Prepared by the Staff

of the

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

August 5, 1999 JCX-62-99

#### Calendar Year 2000

	CHANGE IN FEDERAL		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER		Effective Tax Rate (4)	
INCOME							Present	
CATEGORY (2)	TAXE	ES (3)	PRESENT LAW		PROPOSAL		Law	Proposal
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000	-\$7	-0.1%	\$6	0.4%	\$6	0.4%	6.5%	6.5%
10,000 to 20,000	-69	-0.2%	32	2.1%	32	2.1%	8.1%	8.1%
20,000 to 30,000	-114	-0.1%	81	5.3%	81	5.2%	15.4%	15.4%
30,000 to 40,000	-157	-0.2%	102	6.7%	102	6.6%	17.8%	17.8%
40,000 to 50,000	-114	-0.1%	120	7.9%	119	7.8%	19.6%	19.5%
50,000 to 75,000	179	0.1%	270	17.8%	270	17.6%	21.6%	21.5%
75,000 to 100,000	738	0.3%	221	14.5%	221	14.4%	24.2%	24.0%
100,000 to 200,000	2,917	1.0%	304	20.1%	307	20.0%	26.3%	26.1%
200,000 and over	13,069	3.4%	382	25.2%	395	25.8%	29.0%	28.1%
Total, All Taxpayers	\$16,441	1.1%	\$1,518	100.0%	\$1,534	100.0%	22.2%	22.0%

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation** 

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- (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, and [8] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 1999 levels.
- (3) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of the EIC), employment tax (attributed to employees), and excise taxes (attributed to consumers). Corporate income tax is not included due to uncertainty concerning the incidence of the tax. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis.
- (4) The effective tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by: income described in footnote (2) plus additional income attributable to the proposal.

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes: individual (15% rate) rate reduction, dependent care credit expansion, AMT credit limitation repeal, deductible IRA provisions, student loan interest deduction, elderly caretaker exemption, capital gains, and self-employed health insurance deduction.

### Calendar Year 2001

	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Effective Tax Rate (4)	
INCOME							Present	
CATEGORY (2)							Law	Proposal
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000	-\$21	-0.3%	\$7	0.4%	\$6	0.4%	6.8%	6.8%
10,000 to 20,000	-406	-1.2%	33	2.1%	32	2.1%	8.0%	7.9%
20,000 to 30,000	-1,194	-1.4%	82	5.2%	81	5.2%	15.4%	15.1%
30,000 to 40,000	-1,823	-1.7%	105	6.7%	103	6.6%	17.8%	17.5%
40,000 to 50,000	-1,889	-1.6%	121	7.7%	119	7.7%	19.4%	19.1%
50,000 to 75,000	-4,704	-1.7%	280	17.8%	275	17.8%	21.5%	21.1%
75,000 to 100,000	-3,756	-1.6%	232	14.8%	228	14.7%	24.1%	23.6%
100,000 to 200,000	-3,293	-1.0%	319	20.3%	316	20.4%	26.3%	25.8%
200,000 and over	-3,713	-0.9%	392	25.0%	389	25.1%	29.1%	28.0%
Total, All Taxpayers	-\$20,800	-1.3%	\$1,571	100.0%	\$1,550	100.0%	22.2%	21.7%

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation** 

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- (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, and [8] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 1999 levels.
- (3) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of the EIC), employment tax (attributed to employees), and excise taxes (attributed to consumers). Corporate income tax is not included due to uncertainty concerning the incidence of the tax. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis.
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<sup>(1)</sup> Includes: individual (15% rate) rate reduction, dependent care credit expansion, AMT credit limitation repeal, deductible IRA provisions, student loan interest deduction, elderly caretaker exemption, capital gains, and self-employed health insurance deduction.

