

Click on PDF or Excel link above for additional tables containing more detail and breakdowns by filing status and demographic groups.

Table T24-0025
Make Certain Provisions in the 2017 Tax Act Permanent
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2027 ¹
Summary Table

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change (\$)	Average Federal Tax Rate ⁵	
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total				Change (%) Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	50,130	25.6	0.6	1.7	-130	-0.6	3.3
Second Quintile	43,220	22.1	1.0	5.6	-480	-0.9	8.5
Middle Quintile	40,900	20.9	1.3	11.3	-1,030	-1.1	13.9
Fourth Quintile	32,930	16.8	1.4	17.1	-1,930	-1.2	17.6
Top Quintile	26,760	13.7	2.3	64.1	-8,920	-1.7	24.8
All	195,790	100.0	1.8	100.0	-1,900	-1.4	19.6
Addendum							
80-90	13,710	7.0	1.3	10.1	-2,740	-1.0	20.6
90-95	6,720	3.4	1.7	9.0	-4,990	-1.3	22.6
95-99	5,100	2.6	3.2	21.6	-15,750	-2.3	25.0
Top 1 Percent	1,240	0.6	3.2	23.5	-70,350	-2.2	30.1
Top 0.1 Percent	130	0.1	3.0	9.5	-278,240	-2.0	30.8

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0324-1).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 7.3

Proposal: 0.2

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of July 7, 2024. Proposal would make permanent the following provisions of the 2017 Tax Act (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" or TCJA): individual income tax rates of 10, 12, 22, 24, 32, 35, and 37 percent; modifications to child tax credit; increase in the individual alternative minimum tax exemption and exemption phase-out thresholds; increase in standard deduction; modifications to itemized deductions; repeal of deduction for personal exemptions; 20 percent deduction for qualified business income; repeal of deduction for moving expenses (other than members of the Armed Forces); repeal of exclusion for employer-provided qualified moving expense reimbursements (other than members of the Armed Forces); election to invest capital gains in an opportunity zone; limitation on active business losses of noncorporate taxpayers; doubling of estate tax exemption; additional first-year depreciation with respect to qualified property; rate on modified taxable income and treatment of credits in the calculation of base erosion minimum tax amount; deduction percentages for foreign-derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income; and deductibility of employer de minimis meals and related eating facility, and meals for the convenience of the employer. 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 2024 dollars): 20% \$33,900; 40% \$65,100; 60% \$116,400; 80% \$212,300; 90% \$309,700; 95% \$447,700; 99% \$1,092,400; 99.9% \$5,071,700.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 T24-0025
Make Certain Provisions in the 2017 Tax Act Permanent
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2027 ¹
Detail Table

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
			Dollars	Percent ⁵	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.6	1.7	-130	-14.8	-0.1	0.7	-0.6	3.3
Second Quintile	1.0	5.6	-480	-9.9	-0.1	3.7	-0.9	8.5
Middle Quintile	1.3	11.3	-1,030	-7.3	-0.1	10.3	-1.1	13.9
Fourth Quintile	1.4	17.1	-1,930	-6.1	0.1	18.7	-1.2	17.6
Top Quintile	2.3	64.1	-8,920	-6.5	0.1	66.3	-1.7	24.8
All	1.8	#####	-1,900	-6.7	0.0	100.0	-1.4	19.6
Addendum								
80-90	1.3	10.1	-2,740	-4.7	0.3	14.8	-1.0	20.6
90-95	1.7	9.0	-4,990	-5.4	0.2	11.4	-1.3	22.6
95-99	3.2	21.6	-15,750	-8.5	-0.3	16.6	-2.3	25.0
Top 1 Percent	3.2	23.5	-70,350	-6.7	0.0	23.4	-2.2	30.1
Top 0.1 Percent	3.0	9.5	-278,240	-6.2	0.1	10.4	-2.0	30.8

