

Table T12-0059
Administration's FY2013 Budget Proposals
Capital Gains and Dividend Provisions
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2013 ¹
Summary Table

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Percent Change in After-Tax Income ⁴	Share of Total Federal Tax Change	Average Federal Tax Change (\$)	Average Federal Tax Rate ⁵	
				Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	3.8
Second Quintile	0.0	1.5	-5	0.0	10.7
Middle Quintile	0.1	6.9	-27	-0.1	17.3
Fourth Quintile	0.1	19.5	-93	-0.1	21.3
Top Quintile	0.2	72.0	-388	-0.1	29.1
All	0.1	100.0	-78	-0.1	23.5
Addendum					
80-90	0.2	19.1	-205	-0.2	24.5
90-95	0.3	18.6	-407	-0.2	25.7
95-99	0.4	34.7	-935	-0.3	27.7
Top 1 Percent	0.0	-0.3	33	0.0	35.4
Top 0.1 Percent	-0.1	-6.6	6,905	0.1	39.6

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-3).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 21.0

Proposal: 21.0

* Less than 0.05

** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Proposal would impose a 20 percent rate on long-term capital gains and tax qualified dividends as ordinary income for high income taxpayers, extend the 0 and 15 percent capital gains rates and allow qualified dividends to be taxed at capital gains rates for others, and repeal the 8 and 18 percent rates for assets held more than 5 years. High income taxpayers are defined as those with taxable income above \$200,000 (single), \$250,000 (married), or \$225,000 (head of household), indexed for inflation after 2009, less the standard deduction and one personal exemption (two if married). 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) 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% \$17,909; 40% \$37,090; 60% \$64,531; 80% \$111,344; 90% \$160,377; 95% \$227,314; 99% \$592,985; 99.9% \$2,682,143.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 T12-0059
Administration's FY2013 Budget Proposals
Capital Gains and Dividend Provisions
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2013 ¹
Detail Table

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	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		
			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	
Lowest Quintile	0.0	0.1	0	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.8	
Second Quintile	0.0	1.5	-5	-0.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	10.7	
Middle Quintile	0.1	6.9	-27	-0.3	0.0	10.1	-0.1	17.3	
Fourth Quintile	0.1	19.5	-93	-0.5	0.0	17.8	-0.1	21.3	
Top Quintile	0.2	72.0	-388	-0.5	0.0	67.4	-0.1	29.1	
All	0.1	100.0	-78	-0.5	0.0	100.0	-0.1	23.5	
Addendum									
80-90	0.2	19.1	-205	-0.6	0.0	14.3	-0.2	24.5	
90-95	0.3	18.6	-407	-0.8	0.0	10.4	-0.2	25.7	
95-99	0.4	34.7	-935	-1.0	-0.1	15.9	-0.3	27.7	
Top 1 Percent	0.0	-0.3	33	0.0	0.1	26.8	0.0	35.4	
Top 0.1 Percent	-0.1	-6.6	6,905	0.2	0.1	13.7	0.1	39.6	

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile, 2013 ¹

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units ⁴		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	43,362	26.1	10,122	3.7	380	0.6	9,742	4.6	3.8
Second Quintile	37,681	22.7	27,586	8.6	2,966	3.9	24,620	10.1	10.8
Middle Quintile	32,699	19.7	50,739	13.8	8,815	10.1	41,923	14.9	17.4
Fourth Quintile	27,208	16.4	87,197	19.7	18,635	17.8	68,562	20.3	21.4
Top Quintile	24,067	14.5	272,779	54.6	79,699	67.4	193,080	50.6	29.2
All	166,272	100.0	72,381	100.0	17,117	100.0	55,264	100.0	23.7
Addendum									
80-90	12,130	7.3	136,031	13.7	33,526	14.3	102,505	13.5	24.7
90-95	5,919	3.6	193,370	9.5	50,043	10.4	143,327	9.2	25.9
95-99	4,805	2.9	338,609	13.5	94,819	16.0	243,790	12.8	28.0
Top 1 Percent	1,213	0.7	1,767,267	17.8	626,364	26.7	1,140,903	15.1	35.4
Top 0.1 Percent	124	0.1	7,871,135	8.1	3,106,350	13.6	4,764,786	6.5	39.5

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-3).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 21.0

