Calendar Year 2019

	Percentage of Returns				
INCOME	Tax Decrease		Tax Change	Tax Increase	
CATEGORY (2)	Greater		Less than		Greater
	Than \$500	\$100-\$500	\$100	\$100-\$500	Than \$500
Less than \$10,000	0.6%	3.4%	95.8%	0.1%	0.2%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	4.3%	34.2%	58.4%	0.4%	2.7%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	11.3%	34.3%	49.1%	0.9%	4.4%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	25.8%	34.5%	33.8%	1.5%	4.3%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	48.2%	23.5%	20.5%	2.6%	5.1%
\$50,000 to \$75,000	65.7%	14.6%	10.3%	3.1%	6.4%
\$75,000 to \$100,000	73.6%	9.7%	4.5%	3.8%	8.5%
\$100,000 to \$200,000	79.5%	4.2%	1.9%	3.4%	10.9%
\$200,000 to \$500,000	83.4%	2.4%	1.1%	2.2%	10.8%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	91.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	8.2%
\$1,000,000 and over	80.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	19.2%
Total, All Taxpayers	44.3%	17.4%	30.2%	2.1%	6.0%

- (1) This table is a distributional analysis of the proposal in revenue table JCX-59-17, excluding the following sections: I. Tax Reform for Individuals: D.4.-D.6., E., H.1.-H.8., and H.13.-H.17. Under section G., the distributional analysis does not income the effect on the cost-sharing reductions and Medicaid spending.
- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest, [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] worker's compensation, [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items, [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2017 levels.
- (3) The categories reflecting the size of tax change are indexed for inflation.

Calendar Year 2021

	Percentage of Returns				
INCOME	Tax Decrease		Tax Change	Tax Increase	
CATEGORY (2)	Greater		Less than		Greater
	Than \$500	\$100-\$500	\$100	\$100-\$500	Than \$500
Less than \$10,000	0.5%	2.3%	96.8%	0.1%	0.3%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	4.5%	24.7%	64.9%	0.6%	5.3%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	9.4%	30.6%	51.2%	1.2%	7.6%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	23.8%	29.8%	36.7%	2.1%	7.6%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	45.1%	21.5%	22.4%	2.8%	8.2%
\$50,000 to \$75,000	61.9%	14.3%	11.2%	3.8%	8.8%
\$75,000 to \$100,000	70.9%	10.1%	4.6%	4.3%	10.2%
\$100,000 to \$200,000	76.9%	4.7%	2.1%	3.6%	12.7%
\$200,000 to \$500,000	80.8%	2.6%	1.3%	2.2%	13.2%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	89.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	9.6%
\$1,000,000 and over	77.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	22.3%
Total, All Taxpayers	42.4%	15.2%	31.7%	2.4%	8.3%

- (1) This table is a distributional analysis of the proposal in revenue table JCX-59-17, excluding the following sections: I. Tax Reform for Individuals: D.4.-D.6., E., H.1.-H.8., and H.13.-H.17. Under section G., the distributional analysis does not income the effect on the cost-sharing reductions and Medicaid spending.
- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest,
 [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] worker's compensation,
 [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items,
 [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2017 levels.
- (3) The categories reflecting the size of tax change are indexed for inflation.

Calendar Year 2023

	Percentage of Returns				
INCOME	Tax Decrease		Tax Change Tax In		ncrease
CATEGORY (2)	Greater		Less than		Greater
	Than \$500	\$100-\$500	\$100	\$100-\$500	Than \$500
Less than \$10,000	0.2%	2.7%	96.5%	0.3%	0.3%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	4.1%	30.5%	56.5%	3.6%	5.2%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	9.2%	30.7%	50.6%	2.2%	7.3%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	20.6%	30.5%	37.9%	3.0%	7.9%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	41.7%	21.8%	24.2%	3.8%	8.5%
\$50,000 to \$75,000	58.0%	14.6%	12.6%	4.6%	10.1%
\$75,000 to \$100,000	65.8%	11.6%	5.2%	4.8%	12.7%
\$100,000 to \$200,000	71.7%	5.0%	2.5%	4.1%	16.7%
\$200,000 to \$500,000	74.8%	3.0%	1.7%	2.7%	17.8%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	85.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	13.2%
\$1,000,000 and over	70.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	28.8%
Total, All Taxpayers	39.6%	16.3%	30.9%	3.3%	9.8%

