

Chapman University

Chapman University Digital Commons

Anderson Center Press Releases

A. Gary Anderson Center for Economic
Research

11-29-2017

The Impact of Tax Reform on California Families

Anderson Center for Economic Research

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/
anderson_center_press_releases](https://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/anderson_center_press_releases)

Recommended Citation

Anderson Center for Economic Research, "The Impact of Tax Reform on California Families" (2017).
Anderson Center Press Releases. 90.
https://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/anderson_center_press_releases/90

This Press Release is brought to you for free and open access by the A. Gary Anderson Center for Economic Research at Chapman University Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Anderson Center Press Releases by an authorized administrator of Chapman University Digital Commons. For more information, please contact laughtin@chapman.edu.



A. Gary Anderson Center for Economic Research

FOR RELEASE:

November 29, 2017

CONTACT:

James Doti, Ph.D.

President Emeritus and

Donald Bren Distinguished Chair of Business and Economics

(714) 532-6090

Fadel Lawandy

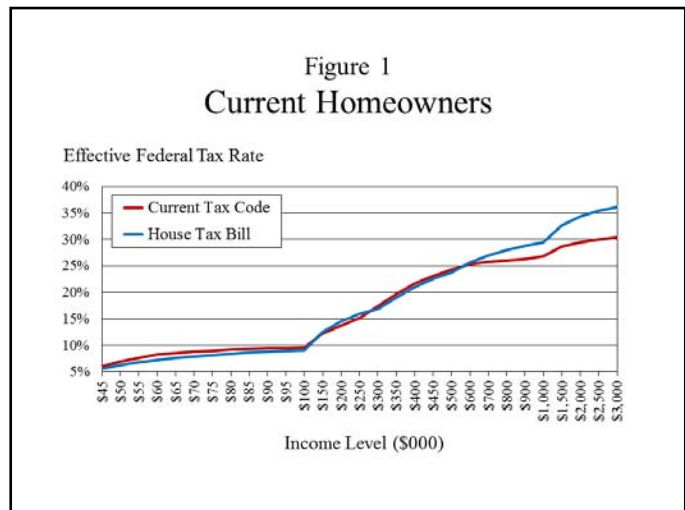
Director of the Hoag Center for Real Estate and Finance

(714) 293-2033

THE IMPACT OF TAX REFORM ON CALIFORNIA FAMILIES

ORANGE, CA—A study conducted by the Anderson Center for Economic Research and Hoag Center for Real Estate and Finance examines the potential impact of the Republican-sponsored House tax-overhaul bill (House bill) on the tax rates paid by California married couples filing jointly at various income levels. The study also analyzes how the House bill will affect the federal income tax rate for homeowners as compared to non-homeowners as a result of the House bill’s proposed caps on mortgage interest and property tax deductions. It is the first university-based research analysis that measures the impact of removing the deductibility of state income and sales taxes by family income level and whether a family owns or does not own a home.

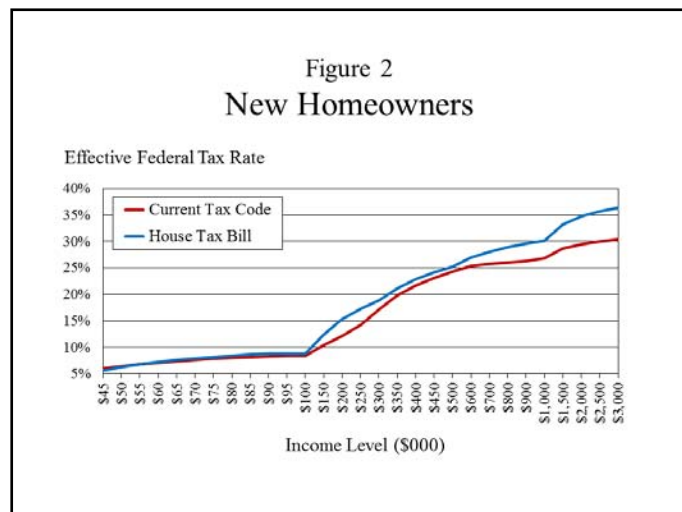
Consistent with available statewide averages, it is assumed for current homeowners that the loan-to-value is 60%, that 18 years remain on the existing mortgage and that the mortgage interest rate being paid is 4.3%. Figure 1 shows that for family incomes under \$100,000, the House bill will result in tax rates about one-half to one percent lower than current rates. From \$100,000 to \$600,000, the differences in tax rates are minimal. At income levels above \$600,000, however, the loss of state and local income tax deductibility and cap on the property tax deduction under the House bill affects tax filers whose itemized deductions are greater than the standard deduction. As a result, these