Proposal: 21.0

* Less than 0.05

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Proposal would impose a 20 percent rate on long-term capital gains and tax qualified dividends as ordinary income for high income taxpayers, extend the 0 and 15 percent capital gains rates and allow qualified dividends to be taxed at capital gains rates for others, and repeal the 8 and 18 percent rates for assets held more than 5 years. High income taxpayers are defined as those with taxable income above \$200,000 (single), \$250,000 (married), or \$225,000 (head of household), indexed for inflation after 2009, less the standard deduction and one personal exemption (two if married). 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) 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% \$17,909; 40% \$37,090; 60% \$64,531; 80% \$111,344; 90% \$160,377; 95% \$227,314; 99% \$592,985; 99.9% \$2,682,143.

(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 T12-0059
Administration's FY2013 Budget Proposals
Capital Gains and Dividend Provisions
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013¹
Detail Table

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	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		
			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	
Lowest Quintile	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	
Second Quintile	0.0	0.5	-2	-0.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	9.4	
Middle Quintile	0.0	3.6	-14	-0.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	15.8	
Fourth Quintile	0.1	14.4	-61	-0.4	0.0	17.0	-0.1	20.7	
Top Quintile	0.2	81.5	-345	-0.5	0.0	71.6	-0.2	28.7	
All	0.1	100.0	-78	-0.5	0.0	100.0	-0.1	23.5	
Addendum									
80-90	0.2	17.0	-143	-0.5	0.0	15.2	-0.1	24.1	
90-95	0.3	20.3	-341	-0.8	0.0	11.5	-0.2	25.5	
95-99	0.4	40.2	-857	-1.1	-0.1	17.0	-0.3	27.4	
Top 1 Percent	0.0	4.1	-360	-0.1	0.1	27.9	0.0	35.1	
Top 0.1 Percent	-0.1	-6.5	5,653	0.2	0.1	14.3	0.1	39.5	

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013¹

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units ⁴		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	36,065	21.7	9,430	2.8	105	0.1	9,325	3.7	1.1
Second Quintile	34,713	20.9	24,668	7.1	2,308	2.8	22,360	8.5	9.4
Middle Quintile	33,034	19.9	44,764	12.3	7,107	8.3	37,658	13.5	15.9
Fourth Quintile	30,538	18.4	76,122	19.3	15,836	17.0	60,286	20.0	20.8
Top Quintile	30,666	18.4	230,715	58.8	66,502	71.7	164,212	54.8	28.8
All	166,272	100.0	72,381	100.0	17,117	100.0	55,264	100.0	23.7
Addendum									
80-90	15,414	9.3	115,967	14.9	28,060	15.2	87,907	14.8	24.2
90-95	7,701	4.6	165,716	10.6	42,657	11.5	123,060	10.3	25.7
95-99	6,085	3.7	289,779	14.7	80,149	17.1	209,630	13.9	27.7
Top 1 Percent	1,466	0.9	1,533,122	18.7	539,173	27.8	993,948	15.9	35.2
Top 0.1 Percent	148	0.1	6,917,786	8.5	2,729,564	14.2	4,188,222	6.8	39.5

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-3).

Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 21.0

Proposal: 21.0

* Less than 0.05

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Proposal would impose a 20 percent rate on long-term capital gains and tax qualified dividends as ordinary income for high income taxpayers, extend the 0 and 15 percent capital gains rates and allow qualified dividends to be taxed at capital gains rates for others, and repeal the 8 and 18 percent rates for assets held more than 5 years. High income taxpayers are defined as those with taxable income above \$200,000 (single), \$250,000 (married), or \$225,000 (head of household), indexed for inflation after 2009, less the standard deduction and one personal exemption (two if married). 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) 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% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

(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 T12-0059
Administration's FY2013 Budget Proposals
Capital Gains and Dividend Provisions
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013 ¹
Detail Table - Single Tax Units

