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Table T24-0002
Major Child Tax Credit (CTC) Provisions in H.R.7024, The Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2023 ¹
Summary Table

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units with Tax Increase or Cut ⁴				Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change (\$)	Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
	With Tax Cut		With Tax Increase					Change (%) Points)	Under the Proposal
	Pct of Tax Units	Avg Tax Change (\$)	Pct of Tax Units	Avg Tax Change (\$)					
Lowest Quintile	7.7	-730	0.0	0	0.3	46.7	-60	-0.3	3.4
Second Quintile	9.6	-670	0.0	0	0.2	44.6	-60	-0.2	8.2
Middle Quintile	1.8	-590	0.0	0	0.0	6.9	-10	0.0	14.2
Fourth Quintile	0.2	-460	0.0	0	0.0	0.5	*	0.0	18.0
Top Quintile	0.1	-340	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	25.4
All	4.6	-680	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	-30	0.0	20.1
Addendum									
80-90	0.1	-350	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	21.0
90-95	0.1	-360	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	23.0
95-99	0.2	-320	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	25.3
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	30.6
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	31.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 0.2

Proposal: 0.2

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of January 17, 2024. Provisions would: (a) index the CTC per child amount of \$2,000 for inflation after 2023 (rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); (b) increase the refundability limit enacted by the 2017 Tax Act to \$1,800 for 2023, \$1,900 for 2024, and \$2,000 for 2025 (indexed for inflation after 2024, rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); and (c) multiply the potentially refundable amount of CTC (which is 15 percent of earnings in excess of \$2,500, or for those with 3 or more qualifying children, if it is greater, the excess of Social Security and Medicare taxes over their earned income tax credit) by the number of eligible children. For example, a tax unit with 2 eligible children and earnings of \$3,500 would see an increase in the potentially refundable amount of CTC from \$150 to \$300. Does not include impact of provision allowing taxpayers to use earnings from the prior year in calculating the CTC. For more information on TPC's baseline definitions, 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 <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>

(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 2023 dollars): 20% \$29,800; 40% \$58,000; 60% \$104,600; 80% \$192,700; 90% \$281,000; 95% \$409,600; 99% \$978,900; 99.9% \$4,344,100.

(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 income.

Table T24-0002
Major Child Tax Credit (CTC) Provisions in H.R.7024, The Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2023 ¹
Detail Table

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent ⁶	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	7.7	0.0	0.3	46.7	-60	-8.2	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	3.4
Second Quintile	9.6	0.0	0.2	44.6	-60	-1.8	-0.1	3.3	-0.2	8.2
Middle Quintile	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	-10	-0.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	14.2
Fourth Quintile	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	*	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	18.0
Top Quintile	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.1	67.4	0.0	25.4
All	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	-30	-0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.1
Addendum										
80-90	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	21.0
90-95	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	23.0
95-99	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	25.3
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.0	30.6
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	31.1

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2023 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	48,170	26.2	18,150	4.0	680	0.7	17,470	4.8	3.8
Second Quintile	40,300	21.9	43,870	8.1	3,650	3.3	40,230	9.3	8.3
Middle Quintile	37,910	20.6	81,510	14.1	11,580	10.0	69,930	15.1	14.2
Fourth Quintile	30,590	16.6	146,280	20.4	26,350	18.3	119,930	21.0	18.0
Top Quintile	25,280	13.7	462,470	53.3	117,220	67.3	345,250	49.8	25.4
All	#####	100.0	119,110	100.0	23,920	100.0	95,190	100.0	20.1
Addendum									
80-90	12,930	7.0	237,960	14.0	50,020	14.7	187,940	13.9	21.0
90-95	6,330	3.4	342,940	9.9	78,740	11.3	264,200	9.6	23.0
95-99	4,840	2.6	590,870	13.1	149,380	16.4	441,500	12.2	25.3
Top 1 Percent	1,170	0.6	3,050,660	16.3	932,350	24.9	2,118,310	14.2	30.6
Top 0.1 Percent	120	0.1	14,650,660	8.1	4,559,510	12.5	10,091,150	7.0	31.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 0.2