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2027 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁴		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	50,130	25.6	21,560	4.1	850	0.8	20,710	4.9	3.9
Second Quintile	43,220	22.1	51,640	8.4	4,870	3.8	46,770	9.6	9.4
Middle Quintile	40,900	20.9	94,360	14.5	14,130	10.4	80,240	15.6	15.0
Fourth Quintile	32,930	16.8	167,900	20.8	31,490	18.6	136,410	21.4	18.8
Top Quintile	26,760	13.7	517,920	52.2	137,540	66.1	380,380	48.5	26.6
All	#####	#####	135,740	100.0	28,430	100.0	107,300	100.0	21.0
Addendum									
80-90	13,710	7.0	272,960	14.1	58,940	14.5	214,020	14.0	21.6
90-95	6,720	3.4	390,560	9.9	93,070	11.2	297,490	9.5	23.8
95-99	5,100	2.6	679,190	13.0	185,390	17.0	493,800	12.0	27.3
Top 1 Percent	1,240	0.6	3,250,540	15.2	1,049,880	23.4	2,200,660	13.0	32.3
Top 0.1 Percent	130	0.1	#####	6.6	4,525,380	10.3	9,282,170	5.6	32.8

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0324-1).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 7.3 Proposal: 0.2

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of July 7, 2024. Proposal would make permanent the following provisions of the 2017 Tax Act (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" or TCJA): individual income tax rates of 10, 12, 22, 24, 32, 35, and 37 percent; modifications to child tax credit; increase in the individual alternative minimum tax exemption and exemption phase-out thresholds; increase in standard deduction; modifications to itemized deductions; repeal of deduction for personal exemptions; 20 percent deduction for qualified business income; repeal of deduction for moving expenses (other than members of the Armed Forces); repeal of exclusion for employer-provided qualified moving expense reimbursements (other than members of the Armed Forces); election to invest capital gains in an opportunity zone; limitation on active business losses of noncorporate taxpayers; doubling of estate tax exemption; additional first-year depreciation with respect to qualified property; rate on modified taxable income and treatment of credits in the calculation of base erosion minimum tax amount; deduction percentages for foreign-derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income; and deductibility of employer de minimis meals and related eating facility, and meals for the convenience of the employer. 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 2024 dollars): 20% \$33,900; 40% \$65,100; 60% \$116,400; 80% \$212,300; 90% \$309,700; 95% \$447,700; 99% \$1,092,400; 99.9% \$5,071,700.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(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 T24-0025
Make Certain Provisions in the 2017 Tax Act Permanent
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹
Detail Table

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
			Dollars	Percent ⁵	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.9	2.0	-180	-83.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.2
Second Quintile	0.9	4.2	-380	-9.9	-0.1	2.8	-0.8	7.6
Middle Quintile	1.2	9.4	-870	-7.5	-0.1	8.4	-1.0	12.7
Fourth Quintile	1.4	16.1	-1,620	-6.1	0.1	17.8	-1.1	17.1
Top Quintile	2.3	68.1	-7,450	-6.5	0.2	70.7	-1.7	24.5
All	1.8	#####	-1,900	-6.7	0.0	100.0	-1.4	19.6
Addendum								
80-90	1.3	11.0	-2,340	-4.7	0.3	15.9	-1.0	20.4
90-95	1.8	10.7	-4,650	-5.9	0.1	12.3	-1.4	22.2
95-99	3.0	22.4	-12,730	-8.2	-0.3	18.0	-2.2	24.7
Top 1 Percent	3.1	24.1	-58,590	-6.6	0.0	24.5	-2.1	30.0
Top 0.1 Percent	3.0	9.9	-239,530	-6.1	0.1	10.9	-2.0	30.7