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	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		
			Dollars	Percent	Change (%) Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	
Lowest Quintile	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.7	
Second Quintile	0.0	0.9	-2	-0.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	9.1	
Middle Quintile	0.1	4.5	-14	-0.3	0.1	12.2	0.0	15.8	
Fourth Quintile	0.1	13.6	-56	-0.5	0.0	19.9	-0.1	21.5	
Top Quintile	0.4	81.1	-410	-0.9	-0.1	61.5	-0.3	29.5	
All	0.2	100.0	-60	-0.7	0.0	100.0	-0.2	22.0	
Addendum									
80-90	0.2	14.8	-141	-0.7	0.0	15.4	-0.2	25.1	
90-95	0.4	18.2	-380	-1.2	-0.1	10.7	-0.3	26.8	
95-99	0.7	36.1	-978	-1.7	-0.2	14.6	-0.5	27.8	
Top 1 Percent	0.3	12.0	-1,594	-0.4	0.1	20.7	-0.2	38.1	
Top 0.1 Percent	-0.1	-1.2	1,707	0.1	0.1	10.5	0.0	43.6	

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013 ¹

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units ⁴		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	23,198	28.8	7,467	5.5	422	1.4	7,045	6.7	5.7
Second Quintile	19,587	24.3	19,069	11.9	1,739	4.9	17,329	13.9	9.1
Middle Quintile	15,802	19.6	33,699	16.9	5,347	12.1	28,352	18.3	15.9
Fourth Quintile	11,719	14.5	54,610	20.3	11,791	19.8	42,819	20.5	21.6
Top Quintile	9,604	11.9	150,063	45.8	44,684	61.6	105,379	41.3	29.8
All	80,622	100.0	39,043	100.0	8,643	100.0	30,400	100.0	22.1
Addendum									
80-90	5,116	6.4	83,160	13.5	21,008	15.4	62,151	13.0	25.3
90-95	2,332	2.9	118,552	8.8	32,171	10.8	86,381	8.2	27.1
95-99	1,790	2.2	202,277	11.5	57,248	14.7	145,029	10.6	28.3
Top 1 Percent	365	0.5	1,033,246	12.0	394,936	20.7	638,310	9.5	38.2
Top 0.1 Percent	33	0.0	4,968,941	5.3	2,166,797	10.4	2,802,144	3.8	43.6

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-3).

* Less than 0.05

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Proposal would impose a 20 percent rate on long-term capital gains and tax qualified dividends as ordinary income for high income taxpayers, extend the 0 and 15 percent capital gains rates and allow qualified dividends to be taxed at capital gains rates for others, and repeal the 8 and 18 percent rates for assets held more than 5 years. High income taxpayers are defined as those with taxable income above \$200,000 (single), \$250,000 (married), or \$225,000 (head of household), indexed for inflation after 2009, less the standard deduction and one personal exemption (two if married). 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) 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% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

(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 T12-0059
Administration's FY2013 Budget Proposals
Capital Gains and Dividend Provisions
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013 ¹
Detail Table - Married Tax Units Filing Jointly

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	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		
			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	
Lowest Quintile	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Second Quintile	0.0	0.2	-2	-0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	10.8	
Middle Quintile	0.0	2.9	-19	-0.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	15.1	
Fourth Quintile	0.1	14.5	-72	-0.4	0.0	15.1	-0.1	20.2	
Top Quintile	0.2	82.4	-328	-0.4	0.0	78.1	-0.1	28.4	
All	0.1	100.0	-133	-0.4	0.0	100.0	-0.1	25.1	
Addendum									
80-90	0.2	18.2	-152	-0.5	0.0	15.3	-0.1	23.7	
90-95	0.2	21.6	-329	-0.7	0.0	12.5	-0.2	25.2	
95-99	0.3	43.0	-822	-0.9	-0.1	18.9	-0.3	27.3	
Top 1 Percent	0.0	-0.5	38	0.0	0.1	31.5	0.0	34.4	
Top 0.1 Percent	-0.2	-9.2	6,678	0.2	0.1	15.9	0.1	38.7	

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013 ¹

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units ⁴		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	4,398	7.6	14,027	0.8	76	0.0	13,951	1.1	0.5
Second Quintile	6,664	11.5	35,110	3.1	3,807	1.3	31,303	3.6	10.8
Middle Quintile	11,624	20.1	58,324	8.8	8,836	5.3	49,487	10.0	15.2
Fourth Quintile	15,415	26.7	93,246	18.7	18,900	15.1	74,346	20.0	20.3
Top Quintile	19,298	33.4	274,004	68.9	78,198	78.1	195,806	65.8	28.5
All	57,802	100.0	132,789	100.0	33,420	100.0	99,369	100.0	25.2
Addendum									
80-90	9,190	15.9	135,542	16.2	32,210	15.3	103,332	16.5	23.8
90-95	5,048	8.7	188,768	12.4	47,829	12.5	140,939	12.4	25.3
95-99	4,018	7.0	331,401	17.4	91,232	19.0	240,169	16.8	27.5
Top 1 Percent	1,042	1.8	1,686,659	22.9	580,602	31.3	1,106,058	20.1	34.4
Top 0.1 Percent	106	0.2	7,429,691	10.3	2,867,275	15.8	4,562,416	8.4	38.6

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-3).

