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Table T24-0004
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, 2025 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	9.3	-840	0.0	0	0.4	31.4	-80	-0.4	3.3
Second Quintile	20.2	-450	0.0	0	0.2	30.9	-90	-0.2	8.3
Middle Quintile	20.3	-210	0.0	0	0.1	13.5	-40	-0.1	14.1
Fourth Quintile	28.4	-170	0.0	0	0.0	12.4	-50	0.0	18.0
Top Quintile	29.9	-180	0.0	0	0.0	11.0	-50	0.0	25.3
All	20.0	-330	0.0	0	0.1	100.0	-70	-0.1	19.9
Addendum									
80-90	36.8	-170	0.0	0	0.0	6.8	-60	0.0	21.0
90-95	29.9	-180	0.0	0	0.0	2.9	-60	0.0	23.0
95-99	18.5	-180	0.0	0	0.0	1.3	-30	0.0	25.4
Top 1 Percent	0.2	-190	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	30.7
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	31.3

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. For 2025, based on CBO inflation forecasts, TPC projects the indexed per child CTC amount, and the maximum refundable amount per child, to be \$2,100. 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% \$31,100; 40% \$60,500; 60% \$108,700; 80% \$197,800; 90% \$288,000; 95% \$415,400; 99% \$990,100; 99.9% \$4,423,900.

(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 T24-0004
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, 2025 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	9.3	0.0	0.4	31.4	-80	-10.8	-0.1	0.7	-0.4	3.3
Second Quintile	20.2	0.0	0.2	30.9	-90	-2.2	-0.1	3.5	-0.2	8.3
Middle Quintile	20.3	0.0	0.1	13.5	-40	-0.3	0.0	10.1	-0.1	14.1
Fourth Quintile	28.4	0.0	0.0	12.4	-50	-0.2	0.0	18.7	0.0	18.0
Top Quintile	29.9	0.0	0.0	11.0	-50	0.0	0.1	66.7	0.0	25.3
All	20.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	-70	-0.3	0.0	100.0	-0.1	19.9
Addendum										
80-90	36.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	-60	-0.1	0.0	14.9	0.0	21.0
90-95	29.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	-60	-0.1	0.0	11.4	0.0	23.0
95-99	18.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	-30	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	25.4
Top 1 Percent	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	24.0	0.0	30.7
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	31.3

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2025 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	48,440	26.0	19,880	4.1	730	0.7	19,150	4.9	3.7	
Second Quintile	41,170	22.1	48,000	8.3	4,080	3.5	43,920	9.5	8.5	
Middle Quintile	38,500	20.6	88,750	14.4	12,520	10.2	76,230	15.4	14.1	
Fourth Quintile	31,100	16.7	158,300	20.7	28,550	18.7	129,750	21.2	18.0	
Top Quintile	25,580	13.7	487,880	52.5	123,650	66.6	364,230	49.0	25.3	
All	#####	#####	127,460	100.0	25,470	100.0	101,990	100.0	20.0	
Addendum										
80-90	13,120	7.0	255,750	14.1	53,730	14.8	202,020	13.9	21.0	
90-95	6,400	3.4	365,830	9.9	84,360	11.4	281,480	9.5	23.1	
95-99	4,880	2.6	631,810	13.0	160,360	16.5	471,450	12.1	25.4	
Top 1 Percent	1,180	0.6	3,132,030	15.6	961,170	23.9	2,170,860	13.5	30.7	
Top 0.1 Percent	120	0.1	#####	7.4	4,498,840	11.5	9,859,890	6.3	31.3	

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. For 2025, based on CBO inflation forecasts, TPC projects the indexed per child CTC amount, and the maximum refundable amount per child, to be \$2,100. 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% \$31,100; 40% \$60,500; 60% \$108,700; 80% \$197,800; 90% \$288,000; 95% \$415,400; 99% \$990,100; 99.9% \$4,423,900.

(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 T24-0004
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, 2025 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 (%)	Under the Proposal	Change (%)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	16.7	0.0	0.8	49.2	-150	-196.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4
Second Quintile	22.5	0.0	0.2	20.2	-60	-1.9	0.0	2.6	-0.2	7.4
Middle Quintile	21.4	0.0	0.1	11.9	-40	-0.4	0.0	8.2	-0.1	12.8
Fourth Quintile	23.5	0.0	0.0	10.9	-40	-0.2	0.0	17.7	0.0	17.5
Top Quintile	16.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	-30	0.0	0.2	71.2	0.0	25.0
All	20.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	-70	-0.3	0.0	100.0	-0.1	19.9
Addendum										
80-90	21.5	0.0	0.0	4.7	-30	-0.1	0.0	15.9	0.0	20.8
90-95	15.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	-30	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	22.7
95-99	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	-10	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	25.0
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	25.1	0.0	30.5
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	31.3