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁴		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	41,290	21.1	20,530	3.2	210	0.2	20,320	4.0	1.0
Second Quintile	41,190	21.0	46,320	7.2	3,880	2.9	42,440	8.3	8.4
Middle Quintile	40,550	20.7	84,480	12.9	11,570	8.4	72,920	14.1	13.7
Fourth Quintile	36,860	18.8	146,540	20.3	26,660	17.7	119,880	21.0	18.2
Top Quintile	34,050	17.4	439,910	56.4	115,370	70.6	324,540	52.6	26.2
All	#####	#####	135,740	100.0	28,430	100.0	107,300	100.0	21.0
Addendum									
80-90	17,410	8.9	232,490	15.2	49,690	15.5	182,800	15.2	21.4
90-95	8,560	4.4	335,830	10.8	79,270	12.2	256,560	10.5	23.6
95-99	6,540	3.3	580,500	14.3	155,800	18.3	424,700	13.2	26.8
Top 1 Percent	1,530	0.8	2,783,820	16.0	892,540	24.5	1,891,290	13.8	32.1
Top 0.1 Percent	150	0.1	#####	6.9	3,935,120	10.8	8,089,500	5.9	32.7

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0324-1).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 7.3 Proposal: 0.2

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of July 7, 2024. Proposal would make permanent the following provisions of the 2017 Tax Act (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" or TCJA): individual income tax rates of 10, 12, 22, 24, 32, 35, and 37 percent; modifications to child tax credit; increase in the individual alternative minimum tax exemption and exemption phase-out thresholds; increase in standard deduction; modifications to itemized deductions; repeal of deduction for personal exemptions; 20 percent deduction for qualified business income; repeal of deduction for moving expenses (other than members of the Armed Forces); repeal of exclusion for employer-provided qualified moving expense reimbursements (other than members of the Armed Forces); election to invest capital gains in an opportunity zone; limitation on active business losses of noncorporate taxpayers; doubling of estate tax exemption; additional first-year depreciation with respect to qualified property; rate on modified taxable income and treatment of credits in the calculation of base erosion minimum tax amount; deduction percentages for foreign-derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income; and deductibility of employer de minimis meals and related eating facility, and meals for the convenience of the employer. 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 2024 dollars): 20% \$23,900; 40% \$46,200; 60% \$79,000; 80% \$131,300; 90% \$190,700; 95% \$270,100; 99% \$641,600; 99.9% \$2,904,100.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(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 T24-0025
Make Certain Provisions in the 2017 Tax Act Permanent
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹
Detail Table - Single Tax Units

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
			Dollars	Percent ⁵	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.3	1.7	-50	-7.3	0.0	1.3	-0.3	4.2
Second Quintile	0.6	5.5	-200	-5.6	0.0	5.5	-0.5	9.0
Middle Quintile	1.2	16.9	-660	-6.8	-0.2	13.7	-1.0	13.5
Fourth Quintile	1.5	24.7	-1,290	-6.2	-0.1	22.3	-1.2	18.1
Top Quintile	1.8	50.9	-3,880	-5.0	0.3	56.9	-1.3	25.2
All	1.4	#####	-850	-5.6	0.0	100.0	-1.1	18.4
Addendum								
80-90	1.4	12.9	-1,780	-4.7	0.2	15.5	-1.1	21.5
90-95	1.9	10.7	-3,410	-5.7	0.0	10.5	-1.4	23.1
95-99	2.0	13.3	-5,870	-5.4	0.0	13.9	-1.5	25.6
Top 1 Percent	2.3	14.0	-29,670	-4.7	0.2	17.0	-1.5	31.5
Top 0.1 Percent	3.0	7.9	-168,710	-5.7	0.0	7.8	-1.9	32.3

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁴		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	26,620	26.2	16,580	5.6	750	1.3	15,820	6.6	4.5
Second Quintile	23,980	23.6	37,390	11.4	3,550	5.5	33,850	12.8	9.5
Middle Quintile	22,120	21.8	66,390	18.6	9,620	13.8	56,770	19.8	14.5
Fourth Quintile	16,480	16.2	108,560	22.7	20,900	22.4	87,660	22.7	19.3
Top Quintile	11,300	11.1	290,360	41.5	76,990	56.6	213,360	37.9	26.5
All	#####	#####	77,710	100.0	15,120	100.0	62,580	100.0	19.5
Addendum									
80-90	6,240	6.1	168,180	13.3	37,870	15.4	130,320	12.8	22.5
90-95	2,710	2.7	243,290	8.3	59,510	10.5	183,780	7.8	24.5
95-99	1,950	1.9	405,380	10.0	109,620	13.9	295,760	9.1	27.0
Top 1 Percent	410	0.4	1,927,560	9.9	637,620	16.9	1,289,940	8.2	33.1
Top 0.1 Percent	40	0.0	8,701,670	4.4	2,982,320	7.8	5,719,340	3.6	34.3

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0324-1).

