Table T10-0198
Extend Lower Rates on Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends for Taxpayers Not in Top Two Brackets Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, $2012{ }^{1}$

Summary Table

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{\text {2,3 }}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax Change | Average <br> Federal Tax <br> Change (\$) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -1 | 0.0 | 4.6 |
| Second Quintile | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | -11 | 0.0 | 10.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 | -34 | -0.1 | 16.5 |
| Fourth Quintile | 24.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.0 | -103 | -0.1 | 19.5 |
| Top Quintile | 49.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 84.4 | -989 | -0.4 | 26.3 |
| All | 15.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | -173 | -0.2 | 21.5 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 37.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 9.7 | -225 | -0.2 | 22.0 |
| 90-95 | 52.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 10.1 | -479 | -0.2 | 23.2 |
| 95-99 | 68.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 21.8 | -1,281 | -0.4 | 25.5 |
| Top 1 Percent | 76.4 | 11.4 | 0.8 | 42.9 | -9,831 | -0.5 | 31.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 68.9 | 25.8 | 1.0 | 23.2 | -52,887 | -0.6 | 34.9 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-5).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: $4.0 \quad$ Proposal:4.0
(1). Calendar year. Baseline is current law plus an AMT patch; extension of the 10, 25, and 28 percent tax rates, marriage penalty relief, child tax credit, child and dependent care credit, and student loan interest deduction. Proposal would extend the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends ( 0 percent for those in the bottom two tax brackets) but would retain a 20 percent rate for those in the top two tax brackets. Proposal would also repeal the 8 and 18 percent rate for gains on assets held for five years or more (which could result in a tax increase for high-income taxpayers).
(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 T10-0198
Extend Lower Rates on Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends for Taxpayers Not in Top Two Brackets
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, $2012{ }^{1}$
Detail Table

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | PercentChange inAfter-TaxIncome ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax Change | Average Federal Tax Change |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 4.6 |
| Second Quintile | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | -11 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 | -34 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 10.6 | -0.1 | 16.5 |
| Fourth Quintile | 24.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.0 | -103 | -0.6 | 0.1 | 17.9 | -0.1 | 19.5 |
| Top Quintile | 49.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 84.4 | -989 | -1.3 | -0.2 | 66.5 | -0.4 | 26.3 |
| All | 15.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | -173 | -1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.2 | 21.5 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 37.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 9.7 | -225 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 13.8 | -0.2 | 22.0 |
| 90-95 | 52.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 10.1 | -479 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 10.1 | -0.2 | 23.2 |
| 95-99 | 68.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 21.8 | -1,281 | -1.4 | -0.1 | 15.9 | -0.4 | 25.5 |
| Top 1 Percent | 76.4 | 11.4 | 0.8 | 42.9 | -9,831 | -1.7 | -0.2 | 26.7 | -0.5 | 31.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 68.9 | 25.8 | 1.0 | 23.2 | -52,887 | -1.8 | -0.1 | 13.6 | -0.6 | 34.9 |

## Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes <br> by Cash Income Percentile, 2012 ${ }^{1}$

