

Table T11-0326
Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2011¹
Summary Table

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | All Tax Units (thousands) | Pct of Tax Units (%) | | Average Gains and Dividends for Receptients ⁴ (\$) | Average Tax Paid on Gains and Dividends by Those Paying Tax ⁵ (\$) | Share of Total Federal Tax on Gains and Dividends | Average Federal Tax Rate of Those Paying Tax on Long-Term Gains and Dividends ⁵ | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | With Gains or Qualified Dividends | Pay Tax on Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | On Gains and Dividends ⁶ | On All Income ⁷ | |
| Lowest Quintile | 43,661 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 1,504 | 479 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 16.5 | |
| Second Quintile | 36,819 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 1,813 | 141 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 7.3 | |
| Middle Quintile | 32,344 | 12.7 | 4.9 | 2,442 | 188 | 0.4 | 7.9 | 10.1 | |
| Fourth Quintile | 26,761 | 23.1 | 13.1 | 3,339 | 387 | 1.8 | 9.6 | 15.4 | |
| Top Quintile | 23,243 | 50.9 | 45.7 | 43,202 | 6,748 | 97.7 | 14.5 | 24.6 | |
| All | 163,869 | 16.4 | 9.8 | 20,652 | 4,590 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 23.6 | |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 11,775 | 38.3 | 30.8 | 5,720 | 611 | 3.0 | 10.5 | 19.2 | |
| 90-95 | 5,676 | 53.9 | 51.5 | 10,053 | 1,339 | 5.3 | 13.4 | 21.1 | |
| 95-99 | 4,619 | 70.6 | 67.4 | 27,039 | 4,432 | 18.8 | 16.4 | 23.6 | |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,173 | 86.2 | 82.5 | 362,682 | 53,522 | 70.5 | 14.4 | 28.0 | |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 120 | 94.5 | 91.4 | 2,275,145 | 326,410 | 48.8 | 14.1 | 30.5 | |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law with no tax on long-term positive capital gains or qualified dividends that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is current law. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>

(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) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. 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 2011 dollars): 20% \$16,812; 40% \$33,542; 60% \$59,486; 80% \$103,465; 90% \$163,173; 95% \$210,998; 99% \$532,613; 99.9% \$2,178,886.

(4) Average among tax units with long-term positive gains and qualified dividends.

(5) Average among tax units with positive tax paid on long-term positive gains and qualified dividends.

(6) Average federal tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of positive long-term gains and qualified dividends.

(7) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax as well as payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare) as a percentage of average cash income.

Table T11-0326
Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2011¹
Detail Table

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units with Tax On Positive Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Pct of All Units (%) | Average Income (\$) | Average Gains or Dividend (\$) | Average Tax | | Average Tax Rate | | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴ (%) | Share of Tax on Gains and Dividends (%) | Share of Total Tax Burden (%) |
| | | | | | On Gains and Dividends (\$) | On All Income (\$) | On Gains and Dividends ⁴ (%) | On All Income ⁵ (%) | | | |
| Lowest Quintile | 44 | 0.1 | 12,262 | 4,030 | 479 | 2,024 | 11.9 | 16.5 | -4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Second Quintile | 237 | 0.6 | 26,375 | 1,888 | 141 | 1,930 | 7.5 | 7.3 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 1,585 | 4.9 | 48,015 | 2,381 | 188 | 4,860 | 7.9 | 10.1 | -0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Fourth Quintile | 3,498 | 13.1 | 79,986 | 4,016 | 387 | 12,314 | 9.6 | 15.4 | -0.6 | 1.8 | 4.6 |
| Top Quintile | 10,626 | 45.7 | 341,980 | 46,517 | 6,748 | 84,096 | 14.5 | 24.6 | -2.5 | 97.7 | 94.6 |
| All | 15,997 | 9.8 | 249,803 | 32,067 | 4,590 | 59,072 | 14.3 | 23.6 | -2.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 3,625 | 30.8 | 134,819 | 5,836 | 611 | 25,902 | 10.5 | 19.2 | -0.6 | 3.0 | 9.9 |
| 90-95 | 2,921 | 51.5 | 184,599 | 10,005 | 1,339 | 38,957 | 13.4 | 21.1 | -0.9 | 5.3 | 12.0 |
| 95-99 | 3,113 | 67.4 | 327,963 | 26,966 | 4,432 | 77,537 | 16.4 | 23.6 | -1.7 | 18.8 | 25.5 |
| Top 1 Percent | 967 | 82.5 | 1,638,346 | 372,059 | 53,522 | 241,573 | 14.4 | 28.0 | -4.3 | 70.5 | 47.0 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 110 | 91.4 | 7,091,454 | 2,320,342 | 326,410 | 2,162,042 | 14.1 | 30.5 | -6.2 | 48.8 | 25.1 |