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of July 7, 2024. Proposal would make permanent the following provisions of the 2017 Tax Act (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" or TCJA): individual income tax rates of 10, 12, 22, 24, 32, 35, and 37 percent; modifications to child tax credit; increase in the individual alternative minimum tax exemption and exemption phase-out thresholds; increase in standard deduction; modifications to itemized deductions; repeal of deduction for personal exemptions; 20 percent deduction for qualified business income; repeal of deduction for moving expenses (other than members of the Armed Forces); repeal of exclusion for employer-provided qualified moving expense reimbursements (other than members of the Armed Forces); election to invest capital gains in an opportunity zone; limitation on active business losses of noncorporate taxpayers; doubling of estate tax exemption; additional first-year depreciation with respect to qualified property; rate on modified taxable income and treatment of credits in the calculation of base erosion minimum tax amount; deduction percentages for foreign-derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income; and deductibility of employer de minimis meals and related eating facility, and meals for the convenience of the employer. 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 2024 dollars): 20% \$23,900; 40% \$46,200; 60% \$79,000; 80% \$131,300; 90% \$190,700; 95% \$270,100; 99% \$641,600; 99.9% \$2,904,100.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(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 T24-0025
Make Certain Provisions in the 2017 Tax Act Permanent
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹
Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
			Dollars	Percent ⁵	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.7	0.5	-190	-40.4	0.0	0.1	-0.7	1.0
Second Quintile	0.6	1.3	-350	-8.6	0.0	1.0	-0.6	6.2
Middle Quintile	1.0	5.0	-1,000	-7.2	0.0	4.8	-0.9	11.6
Fourth Quintile	1.3	13.1	-1,930	-6.1	0.1	14.9	-1.1	16.3
Top Quintile	2.5	79.9	-9,590	-7.0	-0.1	78.8	-1.8	24.3
All	2.0	#####	-3,740	-6.9	0.0	100.0	-1.6	20.9
Addendum								
80-90	1.3	11.0	-2,730	-4.8	0.4	16.3	-1.0	19.8
90-95	1.8	11.6	-5,400	-6.0	0.1	13.5	-1.4	21.9
95-99	3.3	27.9	-16,110	-9.1	-0.5	20.7	-2.4	24.3
Top 1 Percent	3.4	29.4	-70,450	-7.2	-0.1	28.3	-2.3	29.6
Top 0.1 Percent	3.0	11.0	-269,830	-6.3	0.1	12.2	-2.0	30.4

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁴		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	6,860	10.2	27,530	1.2	480	0.1	27,050	1.5	1.7
Second Quintile	9,160	13.6	60,800	3.4	4,100	1.0	56,710	4.1	6.7
Middle Quintile	12,720	18.9	111,220	8.7	13,900	4.9	97,330	9.8	12.5
Fourth Quintile	16,980	25.3	183,340	19.1	31,790	14.8	151,550	20.4	17.3
Top Quintile	20,960	31.2	524,890	67.6	137,100	78.9	387,790	64.4	26.1
All	67,250	#####	241,930	100.0	54,180	100.0	187,750	100.0	22.4
Addendum									
80-90	10,160	15.1	273,820	17.1	57,020	15.9	216,800	17.4	20.8
90-95	5,400	8.0	386,200	12.8	90,100	13.4	296,100	12.7	23.3
95-99	4,350	6.5	663,840	17.8	177,660	21.2	486,180	16.8	26.8
Top 1 Percent	1,050	1.6	3,091,070	20.0	985,460	28.4	2,105,610	17.5	31.9
Top 0.1 Percent	100	0.2	#####	8.4	4,294,190	12.1	8,945,760	7.3	32.4

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0324-1).

