${\bf Table~T03\text{-}0020} \\ {\bf Administration~Stimulus~Proposal} \\ {\bf Distribution~of~Individual~Income~Tax~Change~by~Percentiles,~2003}^1$

AGI Class ²	Percent of Returns with Tax Cut	Percent Change in After-Tax Income ³	Percent of Total Income Tax Change	Average Tax Change (\$)	Average Income Tax Rate ⁴	
					Current Law	Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.2	*	*	-1	-10.1	-10.2
Second Quintile	34.7	0.3	1.1	-41	-4.9	-5.2
Middle Quintile	89.0	0.9	6.1	-227	4.4	3.6
Fourth Quintile	96.2	1.1	13.7	-510	8.9	7.9
Next 10 Percent	99.7	1.9	17.8	-1,319	11.4	9.7
Next 5 Percent	99.8	2.4	15.0	-2,224	14.2	12.2
Next 4 Percent	99.9	2.3	18.2	-3,374	18.6	16.7
Top 1 Percent	98.6	3.6	28.0	-20,762	27.8	25.2
All	64.0	1.8	100.0	-742	13.3	11.7

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0503-1).

^{*} Less than 0.05 percent.

⁽¹⁾ Calendar year. Includes the following provisions: accelerate 2006 rate cuts; dividend exclusion; accelerate marriage-penalty relief; accelerate child tax credit increase; accelerate expansion of 10-percent bracket; increase AMT exemption. Estimates for the dividend exclusion portion of the proposal assume that the details of the proposal effectively limit tax-sheltering activity. That assumption may turn out to be over-optimistic and the long-run revenue cost could turn out to be much greater.

⁽²⁾ Returns with negative AGI are excluded from the lowest quintile but are included in the totals. Includes both filing and non-filing units. Returns of individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers are excluded from the analysis.

⁽³⁾ After-tax income is AGI less individual income tax net of refundable credits.

⁽⁴⁾ Average income tax, net of refundable credits, as a percentage of average AGI.