributions to IRAs, Keogh plans, and both defined contribution and defined benefit retirement plans. Tax benefits for current year contributions are calculated as the present value of tax savings relative to equivalent contributions to a taxable account. For a description of TPC's current law baseline, see 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
$\frac{h \text { ttp: }: / / \text { www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm }}{\text { (3) The income percentile classes used in this table are }}$
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 2015 dollars): $20 \% \$ 15,703 ; 40 \% \$ 29,565 ; 60 \% \$ 50,184 ; 80 \%$ $\$ 84,118 ; 90 \%$ \$122,704; $95 \%$ \$171,602; $99 \%$ \$405,273; $99.9 \%$ \$2,000,055.
(5) At eres tax ins wha hange inderal tax bud 10 ,
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

## Table T15-0124

Tax Benefit of Certain Retirement Savings Incentives (Present-Value Approach)
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | Percent of Federal Taxes | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.5 | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1 | -0.1 | -9.3 | -8.6 | -10.3 | -10.3 |
| Second Quintile | 16.4 | 83.6 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 97 | 11.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Middle Quintile | 41.7 | 58.3 | 0.9 | 24.7 | 491 | 7.7 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 10.6 | 11.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 55.4 | 44.6 | 1.6 | 34.4 | 1,265 | 8.0 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 16.9 | 18.2 |
| Top Quintile | 59.4 | 40.6 | 1.9 | 34.3 | 3,159 | 5.7 | 46.6 | 45.7 | 24.9 | 26.3 |
| All | 24.1 | 75.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 447 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 11.9 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 61.5 | 38.5 | 2.5 | 19.0 | 2,727 | 9.4 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 20.9 | 22.8 |
| 90-95 | 49.4 | 50.6 | 2.4 | 8.8 | 3,611 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 22.3 | 24.2 |
| 95-99 | 66.2 | 33.9 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 4,240 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 25.3 | 26.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 67.8 | 32.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 5,545 | 0.8 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 33.5 | 33.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 47.4 | 52.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3,454 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 35.1 | 35.1 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 7,078 | 30.0 | 17,338 | 10.0 | -1,781 | -9.3 | 19,119 | 12.4 | -10.3 |
| Second Quintile | 7,166 | 30.3 | 36,153 | 21.2 | 810 | 4.3 | 35,343 | 23.3 | 2.2 |
| Middle Quintile | 5,322 | 22.5 | 59,958 | 26.1 | 6,341 | 24.9 | 53,616 | 26.2 | 10.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 2,873 | 12.2 | 93,405 | 21.9 | 15,743 | 33.4 | 77,662 | 20.5 | 16.9 |
| Top Quintile | 1,147 | 4.9 | 221,264 | 20.8 | 55,020 | 46.6 | 166,243 | 17.5 | 24.9 |
| All | 23,633 | 100.0 | 51,742 | 100.0 | 5,728 | 100.0 | 46,014 | 100.0 | 11.1 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 738 | 3.1 | 139,577 | 8.4 | 29,149 | 15.9 | 110,428 | 7.5 | 20.9 |
| 90-95 | 256 | 1.1 | 195,007 | 4.1 | 43,560 | 8.3 | 151,446 | 3.6 | 22.3 |
| 95-99 | 124 | 0.5 | 324,617 | 3.3 | 82,098 | 7.5 | 242,520 | 2.8 | 25.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | 29 | 0.1 | 2,112,681 | 4.9 | 706,817 | 14.9 | 1,405,864 | 3.7 | 33.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 3 | 0.0 | 10,757,795 | 2.7 | 3,777,035 | 8.5 | 6,980,760 | 2.0 | 35.1 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0515-1).