* Less than 0.05

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Proposal would impose a 20 percent rate on long-term capital gains and tax qualified dividends as ordinary income for high income taxpayers, extend the 0 and 15 percent capital gains rates and allow qualified dividends to be taxed at capital gains rates for others, and repeal the 8 and 18 percent rates for assets held more than 5 years. High income taxpayers are defined as those with taxable income above \$200,000 (single), \$250,000 (married), or \$225,000 (head of household), indexed for inflation after 2009, less the standard deduction and one personal exemption (two if married). 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) 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% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

(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 T12-0059
Administration's FY2013 Budget Proposals
Capital Gains and Dividend Provisions
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013 ¹
Detail Table - Head of Household Tax Units

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	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		
			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	
Lowest Quintile	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-4.1	0.0	-6.4	
Second Quintile	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	7.9	
Middle Quintile	0.0	7.9	-6	-0.1	0.0	26.1	0.0	17.3	
Fourth Quintile	0.1	23.7	-30	-0.2	0.0	28.3	0.0	21.5	
Top Quintile	0.2	67.5	-187	-0.4	-0.1	37.8	-0.1	27.2	
All	0.0	100.0	-14	-0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	15.8	
Addendum									
80-90	0.1	18.1	-78	-0.3	0.0	14.1	-0.1	24.7	
90-95	0.2	17.7	-268	-0.7	0.0	5.7	-0.2	25.4	
95-99	0.3	27.6	-519	-0.8	0.0	7.9	-0.2	25.5	
Top 1 Percent	0.1	4.1	-433	-0.1	0.0	10.1	0.0	35.3	
Top 0.1 Percent	-0.2	-4.9	5,720	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.1	39.8	

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013 ¹

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units ⁴		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	8,232	32.6	12,526	10.2	-800	-4.1	13,327	12.9	-6.4
Second Quintile	8,034	31.8	29,745	23.7	2,363	11.9	27,382	25.9	7.9
Middle Quintile	4,869	19.3	49,199	23.7	8,538	26.1	40,661	23.3	17.4
Fourth Quintile	2,769	11.0	75,439	20.7	16,283	28.3	59,156	19.3	21.6
Top Quintile	1,263	5.0	175,207	21.9	47,768	37.8	127,439	18.9	27.3
All	25,256	100.0	39,986	100.0	6,316	100.0	33,670	100.0	15.8
Addendum									
80-90	814	3.2	111,657	9.0	27,637	14.1	84,020	8.0	24.8
90-95	230	0.9	154,037	3.5	39,390	5.7	114,647	3.1	25.6
95-99	186	0.7	266,330	4.9	68,312	8.0	198,019	4.3	25.7
Top 1 Percent	33	0.1	1,361,869	4.5	481,407	10.1	880,461	3.5	35.4
Top 0.1 Percent	3	0.0	6,471,563	1.9	2,566,823	4.8	3,904,740	1.4	39.7

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-3).

* Less than 0.05

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Proposal would impose a 20 percent rate on long-term capital gains and tax qualified dividends as ordinary income for high income taxpayers, extend the 0 and 15 percent capital gains rates and allow qualified dividends to be taxed at capital gains rates for others, and repeal the 8 and 18 percent rates for assets held more than 5 years. High income taxpayers are defined as those with taxable income above \$200,000 (single), \$250,000 (married), or \$225,000 (head of household), indexed for inflation after 2009, less the standard deduction and one personal exemption (two if married). 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) 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% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

(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 T12-0059
Administration's FY2013 Budget Proposals
Capital Gains and Dividend Provisions
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013¹
Detail Table - Tax Units with Children