**Baseline Distribution of Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
by Cash Income Percentile, 2011¹**

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units ³ | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Gains | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Losses | | Tax Units With Qualified Dividends | | Tax Units With Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains | Percent of Total Units | Average Loss | Percent of Total Units | Average Dividend | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains or Dividend |
| Lowest Quintile | 43,661 | 26.6 | 0.5 | 5,163 | 1.2 | -8,038 | 3.3 | 847 | 3.4 | 1,504 |
| Second Quintile | 36,819 | 22.5 | 1.4 | 3,203 | 3.0 | -6,492 | 7.5 | 1,304 | 7.9 | 1,813 |
| Middle Quintile | 32,344 | 19.7 | 3.6 | 3,290 | 5.4 | -6,600 | 11.5 | 1,662 | 12.7 | 2,442 |
| Fourth Quintile | 26,761 | 16.3 | 7.4 | 4,309 | 10.4 | -6,995 | 21.2 | 2,129 | 23.1 | 3,339 |
| Top Quintile | 23,243 | 14.2 | 21.8 | 76,678 | 22.9 | -13,187 | 47.1 | 11,255 | 50.9 | 43,202 |
| All | 163,869 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 45,036 | 7.1 | -10,010 | 15.1 | 5,945 | 16.4 | 20,652 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 11,775 | 7.2 | 14.1 | 7,253 | 17.5 | -7,845 | 35.9 | 3,262 | 38.3 | 5,720 |
| 90-95 | 5,676 | 3.5 | 24.9 | 13,628 | 21.9 | -8,562 | 48.3 | 4,196 | 53.9 | 10,053 |
| 95-99 | 4,619 | 2.8 | 31.7 | 40,520 | 33.9 | -13,948 | 65.7 | 9,491 | 70.6 | 27,039 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,173 | 0.7 | 45.1 | 562,179 | 37.8 | -48,301 | 81.4 | 72,465 | 86.2 | 362,682 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 120 | 0.1 | 63.9 | 2,827,924 | 30.5 | -224,903 | 89.5 | 384,675 | 94.5 | 2,275,145 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law with no tax on long-term positive capital gains or qualified dividends that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is current law. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>

(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) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. 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 2011 dollars): 20% \$16,812; 40% \$33,542; 60% \$59,486; 80% \$103,465; 90% \$163,173; 95% \$210,998; 99% \$532,613; 99.9% \$2,178,886.

(4) Average federal tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of positive long-term gains and qualified dividends.

(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax as well as payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare) as a percentage of average cash income.

(6) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; and payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare)

Table T11-0326
Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011¹
Detail Table

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units with Tax On Positive Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Pct of All Units (%) | Average Income (\$) | Average Gains or Dividend (\$) | Average Tax | | Average Tax Rate | | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴ (%) | Share of Tax on Gains and Dividends (%) | Share of Total Tax Burden (%) |
| | | | | | On Gains and Dividends (\$) | On All Income (\$) | On Gains and Dividends ⁵ (%) | On All Income ⁵ (%) | | | |
| Lowest Quintile | 28 | 0.1 | 12,191 | 5,316 | 830 | 1,756 | 15.6 | 14.4 | -7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Second Quintile | 182 | 0.5 | 27,327 | 1,608 | 226 | 1,219 | 14.1 | 4.5 | -0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 723 | 2.2 | 43,393 | 1,852 | 115 | 3,584 | 6.2 | 8.3 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 2,824 | 9.3 | 71,728 | 3,244 | 229 | 8,969 | 7.0 | 12.5 | -0.4 | 0.9 | 2.7 |
| Top Quintile | 12,233 | 41.8 | 307,139 | 41,019 | 5,936 | 74,937 | 14.5 | 24.4 | -2.5 | 98.9 | 97.0 |
| All | 15,997 | 9.8 | 249,803 | 32,067 | 4,590 | 59,072 | 14.3 | 23.6 | -2.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 4,048 | 27.5 | 119,098 | 4,421 | 476 | 22,514 | 10.8 | 18.9 | -0.5 | 2.6 | 9.6 |
| 90-95 | 3,403 | 46.7 | 165,704 | 8,298 | 1,016 | 34,164 | 12.2 | 20.6 | -0.8 | 4.7 | 12.3 |
| 95-99 | 3,618 | 62.1 | 291,185 | 21,796 | 3,476 | 68,448 | 15.9 | 23.5 | -1.5 | 17.1 | 26.2 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,164 | 81.3 | 1,423,678 | 323,582 | 46,933 | 396,481 | 14.5 | 27.8 | -4.4 | 74.4 | 48.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 131 | 91.1 | 6,192,506 | 2,004,503 | 282,550 | 1,863,858 | 14.1 | 30.1 | -6.1 | 50.4 | 25.8 |