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Average Income (Dollars) | AverageFederal TaxBurden(Dollars) | Average After- <br> Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average <br> Federal Tax $\text { Rate }{ }^{6}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of Federal Taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |
| Lowest Quintile | 38,450 | 24.4 | 11,600 | 537 | 11,063 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 0.8 |
| Second Quintile | 34,947 | 22.2 | 28,852 | 2,982 | 25,871 | 10.3 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 4.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 31,868 | 20.3 | 52,224 | 8,651 | 43,572 | 16.6 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 10.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 26,646 | 16.9 | 88,978 | 17,417 | 71,561 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 17.8 |
| Top Quintile | 23,298 | 14.8 | 280,229 | 74,644 | 205,585 | 26.6 | 54.5 | 51.1 | 66.7 |
| All | 157,348 | 100.0 | 76,169 | 16,570 | 59,599 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 11,720 | 7.5 | 138,385 | 30,600 | 107,785 | 22.1 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.8 |
| 90-95 | 5,734 | 3.6 | 196,549 | 45,971 | 150,577 | 23.4 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 10.1 |
| 95-99 | 4,655 | 3.0 | 345,574 | 89,249 | 256,326 | 25.8 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 15.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,190 | 0.8 | 1,825,188 | 589,571 | 1,235,617 | 32.3 | 18.1 | 15.7 | 26.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 120 | 0.1 | 8,367,274 | 2,972,376 | 5,394,898 | 35.5 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 13.7 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-5).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.0
(1). Calendar year. Baseline is current law plus an AMT patch; extension of the 10,25 , and 28 percent tax rates, marriage penalty relief, child tax credit, child and dependent care credit, and student loan interest deduction. Proposal would extend the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends ( 0 percent for those in the bottom two tax brackets) but would retain a 20 percent rate for those in the top two tax brackets. Proposal would also repeal the 8 and 18 percent rate for gains on assets held for five years or more (which could result in a tax increase for high-income taxpayers).
(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 T10-0198
Extend Lower Rates on Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends for Taxpayers Not in Top Two Brackets Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2012{ }^{1}$

Detail Table

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax Change | Average Federal Tax Change |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Second Quintile | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | -5 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 8.5 |
| Middle Quintile | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.5 | -22 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 8.5 | -0.1 | 15.1 |
| Fourth Quintile | 20.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 7.6 | -69 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 17.1 | -0.1 | 18.9 |
| Top Quintile | 45.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 89.3 | -814 | -1.3 | -0.2 | 71.4 | -0.4 | 26.1 |
| All | 15.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | -173 | -1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.2 | 21.5 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 8.9 | -161 | -0.6 | 0.1 | 15.1 | -0.1 | 22.1 |
| 90-95 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 9.8 | -356 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 11.4 | -0.2 | 23.3 |
| 95-99 | 65.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 24.7 | -1,135 | -1.5 | -0.1 | 17.1 | -0.4 | 25.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 75.9 | 10.3 | 0.8 | 45.9 | -8,719 | -1.7 | -0.2 | 27.8 | -0.6 | 31.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 70.3 | 24.1 | 1.0 | 24.6 | -47,071 | -1.8 | -0.1 | 14.1 | -0.6 | 34.6 |

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 Federal Tax Burden (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income <br> 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 31,706 | 20.2 | 10,935 | 114 | 10,821 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 0.1 |
| Second Quintile | 32,349 | 20.6 | 26,208 | 2,226 | 23,982 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 2.8 |
| Middle Quintile | 31,237 | 19.9 | 46,322 | 7,022 | 39,300 | 15.2 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 8.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 29,980 | 19.1 | 77,565 | 14,760 | 62,806 | 19.0 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 17.0 |
| Top Quintile | 29,936 | 19.0 | 235,547 | 62,340 | 173,207 | 26.5 | 58.8 | 55.3 | 71.6 |
| All | 157,348 | 100.0 | 76,169 | 16,570 | 59,599 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 15,019 | 9.6 | 117,658 | 26,101 | 91,557 | 22.2 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 15.0 |
| 90-95 | 7,540 | 4.8 | 167,170 | 39,354 | 127,817 | 23.5 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 11.4 |
| 95-99 | 5,940 | 3.8 | 294,212 | 75,396 | 218,815 | 25.6 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 17.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,436 | 0.9 | 1,584,726 | 507,996 | 1,076,730 | 32.1 | 19.0 | 16.5 | 28.0 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 142 | 0.1 | 7,360,192 | 2,593,931 | 4,766,261 | 35.2 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 14.2 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-5).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.0
Proposal: 4.0
(1). Calendar year. Baseline is current law plus an AMT patch; extension of the 10, 25 , and 28 percent tax rates, marriage penalty relief, child tax credit, child and dependent care credit, and student loan interest deduction. Proposal would extend the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends ( 0 percent for those in the bottom two tax brackets) but would retain a 20 percent rate for those in the top two tax brackets. Proposal would also repeal the 8 and 18 percent rate for gains on assets held for five years or more (which could result in a tax increase for high-income taxpayers)
(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.