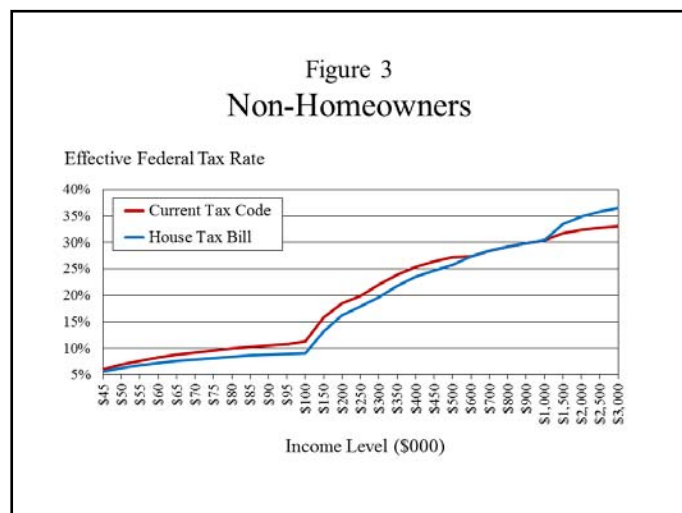
current homeowners will pay higher tax rates under the House bill. For example, at incomes of \$3 million, the current tax rate of 30.4% increases to 36.1%.

Closer scrutiny of income levels below \$600,000 reveals subtle winners and losers. At income levels under \$100,000, the drop in tax rate is a direct result of the proposed increase in the standardized deduction to \$24,000, which exceeds both the current standardized deduction plus personal exemptions and home-related itemized deductions. For income levels between \$100,000 and \$250,000, the slight increase in tax rate is attributed to the loss of deductions relating to state and local tax, personal exemptions and cap on property tax. On the opposite side of the spectrum, for income levels between \$250,000 and \$600,000 a slight decline in the tax rate is attributed to the benefit from the proposed elimination of the Alternative Minimum Tax, which exceeds the loss of the deductions mentioned.

For families that are not current homeowners but purchase a home after the House bill goes into effect, tax rates increase at lower income levels. This is shown in Figure 2. The major reason for this is that the proposed caps on mortgage interest and property tax deductibility affect families at incomes starting at \$100,000 with mortgage loans greater than \$500,000. At incomes less than \$100,000, the proposed standard deduction of \$24,000 exceeds home-related itemized deductions. This effectively eliminates any tax benefit to homeownership at these low-income levels.



For those who are not homeowners, the tax rate under the House bill is about 2 percent lower than current rates for incomes below \$600,000. For incomes between \$600,000 and \$1,000,000, there is little difference in rates under the current tax code or House bill. This is due to an equal tradeoff between the loss of state and local tax deductions and the gain from the proposed change in tax brackets that triggers the highest tax rate, 40%, at income of \$1,000,001 as opposed to the current tax code's trigger of \$470,701. Above \$1,000,000, however, the House bill results in higher tax rates.



The overall findings of the Anderson Center and Hoag Center show that the tax advantages of owning a home are sharply reduced but not wholly eliminated under the House bill. Figure 4 shows that tax rates paid by current and new homeowners under the current code are significantly lower than those paid by non-homeowners at all income levels. This is particularly the case for families with income levels above \$100,000, who count on mortgage interest and property tax deductions to maximize their itemized deductions to achieve the lowest possible effective tax rate.

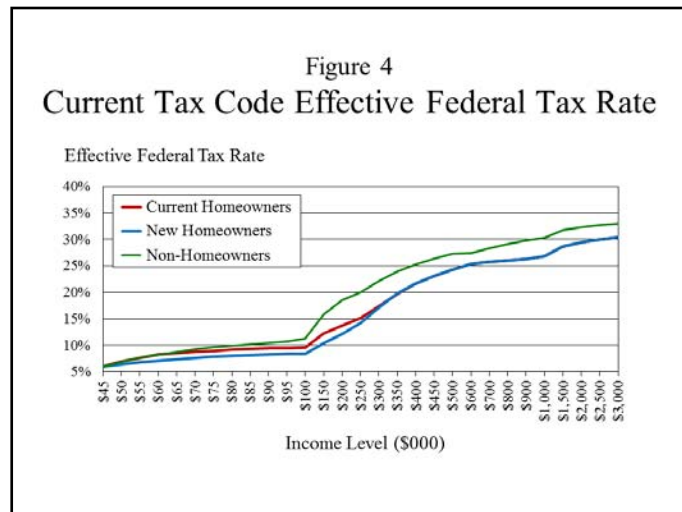
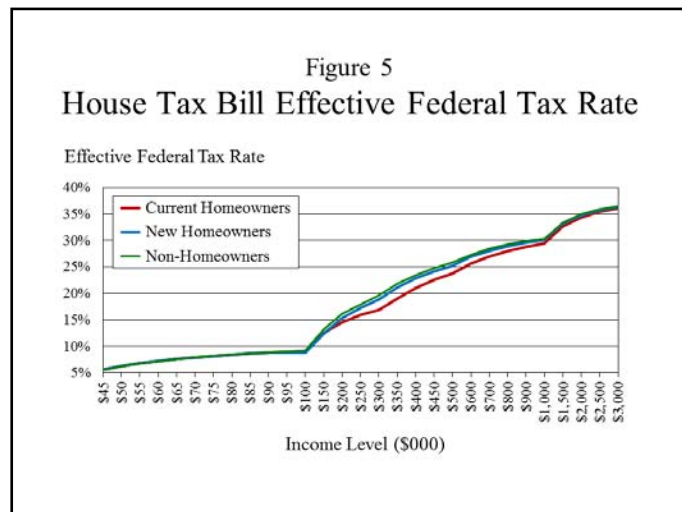