Baseline Distribution of Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011¹

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units ³ | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Gains | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Losses | | Tax Units With Qualified Dividends | | Tax Units With Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains | Percent of Total Units | Average Loss | Percent of Total Units | Average Dividend | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains or Dividend |
| Lowest Quintile | 36,119 | 22.0 | 0.5 | 4,861 | 1.2 | -8,361 | 2.9 | 914 | 3.1 | 1,636 |
| Second Quintile | 34,184 | 20.9 | 0.9 | 3,849 | 2.0 | -6,778 | 5.0 | 1,045 | 5.3 | 1,632 |
| Middle Quintile | 32,894 | 20.1 | 2.8 | 3,515 | 4.9 | -6,812 | 11.1 | 1,381 | 12.1 | 2,079 |
| Fourth Quintile | 30,355 | 18.5 | 6.3 | 3,981 | 8.7 | -6,420 | 18.2 | 1,586 | 19.9 | 2,717 |
| Top Quintile | 29,277 | 17.9 | 19.2 | 69,321 | 20.8 | -12,505 | 43.0 | 10,310 | 46.4 | 38,272 |
| All | 163,869 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 45,036 | 7.1 | -10,010 | 15.1 | 5,945 | 16.4 | 20,652 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 14,737 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 6,311 | 15.2 | -7,281 | 31.3 | 773 | 33.8 | 4,451 |
| 90-95 | 7,285 | 4.4 | 21.4 | 10,477 | 21.4 | -8,636 | 45.5 | 1,973 | 49.2 | 8,566 |
| 95-99 | 5,822 | 3.6 | 29.4 | 31,493 | 30.5 | -13,178 | 60.7 | 5,049 | 65.5 | 21,852 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,433 | 0.9 | 45.7 | 472,829 | 36.2 | -44,324 | 79.5 | 65,560 | 84.8 | 315,797 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 144 | 0.1 | 62.5 | 2,480,008 | 31.4 | -198,481 | 88.7 | 300,394 | 94.1 | 1,965,953 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2)

* Insufficient data

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(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) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. 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 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,688; 40% \$22,351; 60% \$38,055; 80% \$65,353; 90% \$95,935; 95% \$134,201; 99% \$335,779; 99.9% \$1,350,445.

(4) Average federal tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of positive long-term gains and qualified dividend:

(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax as well as payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare) as a percentage of average cash income.

(6) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; and payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare)

Table T11-0326
Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011 ¹
Detail Table - Single Tax Units