Extend Lower Rates on Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends for Taxpayers Not in Top Two Brackets
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2012{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Single Tax Units

| Cash Income <br> Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | PercentChange inAfter-TaxIncome ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax Change | Average Federal Tax Change |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 7.1 |
| Second Quintile | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | -6 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 10.7 |
| Middle Quintile | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.8 | -26 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 12.5 | -0.1 | 17.1 |
| Fourth Quintile | 17.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 9.1 | -59 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 20.6 | -0.1 | 21.0 |
| Top Quintile | 39.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 84.7 | -657 | -1.6 | -0.3 | 60.2 | -0.4 | 27.1 |
| All | 11.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | -108 | -1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.3 | 21.7 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 9.7 | -142 | -0.7 | 0.1 | 15.5 | -0.2 | 23.9 |
| 90-95 | 42.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 11.9 | -373 | -1.2 | 0.0 | 10.8 | -0.3 | 25.0 |
| 95-99 | 61.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 27.8 | -1,152 | -2.1 | -0.2 | 14.4 | -0.6 | 25.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 75.6 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 35.4 | -7,290 | -2.0 | -0.2 | 19.6 | -0.7 | 33.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 69.0 | 23.6 | 1.2 | 16.7 | -39,241 | -2.0 | -0.1 | 9.4 | -0.8 | 37.3 |

## 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 <br> Federal Tax <br> Burden <br> (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | Share of PreTax Income | Share of PostTax Income | Share of Federal Taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Lowest Quintile | 16,972 | 24.6 | 8,380 | 595 | 7,785 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 1.5 |
| Second Quintile | 15,474 | 22.5 | 19,970 | 2,143 | 17,828 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 5.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 14,005 | 20.3 | 34,261 | 5,871 | 28,390 | 17.1 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 12.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 11,543 | 16.8 | 55,833 | 11,782 | 44,051 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 20.5 |
| Top Quintile | 9,596 | 13.9 | 151,979 | 41,822 | 110,157 | 27.5 | 48.2 | 44.8 | 60.5 |
| All | 68,932 | 100.0 | 43,878 | 9,627 | 34,251 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 5,066 | 7.4 | 84,037 | 20,189 | 63,848 | 24.0 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 15.4 |
| 90-95 | 2,373 | 3.4 | 119,032 | 30,125 | 88,907 | 25.3 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 10.8 |
| 95-99 | 1,795 | 2.6 | 204,548 | 53,746 | 150,802 | 26.3 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 14.5 |
| Top 1 Percent | 361 | 0.5 | 1,060,631 | 362,997 | 697,635 | 34.2 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 19.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 32 | 0.1 | 5,243,107 | 1,995,548 | 3,247,558 | 38.1 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 9.5 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-5).
(1). Calendar year. Baseline is current law plus an AMT patch; extension of the 10,25 , and 28 percent tax rates, marriage penalty relief, child tax credit, child and dependent care credit, and student loan interest deduction. Proposal would extend the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends ( 0 percent for those in the bottom two tax brackets) but would retain a 20 percent rate for those in the top two tax brackets. Proposal would also repeal the 8 and 18 percent rate for gains on assets held for five years or more (which could result in a tax increase for high-income taxpayers).
(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.

Extend Lower Rates on Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends for Taxpayers Not in Top Two Brackets
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2012{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly

| Cash Income <br> Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | PercentChange inAfter-TaxIncome ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax Change | Average Federal Tax Change |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Second Quintile | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -7 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 7.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | -25 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 13.5 |
| Fourth Quintile | 25.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.9 | -86 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 14.7 | -0.1 | 17.8 |
| Top Quintile | 49.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 91.3 | -915 | -1.2 | -0.1 | 78.4 | -0.3 | 25.8 |
| All | 24.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | -304 | -1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.2 | 22.4 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 37.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 8.6 | -180 | -0.6 | 0.1 | 15.1 | -0.1 | 21.3 |
| 90-95 | 51.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 8.9 | -344 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 12.3 | -0.2 | 22.8 |
| 95-99 | 68.1 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 23.8 | -1,139 | -1.3 | -0.1 | 19.1 | -0.3 | 25.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 76.5 | 10.8 | 0.8 | 50.0 | -9,198 | -1.7 | -0.2 | 31.8 | -0.5 | 31.0 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 71.2 | 24.1 | 1.0 | 27.4 | -50,011 | -1.8 | -0.1 | 15.9 | -0.6 | 34.1 |