* Less than 0.05
(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of current year contributions to IRAs, Keogh plans, and both defined contribution and defined benefit retirement plans. Tax benefits for current year contributions are calculated as the present value of tax savings relative to equivalent contributions to a taxable account. For a description of TPC's current law baseline, see (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
$\frac{h \text { ttp: }: / / \text { www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm }}{\text { (3) The income percentile classes used in this table are }}$

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 2015 dollars): $20 \% \$ 15,703 ; 40 \% \$ 29,565 ; 60 \% \$ 50,184 ; 80 \%$ $\$ 84,118 ; 90 \%$ \$122,704; $95 \%$ \$171,602; $99 \%$ \$405,273; $99.9 \%$ \$2,000,055.
(5) Audes ax
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

## Table T15-0124

Tax Benefit of Certain Retirement Savings Incentives (Present-Value Approach)
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | Percent of Federal Taxes | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.5 | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | -0.1 | -1.5 | -1.4 | -9.4 | -9.4 |
| Second Quintile | 16.6 | 83.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 101 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 47.5 | 52.5 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 558 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 11.6 | 12.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 68.5 | 31.6 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 1,659 | 8.1 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 18.2 |
| Top Quintile | 82.0 | 18.0 | 2.3 | 72.3 | 6,413 | 6.6 | 76.4 | 76.1 | 26.2 | 27.9 |
| All | 42.0 | 58.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,659 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 21.3 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 81.2 | 18.8 | 2.8 | 23.7 | 4,162 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 20.1 | 22.3 |
| 90-95 | 81.9 | 18.2 | 3.1 | 17.8 | 6,480 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 22.3 | 24.7 |
| 95-99 | 84.7 | 15.3 | 3.1 | 23.3 | 10,325 | 8.8 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 25.9 | 28.1 |
| Top 1 Percent | 80.0 | 20.0 | 0.8 | 7.5 | 12,936 | 1.7 | 31.2 | 29.7 | 33.4 | 34.0 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 71.8 | 28.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 11,097 | 0.3 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 34.6 | 34.7 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total | Average (dollars) | Percent of Total |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 10,060 | 20.2 | 18,362 | 3.1 | -1,728 | -1.5 | 20,090 | 4.3 | -9.4 |
| Second Quintile | 10,242 | 20.6 | 40,092 | 6.9 | 1,140 | 1.0 | 38,952 | 8.4 | 2.8 |
| Middle Quintile | 10,174 | 20.4 | 71,124 | 12.2 | 8,219 | 7.1 | 62,905 | 13.5 | 11.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 9,772 | 19.6 | 121,436 | 20.0 | 20,482 | 16.9 | 100,954 | 20.8 | 16.9 |
| Top Quintile | 9,316 | 18.7 | 371,025 | 58.2 | 97,055 | 76.4 | 273,970 | 53.7 | 26.2 |
| All | 49,840 | 100.0 | 119,143 | 100.0 | 23,760 | 100.0 | 95,383 | 100.0 | 19.9 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 4,698 | 9.4 | 188,026 | 14.9 | 37,736 | 15.0 | 150,289 | 14.9 | 20.1 |
| 90-95 | 2,272 | 4.6 | 270,318 | 10.4 | 60,144 | 11.5 | 210,174 | 10.1 | 22.3 |
| 95-99 | 1,868 | 3.8 | 456,133 | 14.4 | 118,016 | 18.6 | 338,118 | 13.3 | 25.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 478 | 1.0 | 2,317,833 | 18.6 | 774,331 | 31.2 | 1,543,502 | 15.5 | 33.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 46 | 0.1 | 10,560,871 | 8.2 | 3,649,089 | 14.3 | 6,911,782 | 6.7 | 34.6 |

## Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0515-1).

* Less than 0.05

Note: Tax units with children are those claiming an exemption for children at home or away from home.
(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of current year contributions to IRAs, Keogh plans, and both defined contribution and defined benefit retirement plans. Tax benefits for current year contributions are calculated as the present value of tax savings relative to equivalent contributions to a taxable account. For a description of TPC's current law baseline, see
$\frac{\text { http: } / / / \text { www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm }}{\text { (2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class }}$ but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see
$\frac{\text { http: } / / w w w . t a x p o l i c y c e n t e r . o r g / T a x M o d e l / i n c o m e . c f m ~}{(3) ~ T h e ~ i n c o m e ~ p e r c e n t i l e ~ c l a s s e s ~ u s e d ~ i n ~ t h i s ~ t a b l e ~ a r e ~ b a ~}$
(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 2015 dollars): $20 \% \$ 15,703 ; 40 \% \$ 29,565 ; 60 \% \$ 50,184 ; 80 \%$ \$84,118; 90\% \$122,704; 95\% \$171,602; 99\% \$405,273; 99.9\% \$2,000,055.
(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