Proposal: 0.2

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of January 17, 2024. Provisions would: (a) index the CTC per child amount of \$2,000 for inflation after 2023 (rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); (b) increase the refundability limit enacted by the 2017 Tax Act to \$1,800 for 2023, \$1,900 for 2024, and \$2,000 for 2025 (indexed for inflation after 2024, rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); and (c) multiply the potentially refundable amount of CTC (which is 15 percent of earnings in excess of \$2,500, or for those with 3 or more qualifying children, if it is greater, the excess of Social Security and Medicare taxes over their earned income tax credit) by the number of eligible children. For example, a tax unit with 2 eligible children and earnings of \$3,500 would see an increase in the potentially refundable amount of CTC from \$150 to \$300. Does not include impact of provision allowing taxpayers to use earnings from the prior year in calculating the CTC. For more information on TPC's baseline definitions, 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 <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>

(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 2023 dollars): 20% \$29,800; 40% \$58,000; 60% \$104,600; 80% \$192,700; 90% \$281,000; 95% \$409,600; 99% \$978,900; 99.9% \$4,344,100.

(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) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(7) 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 income.

Table T24-0002
Major Child Tax Credit (CTC) Provisions in H.R.7024, The Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹
Detail Table

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent ⁶	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	13.8	0.0	0.7	77.6	-110	-149.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.2
Second Quintile	6.5	0.0	0.1	19.1	-30	-1.0	0.0	2.5	-0.1	7.2
Middle Quintile	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	*	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	12.8
Fourth Quintile	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	17.6
Top Quintile	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.1	71.8	0.0	25.1
All	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	-30	-0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.1
Addendum										
80-90	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	20.9
90-95	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	22.7
95-99	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	24.9
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	30.4
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	31.1

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	39,830	21.7	17,280	3.1	80	0.1	17,210	3.9	0.4
Second Quintile	38,560	21.0	39,320	6.9	2,870	2.5	36,450	8.0	7.3
Middle Quintile	37,470	20.4	72,720	12.4	9,330	8.0	63,390	13.6	12.8
Fourth Quintile	34,430	18.7	127,190	20.0	22,330	17.5	104,860	20.6	17.6
Top Quintile	31,970	17.4	393,800	57.4	98,720	71.7	295,080	53.9	25.1
All	#####	#####	119,110	100.0	23,920	100.0	95,190	100.0	20.1
Addendum									
80-90	16,300	8.9	203,580	15.1	42,500	15.7	161,080	15.0	20.9
90-95	8,030	4.4	295,070	10.8	67,000	12.2	228,070	10.5	22.7
95-99	6,190	3.4	506,900	14.3	126,170	17.7	380,740	13.5	24.9
Top 1 Percent	1,460	0.8	2,588,810	17.2	786,830	26.0	1,801,980	15.0	30.4
Top 0.1 Percent	150	0.1	#####	8.4	3,959,260	13.0	8,759,370	7.2	31.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 0.2

Proposal: 0.2

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of January 17, 2024. Provisions would: (a) index the CTC per child amount of \$2,000 for inflation after 2023 (rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); (b) increase the refundability limit enacted by the 2017 Tax Act to \$1,800 for 2023, \$1,900 for 2024, and \$2,000 for 2025 (indexed for inflation after 2024, rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); and (c) multiply the potentially refundable amount of CTC (which is 15 percent of earnings in excess of \$2,500, or for those with 3 or more qualifying children, if it is greater, the excess of Social Security and Medicare taxes over their earned income tax credit) by the number of eligible children. For example, a tax unit with 2 eligible children and earnings of \$3,500 would see an increase in the potentially refundable amount of CTC from \$150 to \$300. Does not include impact of provision allowing taxpayers to use earnings from the prior year in calculating the CTC. For more information on TPC's baseline definitions, 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 <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>

(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 2023 dollars): 20% \$21,000; 40% \$40,500; 60% \$70,200; 80% \$118,300; 90% \$172,800; 95% \$245,400; 99% \$569,600; 99.9% \$2,515,200.

