

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF  
THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT FOR H.R. 4810,  
THE “MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000”**

Prepared by the Staff

of the

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION



July 20, 2000

JCX-80-00

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT FOR H.R. 4810,  
THE "MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000" (1)**

**Calendar Year 2000**

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Effective Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	-\$16	-0.2%	\$7	0.4%	\$7	0.4%	8.3%	8.3%
10,000 to 20,000.....	-249	-1.0%	26	1.6%	26	1.6%	7.2%	7.2%
20,000 to 30,000.....	-873	-1.4%	61	3.8%	60	3.8%	12.6%	12.4%
30,000 to 40,000.....	-1,017	-1.1%	92	5.8%	91	5.7%	16.3%	16.1%
40,000 to 50,000.....	-1,004	-1.0%	104	6.5%	103	6.5%	17.7%	17.6%
50,000 to 75,000.....	-1,970	-0.7%	266	16.7%	264	16.7%	20.2%	20.1%
75,000 to 100,000.....	-1,923	-0.8%	234	14.7%	232	14.6%	22.7%	22.5%
100,000 to 200,000.....	-1,555	-0.4%	365	22.9%	364	23.0%	25.0%	24.9%
200,000 and over.....	-328	-0.1%	438	27.5%	438	27.7%	28.2%	28.2%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers....</b>	<b>-\$8,934</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>\$1,592</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$1,583</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation**

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- 
- (1) Includes increases in the standard deduction, 15% bracket, and EIC phaseout level for married couples and repeal of AMT limit on personal credits.
  - (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 2000 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. Does not include indirect effects.
  - (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.

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT FOR H.R. 4810,  
THE "MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000" (1)**

Calendar Year 2001

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Effective Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	-\$17	-0.2%	\$7	0.4%	\$7	0.4%	8.6%	8.6%
10,000 to 20,000.....	-252	-1.0%	26	1.5%	25	1.5%	7.2%	7.1%
20,000 to 30,000.....	-830	-1.3%	62	3.7%	61	3.7%	12.5%	12.3%
30,000 to 40,000.....	-1,042	-1.1%	95	5.7%	94	5.7%	16.2%	16.0%
40,000 to 50,000.....	-1,006	-1.0%	105	6.3%	104	6.3%	17.5%	17.4%
50,000 to 75,000.....	-2,084	-0.8%	276	16.6%	274	16.6%	20.1%	19.9%
75,000 to 100,000.....	-2,723	-1.1%	246	14.8%	243	14.7%	22.6%	22.3%
100,000 to 200,000.....	-2,654	-0.7%	393	23.6%	390	23.6%	25.0%	24.8%
200,000 and over.....	-575	-0.1%	457	27.4%	456	27.6%	28.4%	28.3%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers....</b>	<b>-\$11,182</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>\$1,665</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$1,654</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- 
- (1) Includes increases in the standard deduction, 15% bracket, and EIC phaseout level for married couples and repeal of AMT limit on personal credits.
  - (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 2000 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. Does not include indirect effects.
  - (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.

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT FOR H.R. 4810,  
THE "MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000" (1)**

**Calendar Year 2002**

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Effective Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	-\$17	-0.2%	\$7	0.4%	\$7	0.4%	9.0%	9.0%
10,000 to 20,000.....	-247	-0.9%	26	1.5%	26	1.5%	7.3%	7.2%
20,000 to 30,000.....	-836	-1.3%	63	3.6%	63	3.6%	12.4%	12.3%
30,000 to 40,000.....	-1,092	-1.1%	97	5.6%	96	5.6%	16.1%	15.9%
40,000 to 50,000.....	-1,103	-1.0%	109	6.3%	108	6.3%	17.6%	17.4%
50,000 to 75,000.....	-2,646	-0.9%	287	16.5%	284	16.5%	20.0%	19.8%
75,000 to 100,000.....	-4,514	-1.8%	257	14.8%	253	14.7%	22.5%	22.1%
100,000 to 200,000.....	-4,887	-1.2%	417	24.0%	412	23.9%	25.1%	24.8%
200,000 and over.....	-1,026	-0.2%	474	27.3%	473	27.5%	28.5%	28.4%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers....</b>	<b>-\$16,367</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>\$1,738</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$1,721</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- 
- (1) Includes increases in the standard deduction, 15% bracket, and EIC phaseout level for married couples and repeal of AMT limit on personal credits.
  - (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 2000 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. Does not include indirect effects.
  - (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.

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT FOR H.R. 4810,  
THE "MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000" (1)**

Calendar Year 2003

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Effective Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	-\$17	-0.2%	\$7	0.4%	\$7	0.4%	9.3%	9.3%
10,000 to 20,000.....	-244	-0.9%	27	1.5%	26	1.5%	7.4%	7.3%
20,000 to 30,000.....	-829	-1.3%	65	3.6%	64	3.6%	12.4%	12.3%
30,000 to 40,000.....	-1,146	-1.1%	100	5.5%	99	5.5%	16.0%	15.9%
40,000 to 50,000.....	-1,209	-1.1%	111	6.1%	110	6.1%	17.4%	17.2%
50,000 to 75,000.....	-3,005	-1.0%	299	16.5%	296	16.5%	19.9%	19.7%
75,000 to 100,000.....	-5,994	-2.2%	270	14.9%	264	14.7%	22.4%	21.9%
100,000 to 200,000.....	-7,096	-1.6%	441	24.3%	434	24.2%	25.1%	24.7%
200,000 and over.....	-1,469	-0.3%	493	27.2%	492	27.4%	28.6%	28.6%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers....</b>	<b>-\$21,009</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>\$1,813</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$1,792</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- 
- (1) Includes increases in the standard deduction, 15% bracket, and EIC phaseout level for married couples and repeal of AMT limit on personal credits.
  - (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 2000 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. Does not include indirect effects.
  - (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.

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT FOR H.R. 4810,  
THE "MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000" (1)**

**Calendar Year 2004**

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Effective Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	-\$18	-0.2%	\$8	0.4%	\$8	0.4%	9.5%	9.5%
10,000 to 20,000.....	-241	-0.9%	27	1.4%	27	1.4%	7.3%	7.3%
20,000 to 30,000.....	-833	-1.2%	67	3.5%	66	3.5%	12.4%	12.3%
30,000 to 40,000.....	-1,153	-1.1%	102	5.4%	101	5.4%	15.9%	15.7%
40,000 to 50,000.....	-1,278	-1.1%	113	6.0%	112	6.0%	17.3%	17.1%
50,000 to 75,000.....	-3,388	-1.1%	312	16.5%	309	16.6%	19.8%	19.6%
75,000 to 100,000.....	-9,295	-3.3%	280	14.8%	270	14.5%	22.2%	21.4%
100,000 to 200,000.....	-13,671	-2.9%	468	24.7%	454	24.4%	25.1%	24.4%
200,000 and over.....	-2,886	-0.6%	517	27.3%	514	27.6%	28.8%	28.6%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers....</b>	<b>-\$32,762</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>\$1,893</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$1,861</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- 
- (1) Includes increases in the standard deduction, 15% bracket, and EIC phaseout level for married couples and repeal of AMT limit on personal credits.
  - (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 2000 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. Does not include indirect effects.
  - (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.