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units with Tax On Positive Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Pct of All Units (%) | Average Income (\$) | Average Gains or Dividend (\$) | Average Tax | | Average Tax Rate | | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴ (%) | Share of Tax on Gains and Dividends (%) | Share of Total Tax Burden (%) |
| | | | | | On Gains and Dividends (\$) | On All Income (\$) | On Gains and Dividends ⁵ (%) | On All Income ⁵ (%) | | | |
| Lowest Quintile | 17 | 0.1 | 10,102 | 2,469 | 120 | 1,501 | 4.8 | 14.9 | -1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Second Quintile | 71 | 0.4 | 18,361 | 1,929 | 118 | 1,712 | 6.1 | 9.3 | -0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 324 | 2.0 | 33,662 | 1,626 | 44 | 2,721 | 2.7 | 8.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 1,055 | 9.0 | 52,876 | 3,203 | 278 | 6,927 | 8.7 | 13.1 | -0.6 | 2.1 | 4.6 |
| Top Quintile | 3,079 | 34.7 | 199,494 | 31,652 | 4,540 | 48,347 | 14.3 | 24.2 | -2.9 | 97.8 | 94.7 |
| All | 4,548 | 5.7 | 149,996 | 22,342 | 3,144 | 34,561 | 14.1 | 23.0 | -2.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 1,276 | 24.5 | 78,230 | 4,502 | 591 | 15,683 | 13.1 | 20.0 | -0.9 | 5.3 | 12.7 |
| 90-95 | 634 | 39.6 | 110,162 | 7,298 | 873 | 23,015 | 12.0 | 20.9 | -1.0 | 3.9 | 9.3 |
| 95-99 | 875 | 52.5 | 194,954 | 19,301 | 2,801 | 44,667 | 14.5 | 22.9 | -1.8 | 17.1 | 24.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 294 | 76.8 | 931,123 | 238,545 | 34,736 | 255,459 | 14.6 | 27.4 | -4.9 | 71.5 | 47.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 29 | 89.4 | 4,327,721 | 1,475,644 | 206,199 | 1,307,807 | 14.0 | 30.2 | -6.4 | 42.5 | 24.5 |

Baseline Distribution of Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011 ¹

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units ³ | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Gains | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Losses | | Tax Units With Qualified Dividends | | Tax Units With Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains | Percent of Total Units | Average Loss | Percent of Total Units | Average Dividend | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains or Dividend |
| Lowest Quintile | 23,744 | 29.6 | 0.4 | 2,315 | 1.1 | -5,985 | 3.1 | 771 | 3.3 | 1,059 |
| Second Quintile | 19,342 | 24.1 | 0.8 | 3,029 | 1.9 | -6,410 | 5.9 | 860 | 6.2 | 1,230 |
| Middle Quintile | 15,928 | 19.9 | 2.5 | 2,854 | 4.6 | -5,811 | 12.2 | 1,435 | 12.8 | 1,920 |
| Fourth Quintile | 11,766 | 14.7 | 4.9 | 2,822 | 6.5 | -6,165 | 14.9 | 2,189 | 16.0 | 2,898 |
| Top Quintile | 8,867 | 11.1 | 15.3 | 50,750 | 17.4 | -10,968 | 35.3 | 10,606 | 38.0 | 30,325 |
| All | 80,235 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 27,899 | 4.8 | -8,338 | 11.0 | 4,711 | 11.7 | 12,206 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 5,214 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 5,202 | 13.0 | -7,208 | 25.7 | 3,243 | 27.5 | 4,731 |
| 90-95 | 1,603 | 2.0 | 16.7 | 6,791 | 21.5 | -8,719 | 40.8 | 5,460 | 43.1 | 7,795 |
| 95-99 | 1,667 | 2.1 | 27.2 | 22,486 | 22.9 | -11,707 | 51.6 | 9,650 | 56.4 | 19,672 |
| Top 1 Percent | 383 | 0.5 | 44.6 | 319,771 | 34.3 | -34,151 | 73.1 | 60,742 | 80.4 | 232,380 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 33 | 0.0 | 62.2 | 1,752,544 | 29.9 | -141,195 | 83.7 | 291,889 | 91.8 | 1,454,673 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2)

* Insufficient data

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(4) Average federal tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of positive long-term gains and qualified dividend:

(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax as well as payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare) as a percentage of average cash income.

(6) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; and payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare)