## 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 Federal Tax Burden (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income <br> 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 6,622 | 10.8 | 14,526 | 118 | 14,408 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| Second Quintile | 8,956 | 14.6 | 33,405 | 2,631 | 30,774 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 1.4 |
| Middle Quintile | 11,470 | 18.7 | 59,671 | 8,102 | 51,569 | 13.6 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 5.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 15,032 | 24.5 | 95,023 | 17,030 | 77,992 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 14.7 |
| Top Quintile | 18,609 | 30.3 | 281,842 | 73,692 | 208,150 | 26.2 | 67.8 | 64.7 | 78.5 |
| All | 61,357 | 100.0 | 126,020 | 28,474 | 97,546 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 8,860 | 14.4 | 138,312 | 29,689 | 108,623 | 21.5 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 15.1 |
| 90-95 | 4,843 | 7.9 | 192,091 | 44,160 | 147,931 | 23.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| 95-99 | 3,890 | 6.3 | 337,723 | 86,066 | 251,656 | 25.5 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 19.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,015 | 1.7 | 1,748,464 | 551,172 | 1,197,293 | 31.5 | 23.0 | 20.3 | 32.0 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 102 | 0.2 | 7,890,377 | 2,736,568 | 5,153,809 | 34.7 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 16.0 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-5).
(1). Calendar year. Baseline is current law plus an AMT patch; extension of the 10,25 , and 28 percent tax rates, marriage penalty relief, child tax credit, child and dependent care credit, and student loan interest deduction. Proposal would extend the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends ( 0 percent for those in the bottom two tax brackets) but would retain a 20 percent rate for those in the top two tax brackets. Proposal would also repeal the 8 and 18 percent rate for gains on assets held for five years or more (which could result in a tax increase for high-income taxpayers).
(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.

Extend Lower Rates on Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends for Taxpayers Not in Top Two Brackets
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2012{ }^{1}$
Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units

| Cash Income <br> Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | PercentChange inAfter-TaxIncome ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax Change | Average Federal Tax Change |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -5.3 | 0.0 | -7.2 |
| Second Quintile | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | -1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 6.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | -7 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 15.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 11.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 13.7 | -31 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 29.4 | 0.0 | 19.7 |
| Top Quintile | 26.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 79.9 | -407 | -0.9 | -0.2 | 38.8 | -0.2 | 25.0 |
| All | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | -26 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.1 | 13.9 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 14.5 | -114 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 14.5 | -0.1 | 22.8 |
| 90-95 | 34.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 13.7 | -373 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | -0.2 | 23.3 |
| 95-99 | 46.2 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 24.1 | -882 | -1.3 | -0.1 | 8.0 | -0.3 | 23.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 68.5 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 27.7 | -5,291 | -1.2 | -0.1 | 10.5 | -0.4 | 31.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 62.1 | 26.6 | 0.5 | 11.3 | -24,507 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | -0.4 | 34.8 |