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2025 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	40,110	21.5	18,940	3.2	80	0.1	18,860	4.0	0.4	
Second Quintile	39,260	21.1	43,080	7.1	3,250	2.7	39,830	8.2	7.5	
Middle Quintile	38,170	20.5	79,330	12.7	10,190	8.2	69,140	13.9	12.8	
Fourth Quintile	34,790	18.7	138,180	20.2	24,190	17.7	113,990	20.8	17.5	
Top Quintile	32,480	17.4	414,940	56.7	103,940	71.1	311,000	53.1	25.1	
All	#####	#####	127,460	100.0	25,470	100.0	101,990	100.0	20.0	
Addendum										
80-90	16,580	8.9	218,400	15.2	45,510	15.9	172,880	15.1	20.8	
90-95	8,170	4.4	314,600	10.8	71,480	12.3	243,120	10.5	22.7	
95-99	6,260	3.4	540,540	14.2	135,220	17.8	405,320	13.3	25.0	
Top 1 Percent	1,470	0.8	2,658,880	16.4	811,460	25.1	1,847,420	14.3	30.5	
Top 0.1 Percent	150	0.1	#####	7.7	3,919,230	12.1	8,591,240	6.6	31.3	

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. For 2025, based on CBO inflation forecasts, TPC projects the indexed per child CTC amount, and the maximum refundable amount per child, to be \$2,100. 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% \$22,000; 40% \$42,500; 60% \$73,100; 80% \$121,900; 90% \$176,700; 95% \$249,900; 99% \$580,100; 99.9% \$2,553,500.

(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 T24-0004
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, 2025 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	3.9	0.0	0.2	75.8	-20	-3.4	-0.1	1.4	-0.2	4.5
Second Quintile	2.9	0.0	0.0	15.0	-10	-0.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	9.2
Middle Quintile	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	*	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	13.8
Fourth Quintile	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	*	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	18.6
Top Quintile	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	*	0.0	0.0	56.8	0.0	25.7
All	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	-10	-0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	18.8
Addendum										
80-90	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	22.1
90-95	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	23.4
95-99	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	25.9
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	32.4
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	33.3

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2025 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	25,990	27.4	15,380	5.9	720	1.5	14,660	7.0	4.7	
Second Quintile	22,440	23.7	34,570	11.5	3,190	5.7	31,380	12.9	9.2	
Middle Quintile	19,990	21.1	61,550	18.3	8,510	13.5	53,050	19.4	13.8	
Fourth Quintile	14,960	15.8	101,350	22.5	18,840	22.3	82,510	22.6	18.6	
Top Quintile	10,370	10.9	269,390	41.5	69,200	56.8	200,190	38.0	25.7	
All	94,780	#####	71,030	100.0	13,340	100.0	57,700	100.0	18.8	
Addendum										
80-90	5,690	6.0	157,160	13.3	34,730	15.6	122,430	12.7	22.1	
90-95	2,510	2.7	226,020	8.4	52,770	10.5	173,250	8.0	23.4	
95-99	1,810	1.9	375,030	10.1	97,160	13.9	277,860	9.2	25.9	
Top 1 Percent	370	0.4	1,766,460	9.8	571,870	16.8	1,194,580	8.1	32.4	
Top 0.1 Percent	40	0.0	8,574,860	4.5	2,859,190	7.9	5,715,670	3.7	33.3	

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. For 2025, based on CBO inflation forecasts, TPC projects the indexed per child CTC amount, and the maximum refundable amount per child, to be \$2,100. 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% \$22,000; 40% \$42,500; 60% \$73,100; 80% \$121,900; 90% \$176,700; 95% \$249,900; 99% \$580,100; 99.9% \$2,553,500.

(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.

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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, 2025 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	18.3	0.0	1.0	31.1	-250	-77.4	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	0.3
Second Quintile	27.4	0.0	0.2	16.1	-100	-2.7	0.0	1.0	-0.2	6.0
Middle Quintile	34.1	0.0	0.1	15.8	-70	-0.6	0.0	4.8	-0.1	11.7
Fourth Quintile	39.0	0.0	0.1	20.8	-70	-0.2	0.0	15.1	0.0	16.7
Top Quintile	23.7	0.0	0.0	14.7	-40	0.0	0.1	78.9	0.0	24.8
All	29.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	-80	-0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	21.2
Addendum										
80-90	32.5	0.0	0.0	9.9	-50	-0.1	0.0	16.3	0.0	20.3
90-95	23.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	-40	-0.1	0.0	13.6	0.0	22.5
95-99	9.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	-10	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	24.7
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	28.5	0.0	30.1
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	31.0