Table T11-0326
Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011 ¹
Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units with Tax On Positive Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Pct of All Units (%) | Average Income (\$) | Average Gains or Dividend (\$) | Average Tax | | Average Tax Rate | | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴ (%) | Share of Tax on Gains and Dividends (%) | Share of Total Tax Burden (%) |
| | | | | | On Gains and Dividends (\$) | On All Income (\$) | On Gains and Dividends ⁵ (%) | On All Income ⁵ (%) | | | |
| Lowest Quintile | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Second Quintile | 74 | 1.1 | 35,247 | 1,274 | 364 | 1,064 | 28.6 | 3.0 | -1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 336 | 3.0 | 52,780 | 2,150 | 185 | 4,247 | 8.6 | 8.0 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Fourth Quintile | 1,618 | 10.5 | 83,696 | 3,348 | 207 | 9,949 | 6.2 | 11.9 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| Top Quintile | 8,748 | 46.3 | 343,110 | 42,957 | 6,250 | 83,475 | 14.5 | 24.3 | -2.4 | 99.2 | 97.6 |
| All | 10,787 | 19.0 | 292,673 | 35,438 | 5,111 | 69,334 | 14.4 | 23.7 | -2.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 2,604 | 30.3 | 140,386 | 4,394 | 425 | 26,006 | 9.7 | 18.5 | -0.4 | 2.0 | 9.1 |
| 90-95 | 2,680 | 49.7 | 179,293 | 8,475 | 1,039 | 36,806 | 12.3 | 20.5 | -0.7 | 5.1 | 13.2 |
| 95-99 | 2,636 | 67.2 | 324,557 | 22,208 | 3,644 | 76,633 | 16.4 | 23.6 | -1.4 | 17.4 | 27.0 |
| Top 1 Percent | 828 | 83.5 | 1,570,083 | 341,941 | 49,735 | 437,082 | 14.5 | 27.8 | -4.2 | 74.7 | 48.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 94 | 92.2 | 6,628,439 | 2,118,568 | 300,114 | 1,990,495 | 14.2 | 30.0 | -6.1 | 51.3 | 25.1 |

Baseline Distribution of Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011 ¹

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units ³ | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Gains | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Losses | | Tax Units With Qualified Dividends | | Tax Units With Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains | Percent of Total Units | Average Loss | Percent of Total Units | Average Dividend | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains or Dividend |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second Quintile | 6,521 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 4,872 | 4.0 | -7,467 | 6.3 | 1,521 | 7.2 | 2,643 |
| Middle Quintile | 11,254 | 19.9 | 4.1 | 4,173 | 6.6 | -7,904 | 13.5 | 1,323 | 15.3 | 2,287 |
| Fourth Quintile | 15,448 | 27.3 | 7.9 | 4,673 | 11.0 | -6,588 | 22.6 | 1,325 | 24.8 | 2,697 |
| Top Quintile | 18,895 | 33.3 | 21.7 | 72,633 | 22.9 | -12,902 | 47.8 | 10,058 | 51.6 | 39,809 |
| All | 56,662 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 51,387 | 12.8 | -10,875 | 26.0 | 6,698 | 28.5 | 25,250 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 8,587 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 6,752 | 16.9 | -7,547 | 35.8 | 2,056 | 38.9 | 4,269 |
| 90-95 | 5,392 | 9.5 | 23.2 | 10,927 | 21.6 | -8,655 | 47.7 | 4,128 | 51.9 | 8,685 |
| 95-99 | 3,925 | 6.9 | 30.9 | 34,393 | 34.2 | -13,526 | 65.5 | 7,673 | 70.4 | 22,235 |
| Top 1 Percent | 992 | 1.8 | 46.4 | 509,586 | 36.9 | -45,279 | 82.5 | 66,186 | 87.1 | 334,132 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 102 | 0.2 | 62.9 | 2,638,466 | 32.0 | -196,055 | 91.1 | 352,708 | 95.5 | 2,074,822 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2)

* Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law with no tax on long-term positive capital gains or qualified dividends that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is current law. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>

(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) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. 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 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,688; 40% \$22,351; 60% \$38,055; 80% \$65,353; 90% \$95,935; 95% \$134,201; 99% \$335,779; 99.9% \$1,350,445.

(4) Average federal tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of positive long-term gains and qualified dividend:

(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax as well as payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare) as a percentage of average cash income.

(6) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; and payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare)