(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) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(7) 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 income.

Table T24-0002
Major Child Tax Credit (CTC) Provisions in H.R.7024, The Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹
Detail Table - Single Tax Units

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent ⁶	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	2.6	0.0	0.1	92.6	-20	-3.0	0.0	1.4	-0.1	4.5
Second Quintile	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	*	-0.1	0.0	5.5	0.0	9.3
Middle Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	13.9
Fourth Quintile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	18.7
Top Quintile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	25.7
All	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	-10	-0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	18.9
Addendum										
80-90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	22.1
90-95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	23.4
95-99	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	25.6
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	32.1
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	33.0

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	25,940	27.7	14,020	5.9	650	1.4	13,370	6.9	4.6
Second Quintile	21,890	23.4	31,460	11.2	2,920	5.5	28,540	12.5	9.3
Middle Quintile	19,660	21.0	56,280	17.9	7,840	13.2	48,440	19.0	13.9
Fourth Quintile	15,040	16.1	93,350	22.7	17,490	22.5	75,860	22.8	18.7
Top Quintile	10,150	10.8	256,210	42.1	65,810	57.1	190,410	38.6	25.7
All	93,680	100.0	65,950	100.0	12,480	100.0	53,460	100.0	18.9
Addendum									
80-90	5,540	5.9	146,070	13.1	32,320	15.3	113,760	12.6	22.1
90-95	2,460	2.6	211,790	8.4	49,620	10.4	162,170	8.0	23.4
95-99	1,770	1.9	354,110	10.2	90,660	13.8	263,450	9.3	25.6
Top 1 Percent	380	0.4	1,707,850	10.4	547,970	17.6	1,159,880	8.7	32.1
Top 0.1 Percent	40	0.0	8,664,960	4.9	2,859,320	8.6	5,805,640	4.1	33.0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of January 17, 2024. Provisions would: (a) index the CTC per child amount of \$2,000 for inflation after 2023 (rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); (b) increase the refundability limit enacted by the 2017 Tax Act to \$1,800 for 2023, \$1,900 for 2024, and \$2,000 for 2025 (indexed for inflation after 2024, rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); and (c) multiply the potentially refundable amount of CTC (which is 15 percent of earnings in excess of \$2,500, or for those with 3 or more qualifying children, if it is greater, the excess of Social Security and Medicare taxes over their earned income tax credit) by the number of eligible children. For example, a tax unit with 2 eligible children and earnings of \$3,500 would see an increase in the potentially refundable amount of CTC from \$150 to \$300. Does not include impact of provision allowing taxpayers to use earnings from the prior year in calculating the CTC. For more information on TPC's baseline definitions, 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 <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>

(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 2023 dollars): 20% \$21,000; 40% \$40,500; 60% \$70,200; 80% \$118,300; 90% \$172,800; 95% \$245,400; 99% \$569,600; 99.9% \$2,515,200.

(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) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(7) 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 income.

Table T24-0002
Major Child Tax Credit (CTC) Provisions in H.R.7024, The Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹
Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent ⁶	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	16.2	0.0	0.8	72.0	-180	-62.2	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.5
Second Quintile	8.1	0.0	0.1	22.5	-40	-1.4	0.0	0.9	-0.1	5.9
Middle Quintile	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	*	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	11.7
Fourth Quintile	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	*	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	16.7
Top Quintile	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.1	79.4	0.0	24.8
All	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	-30	-0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	21.3
Addendum										
80-90	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	20.3
90-95	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	22.5
95-99	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	24.7
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	30.0
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	30.8

