## Table T09-0488

Distribution of Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends by Cash Income Percentile, 2012
Baseline: Administration Baseline ${ }^{1}$
Summary Table

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends | Average <br> Federal Tax <br> Change (\$) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paying Negative | Paying Positive |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tax on Gains and Dividends | Tax on Gains and Dividends |  |  |  | On Gains and Dividends | On All Income |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 4.6 |
| Second Quintile | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.4 | 10.2 |
| Middle Quintile | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 18 | 3.8 | 16.2 |
| Fourth Quintile | 0.0 | 15.9 | -0.1 | 2.4 | 87 | 7.4 | 19.1 |
| Top Quintile | 0.0 | 48.2 | -1.9 | 97.0 | 4,055 | 14.3 | 25.0 |
| All | 0.0 | 11.6 | -1.0 | 100.0 | 619 | 13.5 | 20.7 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 0.0 | 34.1 | -0.3 | 3.5 | 291 | 9.7 | 21.6 |
| 90-95 | 0.0 | 51.5 | -0.6 | 5.0 | 850 | 12.4 | 22.9 |
| 95-99 | 0.1 | 69.8 | -1.5 | 18.9 | 3,952 | 15.8 | 24.8 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.1 | 86.5 | -4.2 | 69.6 | 56,992 | 14.4 | 28.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 94.6 | -5.9 | 44.2 | 358,916 | 14.0 | 31.2 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.5
Proposal: 5.0
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the Administration's baseline (extends all provisions in the 2001 and 2003 tax acts that are currently scheduled to sunset on 12/31/10 (the estate tax is retained at its 2009 levels), extends the 2009 AMT patch and the exemption, phaseout bracket threshold, and tax bracket threshold are indexed for inflation aftes 2009) with no tax on long-term capital gains that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is the Administration's baseline.
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units.

The breaks are (in 2009 dollars): $20 \%$ \$19,356, $40 \%$ \$37,493, $60 \% ~ \$ 65,656,80 \% ~ \$ 111,659,90 \% ~ \$ 161,739,95 \% ~ \$ 226,402,99 \% ~ \$ 599,181,99.9 \% ~ \$ 2,727,123$.
(4) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.
(5) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); and estate tax.
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, and the estate tax) as a percentage of average cash income.

Distribution of Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends by Cash Income Percentile, 2012
Baseline: Administration Baseline ${ }^{1}$
Detail Table

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends | Average Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paying Negative | Paying Positive |  |  |  |  | Excluding Tax on Gains and Dividends | On All Income |  |  |
|  | Tax on Gains and Dividends | Tax on Gains and Dividends |  |  | Dollars | Percent |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { On Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | On All Income |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 4.6 |
| Second Quintile | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 10.2 |
| Middle Quintile | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 18 | 0.2 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 16.2 |
| Fourth Quintile | 0.0 | 15.9 | -0.1 | 2.4 | 87 | 0.5 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 7.4 | 19.1 |
| Top Quintile | 0.0 | 48.2 | -1.9 | 97.0 | 4,055 | 6.2 | 64.5 | 65.8 | 14.3 | 25.0 |
| All | 0.0 | 11.6 | -1.0 | 100.0 | 619 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 20.7 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 0.0 | 34.1 | -0.3 | 3.5 | 291 | 1.0 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 9.7 | 21.6 |
| 90-95 | 0.0 | 51.5 | -0.6 | 5.0 | 850 | 1.9 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 22.9 |
| 95-99 | 0.1 | 69.8 | -1.5 | 18.9 | 3,952 | 4.8 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 24.8 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.1 | 86.5 | -4.2 | 69.6 | 56,992 | 12.2 | 23.3 | 25.1 | 14.4 | 28.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 94.6 | -5.9 | 44.2 | 358,916 | 16.0 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 31.2 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile, 2012

