Table T04-0004
Roll Back Top Two Individual Income Tax Rates:
Distribution of Income Tax Change by AGI Class, 2004[1]

AGI Class (thousands of 2002 dollars)[2]	Tax Units[3]			Percent Change in After-Tax Income[4]	Percent of Total Income Tax Change	Average Tax Change ($)	Average Income Tax Rate[5]	
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Percent with Tax Increase				Current Law	Proposal
Less than 10	33,460	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-9.9	-9.9
10-20	23,244	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-4.4	-4.4
20-30	18,566	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2.8	2.8
30-40	13,624	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	6.1	6.1
40-50	10,550	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	7.8	7.8
50-75	18,217	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	9.0	9.0
75-100	9,953	7.1	*	0.0	0.0	0	10.6	10.6
100-200	9,615	6.8	1.4	*	0.3	8	14.3	14.3
200-500	2,299	1.6	48.9	-0.6	13.3	1,423	21.5	22.0
500-1,000	384	0.3	82.3	-2.7	21.7	13,937	25.5	27.5
More than 1,000	200	0.1	83.5	-3.5	64.7	79,683	25.8	28.4
All	141,030	100.0	1.2	-0.4	100.0	175	12.0	12.4

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

* Less than 0.05 percent. ** Less than $1 in absolute value.

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Top two individual income tax rates would be rolled back from 33 and 35 percent to 36 and 39.6 percent.

(2) Tax units with negative AGI are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals.

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

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

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