Table T11-0326
Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011 ¹
Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units with Tax On Positive Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Pct of All Units (%) | Average Income (\$) | Average Gains or Dividend (\$) | Average Tax | | Average Tax Rate | | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴ (%) | Share of Tax on Gains and Dividends (%) | Share of Total Tax Burden (%) |
| | | | | | On Gains and Dividends (\$) | On All Income (\$) | On Gains and Dividends ⁵ (%) | On All Income ⁵ (%) | | | |
| Lowest Quintile | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Second Quintile | 36 | 0.5 | 29,284 | 1,687 | 166 | 575 | 9.8 | 2.0 | -0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Middle Quintile | 58 | 1.2 | 42,993 | 1,443 | 123 | 4,346 | 8.5 | 10.1 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 130 | 5.2 | 77,740 | 2,380 | 113 | 13,232 | 4.7 | 17.0 | -0.2 | 1.0 | 8.7 |
| Top Quintile | 250 | 23.8 | 284,116 | 42,302 | 5,908 | 70,760 | 14.0 | 24.9 | -2.7 | 98.1 | 90.0 |
| All | 478 | 2.0 | 177,309 | 23,142 | 3,152 | 41,162 | 13.6 | 23.2 | -2.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 103 | 16.0 | 110,923 | 3,997 | 353 | 22,172 | 8.8 | 20.0 | -0.4 | 2.4 | 11.6 |
| 90-95 | 57 | 25.6 | 171,456 | 12,889 | 1,650 | 38,347 | 12.8 | 22.4 | -1.2 | 6.3 | 11.1 |
| 95-99 | 67 | 44.2 | 277,195 | 33,390 | 4,956 | 65,552 | 14.8 | 23.6 | -2.3 | 22.0 | 22.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | 23 | 70.5 | 1,348,792 | 310,100 | 43,741 | 380,840 | 14.1 | 28.2 | -4.3 | 67.4 | 44.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |

Baseline Distribution of Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011 ¹

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units ³ | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Gains | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Losses | | Tax Units With Qualified Dividends | | Tax Units With Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains | Percent of Total Units | Average Loss | Percent of Total Units | Average Dividend | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains or Dividend |
| Lowest Quintile | 7,953 | 32.6 | 0.1 | 2,284 | 0.5 | -12,525 | 1.0 | 1,025 | 1.0 | 1,185 |
| Second Quintile | 7,879 | 32.3 | 0.3 | 4,143 | 0.6 | -5,992 | 1.6 | 1,088 | 1.7 | 1,686 |
| Middle Quintile | 4,968 | 20.3 | 1.2 | 2,614 | 2.0 | -5,989 | 3.2 | 1,402 | 3.7 | 2,040 |
| Fourth Quintile | 2,487 | 10.2 | 4.0 | 2,501 | 5.1 | -6,210 | 9.2 | 1,092 | 10.4 | 1,922 |
| Top Quintile | 1,050 | 4.3 | 10.3 | 82,089 | 13.8 | -10,439 | 24.5 | 8,650 | 26.8 | 39,525 |
| All | 24,414 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 32,202 | 1.9 | -8,308 | 3.5 | 3,424 | 3.9 | 13,203 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 643 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 7,160 | 10.1 | -4,352 | 19.0 | 4,056 | 19.6 | 6,103 |
| 90-95 | 223 | 0.9 | 11.4 | 26,860 | 13.8 | -7,175 | 23.2 | 1,684 | 26.9 | 12,817 |
| 95-99 | 151 | 0.6 | 22.3 | 45,700 | 22.9 | -12,426 | 40.6 | 11,853 | 46.8 | 32,042 |
| Top 1 Percent | 33 | 0.1 | 33.3 | 582,076 | 42.1 | -41,331 | 67.7 | 41,136 | 73.8 | 300,251 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 3 | 0.0 | 55.8 | 2,641,934 | 25.7 | -225,455 | 75.3 | 211,348 | 84.0 | 1,945,459 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2)

* Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law with no tax on long-term positive capital gains or qualified dividends that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is current law. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>

(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) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. 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 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,688; 40% \$22,351; 60% \$38,055; 80% \$65,353; 90% \$95,935; 95% \$134,201; 99% \$335,779; 99.9% \$1,350,445.

(4) Average federal tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of positive long-term gains and qualified dividend:

(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax as well as payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare) as a percentage of average cash income.

(6) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; and payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare)