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	6,880	10.6	22,990	1.2	290	0.1	22,700	1.5	1.3
Second Quintile	8,910	13.7	51,200	3.3	3,070	0.9	48,140	4.0	6.0
Middle Quintile	12,210	18.9	95,230	8.5	11,130	4.7	84,110	9.6	11.7
Fourth Quintile	16,090	24.8	158,940	18.7	26,570	14.7	132,370	19.8	16.7
Top Quintile	20,150	31.1	462,520	68.2	114,730	79.4	347,800	65.2	24.8
All	64,810	100.0	210,720	100.0	44,940	100.0	165,790	100.0	21.3
Addendum									
80-90	9,800	15.1	237,610	17.1	48,340	16.3	189,270	17.3	20.3
90-95	5,160	8.0	338,010	12.8	75,950	13.5	262,050	12.6	22.5
95-99	4,180	6.5	575,740	17.6	141,960	20.4	433,790	16.9	24.7
Top 1 Percent	1,010	1.6	2,819,840	20.8	846,650	29.3	1,973,190	18.5	30.0
Top 0.1 Percent	100	0.2	13,410,120	9.7	4,127,700	14.0	9,282,420	8.6	30.8

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of January 17, 2024. Provisions would: (a) index the CTC per child amount of \$2,000 for inflation after 2023 (rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); (b) increase the refundability limit enacted by the 2017 Tax Act to \$1,800 for 2023, \$1,900 for 2024, and \$2,000 for 2025 (indexed for inflation after 2024, rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); and (c) multiply the potentially refundable amount of CTC (which is 15 percent of earnings in excess of \$2,500, or for those with 3 or more qualifying children, if it is greater, the excess of Social Security and Medicare taxes over their earned income tax credit) by the number of eligible children. For example, a tax unit with 2 eligible children and earnings of \$3,500 would see an increase in the potentially refundable amount of CTC from \$150 to \$300. Does not include impact of provision allowing taxpayers to use earnings from the prior year in calculating the CTC. For more information on TPC's baseline definitions, 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 <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/Income.cfm>

(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 2023 dollars): 20% \$21,000; 40% \$40,500; 60% \$70,200; 80% \$118,300; 90% \$172,800; 95% \$245,400; 99% \$569,600; 99.9% \$2,515,200.

(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) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(7) 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 income.

Table T24-0002
Major Child Tax Credit (CTC) Provisions in H.R.7024, The Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹
Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent ⁶	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	55.3	0.0	1.5	78.3	-410	16.7	-1.4	-9.0	-1.7	-11.8
Second Quintile	23.7	0.0	0.2	19.4	-100	-4.2	-0.2	7.3	-0.2	4.5
Middle Quintile	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	-10	-0.1	0.4	24.2	0.0	12.6
Fourth Quintile	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	*	0.0	0.5	29.7	0.0	18.5
Top Quintile	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.8	47.8	0.0	25.7
All	25.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	-160	-1.6	0.0	100.0	-0.2	12.9
Addendum										
80-90	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	13.8	0.0	21.8
90-95	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	7.3	0.0	22.3
95-99	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	7.0	0.0	26.5
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.3	19.7	0.0	31.2
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	14.0	0.0	31.6

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	6,710	30.2	24,120	9.8	-2,430	-7.6	26,550	12.4	-10.1
Second Quintile	7,090	31.9	48,890	21.0	2,270	7.5	46,620	23.1	4.6
Middle Quintile	4,810	21.6	84,520	24.7	10,700	23.9	73,820	24.8	12.7
Fourth Quintile	2,520	11.3	134,820	20.6	25,000	29.2	109,820	19.3	18.5
Top Quintile	1,060	4.8	372,350	23.9	95,850	47.0	276,500	20.4	25.7
All	22,250	100.0	74,110	100.0	9,690	100.0	64,410	100.0	13.1
Addendum									
80-90	660	3.0	204,390	8.2	44,480	13.6	159,910	7.3	21.8
90-95	250	1.1	275,000	4.2	61,330	7.2	213,680	3.8	22.3
95-99	120	0.5	489,420	3.4	129,440	6.9	359,980	2.9	26.5
Top 1 Percent	30	0.1	4,171,490	8.1	1,303,330	19.4	2,868,160	6.4	31.2
Top 0.1 Percent	*	0.0	31,281,850	5.7	9,893,890	13.8	21,387,960	4.5	31.6