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2025 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	6,730	10.3	25,190	1.2	320	0.1	24,870	1.4	1.3	
Second Quintile	8,970	13.7	56,240	3.4	3,470	1.0	52,770	4.1	6.2	
Middle Quintile	12,540	19.1	103,590	8.8	12,130	4.9	91,460	9.9	11.7	
Fourth Quintile	16,490	25.1	171,670	19.2	28,670	15.1	143,010	20.3	16.7	
Top Quintile	20,340	31.0	489,920	67.5	121,430	78.8	368,500	64.5	24.8	
All	65,610	#####	225,030	100.0	47,790	100.0	177,230	100.0	21.2	
Addendum										
80-90	9,870	15.1	255,510	17.1	51,800	16.3	203,710	17.3	20.3	
90-95	5,240	8.0	360,520	12.8	81,140	13.6	279,380	12.6	22.5	
95-99	4,210	6.4	616,530	17.6	152,520	20.5	464,010	16.8	24.7	
Top 1 Percent	1,020	1.6	2,895,680	20.1	872,340	28.4	2,023,350	17.8	30.1	
Top 0.1 Percent	100	0.2	#####	9.0	4,099,940	13.1	9,141,270	7.9	31.0	

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. For 2025, based on CBO inflation forecasts, TPC projects the indexed per child CTC amount, and the maximum refundable amount per child, to be \$2,100. 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% \$22,000; 40% \$42,500; 60% \$73,100; 80% \$121,900; 90% \$176,700; 95% \$249,900; 99% \$580,100; 99.9% \$2,553,500.

(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 T24-0004
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, 2025 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	62.6	0.0	1.8	62.1	-520	20.1	-1.8	-9.6	-2.0	-12.0
Second Quintile	78.2	0.0	0.4	24.4	-200	-7.0	-0.4	8.4	-0.4	5.1
Middle Quintile	70.9	0.0	0.1	9.2	-110	-1.0	0.4	24.5	-0.1	12.8
Fourth Quintile	57.7	0.0	0.1	3.3	-80	-0.3	0.7	30.3	-0.1	18.7
Top Quintile	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	-50	-0.1	1.2	46.3	0.0	25.6
All	67.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	-260	-2.5	0.0	100.0	-0.3	12.8
Addendum										
80-90	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	-60	-0.1	0.4	14.4	0.0	21.9
90-95	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	-30	-0.1	0.2	7.5	0.0	22.6
95-99	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	6.7	0.0	26.4
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.5	17.7	0.0	31.5
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.3	12.0	0.0	31.9

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2025 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	7,060	31.1	26,180	10.3	-2,610	-7.8	28,790	13.0	-10.0	
Second Quintile	7,120	31.4	53,630	21.2	2,930	8.8	50,700	23.1	5.5	
Middle Quintile	4,800	21.2	92,100	24.5	11,880	24.1	80,220	24.6	12.9	
Fourth Quintile	2,550	11.3	146,780	20.8	27,470	29.6	119,320	19.5	18.7	
Top Quintile	1,100	4.8	379,600	23.1	97,280	45.2	282,320	19.8	25.6	
All	22,680	#####	79,380	100.0	10,430	100.0	68,950	100.0	13.1	
Addendum										
80-90	690	3.1	219,010	8.5	47,940	14.1	171,080	7.6	21.9	
90-95	260	1.1	295,620	4.3	66,860	7.3	228,770	3.8	22.6	
95-99	110	0.5	523,570	3.2	138,000	6.5	385,570	2.7	26.4	
Top 1 Percent	30	0.1	3,964,080	7.2	1,247,160	17.3	2,716,920	5.7	31.5	
Top 0.1 Percent	*	0.0	#####	4.8	9,301,380	11.7	#####	3.8	31.9	

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. For 2025, based on CBO inflation forecasts, TPC projects the indexed per child CTC amount, and the maximum refundable amount per child, to be \$2,100. 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% \$22,000; 40% \$42,500; 60% \$73,100; 80% \$121,900; 90% \$176,700; 95% \$249,900; 99% \$580,100; 99.9% \$2,553,500.