Table T11-0326
Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011¹
Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units with Tax On Positive Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Pct of All Units (%) | Average Income (\$) | Average Gains or Dividend (\$) | Average Tax | | Average Tax Rate | | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴ (%) | Share of Tax on Gains and Dividends (%) | Share of Total Tax Burden (%) |
| | | | | | On Gains and Dividends (\$) | On All Income (\$) | On Gains and Dividends ⁴ (%) | On All Income ⁵ (%) | | | |
| Lowest Quintile | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Second Quintile | 96 | 0.9 | 34,490 | 1,483 | 368 | 767 | 24.8 | 2.2 | -1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 181 | 1.9 | 54,962 | 2,776 | 313 | 5,904 | 11.3 | 10.7 | -0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 534 | 5.5 | 106,148 | 3,677 | 178 | 18,111 | 4.8 | 17.1 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| Top Quintile | 3,981 | 46.9 | 369,558 | 39,109 | 5,712 | 94,555 | 14.6 | 25.6 | -2.0 | 99.0 | 97.2 |
| All | 4,806 | 9.9 | 320,635 | 32,988 | 4,777 | 80,580 | 14.5 | 25.1 | -2.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 1,539 | 34.4 | 160,228 | 3,505 | 476 | 32,598 | 13.6 | 20.3 | -0.4 | 3.2 | 13.0 |
| 90-95 | 1,020 | 51.2 | 206,776 | 7,781 | 1,039 | 45,278 | 13.4 | 21.9 | -0.6 | 4.6 | 11.9 |
| 95-99 | 1,098 | 67.5 | 382,260 | 21,728 | 3,726 | 96,198 | 17.1 | 25.2 | -1.3 | 17.8 | 27.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | 324 | 82.1 | 1,835,659 | 366,263 | 52,094 | 539,130 | 14.2 | 29.4 | -3.9 | 73.4 | 45.0 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 34 | 92.1 | 8,266,613 | 2,577,377 | 363,304 | 2,582,754 | 14.1 | 31.2 | -6.0 | 53.6 | 22.6 |

Baseline Distribution of Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011¹

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units ³ | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Gains | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Losses | | Tax Units With Qualified Dividends | | Tax Units With Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains | Percent of Total Units | Average Loss | Percent of Total Units | Average Dividend | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains or Dividend |
| Lowest Quintile | 9,624 | 19.9 | 0.4 | 8,141 | 1.0 | -13,788 | 1.5 | 965 | 1.7 | 2,781 |
| Second Quintile | 10,630 | 22.0 | 0.7 | 4,411 | 1.5 | -7,538 | 2.2 | 697 | 2.5 | 1,772 |
| Middle Quintile | 9,718 | 20.1 | 2.5 | 4,031 | 4.1 | -6,545 | 7.3 | 1,126 | 8.3 | 2,183 |
| Fourth Quintile | 9,731 | 20.1 | 5.6 | 4,642 | 8.3 | -7,016 | 16.6 | 1,022 | 18.2 | 2,366 |
| Top Quintile | 8,493 | 17.6 | 20.1 | 77,263 | 22.7 | -12,953 | 46.2 | 7,436 | 50.0 | 37,922 |
| All | 48,380 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 52,282 | 7.1 | -10,827 | 13.7 | 4,831 | 15.1 | 23,209 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 4,479 | 9.3 | 13.0 | 7,298 | 16.2 | -6,588 | 35.4 | 1,319 | 38.1 | 3,724 |
| 90-95 | 1,994 | 4.1 | 24.4 | 12,553 | 23.4 | -8,727 | 48.3 | 2,580 | 53.5 | 8,064 |
| 95-99 | 1,626 | 3.4 | 29.1 | 38,563 | 35.2 | -14,473 | 65.0 | 6,346 | 69.8 | 21,979 |
| Top 1 Percent | 394 | 0.8 | 41.2 | 635,359 | 41.0 | -48,390 | 81.3 | 55,914 | 85.9 | 357,625 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 37 | 0.1 | 63.8 | 3,295,173 | 29.7 | -283,196 | 88.5 | 347,121 | 93.8 | 2,570,122 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Insufficient data

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 with no tax on long-term positive capital gains or qualified dividends that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is current law. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>

(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) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. 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 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,688; 40% \$22,351; 60% \$38,055; 80% \$65,353; 90% \$95,935; 95% \$134,201; 99% \$335,779; 99.9% \$1,350,445.

(4) Average federal tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of positive long-term gains and qualified dividends.

(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax as well as payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare) as a percentage of average cash income.

(6) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; and payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare).