#### Calendar Year 2002

	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Effective Tax Rate (4)	
INCOME							Present	
CATEGORY (2)							Law	Proposal
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000	-\$24	-0.4%	\$7	0.4%	\$7	0.4%	7.0%	6.9%
10,000 to 20,000	-440	-1.3%	34	2.1%	33	2.1%	8.1%	8.0%
20,000 to 30,000	-1,448	-1.7%	85	5.2%	84	5.2%	15.4%	15.1%
30,000 to 40,000	-2,224	-2.0%	109	6.6%	106	6.6%	17.7%	17.3%
40,000 to 50,000	-2,201	-1.8%	123	7.5%	121	7.5%	19.3%	19.0%
50,000 to 75,000	-5,432	-1.9%	290	17.8%	285	17.7%	21.4%	20.9%
75,000 to 100,000	-4,325	-1.8%	241	14.7%	236	14.7%	24.0%	23.5%
100,000 to 200,000	-3,799	-1.1%	339	20.8%	336	20.8%	26.3%	25.7%
200,000 and over	-4,932	-1.2%	408	24.9%	403	25.0%	29.1%	27.6%
Total, All Taxpayers	-\$24,826	-1.5%	\$1,635	100.0%	\$1,610	100.0%	22.2%	21.6%

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation** 

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- (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, and [8] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 1999 levels.
- (3) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of the EIC), employment tax (attributed to employees), and excise taxes (attributed to consumers). Corporate income tax is not included due to uncertainty concerning the incidence of the tax. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis.
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<sup>(1)</sup> Includes: individual (15% rate) rate reduction, dependent care credit expansion, AMT credit limitation repeal, deductible IRA provisions, student loan interest deduction, elderly caretaker exemption, capital gains, and self-employed health insurance deduction.

#### Calendar Year 2003

	CHANGE IN		FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3)		Effective Tax Rate (4)	
INCOME		FEDERAL		UNDER		UNDER		
CATEGORY (2)	TAXES (3)		PRESENT LAW		PROPOSAL		Law	Proposal
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000	-\$35	-0.5%	\$7	0.4%	\$7	0.4%	7.2%	7.1%
10,000 to 20,000	-770	-2.2%	34	2.0%	34	2.0%	8.1%	7.9%
20,000 to 30,000	-2,484	-2.8%	88	5.1%	85	5.1%	15.3%	14.9%
30,000 to 40,000	-3,734	-3.3%	113	6.6%	109	6.5%	17.6%	17.0%
40,000 to 50,000	-3,964	-3.1%	127	7.4%	123	7.4%	19.3%	18.6%
50,000 to 75,000	-9,366	-3.1%	301	17.7%	292	17.5%	21.3%	20.5%
75,000 to 100,000	-7,240	-2.8%	254	14.9%	247	14.8%	23.9%	23.1%
100,000 to 200,000	-5,864	-1.6%	356	20.9%	351	21.1%	26.3%	25.5%
200,000 and over	-5,561	-1.3%	423	24.8%	417	25.1%	29.2%	27.3%
Total, All Taxpayers	-\$39,019	-2.3%	\$1,703	100.0%	\$1,664	100.0%	22.2%	21.4%

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation** 

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- (3) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of the EIC), employment tax (attributed to employees), and excise taxes (attributed to consumers). Corporate income tax is not included due to uncertainty concerning the incidence of the tax. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis.
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<sup>(1)</sup> Includes: individual (15% rate) rate reduction, dependent care credit expansion, AMT credit limitation repeal, deductible IRA provisions, student loan interest deduction, elderly caretaker exemption, capital gains, and self-employed health insurance deduction.

### Calendar Year 2004

			FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Effective Tax Rate (4)	
INCOME							Present	
CATEGORY (2)							Law	Proposal
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000	-\$36	-0.5%	\$7	0.4%	\$7	0.4%	7.1%	7.0%
10,000 to 20,000	-807	-2.3%	35	2.0%	34	2.0%	8.1%	7.9%
20,000 to 30,000	-2,734	-3.0%	90	5.0%	87	5.0%	15.2%	14.8%
30,000 to 40,000	-4,022	-3.5%	116	6.5%	112	6.4%	17.6%	17.0%
40,000 to 50,000	-4,454	-3.4%	130	7.3%	126	7.2%	19.3%	18.6%
50,000 to 75,000	-10,452	-3.3%	314	17.6%	304	17.5%	21.2%	20.4%
75,000 to 100,000	-8,475	-3.2%	269	15.1%	260	15.0%	23.9%	23.0%
100,000 to 200,000	-6,655	-1.8%	377	21.1%	370	21.3%	26.2%	25.3%
200,000 and over	-6,092	-1.4%	445	25.0%	439	25.2%	29.2%	27.1%
Total, All Taxpayers	-\$43,726	-2.5%	\$1,784	100.0%	\$1,740	100.0%	22.2%	21.3%

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation** 

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