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of July 7, 2024. Proposal would make permanent the following provisions of the 2017 Tax Act (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" or TCJA): individual income tax rates of 10, 12, 22, 24, 32, 35, and 37 percent; modifications to child tax credit; increase in the individual alternative minimum tax exemption and exemption phase-out thresholds; increase in standard deduction; modifications to itemized deductions; repeal of deduction for personal exemptions; 20 percent deduction for qualified business income; repeal of deduction for moving expenses (other than members of the Armed Forces); repeal of exclusion for employer-provided qualified moving expense reimbursements (other than members of the Armed Forces); election to invest capital gains in an opportunity zone; limitation on active business losses of noncorporate taxpayers; doubling of estate tax exemption; additional first-year depreciation with respect to qualified property; rate on modified taxable income and treatment of credits in the calculation of base erosion minimum tax amount; deduction percentages for foreign-derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income; and deductibility of employer de minimis meals and related eating facility, and meals for the convenience of the employer. 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 2024 dollars): 20% \$23,900; 40% \$46,200; 60% \$79,000; 80% \$131,300; 90% \$190,700; 95% \$270,100; 99% \$641,600; 99.9% \$2,904,100.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(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 T24-0025
Make Certain Provisions in the 2017 Tax Act Permanent
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹
Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶		
			Dollars	Percent ⁵	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	
Lowest Quintile	2.0	16.4	-600	29.4	-2.5	-8.2	-2.1	-9.3	
Second Quintile	1.9	27.5	-1,030	-22.9	-1.7	10.6	-1.8	6.0	
Middle Quintile	1.7	26.2	-1,480	-10.5	-0.1	25.8	-1.5	12.8	
Fourth Quintile	1.5	17.5	-1,840	-6.0	1.4	31.2	-1.2	18.3	
Top Quintile	1.1	12.4	-3,070	-3.4	2.9	40.7	-0.9	24.2	
All	1.7	#####	-1,170	-10.3	0.0	100.0	-1.4	12.4	
Addendum									
80-90	1.2	5.3	-2,140	-4.1	0.9	14.4	-0.9	21.5	
90-95	0.9	2.2	-2,180	-3.2	0.6	7.8	-0.7	21.8	
95-99	0.7	1.2	-2,750	-1.8	0.6	7.3	-0.5	26.3	
Top 1 Percent	1.7	3.7	-34,010	-3.7	0.8	11.1	-1.1	30.0	
Top 0.1 Percent	2.4	2.6	-231,800	-5.1	0.3	5.4	-1.6	30.1	

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁴		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	7,510	32.0	28,260	11.0	-2,020	-5.7	30,290	13.7	-7.2
Second Quintile	7,330	31.3	57,770	22.0	4,480	12.3	53,290	23.6	7.8
Middle Quintile	4,860	20.7	99,080	25.0	14,140	25.8	84,940	24.9	14.3
Fourth Quintile	2,600	11.1	156,400	21.1	30,490	29.8	125,910	19.7	19.5
Top Quintile	1,110	4.7	362,350	20.8	90,890	37.8	271,460	18.1	25.1
All	23,460	#####	82,080	100.0	11,350	100.0	70,730	100.0	13.8
Addendum									
80-90	680	2.9	235,600	8.3	52,840	13.5	182,750	7.5	22.4
90-95	280	1.2	308,020	4.5	69,230	7.2	238,800	4.0	22.5
95-99	120	0.5	562,440	3.5	150,870	6.7	411,560	2.9	26.8
Top 1 Percent	30	0.1	2,981,990	4.6	927,750	10.3	2,054,240	3.7	31.1
Top 0.1 Percent	*	0.0	#####	2.2	4,529,620	5.1	9,744,770	1.8	31.7

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0324-1).