Figure 5 shows that the tax benefits of owning a home largely disappear for new homebuyers under the House bill. This is the direct result of increasing the standardized deduction and the new much lower caps on mortgage interest and property tax. At income levels of \$100,000 and under, the tax benefit of homeownership is effectively eliminated due to the proposed increase in the standardized deduction to \$24,000. The total home-related itemized deductions are less than the proposed standardized deduction, and this results in homeowners and non-homeowners paying effectively the same tax rate. For income levels over \$100,000, there is a small and capped tax benefit to homeownership. The proposed lower caps on mortgage interest and property tax result in a home-related itemized deductions cap of approximately \$31,000 (assuming a mortgage rate of 4.3%), which is reached at income levels of \$150,000 and higher. In other words, the most that a family can reduce its taxable income beyond the standardized deduction because of homeownership is \$7,000 (\$31,000 – \$24,000). The resulting tax savings are modest at all income levels and decline as gross income rises. For example, at an income level of \$1,000,000 and the 40% tax bracket, the tax savings is \$2,800 (\$7,000 x 40%), representing 0.28% of gross income. At an income level of \$150,000 and the 25% tax bracket, the tax savings is \$1,750 (\$7,000 x 25%), representing 1.2% of gross income. Current owners, however, incur a higher level of savings because the House bill preserves the higher cap on mortgage interest deduction for current homeowners.



The data necessary for replicating Figures 1 through 5 is provided in Table 1 on page 5.

Table 1. First-Year Effective Federal Tax Rate (Married Filing Jointly)

Income Level (\$000)	Current Homeowner		New Homeowner		Non-Homeowner	
	Current Tax Code	House Tax Bill	Current Tax Code	House Tax Bill	Current Tax Code	House Tax Bill
\$45	6.0%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	6.0%	5.6%
\$50	6.9%	6.2%	6.5%	6.2%	6.9%	6.2%
\$55	7.6%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	7.6%	6.8%
\$60	8.3%	7.2%	7.1%	7.2%	8.3%	7.2%
\$65	8.6%	7.6%	7.4%	7.6%	8.8%	7.6%
\$70	8.8%	7.9%	7.6%	7.9%	9.2%	7.9%
\$75	9.0%	8.2%	7.8%	8.2%	9.6%	8.2%
\$80	9.1%	8.4%	8.0%	8.4%	9.9%	8.4%
\$85	9.3%	8.6%	8.1%	8.6%	10.2%	8.6%
\$90	9.4%	8.8%	8.2%	8.7%	10.5%	8.8%
\$95	9.5%	9.0%	8.3%	8.7%	10.7%	9.0%
\$100	9.6%	9.1%	8.4%	8.8%	11.3%	9.1%
\$150	12.2%	12.4%	10.3%	12.3%	15.9%	13.2%
\$200	13.8%	14.5%	12.1%	15.3%	18.5%	16.2%
\$250	15.1%	15.9%	14.2%	17.2%	19.9%	17.9%
\$300	17.4%	16.9%	17.2%	18.8%	22.1%	19.6%
\$350	19.7%	19.0%	19.7%	21.1%	24.0%	21.8%
\$400	21.6%	21.0%	21.6%	22.9%	25.3%	23.5%
\$450	23.1%	22.6%	23.1%	24.2%	26.4%	24.8%
\$500	24.3%	23.8%	24.3%	25.3%	27.3%	25.8%
\$600	25.4%	25.7%	25.4%	26.9%	27.4%	27.3%
\$700	25.8%	27.0%	25.8%	28.1%	28.3%	28.4%
\$800	26.1%	28.0%	26.1%	28.9%	29.2%	29.2%
\$900	26.3%	28.8%	26.3%	29.6%	29.9%	29.9%
\$1,000	26.8%	29.4%	26.8%	30.1%	30.4%	30.4%
\$1,500	28.7%	32.6%	28.7%	33.2%	31.7%	33.4%
\$2,000	29.5%	34.4%	29.5%	34.8%	32.4%	34.9%
\$2,500	30.1%	35.4%	30.1%	35.8%	32.8%	35.9%
\$3,000	30.4%	36.1%	30.4%	36.4%	33.0%	36.5%