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of January 17, 2024. Provisions would: (a) index the CTC per child amount of \$2,000 for inflation after 2023 (rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); (b) increase the refundability limit enacted by the 2017 Tax Act to \$1,800 for 2023, \$1,900 for 2024, and \$2,000 for 2025 (indexed for inflation after 2024, rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); and (c) multiply the potentially refundable amount of CTC (which is 15 percent of earnings in excess of \$2,500, or for those with 3 or more qualifying children, if it is greater, the excess of Social Security and Medicare taxes over their earned income tax credit) by the number of eligible children. For example, a tax unit with 2 eligible children and earnings of \$3,500 would see an increase in the potentially refundable amount of CTC from \$150 to \$300. Does not include impact of provision allowing taxpayers to use earnings from the prior year in calculating the CTC. For more information on TPC's baseline definitions, 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 <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/Income.cfm>

(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 2023 dollars): 20% \$21,000; 40% \$40,500; 60% \$70,200; 80% \$118,300; 90% \$172,800; 95% \$245,400; 99% \$569,600; 99.9% \$2,515,200.

(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) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(7) 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 income.

Table T24-0002
Major Child Tax Credit (CTC) Provisions in H.R.7024, The Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹
Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent ⁶	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	51.0	0.0	1.5	77.6	-420	19.7	-0.3	-1.5	-1.7	-10.1
Second Quintile	23.1	0.0	0.2	19.1	-100	-3.4	-0.1	1.8	-0.2	5.5
Middle Quintile	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	-10	-0.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	13.6
Fourth Quintile	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	0.0	0.1	18.1	0.0	18.8
Top Quintile	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.2	73.9	0.0	26.1
All	16.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	-110	-0.3	0.0	100.0	-0.1	20.8
Addendum										
80-90	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	15.9	0.0	22.1
90-95	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	23.8
95-99	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	18.4	0.0	26.2
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	27.6	0.0	30.6
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	30.9

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	10,810	21.1	24,950	3.1	-2,110	-1.3	27,060	4.3	-8.5
Second Quintile	10,930	21.4	53,030	6.7	3,010	1.8	50,020	8.0	5.7
Middle Quintile	9,950	19.5	100,250	11.6	13,640	7.6	86,610	12.6	13.6
Fourth Quintile	9,770	19.1	175,980	20.0	33,110	18.0	142,870	20.5	18.8
Top Quintile	9,410	18.4	537,670	58.7	140,460	73.6	397,210	54.8	26.1
All	51,140	#####	168,530	100.0	35,100	100.0	133,430	100.0	20.8
Addendum									
80-90	4,750	9.3	270,740	14.9	59,740	15.8	211,000	14.7	22.1
90-95	2,310	4.5	391,180	10.5	92,950	12.0	298,240	10.1	23.8
95-99	1,870	3.7	673,270	14.6	176,440	18.4	496,830	13.6	26.2
Top 1 Percent	480	0.9	3,377,260	18.7	1,034,480	27.5	2,342,780	16.4	30.6
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	#####	8.9	5,176,600	13.2	#####	7.8	30.9

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

Note: Tax units with children are those claiming an exemption for children at home or away from home or with children qualifying for the Child Tax Credit or EITC.

