I-10 PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units with Positive Long-	Tax Units with a Change in Effective Marginal Rate on Capital Gains Relative to Current Policy		
	Term Gains (thousands) ⁴	Percent with Increase	Percent with Decrease	Percent with No Change
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

on Capital Gains by Cash Income Percentile, 2014¹

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.

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