(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 T24-0004
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, 2025 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 (%) Under the Proposal	Under the Proposal	Change (%) Under the Proposal	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	59.6	0.0	1.8	49.2	-530	23.4	-0.3	-1.6	-2.0	-10.4
Second Quintile	80.3	0.0	0.4	20.2	-220	-6.0	-0.1	2.0	-0.4	6.0
Middle Quintile	82.7	0.0	0.2	11.9	-150	-1.0	0.0	7.7	-0.1	13.8
Fourth Quintile	83.0	0.0	0.1	10.9	-140	-0.4	0.1	18.4	-0.1	18.9
Top Quintile	55.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	-90	-0.1	0.4	73.3	0.0	26.2
All	72.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	-240	-0.6	0.0	100.0	-0.1	20.7
Addendum										
80-90	75.1	0.0	0.1	4.7	-120	-0.2	0.1	15.9	0.0	22.1
90-95	55.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	-90	-0.1	0.1	12.0	0.0	23.9
95-99	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	-30	0.0	0.1	18.7	0.0	26.3
Top 1 Percent	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	26.7	0.0	30.8
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	12.2	0.0	31.2

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2025 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	11,220	21.7	27,020	3.3	-2,270	-1.3	29,300	4.5	-8.4	
Second Quintile	10,990	21.3	58,150	6.9	3,720	2.1	54,430	8.2	6.4	
Middle Quintile	9,860	19.1	109,520	11.7	15,210	7.8	94,310	12.7	13.9	
Fourth Quintile	9,840	19.1	190,530	20.2	36,080	18.4	154,450	20.7	18.9	
Top Quintile	9,450	18.3	569,680	58.1	149,280	72.9	420,400	54.1	26.2	
All	51,620	#####	179,560	100.0	37,470	100.0	142,090	100.0	20.9	
Addendum										
80-90	4,750	9.2	291,610	15.0	64,620	15.9	226,990	14.7	22.2	
90-95	2,320	4.5	416,910	10.4	99,730	12.0	317,190	10.0	23.9	
95-99	1,890	3.7	722,410	14.7	190,030	18.6	532,380	13.7	26.3	
Top 1 Percent	480	0.9	3,440,610	17.9	1,060,560	26.5	2,380,050	15.7	30.8	
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	#####	8.1	4,966,220	12.1	#####	7.0	31.2	

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. For 2025, based on CBO inflation forecasts, TPC projects the indexed per child CTC amount, and the maximum refundable amount per child, to be \$2,100. 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% \$22,000; 40% \$42,500; 60% \$73,100; 80% \$121,900; 90% \$176,700; 95% \$249,900; 99% \$580,100; 99.9% \$2,553,500.

(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 T24-0004
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, 2025 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 (%) Under the Proposal	Under the Proposal	Change (%) Under the Proposal	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.8	0.0	0.0	24.4	-10	-2.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2
Second Quintile	1.6	0.0	0.0	40.5	-10	-0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.1
Middle Quintile	2.4	0.0	0.0	17.0	*	-0.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	6.9
Fourth Quintile	2.3	0.0	0.0	10.6	*	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	11.8
Top Quintile	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	*	0.0	0.0	75.5	0.0	22.9
All	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	-10	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	15.7
Addendum										
80-90	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	*	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	16.0
90-95	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	*	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	18.5
95-99	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	22.1
Top 1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	30.3
Top 0.1 Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.0	31.5

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2025 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	9,280	18.1	18,540	3.1	220	0.2	18,320	3.6	1.2	
Second Quintile	13,100	25.6	39,650	9.3	1,230	1.8	38,420	10.7	3.1	
Middle Quintile	12,060	23.6	73,310	15.8	5,070	7.0	68,230	17.5	6.9	
Fourth Quintile	8,850	17.3	125,120	19.8	14,730	14.8	110,400	20.7	11.8	
Top Quintile	7,130	13.9	407,380	51.9	93,160	75.5	314,220	47.5	22.9	
All	51,150	#####	109,380	100.0	17,200	100.0	92,180	100.0	15.7	
Addendum										
80-90	3,730	7.3	197,050	13.2	31,420	13.3	165,630	13.1	16.0	
90-95	1,660	3.3	284,730	8.5	52,560	9.9	232,170	8.2	18.5	
95-99	1,350	2.6	491,860	11.9	108,920	16.7	382,940	11.0	22.1	
Top 1 Percent	380	0.7	2,710,350	18.4	821,420	35.5	1,888,930	15.2	30.3	
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	#####	9.9	3,714,000	19.9	8,071,290	8.1	31.5	

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. For 2025, based on CBO inflation forecasts, TPC projects the indexed per child CTC amount, and the maximum refundable amount per child, to be \$2,100. 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% \$22,000; 40% \$42,500; 60% \$73,100; 80% \$121,900; 90% \$176,700; 95% \$249,900; 99% \$580,100; 99.9% \$2,553,500.

(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.