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of January 17, 2024. Provisions would: (a) index the CTC per child amount of \$2,000 for inflation after 2023 (rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); (b) increase the refundability limit enacted by the 2017 Tax Act to \$1,800 for 2023, \$1,900 for 2024, and \$2,000 for 2025 (indexed for inflation after 2024, rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); and (c) multiply the potentially refundable amount of CTC (which is 15 percent of earnings in excess of \$2,500, or for those with 3 or more qualifying children, if it is greater, the excess of Social Security and Medicare taxes over their earned income tax credit) by the number of eligible children. For example, a tax unit with 2 eligible children and earnings of \$3,500 would see an increase in the potentially refundable amount of CTC from \$150 to \$300. Does not include impact of provision allowing taxpayers to use earnings from the prior year in calculating the CTC. For more information on TPC's baseline definitions, 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 <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>

(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 2023 dollars): 20% \$21,000; 40% \$40,500; 60% \$70,200; 80% \$118,300; 90% \$172,800; 95% \$245,400; 99% \$569,600; 99.9% \$2,515,200.

(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) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(7) 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 income.

Table T24-0002
Major Child Tax Credit (CTC) Provisions in H.R.7024, The Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹
Detail Table - Older Adults

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent of Tax Units ⁴		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁵	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent ⁶	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.6	0.0	0.0	37.3	-10	-2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1
Second Quintile	0.9	0.0	0.0	53.9	-10	-0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.1
Middle Quintile	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	*	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.8
Fourth Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	11.7
Top Quintile	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	77.3	0.0	23.0
All	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	*	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	16.1
Addendum										
80-90	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	16.1
90-95	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	18.6
95-99	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	22.0
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	37.1	0.0	30.2
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	31.3

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2023 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁷
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	9,300	19.0	16,950	3.1	200	0.2	16,750	3.7	1.2
Second Quintile	12,460	25.5	36,240	9.0	1,120	1.7	35,130	10.3	3.1
Middle Quintile	11,200	22.9	67,090	14.9	4,590	6.3	62,500	16.5	6.9
Fourth Quintile	8,290	16.9	115,170	18.9	13,490	13.8	101,670	19.9	11.7
Top Quintile	6,980	14.3	389,600	53.9	89,740	77.3	299,860	49.4	23.0
All	48,940	#####	103,090	100.0	16,570	100.0	86,520	100.0	16.1
Addendum									
80-90	3,610	7.4	182,790	13.1	29,400	13.1	153,400	13.1	16.1
90-95	1,620	3.3	266,000	8.6	49,370	9.9	216,630	8.3	18.6
95-99	1,370	2.8	462,200	12.6	101,840	17.2	360,360	11.7	22.0
Top 1 Percent	370	0.8	2,668,830	19.7	807,010	37.1	1,861,820	16.4	30.2
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	#####	11.0	3,684,610	21.4	8,081,950	9.0	31.3

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0323-2).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

Note: Tax units in which either the primary individual (or secondary individual in a married couple) is age 65 or older.

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of January 17, 2024. Provisions would: (a) index the CTC per child amount of \$2,000 for inflation after 2023 (rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); (b) increase the refundability limit enacted by the 2017 Tax Act to \$1,800 for 2023, \$1,900 for 2024, and \$2,000 for 2025 (indexed for inflation after 2024, rounded to next lowest multiple of \$100); and (c) multiply the potentially refundable amount of CTC (which is 15 percent of earnings in excess of \$2,500, or for those with 3 or more qualifying children, if it is greater, the excess of Social Security and Medicare taxes over their earned income tax credit) by the number of eligible children. For example, a tax unit with 2 eligible children and earnings of \$3,500 would see an increase in the potentially refundable amount of CTC from \$150 to \$300. Does not include impact of provision allowing taxpayers to use earnings from the prior year in calculating the CTC. For more information on TPC's baseline definitions, 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 <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>

(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 2023 dollars): 20% \$21,000; 40% \$40,500; 60% \$70,200; 80% \$118,300; 90% \$172,800; 95% \$245,400; 99% \$569,600; 99.9% \$2,515,200.

(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) For income categories for which the baseline tax burden is negative, a positive percent change in average federal tax indicates a net increase in federal subsidies, and a negative percent change indicates a net decrease in federal subsidies.

(7) 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 income.