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Average Income (Dollars) | $\qquad$ | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income Percent of Total | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 38,450 | 24.4 | 11,600 | 530 | 11,070 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 0.9 |
| Second Quintile | 34,947 | 22.2 | 28,852 | 2,927 | 25,925 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 4.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 31,868 | 20.3 | 52,224 | 8,440 | 43,784 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 11.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 26,646 | 16.9 | 88,978 | 16,908 | 72,069 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 18.9 |
| Top Quintile | 23,298 | 14.8 | 280,229 | 65,873 | 214,356 | 23.5 | 54.5 | 52.0 | 64.5 |
| All | 157,348 | 100.0 | 76,169 | 15,128 | 61,040 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 11,720 | 7.5 | 138,385 | 29,617 | 108,768 | 21.4 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 14.6 |
| 90-95 | 5,734 | 3.6 | 196,549 | 44,094 | 152,454 | 22.4 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 10.6 |
| 95-99 | 4,655 | 3.0 | 345,574 | 81,760 | 263,815 | 23.7 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 16.0 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,190 | 0.8 | 1,825,188 | 465,847 | 1,359,341 | 25.5 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 23.3 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 120 | 0.1 | 8,367,274 | 2,247,330 | 6,119,944 | 26.9 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 11.3 |

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: $4.5 \quad$ Proposal: 5.0
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the Administration's baseline (extends all provisions in the 2001 and 2003 tax acts that are currently scheduled to sunset on 12/31/10 (the estate tax is retained at its 2009 levels), extends the 2009 AMT patch and the exemption, phaseout bracket threshold, and tax bracket threshold are indexed for inflation after 2009) with no tax on long-term capital gains that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is the Administration's baseline
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The breaks are (in 2009 dollars): $20 \% \$ 19,356,40 \%$ \$37,493, $60 \%$ \$65,656, 80\% \$111,659, 90\% \$161,739, 95\% \$226,402, 99\% \$599,181, 99.9\% \$2,727,123.
(4) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.
(6) Average income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payrol taxes (Social Security and Medicare); and estate tax.
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, and the estate tax) as a percentage of average cash income.

Table T09-0488
Distribution of Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends by Cash Income Percentile, 2012 Baseline: Administration Baseline ${ }^{1}$

## Detail Table

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total <br> Federal Tax on <br> Gains and <br> Dividends | Average Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tax on Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Tax on Gains and Dividends |  |  | Dollars | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \text { on Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | On All Income | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { On Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | On All Income |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Second Quintile | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 8.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 0.8 | 14.8 |
| Fourth Quintile | 0.1 | 12.6 | -0.1 | 1.1 | 37 | 0.3 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 4.6 | 18.6 |
| Top Quintile | 0.0 | 44.3 | -1.8 | 98.7 | 3,212 | 5.8 | 69.6 | 70.7 | 14.2 | 24.9 |
| All | 0.0 | 11.6 | -1.0 | 100.0 | 619 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 20.7 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 0.0 | 30.5 | -0.2 | 3.0 | 192 | 0.8 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 9.7 | 21.8 |
| 90-95 | 0.0 | 46.9 | -0.5 | 4.5 | 584 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 23.1 |
| 95-99 | 0.0 | 65.9 | -1.3 | 18.2 | 2,991 | 4.3 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 15.1 | 24.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.1 | 85.2 | -4.2 | 73.0 | 49,501 | 12.3 | 24.2 | 26.1 | 14.5 | 28.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 94.3 | -5.8 | 45.7 | 312,792 | 15.9 | 11.7 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 30.9 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Average Income (Dollars) |  | Average After- <br> Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \text { Share of Pre- } \\ \text { Tax Income } \\ \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 31,706 | 20.2 | 10,935 | 111 | 10,824 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 0.2 |
| Second Quintile | 32,349 | 20.6 | 26,208 | 2,182 | 24,026 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 3.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 31,237 | 19.9 | 46,322 | 6,863 | 39,459 | 14.8 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 9.0 |
| Fourth Quintile | 29,980 | 19.1 | 77,565 | 14,400 | 63,165 | 18.6 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 18.1 |
| Top Quintile | 29,936 | 19.0 | 235,547 | 55,340 | 180,207 | 23.5 | 58.8 | 56.2 | 69.6 |
| All | 157,348 | 100.0 | 76,169 | 15,128 | 61,040 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 15,019 | 9.6 | 117,658 | 25,408 | 92,250 | 21.6 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 16.0 |
| 90-95 | 7,540 | 4.8 | 167,170 | 38,038 | 129,133 | 22.8 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 12.1 |
| 95-99 | 5,940 | 3.8 | 294,212 | 69,374 | 224,838 | 23.6 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 17.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,436 | 0.9 | 1,584,726 | 401,157 | 1,183,569 | 25.3 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 24.2 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 142 | 0.1 | 7,360,192 | 1,962,388 | 5,397,805 | 26.7 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 11.7 |

