### How do the 2016 Presidential Tax Plans Compare So Far?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>10-Year GDP Growth</th>
<th>10-Year Capital Investment Growth</th>
<th>10-Year Wage Rate Growth</th>
<th>Added Jobs (millions)</th>
<th>10-Year Static Revenue Estimate (billions)</th>
<th>10-Year Dynamic Revenue Estimate (billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bush</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>-$3,665</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>-$5,617</td>
<td>-$2,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruz</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>-$3,666</td>
<td>-$768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
<td>-$1,797</td>
<td>+$737</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubio</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>-$6,055</td>
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<td>Santorum</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
<td>-$3,223</td>
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<td>Trump</td>
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[TaxFoundation.org](http://TaxFoundation.org)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Individual Tax Provisions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bush</td>
<td>Consolidates 7 brackets into three: 10 percent, 25 percent, and 28 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increases standard deduction to $11,300 for single filers and $22,600 for married filers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eliminates the state and local tax deduction and caps the value of all other itemized deductions at 2 percent of AGI, except for the charitable deduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson</td>
<td>Consolidates 7 brackets into one at 14.9 percent, which applies to all personal income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alters the standard deduction and personal exemption to exempt wage income of a filer under 150% of the federal poverty level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eliminates all tax credits, such as the Child Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit. The foreign tax credit would remain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eliminates the taxation of dividends, capital gains, and interest income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruz</td>
<td>Consolidates 7 brackets into one at 10 percent, which applies to all personal income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increases the standard deduction to $10,000 per filer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eliminates all credits except for the child tax credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expands the Earned Income Tax Credit by 20%.</td>
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<td>Paul</td>
<td>Consolidates 7 brackets into one at 14.5 percent, which applies to all personal income.</td>
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<td>Increases the standard deduction to $15,000 standard deduction per filer and increases the personal exemption to $5,000.</td>
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<td>Eliminates all credits except for the child tax credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit.</td>
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<td>Rubio</td>
<td>Consolidates 7 brackets into two: 15 percent and 35 percent.</td>
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<td>Eliminates all itemized deductions except for the charitable deduction and the home mortgage interest deduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creates new $2,500 child credit.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Santorum</td>
<td>Consolidates 7 brackets into one at 20 percent, which applies to all personal income.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Replaces the personal exemption, standard deduction, and Earned Income Tax Credit with a $2,750 per person credit, not to exceed the filer’s earned income.</td>
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<td>Eliminates all itemized deductions except for the charitable deduction and the home mortgage interest deduction. Places a tighter cap on the home mortgage interest deduction.</td>
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<td>Eliminates the Alternative Minimum Tax, the 3.8 percent Net Investment Income Tax, and the Estate Tax.</td>
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<td>Trump</td>
<td>Consolidates 7 brackets into three: 10 percent, 20 percent, and 25 percent.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increases the standard deduction to $25,000 for single filers and $50,000 for married filers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steepens the curve of the personal exemption phase-out and the Pease limitation on itemized deductions.</td>
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<td>Eliminates the Alternative Minimum Tax, the 3.8 percent Net Investment Income Tax, and the Estate Tax.</td>
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<td>Taxes carried interest as ordinary income.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Plan Details</th>
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| **Bush** | - Reduces the corporate income tax rate to 20 percent.  
- Allows full expensing of all capital expenses.  
- Enacts a territorial tax system that allows a 100 percent exemption on dividends received from controlled foreign subsidiaries.  
- Enacts a one-time deemed repatriation tax of 8.75 percent on all foreign profits currently deferred. |
| **Carson** | - Replaces the current graduated corporate income tax with a flat 14.9 percent tax on corporate income.  
- Enacts a territorial tax system that exempts 100 percent of foreign earnings of U.S. corporations from domestic taxation.  
- Allows full expensing for all capital investment.  
- Eliminates all other credits and deductions not pertaining to cost recovery.  
- The foreign tax credit would remain.  
- Eliminates the deductibility of interest expenses, but exempts interest income from taxation for non-financial institutions.  
- Eliminates the deduction for the employer-side payroll tax.  
- Eliminates the corporate Alternative Minimum Tax. |
| **Cruz** | - Eliminates the corporate income tax.  
- Creates new “business transfer tax” or value-added tax of 16 percent, levied on all business profits, rents, royalties, and payroll. This tax also applies to wages paid by nonprofits and governments.  
- Enacts a one-time deemed repatriation tax of 10 percent on all foreign profits currently deferred. |
| **Paul** | - Reduces the corporate income tax rate to 25 percent.  
- Caps the tax rate on pass-through business income (sole proprietorships, S corporations, LLCs, and partnerships) at 25 percent.  
- Allows full expensing of all capital expenses.  
- Eliminates most business tax credits and deductions.  
- Enacts a territorial tax system that allows a 100 percent exemption on dividends received from controlled foreign subsidiaries.  
- Enacts a one-time deemed repatriation tax of 6 percent on all foreign profits currently deferred.  
- Eliminates the deductibility of interest paid for businesses but exempts interest income from taxation.  
- Eliminates all other corporate tax expenditures.  
- Eliminates corporate Alternative Minimum Tax.  
- Eliminates corporate Alternative Minimum Tax. |
| **Rubio** | - Reduces the corporate income tax rate to 20 percent  
- Allows full expensing of all capital expenses.  
- Eliminates the deductibility of interest paid for businesses.  
- Eliminates most business tax credits and deductions.  
- Enacts a territorial tax system that allows a 100 percent exemption on dividends received from controlled foreign subsidiaries.  
- Enacts a one-time deemed repatriation tax of 6 percent on all foreign profits currently deferred.  
- Provides manufacturing corporations a full tax exemption that phases out over two years.  
- Enacts a one-time deemed repatriation tax of 10 percent on all foreign profits currently deferred. |
| **Santorum** | - Reduces the corporate income tax rate to 15 percent  
- Caps the tax rate on pass-through business income (sole proprietorships, S corporations, LLCs, and partnerships) at 15 percent.  
- Ends tax deferral on overseas corporate income.  
- Enacts a one-time deemed repatriation tax of 10 percent on all foreign profits currently deferred.  
- Eliminates all other corporate tax expenditures.  
- Eliminates corporate Alternative Minimum Tax.  
- Caps the deductibility of interest expenses. |
| **Trump** | - Reduces the corporate income tax rate to 15 percent  
- Caps the tax rate on pass-through business income (sole proprietorships, S corporations, LLCs, and partnerships) at 15 percent.  
- Ends tax deferral on overseas corporate income.  
- Enacts a one-time deemed repatriation tax of 10 percent on all foreign profits currently deferred.  
- Eliminates all other corporate tax expenditures.  
- Eliminates corporate Alternative Minimum Tax.  
- Caps the deductibility of interest expenses. |