## 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 <br> Federal Tax <br> Burden <br> (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income <br> 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 7,840 | 31.9 | 13,490 | -966 | 14,455 | -7.2 | 10.3 | 12.9 | -5.3 |
| Second Quintile | 7,497 | 30.5 | 30,617 | 1,831 | 28,786 | 6.0 | 22.4 | 24.5 | 9.6 |
| Middle Quintile | 5,095 | 20.8 | 50,275 | 7,687 | 42,588 | 15.3 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 27.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 2,777 | 11.3 | 76,881 | 15,156 | 61,725 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 19.4 | 29.4 |
| Top Quintile | 1,242 | 5.1 | 178,521 | 44,996 | 133,525 | 25.2 | 21.6 | 18.8 | 39.0 |
| All | 24,547 | 100.0 | 41,760 | 5,841 | 35,918 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 805 | 3.3 | 112,763 | 25,848 | 86,915 | 22.9 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 14.5 |
| 90-95 | 232 | 0.9 | 154,893 | 36,461 | 118,432 | 23.5 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 5.9 |
| 95-99 | 173 | 0.7 | 278,418 | 66,893 | 211,525 | 24.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 8.1 |
| Top 1 Percent | 33 | 0.1 | 1,423,600 | 456,694 | 966,906 | 32.1 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 10.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 3 | 0.0 | 6,950,503 | 2,445,617 | 4,504,886 | 35.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 5.0 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-5).
(1). Calendar year. Baseline is current law plus an AMT patch; extension of the 10,25 , and 28 percent tax rates, marriage penalty relief, child tax credit, child and dependent care credit, and student loan interest deduction. Proposal would extend the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends ( 0 percent for those in the bottom two tax brackets) but would retain a 20 percent rate for those in the top two tax brackets. Proposal would also repeal the 8 and 18 percent rate for gains on assets held for five years or more (which could result in a tax increase for high-income taxpayers).
(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.

Extend Lower Rates on Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends for Taxpayers Not in Top Two Brackets Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2012{ }^{1}$

Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{\text {2,3 }}$ | Percent of Tax Units ${ }^{4}$ |  | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Total Federal Tax Change | Average Federal Tax Change |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \hline \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \hline \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.3 | 0.0 | -8.9 |
| Second Quintile | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 6.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | -17 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 15.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 19.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.5 | -54 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 19.7 | -0.1 | 19.4 |
| Top Quintile | 47.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 88.5 | -666 | -0.8 | -0.1 | 69.4 | -0.2 | 27.1 |
| All | 14.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | -127 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.1 | 21.2 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 36.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 9.1 | -130 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 15.8 | -0.1 | 22.6 |
| 90-95 | 52.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 9.4 | -298 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 10.7 | -0.1 | 23.9 |
| 95-99 | 65.8 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 22.2 | -887 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 16.9 | -0.2 | 26.7 |
| Top 1 Percent | 74.0 | 13.1 | 0.6 | 47.8 | -8,002 | -1.1 | -0.1 | 26.1 | -0.4 | 33.1 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 66.6 | 27.9 | 0.7 | 25.7 | -44,669 | -1.3 | -0.1 | 12.6 | -0.5 | 35.3 |

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 <br> Federal Tax <br> Burden <br> (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | Share of PreTax Income | Share of PostTax Income | Share of Federal Taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total | Percent of Total |
| Lowest Quintile | 10,133 | 20.6 | 14,723 | -1,303 | 16,026 | -8.9 | 3.2 | 4.4 | -1.3 |
| Second Quintile | 10,359 | 21.1 | 34,672 | 2,104 | 32,568 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 2.2 |
| Middle Quintile | 10,251 | 20.9 | 62,298 | 9,619 | 52,679 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 9.9 |
| Fourth Quintile | 9,800 | 19.9 | 103,142 | 20,050 | 83,091 | 19.4 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 19.7 |
| Top Quintile | 8,315 | 16.9 | 306,063 | 83,507 | 222,556 | 27.3 | 54.3 | 50.1 | 69.5 |
| All | 49,155 | 100.0 | 95,419 | 20,329 | 75,090 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 4,398 | 9.0 | 157,496 | 35,785 | 121,711 | 22.7 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 15.8 |
| 90-95 | 1,976 | 4.0 | 224,546 | 53,957 | 170,589 | 24.0 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 10.7 |
| 95-99 | 1,567 | 3.2 | 400,356 | 107,610 | 292,746 | 26.9 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 16.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 374 | 0.8 | 2,088,455 | 699,746 | 1,388,708 | 33.5 | 16.7 | 14.1 | 26.2 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 36 | 0.1 | 9,839,694 | 3,513,564 | 6,326,130 | 35.7 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 12.7 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-5)
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 plus an AMT patch; extension of the 10,25 , and 28 percent tax rates, marriage penalty relief, child tax credit, child and dependent care credit, and student loan interest deduction. Proposal would extend the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends ( 0 percent for those in the bottom two tax brackets) but would retain a 20 percent rate for those in the top two tax brackets. Proposal would also repeal the 8 and 18 percent rate for gains on assets held for five years or more (which could result in a tax increase for high-income taxpayers)
(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 T10-0198
Extend Lower Rates on Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends for Taxpayers Not in Top Two Brackets Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2012{ }^{1}$

## 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 Federal Tax Change | Average Federal Tax Change |  | Share of Federal Taxes |  | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | With Tax Cut | With Tax Increase |  |  | Dollars | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \hline \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Change (\% } \\ \text { Points) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Under the Proposal |
| Lowest Quintile | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| Second Quintile | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | -11 | -1.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | -0.1 | 3.8 |
| Middle Quintile | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | -41 | -1.6 | 0.0 | 3.5 | -0.1 | 6.1 |
| Fourth Quintile | 40.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 7.3 | -168 | -2.1 | 0.1 | 10.2 | -0.2 | 11.3 |
| Top Quintile | 69.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 90.0 | -2,028 | -3.1 | -0.2 | 84.2 | -0.8 | 24.9 |
| All | 25.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | -414 | -2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | -0.6 | 18.5 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 9.4 | -490 | -2.8 | 0.0 | 9.8 | -0.5 | 16.4 |
| 90-95 | 73.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 10.6 | -983 | -3.2 | 0.0 | 9.4 | -0.6 | 19.2 |
| 95-99 | 80.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 26.5 | -2,407 | -3.7 | -0.2 | 20.5 | -0.9 | 23.4 |
| Top 1 Percent | 81.0 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 43.5 | -12,703 | -2.8 | 0.0 | 44.5 | -0.9 | 31.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 73.5 | 23.4 | 1.6 | 22.2 | -66,241 | -2.8 | 0.0 | 22.5 | -1.0 | 34.8 |

## 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 <br> Federal Tax <br> Burden <br> (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{5}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{6}$ | Share of PreTax Income | Share of PostTax Income | Share of Federal Taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total |
| Lowest Quintile | 5,016 | 16.4 | 10,899 | 271 | 10,628 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 0.3 |
| Second Quintile | 8,213 | 26.9 | 22,528 | 871 | 21,657 | 3.9 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 1.6 |
| Middle Quintile | 5,981 | 19.6 | 41,094 | 2,534 | 38,560 | 6.2 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 3.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 5,495 | 18.0 | 70,238 | 8,133 | 62,105 | 11.6 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 10.2 |
| Top Quintile | 5,617 | 18.4 | 257,048 | 66,092 | 190,956 | 25.7 | 62.4 | 57.3 | 84.4 |
| All | 30,543 | 100.0 | 75,737 | 14,404 | 61,333 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 2,427 | 8.0 | 105,444 | 17,813 | 87,631 | 16.9 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 9.8 |
| 90-95 | 1,362 | 4.5 | 153,103 | 30,408 | 122,695 | 19.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.4 |
| 95-99 | 1,394 | 4.6 | 267,882 | 65,112 | 202,770 | 24.3 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 20.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 434 | 1.4 | 1,396,961 | 451,458 | 945,503 | 32.3 | 26.2 | 21.9 | 44.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 42 | 0.1 | 6,520,091 | 2,333,598 | 4,186,493 | 35.8 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 22.5 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-5).
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 plus an AMT patch; extension of the 10,25 , and 28 percent tax rates, marriage penalty relief, child tax credit, child and dependent care credit, and student loan interest deduction. Proposal would extend the 15 percent rate on capital gains and qualified dividends ( 0 percent for those in the bottom two tax brackets) but would retain a 20 percent rate for those in the top two tax brackets. Proposal would also repeal the 8 and 18 percent rate for gains on assets held for five years or more (which could result in a tax increase for high-income taxpayers)
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