## Table T15-0124

Tax Benefit of Certain Retirement Savings Incentives (Present-Value Approach)
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Elderly Tax Units

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units |  | Benefit as a Percent of AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ | Share of Total Benefit | Average Benefit |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Benefit | Without Benefit |  |  | Dollars | Percent of Federal Taxes | With Provision | Without Provision | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { With } \\ \text { Provision } \end{gathered}$ | Without Provision |
| Lowest Quintile | * | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Second Quintile | 0.6 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Middle Quintile | 4.7 | 95.3 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 21 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 16.3 | 83.7 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 86 | 1.0 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 11.4 |
| Top Quintile | 34.1 | 65.9 | 0.4 | 85.4 | 804 | 1.2 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 25.1 | 25.4 |
| All | 9.4 | 90.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 144 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 17.4 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 28.6 | 71.4 | 0.3 | 17.6 | 311 | 1.5 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 16.6 | 16.9 |
| 90-95 | 34.8 | 65.2 | 0.5 | 17.7 | 695 | 1.9 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 19.7 | 20.1 |
| 95-99 | 47.4 | 52.6 | 0.8 | 33.9 | 1,816 | 2.5 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 23.6 | 24.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 42.7 | 57.3 | 0.2 | 16.2 | 2,847 | 0.5 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 33.9 | 34.1 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 36.5 | 63.5 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2,918 | 0.1 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 35.6 | 35.6 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2015{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Pre-Tax Income |  | Federal Tax Burden |  | After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 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 | 6,747 | 16.9 | 11,475 | 2.6 | 167 | 0.2 | 11,309 | 3.1 | 1.5 |
| Second Quintile | 10,548 | 26.4 | 24,187 | 8.6 | 596 | 1.2 | 23,591 | 10.2 | 2.5 |
| Middle Quintile | 8,773 | 21.9 | 46,526 | 13.8 | 2,619 | 4.5 | 43,907 | 15.7 | 5.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 7,376 | 18.4 | 80,917 | 20.2 | 9,111 | 13.2 | 71,806 | 21.6 | 11.3 |
| Top Quintile | 6,116 | 15.3 | 266,492 | 55.1 | 66,824 | 80.4 | 199,669 | 49.8 | 25.1 |
| All | 40,001 | 100.0 | 73,992 | 100.0 | 12,713 | 100.0 | 61,279 | 100.0 | 17.2 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 3,247 | 8.1 | 126,674 | 13.9 | 21,045 | 13.4 | 105,629 | 14.0 | 16.6 |
| 90-95 | 1,466 | 3.7 | 184,805 | 9.2 | 36,468 | 10.5 | 148,338 | 8.9 | 19.7 |
| 95-99 | 1,076 | 2.7 | 310,833 | 11.3 | 73,287 | 15.5 | 237,545 | 10.4 | 23.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 328 | 0.8 | 1,872,660 | 20.7 | 635,323 | 40.9 | 1,237,337 | 16.5 | 33.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 42 | 0.1 | 7,547,908 | 10.8 | 2,687,501 | 22.4 | 4,860,407 | 8.4 | 35.6 |

## Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0515-1). <br> * Less than 0.05 <br> Note: Elderly tax units are those with either head or spouse (if filing jointly) age 65 or older.

(1) Calendar year. Table shows the tax benefit under current law of current year contributions to IRAs, Keogh plans, and both defined contribution and defined benefit retirement plans. Tax benefits for current year contributions are calculated as the present value of tax savings relative to equivalent contributions to a taxable account. For a description of TPC's current law baseline, see
$\frac{\text { hntp: } / / \text { www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm }}{\text { (2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class }}$ but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see
$\frac{\text { http: } / / w w w . t a x p o l i c y c e n t e r . o r g / T a x M o d e l / i n c o m e . c f m ~}{(3) ~ T h e ~ i n c o m e ~ p e r c e n t i l e ~ c l a s s e s ~ u s e d ~ i n ~ t h i s ~ t a b l e ~ a r e ~ b a ~}$
(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 2015 dollars): $20 \% \$ 15,703 ; 40 \% \$ 29,565 ; 60 \% \$ 50,184 ; 80 \%$ $\$ 84,118 ; 90 \%$ \$122,704; 95\% \$171,602; 99\% \$405,273; 99.9\% \$2,000,055
(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