- (1) This table is a distributional analysis of the proposal in revenue table JCX-59-17, excluding the following sections: I. Tax Reform for Individuals: D.4.-D.6., E., H.1.-H.8., and H.13.-H.17. Under section G., the distributional analysis does not income the effect on the cost-sharing reductions and Medicaid spending.
- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest, [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] worker's compensation, [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items, [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2017 levels.
- (3) The categories reflecting the size of tax change are indexed for inflation.

Calendar Year 2025

	Percentage of Returns					
INCOME	Tax Decrease		Tax Change	Tax In	Tax Increase	
CATEGORY (2)	Greater		Less than		Greater	
	Than \$500	\$100-\$500	\$100	\$100-\$500	Than \$500	
Less than \$10,000	0.3%	3.6%	95.5%	0.4%	0.3%	
\$10,000 to \$20,000	4.0%	30.1%	57.7%	3.1%	5.1%	
\$20,000 to \$30,000	9.2%	30.9%	50.1%	2.6%	7.2%	
\$30,000 to \$40,000	21.3%	28.3%	39.5%	3.1%	7.7%	
\$40,000 to \$50,000	41.7%	21.4%	24.4%	3.9%	8.7%	
\$50,000 to \$75,000	57.4%	14.4%	12.8%	4.8%	10.6%	
\$75,000 to \$100,000	65.1%	11.7%	5.1%	4.8%	13.3%	
\$100,000 to \$200,000	70.5%	5.0%	2.5%	4.2%	17.7%	
\$200,000 to \$500,000	74.4%	3.0%	1.5%	2.7%	18.4%	
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	85.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	13.2%	
\$1,000,000 and over	70.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	28.8%	
Total, All Taxpayers	39.6%	16.1%	30.8%	3.4%	10.1%	

- (1) This table is a distributional analysis of the proposal in revenue table JCX-59-17, excluding the following sections: I. Tax Reform for Individuals: D.4.-D.6., E., H.1.-H.8., and H.13.-H.17. Under section G., the distributional analysis does not income the effect on the cost-sharing reductions and Medicaid spending.
- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest, [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] worker's compensation, [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items, [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2017 levels.
- (3) The categories reflecting the size of tax change are indexed for inflation.

Calendar Year 2027

	Percentage of Returns				
INCOME	Tax Decrease		Tax Change	Tax Increase	
CATEGORY (2)	Greater		Less than		Greater
	Than \$500	\$100-\$500	\$100	\$100-\$500	Than \$500
Less than \$10,000	0.2%	0.9%	97.3%	1.5%	0.2%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	1.7%	1.3%	74.5%	18.7%	3.8%
\$20,000 to \$30,000	3.2%	2.1%	72.9%	16.9%	5.0%
\$30,000 to \$40,000	4.5%	4.3%	70.5%	14.6%	6.1%
\$40,000 to \$50,000	5.7%	6.0%	67.0%	15.0%	6.4%
\$50,000 to \$75,000	5.1%	9.0%	59.8%	19.9%	6.1%
\$75,000 to \$100,000	7.2%	14.5%	58.1%	15.2%	5.0%
\$100,000 to \$200,000	13.2%	19.1%	37.3%	23.4%	7.0%
\$200,000 to \$500,000	27.2%	16.1%	16.2%	23.3%	17.3%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	49.5%	8.2%	5.1%	10.2%	26.9%
\$1,000,000 and over	56.6%	3.5%	1.6%	2.5%	35.8%
Total, All Taxpayers	7.3%	8.6%	61.2%	16.9%	6.0%

- (1) This table is a distributional analysis of the proposal in revenue table JCX-59-17, excluding the following sections: I. Tax Reform for Individuals: D.4.-D.6., E., H.1.-H.8., and H.13.-H.17. Under section G., the distributional analysis does not income the effect on the cost-sharing reductions and Medicaid spending.
- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest, [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] worker's compensation, [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items, [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2017 levels.
- (3) The categories reflecting the size of tax change are indexed for inflation.