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: $4.5 \quad$ Proposal: 5.0
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the Administration's baseline (extends all provisions in the 2001 and 2003 tax acts that are currently scheduled to sunset on 12/31/10 (the estate tax is retained at its 2009 levels), extends the 2009 AM patch and the exemption, phaseout bracket threshold, and tax bracket threshold are indexed for inflation after 2009) with no tax on long-term capital gains that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is the Administration's baseline
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2009 dollars): $20 \% \$ 13,219,40 \% ~ \$ 24,782,60 \% ~ \$ 41,864,80 \% ~ \$ 68,188,90 \% ~ \$ 97,830,95 \% \$ 138,709,99 \% ~ \$ 361,983,99.9 \%$ \$1,670,467.
(5) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, and the estate tax) as a percentage of average cash income

Distribution of Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends by Cash Income Percentile, 2012
Baseline: Administration Baseline ${ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Single Tax Units

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends | Average Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paying Negative | Paying Positive |  |  |  |  | Excluding Tax on Gains and Dividends | On All Income |  |  |
|  | Tax on Gains and Dividends | Tax on Gains and Dividends |  |  | Dollars | Percent |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { On Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | On All Income |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 7.1 |
| Second Quintile | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 10.6 |
| Middle Quintile | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 0.6 | 16.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 0.0 | 13.3 | -0.1 | 2.4 | 42 | 0.4 | 21.7 | 21.1 | 6.2 | 20.6 |
| Top Quintile | 0.0 | 39.4 | -1.8 | 97.4 | 2,021 | 5.5 | 58.0 | 59.2 | 13.9 | 25.5 |
| All | 0.0 | 8.5 | -0.8 | 100.0 | 289 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 20.8 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 0.0 | 28.0 | -0.3 | 5.2 | 204 | 1.1 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 12.2 | 23.2 |
| 90-95 | 0.0 | 41.4 | -0.6 | 6.7 | 565 | 2.0 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 24.3 |
| 95-99 | 0.0 | 60.1 | -1.5 | 21.1 | 2,338 | 5.0 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 24.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.1 | 82.5 | -4.6 | 64.4 | 35,518 | 12.5 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 30.3 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 92.5 | -6.2 | 36.7 | 231,116 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 14.0 | 33.8 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Average Income (Dollars) | $\qquad$ | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income Percent of <br> Total | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \text { Share of Post- } \\ \text { Tax Income } \\ \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 16,972 | 24.6 | 8,380 | 591 | 7,789 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 1.7 |
| Second Quintile | 15,474 | 22.5 | 19,970 | 2,115 | 17,856 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 5.4 |
| Middle Quintile | 14,005 | 20.3 | 34,261 | 5,723 | 28,538 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 13.2 |
| Fourth Quintile | 11,543 | 16.8 | 55,833 | 11,465 | 44,368 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 21.7 |
| Top Quintile | 9,596 | 13.9 | 151,979 | 36,788 | 115,191 | 24.2 | 48.2 | 45.8 | 58.0 |
| All | 68,932 | 100.0 | 43,878 | 8,835 | 35,042 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 5,066 | 7.4 | 84,037 | 19,316 | 64,721 | 23.0 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 16.1 |
| 90-95 | 2,373 | 3.4 | 119,032 | 28,368 | 90,664 | 23.8 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 11.1 |
| 95-99 | 1,795 | 2.6 | 204,548 | 47,243 | 157,305 | 23.1 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 13.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 361 | 0.5 | 1,060,631 | 285,340 | 775,292 | 26.9 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 16.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 32 | 0.1 | 5,243,107 | 1,540,058 | 3,703,048 | 29.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 8.0 |

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the Administration's baseline (extends all provisions in the 2001 and 2003 tax acts that are currently scheduled to sunset on 12/31/10 (the estate tax is retained at its 2009 levels), extends the 2009 AM patch and the exemption, phaseout bracket threshold, and tax bracket threshold are indexed for inflation after 2009) with no tax on long-term capita gains that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is the Administration's baseline.
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2009 dollars): $20 \% \$ 13,219,40 \% \$ 24,782,60 \% ~ \$ 41,864,80 \% ~ \$ 68,188,90 \%$. $\$ 97,830,95 \% \$ 138,709,99 \% \$ 361,983,99.9 \%$ \$1,670,467.
(5) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); and estate tax.
(4) Includ
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, and the estate tax) as a percentage of average cash income.

Distribution of Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends by Cash Income Percentile, 2012
Baseline: Administration Baseline ${ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{\text {2,3 }}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total <br> Federal Tax on <br> Gains and <br> Dividends | Average Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paying Negative | Paying Positive |  |  |  |  | Excluding Tax on Gains and Dividends | On All Income |  |  |
|  | Tax on Gains and Dividends | Tax on Gains and Dividends |  |  | Dollars | Percent |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { On Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | On All Income |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Second Quintile | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 7.7 |
| Middle Quintile | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 13.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 0.1 | 13.2 | -0.1 | 0.8 | 36 | 0.2 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 3.7 | 17.5 |
| Top Quintile | 0.0 | 48.2 | -1.8 | 99.1 | 3,838 | 5.9 | 76.9 | 77.9 | 14.4 | 24.6 |
| All | 0.0 | 18.7 | -1.2 | 100.0 | 1,175 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 21.5 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 0.0 | 33.2 | -0.2 | 2.4 | 192 | 0.7 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 8.6 | 21.1 |
| 90-95 | 0.0 | 50.4 | -0.4 | 3.9 | 586 | 1.4 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 22.7 |
| 95-99 | 0.1 | 69.6 | -1.3 | 17.8 | 3,294 | 4.1 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 15.8 | 24.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.1 | 86.4 | -4.1 | 75.0 | 53,259 | 12.2 | 27.9 | 30.0 | 14.5 | 28.0 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 95.2 | -5.7 | 47.3 | 333,071 | 16.2 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 30.3 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Average Income (Dollars) | Average <br> Federal Tax <br> Burden <br> (Dollars) | Average After- <br> Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average <br> Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income$\|$Percent of <br> Total | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 6,622 | 10.8 | 14,526 | 113 | 14,413 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Second Quintile | 8,956 | 14.6 | 33,405 | 2,557 | 30,848 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 1.4 |
| Middle Quintile | 11,470 | 18.7 | 59,671 | 7,904 | 51,767 | 13.3 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 5.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 15,032 | 24.5 | 95,023 | 16,595 | 78,428 | 17.5 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 15.7 |
| Top Quintile | 18,609 | 30.3 | 281,842 | 65,589 | 216,253 | 23.3 | 67.8 | 65.5 | 76.9 |
| All | 61,357 | 100.0 | 126,020 | 25,861 | 100,159 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 8,860 | 14.4 | 138,312 | 29,045 | 109,267 | 21.0 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.2 |
| 90-95 | 4,843 | 7.9 | 192,091 | 43,049 | 149,041 | 22.4 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 13.1 |
| 95-99 | 3,890 | 6.3 | 337,723 | 80,203 | 257,519 | 23.8 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 19.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,015 | 1.7 | 1,748,464 | 436,040 | 1,312,424 | 24.9 | 23.0 | 21.7 | 27.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 102 | 0.2 | 7,890,377 | 2,059,570 | 5,830,807 | 26.1 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 13.3 |

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the Administration's baseline (extends all provisions in the 2001 and 2003 tax acts that are currently scheduled to sunset on $12 / 31 / 10$ (the estate tax is retained at its 2009 levels), extends the 2009 AM patch and the exemption, phaseout bracket threshold, and tax bracket threshold are indexed for inflation after 2009) with no tax on long-term capita gains that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is the Administration's baseline.
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2009 dollars): $20 \% \$ 13,219,40 \% \$ 24,782,60 \% ~ \$ 41,864,80 \% ~ \$ 68,188,90 \%$. $\$ 97,830,95 \% \$ 138,709,99 \% \$ 361,983,99.9 \%$ \$1,670,467.
(5) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); and estate tax.
(4) Includer
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, and the estate tax) as a percentage of average cash income

Distribution of Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends by Cash Income Percentile, 2012
Baseline: Administration Baseline ${ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends | Average Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paying Negative | Paying Positive |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Excluding Tax } \\ & \text { on Gains and } \\ & \text { Dividends } \end{aligned}$ | On All Income |  |  |
|  | Tax on Gains and Dividends | Tax on Gains and Dividends |  |  | Dollars | Percent |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { On Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | On All Income |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0 | -0.1 | -5.5 | -5.4 | 0.0 | -7.2 |
| Second Quintile | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 2.5 | 5.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 27.6 | 1.8 | 15.1 |
| Fourth Quintile | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 21 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 29.8 | 5.3 | 19.5 |
| Top Quintile | 0.0 | 26.0 | -1.3 | 96.5 | 1,744 | 4.2 | 37.4 | 38.4 | 13.8 | 24.2 |
| All | 0.0 | 2.8 | -0.3 | 100.0 | 91 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 13.6 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 0.0 | 17.1 | -0.2 | 4.9 | 137 | 0.5 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 8.9 | 22.8 |
| 90-95 | 0.1 | 33.2 | -0.5 | 6.5 | 631 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 10.3 | 23.3 |
| 95-99 | 0.0 | 47.3 | -1.2 | 20.4 | 2,654 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 15.5 | 23.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.0 | 79.5 | -4.2 | 64.7 | 43,926 | 12.1 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 14.4 | 28.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.1 | 88.3 | -5.8 | 38.0 | 292,617 | 15.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 14.0 | 31.0 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2012{ }^{1}$

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Average Income (Dollars) |  | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average <br> Federal Tax <br> Rate ${ }^{6}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \text { Share of Pre- } \\ \text { Tax Income } \\ \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 7,840 | 31.9 | 13,490 | -966 | 14,456 | -7.2 | 10.3 | 12.8 | -5.5 |
| Second Quintile | 7,497 | 30.5 | 30,617 | 1,791 | 28,826 | 5.9 | 22.4 | 24.4 | 9.8 |
| Middle Quintile | 5,095 | 20.8 | 50,275 | 7,573 | 42,701 | 15.1 | 25.0 | 24.5 | 28.0 |
| Fourth Quintile | 2,777 | 11.3 | 76,881 | 14,962 | 61,919 | 19.5 | 20.8 | 19.4 | 30.2 |
| Top Quintile | 1,242 | 5.1 | 178,521 | 41,492 | 137,029 | 23.2 | 21.6 | 19.2 | 37.4 |
| All | 24,547 | 100.0 | 41,760 | 5,606 | 36,154 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 805 | 3.3 | 112,763 | 25,547 | 87,216 | 22.7 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 14.9 |
| 90-95 | 232 | 0.9 | 154,893 | 35,375 | 119,518 | 22.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 6.0 |
| 95-99 | 173 | 0.7 | 278,418 | 62,189 | 216,229 | 22.3 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 7.8 |
| Top 1 Percent | 33 | 0.1 | 1,423,600 | 364,532 | 1,059,068 | 25.6 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 8.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 3 | 0.0 | 6,950,503 | 1,863,795 | 5,086,709 | 26.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.9 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the Administration's baseline (extends all provisions in the 2001 and 2003 tax acts that are currently scheduled to sunset on 12/31/10 (the estate tax is retained at its 2009 levels), extends the 2009 AM patch and the exemption, phaseout bracket threshold, and tax bracket threshold are indexed for inflation after 2009) with no tax on long-term capita gains that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is the Administration's baseline.
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2009 dollars): $20 \% \$ 13,219,40 \% \$ 24,782,60 \% ~ \$ 41,864,80 \% ~ \$ 68,188,90 \%$. $\$ 97,830,95 \% \$ 138,709,99 \% \$ 361,983,99.9 \%$ \$1,670,467.
(5) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); and estate tax.
(4) Includer
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, and the estate tax) as a percentage of average cash income

Distribution of Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends by Cash Income Percentile, 2012
Baseline: Administration Baseline ${ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends | Average Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paying Negative | Paying Positive |  |  |  |  | Excluding Tax on Gains and Dividends | On All Income |  |  |
|  | Tax on Gains and Dividends | Tax on Gains and Dividends |  |  | Dollars | Percent |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { On Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | On All Income |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3 | -0.2 | -1.4 | -1.4 | 5.9 | -8.8 |
| Second Quintile | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 1.7 | 15.1 |
| Fourth Quintile | 0.0 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 28 | 0.1 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 4.0 | 19.0 |
| Top Quintile | 0.0 | 48.0 | -1.5 | 98.6 | 3,506 | 4.7 | 67.8 | 68.8 | 14.4 | 25.7 |
| All | 0.0 | 10.8 | -0.8 | 100.0 | 602 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 20.3 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 0.0 | 35.1 | -0.2 | 3.2 | 214 | 0.6 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 11.1 | 22.4 |
| 90-95 | 0.0 | 52.2 | -0.4 | 4.1 | 617 | 1.2 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 23.7 |
| 95-99 | 0.1 | 69.6 | -1.1 | 17.7 | 3,333 | 3.3 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 16.4 | 26.0 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.0 | 87.1 | -3.8 | 73.6 | 58,199 | 10.4 | 22.7 | 24.3 | 14.2 | 29.6 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 94.6 | -5.7 | 49.3 | 404,955 | 15.2 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 14.1 | 31.3 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Average Income (Dollars) |  | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \hline \text { Share of Pre- } \\ \text { Tax Income } \\ \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 10,133 | 20.6 | 14,723 | -1,304 | 16,028 | -8.9 | 3.2 | 4.3 | -1.4 |
| Second Quintile | 10,359 | 21.1 | 34,672 | 2,033 | 32,639 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 2.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 10,251 | 20.9 | 62,298 | 9,389 | 52,909 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 10.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 9,800 | 19.9 | 103,142 | 19,544 | 83,598 | 19.0 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 20.8 |
| Top Quintile | 8,315 | 16.9 | 306,063 | 75,225 | 230,838 | 24.6 | 54.3 | 50.9 | 67.8 |
| All | 49,155 | 100.0 | 95,419 | 18,764 | 76,655 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 4,398 | 9.0 | 157,496 | 35,002 | 122,494 | 22.2 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 16.7 |
| 90-95 | 1,976 | 4.0 | 224,546 | 52,599 | 171,947 | 23.4 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 11.3 |
| 95-99 | 1,567 | 3.2 | 400,356 | 100,812 | 299,543 | 25.2 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 17.1 |
| Top 1 Percent | 374 | 0.8 | 2,088,455 | 560,491 | 1,527,964 | 26.8 | 16.7 | 15.2 | 22.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 36 | 0.1 | 9,839,694 | 2,672,033 | 7,167,661 | 27.2 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 10.4 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).
Note: Tax units with children are those claiming an exemption for children at home or away from home
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the Administration's baseline (extends all provisions in the 2001 and 2003 tax acts that are currently scheduled to sunset on 12/31/10 (the estate tax is retained at its 2009 levels), extends the 2009 AMT patch and the exemption, phaseout bracket threshold, and tax bracket threshold are indexed for inflation after 2009) with no tax on long-term capital gains that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is the Administration's baseline.
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income se
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/inder
(3) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2009 dollars): $20 \% \$ 13,219,40 \% ~ \$ 24,782,60 \% ~ \$ 41,864,80 \% \$ 68,188,90 \% \$ 97,830,95 \% \$ 138,709,99 \% \$ 361,983,99.9 \%$
(5) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, and the estate tax) as a percentage of average cash income.

Distribution of Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends by Cash Income Percentile, 2012 Baseline: Administration Baseline ${ }^{1}$

## Detail Table - Elderly Tax Units

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total <br> Federal Tax on <br> Gains and <br> Dividends | Average Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tax on Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Tax on Gains and Dividends |  |  | Dollars | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \text { on Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | On All Income | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { On Gains and } \\ \text { Dividends } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | On All Income |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Second Quintile | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 3.8 |
| Middle Quintile | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 5.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 0.1 | 33.2 | -0.2 | 1.8 | 119 | 1.6 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 11.0 |
| Top Quintile | 0.0 | 67.4 | -3.1 | 98.1 | 6,305 | 12.0 | 82.2 | 83.6 | 14.3 | 23.0 |
| All | 0.0 | 19.8 | -1.9 | 100.0 | 1,182 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 17.1 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 0.0 | 55.1 | -0.6 | 3.5 | 517 | 3.3 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 15.5 |
| 90-95 | 0.0 | 70.7 | -1.1 | 5.3 | 1,413 | 5.3 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 18.3 |
| 95-99 | 0.0 | 78.8 | -2.5 | 20.4 | 5,288 | 10.0 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 14.7 | 21.8 |
| Top 1 Percent | 0.0 | 89.2 | -5.4 | 68.9 | 57,331 | 16.9 | 40.9 | 43.5 | 14.8 | 28.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 0.0 | 96.8 | -6.6 | 37.3 | 317,849 | 18.3 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 14.0 | 31.5 |

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Average Income (Dollars) |  | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \hline \text { Share of Pre- } \\ \text { Tax Income } \\ \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 5,016 | 16.4 | 10,899 | 262 | 10,637 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.4 |
| Second Quintile | 8,213 | 26.9 | 22,528 | 844 | 21,684 | 3.8 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 1.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 5,981 | 19.6 | 41,094 | 2,345 | 38,749 | 5.7 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 3.9 |
| Fourth Quintile | 5,495 | 18.0 | 70,238 | 7,588 | 62,650 | 10.8 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 11.6 |
| Top Quintile | 5,617 | 18.4 | 257,048 | 52,716 | 204,332 | 20.5 | 62.4 | 58.8 | 82.2 |
| All | 30,543 | 100.0 | 75,737 | 11,799 | 63,938 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 2,427 | 8.0 | 105,444 | 15,836 | 89,608 | 15.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| 90-95 | 1,362 | 4.5 | 153,103 | 26,557 | 126,545 | 17.4 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 10.0 |
| 95-99 | 1,394 | 4.6 | 267,882 | 53,110 | 214,771 | 19.8 | 16.1 | 15.3 | 20.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 434 | 1.4 | 1,396,961 | 339,959 | 1,057,002 | 24.3 | 26.2 | 23.5 | 40.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 42 | 0.1 | 6,520,091 | 1,735,159 | 4,784,932 | 26.6 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 20.4 |

Brookings Tax Policy Center Micosimaaion Model (version 0509-4).
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the Administration's baseline (extends all provisions in the 2001 and 2003 tax acts that are currently scheduled to sunset on $12 / 31 / 10$ (the estate tax is retained at its 2009 levels), extends the 2009 AM
Note patch and the exemption, phaseout bracket threshold, and tax bracket threshold are indexed for inflation after 2009) with no tax on long-term capital gains that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is the Administration's baseline.
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, se
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/incomecfm
(3) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2009 dollars): $20 \% \$ 13,219,40 \% ~ \$ 24,782,60 \% ~ \$ 41,864,80 \% \$ 68,188,90 \% \$ 97,830,95 \% \$ 138,709,99 \% \$ 361,983,99.9 \%$ ,670,467.
(5) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.
(6) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, and the estate tax) as a percentage of average cash income.