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of July 7, 2024. Proposal would make permanent the following provisions of the 2017 Tax Act (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" or TCJA): individual income tax rates of 10, 12, 22, 24, 32, 35, and 37 percent; modifications to child tax credit; increase in the individual alternative minimum tax exemption and exemption phase-out thresholds; increase in standard deduction; modifications to itemized deductions; repeal of deduction for personal exemptions; 20 percent deduction for qualified business income; repeal of deduction for moving expenses (other than members of the Armed Forces); repeal of exclusion for employer-provided qualified moving expense reimbursements (other than members of the Armed Forces); election to invest capital gains in an opportunity zone; limitation on active business losses of noncorporate taxpayers; doubling of estate tax exemption; additional first-year depreciation with respect to qualified property; rate on modified taxable income and treatment of credits in the calculation of base erosion minimum tax amount; deduction percentages for foreign-derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income; and deductibility of employer de minimis meals and related eating facility, and meals for the convenience of the employer. 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 2024 dollars): 20% \$23,900; 40% \$46,200; 60% \$79,000; 80% \$131,300; 90% \$190,700; 95% \$270,100; 99% \$641,600; 99.9% \$2,904,100.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(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 T24-0025
Make Certain Provisions in the 2017 Tax Act Permanent
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹
Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
			Dollars	Percent ⁵	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	1.7	3.9	-540	30.2	-0.4	-1.3	-1.8	-8.0
Second Quintile	1.6	6.6	-940	-18.1	-0.3	2.4	-1.5	6.8
Middle Quintile	1.5	9.2	-1,510	-8.5	-0.1	7.8	-1.3	13.8
Fourth Quintile	1.4	13.6	-2,240	-5.6	0.3	18.2	-1.1	18.6
Top Quintile	2.6	66.5	-11,210	-6.7	0.5	72.8	-1.9	25.7
All	2.1	#####	-3,080	-7.3	0.0	100.0	-1.6	20.5
Addendum								
80-90	1.2	8.9	-2,960	-4.2	0.5	16.0	-1.0	21.7
90-95	2.2	10.7	-7,400	-6.6	0.1	11.9	-1.7	23.3
95-99	3.4	22.6	-18,940	-8.6	-0.3	18.9	-2.4	26.0
Top 1 Percent	3.3	24.4	-79,560	-6.9	0.1	26.0	-2.2	30.3
Top 0.1 Percent	2.9	8.5	-289,410	-5.9	0.2	10.7	-1.9	30.8

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁴		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	11,870	22.3	29,260	3.4	-1,790	-1.0	31,040	4.7	-6.1
Second Quintile	11,450	21.5	62,440	7.1	5,210	2.7	57,230	8.3	8.3
Middle Quintile	9,950	18.7	117,640	11.6	17,700	7.9	99,930	12.6	15.1
Fourth Quintile	9,930	18.7	203,830	20.0	40,240	17.8	163,590	20.6	19.7
Top Quintile	9,720	18.3	604,960	58.1	166,740	72.4	438,220	54.0	27.6
All	53,170	#####	190,420	100.0	42,120	100.0	148,300	100.0	22.1
Addendum									
80-90	4,890	9.2	311,710	15.1	70,640	15.4	241,060	15.0	22.7
90-95	2,370	4.5	447,320	10.5	111,770	11.8	335,560	10.1	25.0
95-99	1,950	3.7	775,000	15.0	220,110	19.2	554,900	13.7	28.4
Top 1 Percent	500	0.9	3,548,020	17.6	1,155,990	25.9	2,392,030	15.2	32.6
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	#####	7.1	4,895,770	10.5	#####	6.2	32.7

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0324-1).

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 July 7, 2024. Proposal would make permanent the following provisions of the 2017 Tax Act (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" or TCJA): individual income tax rates of 10, 12, 22, 24, 32, 35, and 37 percent; modifications to child tax credit; increase in the individual alternative minimum tax exemption and exemption phase-out thresholds; increase in standard deduction; modifications to itemized deductions; repeal of deduction for personal exemptions; 20 percent deduction for qualified business income; repeal of deduction for moving expenses (other than members of the Armed Forces); repeal of exclusion for employer-provided qualified moving expense reimbursements (other than members of the Armed Forces); election to invest capital gains in an opportunity zone; limitation on active business losses of noncorporate taxpayers; doubling of estate tax exemption; additional first-year depreciation with respect to qualified property; rate on modified taxable income and treatment of credits in the calculation of base erosion minimum tax amount; deduction percentages for foreign-derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income; and deductibility of employer de minimis meals and related eating facility, and meals for the convenience of the employer. 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 2024 dollars): 20% \$23,900; 40% \$46,200; 60% \$79,000; 80% \$131,300; 90% \$190,700; 95% \$270,100; 99% \$641,600; 99.9% \$2,904,100.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(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 T24-0025
Make Certain Provisions in the 2017 Tax Act Permanent
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹
Detail Table - Older Adults

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶	
			Dollars	Percent ⁵	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.1	0.2	-20	-7.4	0.0	0.2	-0.1	1.1
Second Quintile	0.2	1.3	-80	-6.5	0.0	1.7	-0.2	2.9
Middle Quintile	0.8	8.2	-560	-9.4	-0.1	7.2	-0.7	6.9
Fourth Quintile	1.3	16.7	-1,550	-9.3	-0.1	15.0	-1.2	11.4
Top Quintile	2.7	73.2	-8,600	-8.2	0.2	75.0	-2.0	22.3
All	1.7	#####	-1,640	-8.4	0.0	100.0	-1.4	15.3
Addendum								
80-90	1.5	11.9	-2,630	-7.5	0.1	13.5	-1.3	15.5
90-95	2.2	10.5	-5,400	-8.9	-0.1	9.9	-1.8	18.2
95-99	3.7	23.6	-14,720	-11.4	-0.6	17.0	-2.8	21.8
Top 1 Percent	3.1	27.2	-60,270	-6.7	0.6	34.7	-2.1	29.7
Top 0.1 Percent	2.6	11.2	-200,090	-5.3	0.6	18.3	-1.8	30.9

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2027 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁴		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	9,700	17.6	20,060	3.0	240	0.2	19,830	3.6	1.2
Second Quintile	14,020	25.4	42,690	9.3	1,310	1.7	41,380	10.8	3.1
Middle Quintile	13,210	23.9	78,000	16.0	5,950	7.3	72,050	17.7	7.6
Fourth Quintile	9,770	17.7	133,040	20.2	16,720	15.2	116,320	21.2	12.6
Top Quintile	7,700	14.0	429,580	51.4	104,540	74.9	325,040	46.7	24.3
All	55,200	#####	116,670	100.0	19,490	100.0	97,190	100.0	16.7
Addendum									
80-90	4,080	7.4	209,310	13.3	35,150	13.3	174,160	13.3	16.8
90-95	1,760	3.2	304,130	8.3	60,630	9.9	243,500	8.0	19.9
95-99	1,450	2.6	527,020	11.9	129,660	17.5	397,360	10.8	24.6
Top 1 Percent	410	0.7	2,824,820	17.9	897,900	34.1	1,926,930	14.7	31.8
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	#####	9.0	3,745,950	17.7	7,719,440	7.3	32.7

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0324-1).

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 July 7, 2024. Proposal would make permanent the following provisions of the 2017 Tax Act (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" or TCJA): individual income tax rates of 10, 12, 22, 24, 32, 35, and 37 percent; modifications to child tax credit; increase in the individual alternative minimum tax exemption and exemption phase-out thresholds; increase in standard deduction; modifications to itemized deductions; repeal of deduction for personal exemptions; 20 percent deduction for qualified business income; repeal of deduction for moving expenses (other than members of the Armed Forces); repeal of exclusion for employer-provided qualified moving expense reimbursements (other than members of the Armed Forces); election to invest capital gains in an opportunity zone; limitation on active business losses of noncorporate taxpayers; doubling of estate tax exemption; additional first-year depreciation with respect to qualified property; rate on modified taxable income and treatment of credits in the calculation of base erosion minimum tax amount; deduction percentages for foreign-derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income; and deductibility of employer de minimis meals and related eating facility, and meals for the convenience of the employer. 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 2024 dollars): 20% \$23,900; 40% \$46,200; 60% \$79,000; 80% \$131,300; 90% \$190,700; 95% \$270,100; 99% \$641,600; 99.9% \$2,904,100.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(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.