

Click on PDF or Excel link above for additional tables containing more detail and breakdowns by filing status and demographic groups.

**Table T10-0033**  
**Administration's FY2011 Budget Proposals**  
**Major Individual Income and Corporate Tax Provisions**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2012 <sup>1</sup>**  
**Summary Table**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change (\$)	Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase				Change (%)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	44.8	10.0	2.5	4.3	-278	-2.4	2.8
Second Quintile	81.2	8.3	3.3	11.5	-828	-2.9	9.3
Middle Quintile	93.6	4.1	2.9	15.7	-1,233	-2.4	15.8
Fourth Quintile	98.6	1.0	3.4	24.8	-2,339	-2.6	18.9
Top Quintile	95.8	4.1	2.3	43.6	-4,695	-1.7	26.6
All	79.0	6.0	2.7	100.0	-1,594	-2.1	21.3
<b>Addendum</b>							
80-90	99.2	0.7	4.1	20.2	-4,318	-3.1	21.5
90-95	98.9	1.1	3.8	12.7	-5,576	-2.8	22.9
95-99	94.8	5.2	2.9	13.4	-7,230	-2.1	25.6
Top 1 Percent	51.6	48.4	-0.5	-2.7	5,748	0.3	33.0
Top 0.1 Percent	23.4	76.6	-1.4	-3.5	73,402	0.9	36.5

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 19.5 Proposal: 4.0

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would: (a) extend the higher EITC credit value for families with 3 children and higher phase-out thresholds for married couples and allow it against the AMT; (b) modify the saver's credit making it equal to 50% of the first \$500 of retirement savings (\$1,000 for couples) and fully refundable; (c) create automatic 401(k)s and IRAs; (d) extend the American Opportunity Tax Credit; (e) extend child tax credit refundability with a \$3,000 refundability threshold, extend the \$1,000 credit, and allow against the AMT; (f) extend the higher 35 percent child and dependent care tax credit rate, raise the phase-out threshold to \$85,000, and allow against the AMT; (g) change the threshold for the 36-percent tax bracket to \$250,000 less the standard deduction and two personal exemptions for married couples filing jointly and \$200,000 less the standard deduction and one personal exemption for single filers, indexed for inflation after 2009; (h) set the thresholds for the personal exemption phase-out and limitation on itemized deductions to \$250,000 of AGI (married) and \$200,000 (single), indexed for inflation after 2009;

(i) impose a 20 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in the top two tax brackets and repeal the 8 percent and 18 percent rates for assets held for more than 5 years; (j) limit value of itemized deductions to 28 percent; (k) maintain the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; (l) extend the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for low and middle income individuals including marriage penalty relief, the 10, 15, 25, 28 percent brackets, the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in those brackets. Business provisions included were making the research and experimentation tax credit permanent, taxing carried interest as ordinary income, repealing LIFO, international corporate tax reforms, and reforms affecting the tax treatment of financial institutions.

(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.

**Table T10-0033**  
**Administration's FY2011 Budget Proposals**  
**Major Individual Income and Corporate Tax Provisions**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2012<sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	44.8	10.0	2.5	4.3	-278	-46.5	-0.3	0.5	-2.4	2.8
<b>Second Quintile</b>	81.2	8.3	3.3	11.5	-828	-23.6	-0.7	3.7	-2.9	9.3
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	93.6	4.1	2.9	15.7	-1,233	-13.0	-0.5	10.3	-2.4	15.8
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	98.6	1.0	3.4	24.8	-2,339	-12.2	-0.7	17.6	-2.6	18.9
<b>Top Quintile</b>	95.8	4.1	2.3	43.6	-4,695	-5.9	2.2	67.9	-1.7	26.6
<b>All</b>	79.0	6.0	2.7	100.0	-1,594	-8.9	0.0	100.0	-2.1	21.3
<b>Addendum</b>										
<b>80-90</b>	99.2	0.7	4.1	20.2	-4,318	-12.7	-0.6	13.7	-3.1	21.5
<b>90-95</b>	98.9	1.1	3.8	12.7	-5,576	-11.0	-0.2	10.1	-2.8	22.9
<b>95-99</b>	94.8	5.2	2.9	13.4	-7,230	-7.6	0.2	16.1	-2.1	25.6
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	51.6	48.4	-0.5	-2.7	5,748	1.0	2.8	28.0	0.3	33.0
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	23.4	76.6	-1.4	-3.5	73,402	2.5	1.6	14.3	0.9	36.5