Table T11-0326
Taxes on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011¹
Detail Table - Elderly Tax Units

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units with Tax On Positive Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Pct of All Units (%) | Average Income (\$) | Average Gains or Dividend (\$) | Average Tax | | Average Tax Rate | | Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴ (%) | Share of Tax on Gains and Dividends (%) | Share of Total Tax Burden (%) |
| | | | | | On Gains and Dividends (\$) | On All Income (\$) | On Gains and Dividends ⁴ (%) | On All Income ⁵ (%) | | | |
| Lowest Quintile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Second Quintile | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Middle Quintile | 391 | 4.7 | 42,646 | 1,279 | 74 | 2,084 | 5.8 | 4.9 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 1,829 | 27.9 | 65,007 | 3,159 | 277 | 5,917 | 8.8 | 9.1 | -0.5 | 1.9 | 5.0 |
| Top Quintile | 3,812 | 59.6 | 254,098 | 47,334 | 6,779 | 54,068 | 14.3 | 21.3 | -3.3 | 98.0 | 94.6 |
| All | 6,040 | 17.0 | 182,850 | 30,921 | 4,368 | 36,055 | 14.1 | 19.7 | -2.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 1,397 | 46.9 | 99,009 | 6,626 | 641 | 13,955 | 9.7 | 14.1 | -0.7 | 3.4 | 9.0 |
| 90-95 | 1,118 | 66.0 | 149,620 | 13,486 | 1,555 | 25,160 | 11.5 | 16.8 | -1.2 | 6.6 | 12.9 |
| 95-99 | 964 | 72.0 | 257,439 | 35,298 | 5,410 | 52,863 | 15.3 | 20.5 | -2.6 | 19.8 | 23.4 |
| Top 1 Percent | 334 | 86.3 | 1,244,302 | 366,091 | 53,959 | 322,472 | 14.7 | 25.9 | -5.5 | 68.2 | 49.4 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 37 | 95.5 | 5,431,827 | 2,014,941 | 281,800 | 1,564,875 | 14.0 | 28.8 | -6.8 | 39.6 | 26.7 |

Baseline Distribution of Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2011¹

| Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | Tax Units ³ | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Gains | | Tax Units With Net Long-Term Capital Losses | | Tax Units With Qualified Dividends | | Tax Units With Long-Term Gains or Qualified Dividends | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains | Percent of Total Units | Average Loss | Percent of Total Units | Average Dividend | Percent of Total Units | Average Gains or Dividend |
| Lowest Quintile | 5,318 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 11,819 | 0.6 | -8,999 | 3.1 | 765 | 3.1 | 1,147 |
| Second Quintile | 8,941 | 25.2 | 0.8 | 3,179 | 1.5 | -5,220 | 9.5 | 1,006 | 9.8 | 1,230 |
| Middle Quintile | 8,299 | 23.4 | 4.5 | 2,034 | 7.8 | -7,134 | 22.8 | 1,488 | 24.1 | 1,785 |
| Fourth Quintile | 6,547 | 18.4 | 13.1 | 3,443 | 16.0 | -6,622 | 35.3 | 2,257 | 38.2 | 3,263 |
| Top Quintile | 6,397 | 18.0 | 29.8 | 63,603 | 28.7 | -13,515 | 62.1 | 16,391 | 66.0 | 44,103 |
| All | 35,530 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 39,029 | 10.4 | -10,226 | 25.9 | 8,069 | 27.5 | 20,420 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 2,978 | 8.4 | 21.4 | 6,323 | 25.4 | -8,936 | 53.3 | 4,455 | 57.0 | 6,538 |
| 90-95 | 1,695 | 4.8 | 30.8 | 12,707 | 31.0 | -9,152 | 64.7 | 8,379 | 68.2 | 13,705 |
| 95-99 | 1,338 | 3.8 | 39.7 | 37,124 | 32.4 | -15,859 | 72.1 | 16,525 | 76.6 | 34,758 |
| Top 1 Percent | 387 | 1.1 | 55.5 | 423,255 | 31.1 | -52,828 | 83.0 | 102,406 | 89.1 | 358,961 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 39 | 0.1 | 70.1 | 2,117,187 | 26.1 | -273,531 | 91.3 | 492,888 | 96.5 | 2,004,715 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Insufficient data

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 with no tax on long-term positive capital gains or qualified dividends that would be eligible for the lower rates. Proposal is current law. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see

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(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

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(3) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. 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 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,688; 40% \$22,351; 60% \$38,055; 80% \$65,353; 90% \$95,935; 95% \$134,201; 99% \$335,779; 99.9% \$1,350,445.

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(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax as well as payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare) as a percentage of average cash income.

(6) After-tax income is cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; and payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare).