## Table T10-0185

Bipartisan Tax Fairness and Simplification Act of 2010 vs. Current Policy Number of Tax Units with a Change in Effective Marginal Tax Rate
on Capital Gains by Cash Income Percentile, $2014{ }^{1}$

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units with Positive LongTerm Gains (thousands) ${ }^{4}$ | Tax Units with a Change in Effective Marginal Rate on Capital Gains Relative to Current Policy |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent with } \\ \text { Decrease } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent with } \\ \text { No Change } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Lowest Quintile | 714 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 92.6 |
| Second Quintile | 1,219 | 41.4 | 8.5 | 50.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 2,059 | 59.3 | 22.3 | 18.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 3,394 | 74.5 | 20.5 | 5.1 |
| Top Quintile | 6,451 | 76.0 | 20.5 | 3.5 |
| All | 13,910 | 65.9 | 18.8 | 15.2 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 2,352 | 63.3 | 33.0 | 3.7 |
| 90-95 | 1,671 | 79.9 | 16.3 | 3.8 |
| 95-99 | 1,776 | 84.1 | 12.7 | 3.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | 652 | 89.9 | 7.4 | 2.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 86 | 92.4 | 4.9 | 2.7 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current policy. Effective marginal rate is determined by calculating individual income tax, and then adding $\$ 1,000$ to long-term capital gains and recomputing individual income tax. The effective marginal rate is the resulting change in tax divided by $\$ 1,000$. Analysis is restricted to tax units reporting net positive long-term gains. Estimates do not include the Medicare surtax enacted as part of the health reform legislation.
(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\%
\$19,925, $40 \%$ \$38,371, $60 \%$ \$67,991, $80 \%$ \$116,859, $90 \%$ \$169,290, $95 \%$ \$237,098, $99 \%$ \$632,966, $99.9 \%$
\$2,923,051.
(4) Includes both filing and nonfiling units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.