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Cash Income Percentile, 2012<sup>1</sup>**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Average Income (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars)	Average After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup> (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	Share of Pre-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Post-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Federal Taxes Percent of Total
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total							
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	38,450	24.4	11,600	599	11,001	5.2	3.7	4.6	0.8
<b>Second Quintile</b>	34,947	22.2	28,852	3,509	25,343	12.2	8.4	9.7	4.4
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	31,868	20.3	52,224	9,475	42,749	18.1	13.9	14.8	10.8
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	26,646	16.9	88,978	19,164	69,814	21.5	19.8	20.3	18.2
<b>Top Quintile</b>	23,298	14.8	280,229	79,103	201,126	28.2	54.5	51.0	65.7
<b>All</b>	157,348	100.0	76,169	17,826	58,343	23.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Addendum</b>									
<b>80-90</b>	11,720	7.5	138,385	34,076	104,309	24.6	13.5	13.3	14.2
<b>90-95</b>	5,734	3.6	196,549	50,547	146,002	25.7	9.4	9.1	10.3
<b>95-99</b>	4,655	3.0	345,574	95,585	249,989	27.7	13.4	12.7	15.9
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	1,190	0.8	1,825,188	595,812	1,229,376	32.6	18.1	15.9	25.3
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	120	0.1	8,367,274	2,978,313	5,388,961	35.6	8.4	7.0	12.7

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 19.5

Proposal: 4.0

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would: (a) extend the higher EITC credit value for families with 3 children and higher phase-out thresholds for married couples and allow it against the AMT; (b) modify the saver's credit making it equal to 50% of the first \$500 of retirement savings (\$1,000 for couples) and fully refundable; (c) create automatic 401(k)s and IRAs; (d) extend the American Opportunity Tax Credit; (e) extend child tax credit refundability with a \$3,000 refundability threshold, extend the \$1,000 credit, and allow against the AMT; (f) extend the higher 35 percent child and dependent care tax credit rate, raise the phase-out threshold to \$85,000, and allow against the AMT; (g) change the threshold for the 36-percent tax bracket to \$250,000 less the standard deduction and two personal exemptions for married couples filing jointly and \$200,000 less the standard deduction and one personal exemption for single filers, indexed for inflation after 2009; (h) set the thresholds for the personal exemption phase-out and limitation on itemized deductions to \$250,000 of AGI (married) and \$200,000 (single), indexed for inflation after 2009;

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**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	44.8	9.0	4.1	5.5	-438	-188.4	-0.5	-0.3	-4.0	-1.9
<b>Second Quintile</b>	73.9	8.9	3.7	11.1	-857	-30.5	-0.8	2.5	-3.3	7.5
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	88.6	6.5	3.1	14.9	-1,197	-15.2	-0.6	8.1	-2.6	14.4
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	98.3	1.3	3.2	23.4	-1,960	-12.1	-0.6	16.7	-2.5	18.4
<b>Top Quintile</b>	96.1	3.6	2.2	45.0	-3,771	-5.7	2.5	72.8	-1.6	26.4
<b>All</b>	79.0	6.0	2.7	100.0	-1,594	-8.9	0.0	100.0	-2.1	21.3
<b>Addendum</b>										
<b>80-90</b>	98.6	1.0	3.5	18.6	-3,099	-10.8	-0.3	15.0	-2.6	21.7
<b>90-95</b>	98.8	0.9	3.5	13.1	-4,359	-10.1	-0.2	11.4	-2.6	23.1
<b>95-99</b>	96.0	4.0	3.0	15.0	-6,339	-7.9	0.2	17.3	-2.2	25.3
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	55.9	44.1	-0.3	-1.7	2,912	0.6	2.8	29.1	0.2	32.6
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	26.1	73.9	-1.3	-3.5	60,771	2.3	1.6	14.8	0.8	36.1

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Average Income (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars)	Average After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup> (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	Share of Pre-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Post-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Federal Taxes Percent of Total
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total							
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	31,706	20.2	10,935	233	10,703	2.1	2.9	3.7	0.3
<b>Second Quintile</b>	32,349	20.6	26,208	2,812	23,395	10.7	7.1	8.2	3.2
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	31,237	19.9	46,322	7,852	38,471	17.0	12.1	13.1	8.7
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	29,980	19.1	77,565	16,224	61,342	20.9	19.4	20.0	17.3
<b>Top Quintile</b>	29,936	19.0	235,547	65,847	169,700	28.0	58.8	55.3	70.3
<b>All</b>	157,348	100.0	76,169	17,826	58,343	23.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Addendum</b>									
<b>80-90</b>	15,019	9.6	117,658	28,579	89,079	24.3	14.7	14.6	15.3
<b>90-95</b>	7,540	4.8	167,170	43,043	124,127	25.8	10.5	10.2	11.6
<b>95-99</b>	5,940	3.8	294,212	80,760	213,452	27.5	14.6	13.8	17.1
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	1,436	0.9	1,584,726	513,626	1,071,100	32.4	19.0	16.8	26.3
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	142	0.1	7,360,192	2,599,522	4,760,670	35.3	8.7	7.4	13.2

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 19.5 Proposal: 4.0

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would: (a) extend the higher EITC credit value for families with 3 children and higher phase-out thresholds for married couples and allow it against the AMT; (b) modify the saver's credit making it equal to 50% of the first \$500 of retirement savings (\$1,000 for couples) and fully refundable; (c) create automatic 401(k)s and IRAs; (d) extend the American Opportunity Tax Credit; (e) extend child tax credit refundability with a \$3,000 refundability threshold, extend the \$1,000 credit, and allow against the AMT; (f) extend the higher 35 percent child and dependent care tax credit rate, raise the phase-out threshold to \$85,000, and allow against the AMT; (g) change the threshold for the 36-percent tax bracket to \$250,000 less the standard deduction and two personal exemptions for married couples filing jointly and \$200,000 less the standard deduction and one personal exemption for single filers, indexed for inflation after 2009; (h) set the thresholds for the personal exemption phase-out and limitation on itemized deductions to \$250,000 of AGI (married) and \$200,000 (single), indexed for inflation after 2009;

(i) impose a 20 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in the top two tax brackets and repeal the 8 percent and 18 percent rates for assets held for more than 5 years; (j) limit value of itemized deductions to 28 percent; (k) maintain the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; (l) extend the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for low and middle income individuals including marriage penalty relief, the 10, 15, 25, 28 percent brackets, the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in those brackets. Business provisions included were making the research and experimentation tax credit permanent, taxing carried interest as ordinary income, repealing LIFO, international corporate tax reforms, and reforms affecting the tax treatment of financial institutions.

(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.

(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.

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**Major Individual Income and Corporate Tax Provisions**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table - Single Tax Units**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	30.8	9.7	1.7	4.2	-133	-21.7	-0.2	1.3	-1.6	5.7
<b>Second Quintile</b>	62.8	12.2	1.8	9.2	-321	-13.7	-0.3	4.9	-1.6	10.1
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	88.0	6.4	2.1	15.0	-581	-9.4	-0.2	12.3	-1.7	16.4
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	97.7	1.9	1.9	17.4	-818	-6.7	0.3	20.7	-1.5	20.5
<b>Top Quintile</b>	96.1	3.3	2.8	54.1	-3,056	-7.0	0.5	60.8	-2.0	26.6
<b>All</b>	69.5	7.4	2.3	100.0	-787	-7.8	0.0	100.0	-1.8	21.1
<b>Addendum</b>										
<b>80-90</b>	97.6	1.7	2.8	16.5	-1,769	-8.3	-0.1	15.5	-2.1	23.2
<b>90-95</b>	98.2	1.1	3.3	12.7	-2,906	-9.1	-0.2	10.8	-2.4	24.4
<b>95-99</b>	96.0	4.0	4.2	20.4	-6,172	-10.9	-0.5	14.2	-3.0	24.7
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	61.1	38.8	1.0	4.4	-6,597	-1.8	1.3	20.3	-0.6	33.9
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	25.6	74.4	-1.2	-2.3	39,976	2.0	1.0	10.1	0.8	38.9

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Average Income (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars)	Average After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup> (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	Share of Pre-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Post-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Federal Taxes Percent of Total
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total							
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	16,972	24.6	8,380	611	7,769	7.3	4.7	5.7	1.5
<b>Second Quintile</b>	15,474	22.5	19,970	2,345	17,625	11.7	10.2	11.7	5.2
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	14,005	20.3	34,261	6,183	28,078	18.1	15.9	16.9	12.5
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	11,543	16.8	55,833	12,256	43,577	22.0	21.3	21.6	20.4
<b>Top Quintile</b>	9,596	13.9	151,979	43,502	108,477	28.6	48.2	44.6	60.2
<b>All</b>	68,932	100.0	43,878	10,053	33,825	22.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Addendum</b>									
<b>80-90</b>	5,066	7.4	84,037	21,258	62,779	25.3	14.1	13.6	15.5
<b>90-95</b>	2,373	3.4	119,032	31,966	87,066	26.9	9.3	8.9	11.0
<b>95-99</b>	1,795	2.6	204,548	56,595	147,953	27.7	12.1	11.4	14.7
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	361	0.5	1,060,631	366,389	694,243	34.5	12.7	10.8	19.1
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	32	0.1	5,243,107	1,999,153	3,243,953	38.1	5.5	4.4	9.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).

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(4) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.

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**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	47.0	14.8	5.2	3.0	-734	-171.5	-0.3	-0.1	-5.1	-2.1
<b>Second Quintile</b>	74.8	9.7	4.6	7.6	-1,359	-38.3	-0.6	1.1	-4.1	6.6
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	85.0	9.2	3.5	12.6	-1,757	-18.7	-0.6	5.1	-2.9	12.8
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	98.6	1.1	3.8	26.7	-2,843	-14.8	-1.1	14.3	-3.0	17.3
<b>Top Quintile</b>	96.2	3.8	2.1	50.0	-4,298	-5.5	2.5	79.5	-1.5	26.2
<b>All</b>	85.4	6.3	2.7	100.0	-2,607	-8.5	0.0	100.0	-2.1	22.4
<b>Addendum</b>										
<b>80-90</b>	99.3	0.7	3.8	22.0	-3,966	-12.0	-0.6	14.9	-2.9	21.0
<b>90-95</b>	99.2	0.7	3.6	15.6	-5,141	-10.5	-0.3	12.2	-2.7	22.7
<b>95-99</b>	96.0	4.0	2.7	16.0	-6,575	-7.1	0.3	19.4	-2.0	25.5
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	54.7	45.3	-0.5	-3.5	5,544	1.0	3.1	33.1	0.3	32.2
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	26.6	73.4	-1.2	-4.1	63,293	2.3	1.8	16.6	0.8	35.6

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Average Income (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars)	Average After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup> (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	Share of Pre-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Post-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Federal Taxes Percent of Total
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total							
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	6,622	10.8	14,526	428	14,098	3.0	1.2	1.6	0.2
<b>Second Quintile</b>	8,956	14.6	33,405	3,549	29,855	10.6	3.9	4.6	1.7
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	11,470	18.7	59,671	9,392	50,279	15.7	8.9	9.9	5.7
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	15,032	24.5	95,023	19,237	75,786	20.2	18.5	19.5	15.3
<b>Top Quintile</b>	18,609	30.3	281,842	78,238	203,604	27.8	67.8	64.9	77.0
<b>All</b>	61,357	100.0	126,020	30,803	95,217	24.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Addendum</b>									
<b>80-90</b>	8,860	14.4	138,312	33,025	105,286	23.9	15.9	16.0	15.5
<b>90-95</b>	4,843	7.9	192,091	48,811	143,280	25.4	12.0	11.9	12.5
<b>95-99</b>	3,890	6.3	337,723	92,709	245,014	27.5	17.0	16.3	19.1
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	1,015	1.7	1,748,464	557,743	1,190,721	31.9	23.0	20.7	30.0
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	102	0.2	7,890,377	2,743,003	5,147,375	34.8	10.5	9.0	14.9

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would: (a) extend the higher EITC credit value for families with 3 children and higher phase-out thresholds for married couples and allow it against the AMT; (b) modify the saver's credit making it equal to 50% of the first \$500 of retirement savings (\$1,000 for couples) and fully refundable; (c) create automatic 401(k)s and IRAs; (d) extend the American Opportunity Tax Credit; (e) extend child tax credit refundability with a \$3,000 refundability threshold, extend the \$1,000 credit, and allow against the AMT; (f) extend the higher 35 percent child and dependent care tax credit rate, raise the phase-out threshold to \$85,000, and allow against the AMT; (g) change the threshold for the 36-percent tax bracket to \$250,000 less the standard deduction and two personal exemptions for married couples filing jointly and \$200,000 less the standard deduction and one personal exemption for single filers, indexed for inflation after 2009; (h) set the thresholds for the personal exemption phase-out and limitation on itemized deductions to \$250,000 of AGI (married) and \$200,000 (single), indexed for inflation after 2009;

(i) impose a 20 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in the top two tax brackets and repeal the 8 percent and 18 percent rates for assets held for more than 5 years; (j) limit value of itemized deduction s to 28 percent; (k) maintain the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; (l) extend the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for low and middle income individuals including marriage penalty relief, the 10,15, 25, 28 percent brackets, the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in those brackets. Business provisions included were making the research and experimentation tax credit permanent, taxing carried interest as ordinary income, repealing LIFO, international corporate tax reforms, and reforms affecting the tax treatment of financial institutions.

(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.

(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.

**Table T10-0033**  
**Administration's FY2011 Budget Proposals**  
**Major Individual Income and Corporate Tax Provisions**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	73.1	2.6	6.0	19.8	-858	108.9	-6.1	-9.8	-6.4	-12.2
<b>Second Quintile</b>	94.5	1.6	4.9	30.2	-1,366	-48.7	-4.5	8.2	-4.5	4.7
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	97.3	1.4	4.0	24.6	-1,639	-18.5	0.7	28.1	-3.3	14.4
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	99.5	0.2	3.3	16.3	-1,999	-12.0	3.0	31.0	-2.6	19.1
<b>Top Quintile</b>	96.6	2.8	1.9	9.0	-2,473	-5.2	6.9	42.4	-1.4	25.2
<b>All</b>	88.6	1.8	4.0	100.0	-1,384	-20.5	0.0	100.0	-3.3	12.8
<b>Addendum</b>										
<b>80-90</b>	98.4	1.0	2.6	5.3	-2,222	-8.0	2.1	15.7	-2.0	22.7
<b>90-95</b>	98.3	0.8	2.9	2.3	-3,315	-8.4	0.8	6.3	-2.1	23.2
<b>95-99</b>	95.3	4.7	1.9	2.1	-4,048	-5.8	1.4	8.7	-1.5	23.8
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	48.7	51.4	-0.6	-0.5	5,563	1.2	2.5	11.7	0.4	32.8
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	23.1	76.9	-1.5	-0.6	66,475	2.7	1.3	5.6	1.0	36.2

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Average Income (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars)	Average After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup> (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	Share of Pre-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Post-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Federal Taxes Percent of Total
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total							
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	7,840	31.9	13,490	-789	14,278	-5.9	10.3	13.0	-3.7
<b>Second Quintile</b>	7,497	30.5	30,617	2,806	27,811	9.2	22.4	24.3	12.7
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	5,095	20.8	50,275	8,884	41,391	17.7	25.0	24.5	27.4
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	2,777	11.3	76,881	16,686	60,195	21.7	20.8	19.4	28.0
<b>Top Quintile</b>	1,242	5.1	178,521	47,379	131,142	26.5	21.6	18.9	35.6
<b>All</b>	24,547	100.0	41,760	6,738	35,022	16.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Addendum</b>									
<b>80-90</b>	805	3.3	112,763	27,833	84,930	24.7	8.9	8.0	13.5
<b>90-95</b>	232	0.9	154,893	39,264	115,629	25.4	3.5	3.1	5.5
<b>95-99</b>	173	0.7	278,418	70,246	208,172	25.2	4.7	4.2	7.3
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	33	0.1	1,423,600	460,786	962,813	32.4	4.6	3.7	9.2
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	3	0.0	6,950,503	2,450,334	4,500,170	35.3	2.0	1.5	4.3

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would: (a) extend the higher EITC credit value for families with 3 children and higher phase-out thresholds for married couples and allow it against the AMT; (b) modify the saver's credit making it equal to 50% of the first \$500 of retirement savings (\$1,000 for couples) and fully refundable; (c) create automatic 401(k)s and IRAs; (d) extend the American Opportunity Tax Credit; (e) extend child tax credit refundability with a \$3,000 refundability threshold, extend the \$1,000 credit, and allow against the AMT; (f) extend the higher 35 percent child and dependent care tax credit rate, raise the phase-out threshold to \$85,000, and allow against the AMT; (g) change the threshold for the 36-percent tax bracket to \$250,000 less the standard deduction and two personal exemptions for married couples filing jointly and \$200,000 less the standard deduction and one personal exemption for single filers, indexed for inflation after 2009; (h) set the thresholds for the personal exemption phase-out and limitation on itemized deductions to \$250,000 of AGI (married) and \$200,000 (single), indexed for inflation after 2009;

(i) impose a 20 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in the top two tax brackets and repeal the 8 percent and 18 percent rates for assets held for more than 5 years; (j) limit value of itemized deduction s to 28 percent; (k) maintain the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; (l) extend the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for low and middle income individuals including marriage penalty relief, the 10,15, 25, 28 percent brackets, the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in those brackets. Business provisions included were making the research and experimentation tax credit permanent, taxing carried interest as ordinary income, repealing LIFO, international corporate tax reforms, and reforms affecting the tax treatment of financial institutions.

(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.

(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.

**Table T10-0033**  
**Administration's FY2011 Budget Proposals**  
**Major Individual Income and Corporate Tax Provisions**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table - Tax Units with Children**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	79.9	1.8	7.3	8.7	-1,142	118.2	-1.3	-2.2	-7.8	-14.3
<b>Second Quintile</b>	98.0	0.7	6.3	15.3	-1,963	-56.7	-1.7	1.6	-5.7	4.3
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	99.1	0.6	4.6	18.2	-2,365	-20.8	-1.1	9.5	-3.8	14.4
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	99.7	0.2	4.8	28.1	-3,812	-16.6	-1.1	19.4	-3.7	18.6
<b>Top Quintile</b>	96.0	4.0	2.2	29.7	-4,757	-5.4	5.1	71.7	-1.6	27.4
<b>All</b>	94.1	1.4	3.7	100.0	-2,710	-12.0	0.0	100.0	-2.8	20.7
<b>Addendum</b>										
<b>80-90</b>	99.9	0.1	4.2	16.2	-4,890	-12.3	-0.1	15.8	-3.1	22.1
<b>90-95</b>	99.8	0.2	3.9	9.6	-6,469	-10.9	0.1	10.8	-2.9	23.7
<b>95-99</b>	92.9	7.1	2.1	7.1	-6,032	-5.3	1.3	17.5	-1.5	27.1
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	43.8	56.2	-0.8	-3.1	11,190	1.6	3.7	27.6	0.5	34.4
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	17.9	82.1	-1.5	-2.6	96,342	2.7	1.9	13.4	1.0	36.8

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Average Income (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars)	Average After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup> (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	Share of Pre-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Post-Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Federal Taxes Percent of Total
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total							
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	10,133	20.6	14,723	-967	15,690	-6.6	3.2	4.4	-0.9
<b>Second Quintile</b>	10,359	21.1	34,672	3,464	31,209	10.0	7.7	9.0	3.2
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	10,251	20.9	62,298	11,351	50,947	18.2	13.6	14.6	10.5
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	9,800	19.9	103,142	23,023	80,119	22.3	21.6	21.9	20.4
<b>Top Quintile</b>	8,315	16.9	306,063	88,566	217,497	28.9	54.3	50.5	66.6
<b>All</b>	49,155	100.0	95,419	22,496	72,923	23.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Addendum</b>									
<b>80-90</b>	4,398	9.0	157,496	39,721	117,775	25.2	14.8	14.5	15.8
<b>90-95</b>	1,976	4.0	224,546	59,571	164,974	26.5	9.5	9.1	10.7
<b>95-99</b>	1,567	3.2	400,356	114,595	285,760	28.6	13.4	12.5	16.2
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	374	0.8	2,088,455	706,992	1,381,462	33.9	16.7	14.4	23.9
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	36	0.1	9,839,694	3,520,023	6,319,671	35.8	7.6	6.4	11.5

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 current law. The proposal would: (a) extend the higher EITC credit value for families with 3 children and higher phase-out thresholds for married couples and allow it against the AMT; (b) modify the saver's credit making it equal to 50% of the first \$500 of retirement savings (\$1,000 for couples) and fully refundable; (c) create automatic 401(k)s and IRAs; (d) extend the American Opportunity Tax Credit; (e) extend child tax credit refundability with a \$3,000 refundability threshold, extend the \$1,000 credit, and allow against the AMT; (f) extend the higher 35 percent child and dependent care tax credit rate, raise the phase-out threshold to \$85,000, and allow against the AMT; (g) change the threshold for the 36-percent tax bracket to \$250,000 less the standard deduction and two personal exemptions for married couples filing jointly and \$200,000 less the standard deduction and one personal exemption for single filers, indexed for inflation after 2009; (h) set the thresholds for the personal exemption phase-out and limitation on itemized deductions to \$250,000 of AGI (married) and \$200,000 (single), indexed for inflation after 2009;

(i) impose a 20 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in the top two tax brackets and repeal the 8 percent and 18 percent rates for assets held for more than 5 years; (j) limit value of itemized deductions to 28 percent; (k) maintain the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; (l) extend the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for low and middle income individuals including marriage penalty relief, the 10,15, 25, 28 percent brackets, the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in those brackets. Business provisions included were making the research and experimentation tax credit permanent, taxing carried interest as ordinary income, repealing LIFO, international corporate tax reforms, and reforms affecting the tax treatment of financial institutions.

(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.

(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.

**Table T10-0033**  
**Administration's FY2011 Budget Proposals**  
**Major Individual Income and Corporate Tax Provisions**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**  
**Detail Table - Elderly Tax Units**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Percent of Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Percent Change in After-Tax Income <sup>5</sup>	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change		Share of Federal Taxes		Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	
	With Tax Cut	With Tax Increase			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	8.3	23.0	0.4	0.5	-37	-13.3	0.0	0.3	-0.3	2.3
<b>Second Quintile</b>	30.6	23.9	0.7	2.9	-140	-14.1	-0.1	1.7	-0.6	3.8
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	56.4	26.3	1.2	6.9	-454	-16.0	-0.3	3.4	-1.1	5.8
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	94.5	4.5	2.0	17.1	-1,225	-13.6	-0.6	10.1	-1.7	11.1
<b>Top Quintile</b>	93.3	6.2	2.7	72.6	-5,085	-7.4	1.0	84.6	-2.0	24.8
<b>All</b>	54.8	17.3	2.1	100.0	-1,289	-8.5	0.0	100.0	-1.7	18.3
<b>Addendum</b>										
<b>80-90</b>	95.4	3.6	3.5	18.7	-3,039	-15.5	-0.8	9.5	-2.9	15.7
<b>90-95</b>	96.8	2.8	3.9	16.1	-4,653	-14.0	-0.6	9.2	-3.0	18.6
<b>95-99</b>	96.6	3.4	4.6	32.1	-9,059	-13.1	-1.0	19.8	-3.4	22.5
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	59.3	40.7	0.5	5.6	-5,120	-1.1	3.4	46.1	-0.4	32.2
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	30.1	69.9	-1.1	-5.0	46,022	2.0	2.5	23.8	0.7	36.6

**Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes**  
**by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2012<sup>1</sup>**

Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	Tax Units <sup>4</sup>		Average Income (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars)	Average After- Tax Income <sup>5</sup> (Dollars)	Average Federal Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>	Share of Pre- Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Post- Tax Income Percent of Total	Share of Federal Taxes Percent of Total
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total							
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	5,016	16.4	10,899	282	10,616	2.6	2.4	2.9	0.3
<b>Second Quintile</b>	8,213	26.9	22,528	990	21,538	4.4	8.0	9.6	1.8
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	5,981	19.6	41,094	2,833	38,260	6.9	10.6	12.4	3.7
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	5,495	18.0	70,238	8,989	61,249	12.8	16.7	18.2	10.7
<b>Top Quintile</b>	5,617	18.4	257,048	68,880	188,168	26.8	62.4	57.1	83.5
<b>All</b>	30,543	100.0	75,737	15,163	60,574	20.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Addendum</b>									
<b>80-90</b>	2,427	8.0	105,444	19,632	85,813	18.6	11.1	11.3	10.3
<b>90-95</b>	1,362	4.5	153,103	33,136	119,966	21.6	9.0	8.8	9.8
<b>95-99</b>	1,394	4.6	267,882	69,367	198,515	25.9	16.1	15.0	20.9
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	434	1.4	1,396,961	455,137	941,824	32.6	26.2	22.1	42.6
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	42	0.1	6,520,091	2,337,228	4,182,863	35.9	12.0	9.6	21.4

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).

Note: Elderly tax units are those with either head or spouse (if filing jointly) age 65 or older.

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. The proposal would: (a) extend the higher EITC credit value for families with 3 children and higher phase-out thresholds for married couples and allow it against the AMT; (b) modify the saver's credit making it equal to 50% of the first \$500 of retirement savings (\$1,000 for couples) and fully refundable; (c) create automatic 401(k)s and IRAs; (d) extend the American Opportunity Tax Credit; (e) extend child tax credit refundability with a \$3,000 refundability threshold, extend the \$1,000 credit, and allow against the AMT; (f) extend the higher 35 percent child and dependent care tax credit rate, raise the phase-out threshold to \$85,000, and allow against the AMT; (g) change the threshold for the 36-percent tax bracket to \$250,000 less the standard deduction and two personal exemptions for married couples filing jointly and \$200,000 less the standard deduction and one personal exemption for single filers, indexed for inflation after 2009; (h) set the thresholds for the personal exemption phase-out and limitation on itemized deductions to \$250,000 of AGI (married) and \$200,000 (single), indexed for inflation after 2009.

(i) impose a 20 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in the top two tax brackets and repeal the 8 percent and 18 percent rates for assets held for more than 5 years; (j) limit value of itemized deductions to 28 percent; (k) maintain the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; (l) extend the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for low and middle income individuals including marriage penalty relief, the 10, 15, 25, 28 percent brackets, the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends for taxpayers in those brackets. Business provisions included were making the research and experimentation tax credit permanent, taxing carried interest as ordinary income, repealing LIFO, international corporate tax reforms, and reforms affecting the tax treatment of financial institutions.

(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.

(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.