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	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		
			Dollars	Percent	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (% Points)	Under the Proposal	
Lowest Quintile	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-8.2	
Second Quintile	0.0	0.4	-1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	9.0	
Middle Quintile	0.0	6.6	-14	-0.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	18.1	
Fourth Quintile	0.1	23.3	-49	-0.2	0.0	20.6	-0.1	22.6	
Top Quintile	0.1	69.7	-175	-0.2	0.0	67.3	-0.1	29.7	
All	0.1	100.0	-42	-0.2	0.0	100.0	-0.1	24.0	
Addendum									
80-90	0.1	21.4	-102	-0.3	0.0	15.7	-0.1	25.4	
90-95	0.2	23.1	-244	-0.4	0.0	10.6	-0.1	26.6	
95-99	0.2	36.6	-482	-0.4	0.0	16.2	-0.1	28.7	
Top 1 Percent	-0.1	-11.5	628	0.1	0.1	24.8	0.0	36.3	
Top 0.1 Percent	-0.2	-15.9	9,488	0.3	0.1	11.6	0.1	39.8	

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013¹

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units ⁴		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	10,088	20.4	13,356	2.9	-1,100	-1.0	14,455	4.2	-8.2
Second Quintile	10,789	21.8	33,957	8.0	3,051	3.0	30,906	9.6	9.0
Middle Quintile	10,009	20.3	60,740	13.2	11,002	10.0	49,738	14.3	18.1
Fourth Quintile	9,950	20.1	101,182	21.9	22,872	20.6	78,310	22.3	22.6
Top Quintile	8,349	16.9	298,935	54.3	89,053	67.3	209,882	50.2	29.8
All	49,418	100.0	93,026	100.0	22,351	100.0	70,675	100.0	24.0
Addendum									
80-90	4,396	8.9	154,877	14.8	39,506	15.7	115,371	14.5	25.5
90-95	1,981	4.0	221,864	9.6	59,204	10.6	162,660	9.2	26.7
95-99	1,589	3.2	392,402	13.6	113,088	16.3	279,313	12.7	28.8
Top 1 Percent	382	0.8	1,966,324	16.4	713,561	24.7	1,252,764	13.7	36.3
Top 0.1 Percent	35	0.1	9,174,185	7.0	3,639,161	11.6	5,535,024	5.6	39.7

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-3).

* Less than 0.05

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. Proposal would impose a 20 percent rate on long-term capital gains and tax qualified dividends as ordinary income for high income taxpayers, extend the 0 and 15 percent capital gains rates and allow qualified dividends to be taxed at capital gains rates for others, and repeal the 8 and 18 percent rates for assets held more than 5 years. High income taxpayers are defined as those with taxable income above \$200,000 (single), \$250,000 (married), or \$225,000 (head of household), indexed for inflation after 2009, less the standard deduction and one personal exemption (two if married). 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) 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% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

(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 T12-0059
Administration's FY2013 Budget Proposals
Capital Gains and Dividend Provisions
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013¹
Detail Table - Elderly Tax Units

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	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	
			Dollars	Percent	Change (%) Points)	Under the Proposal	Change (%) Points)	Under the Proposal
Lowest Quintile	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Second Quintile	0.0	0.2	-2	-0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8
Middle Quintile	0.1	2.7	-26	-1.1	0.0	3.8	-0.1	5.9
Fourth Quintile	0.3	12.6	-154	-1.7	0.0	10.9	-0.2	12.7
Top Quintile	0.6	84.4	-952	-1.5	0.0	84.5	-0.4	27.4
All	0.4	100.0	-210	-1.5	0.0	100.0	-0.3	19.8
Addendum								
80-90	0.5	15.9	-390	-2.0	-0.1	11.8	-0.4	18.4
90-95	0.8	19.9	-886	-2.6	-0.1	11.1	-0.6	21.6
95-99	1.0	39.3	-1,967	-2.8	-0.3	20.3	-0.7	25.5
Top 1 Percent	0.2	9.4	-1,706	-0.3	0.5	41.3	-0.1	36.4
Top 0.1 Percent	-0.1	-1.8	3,224	0.1	0.4	21.7	0.1	41.2

Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
by Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, 2013¹

Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Tax Units ⁴		Pre-Tax Income		Federal Tax Burden		After-Tax Income ⁵		Average Federal Tax Rate ⁶
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	Average (dollars)	Percent of Total	
Lowest Quintile	5,988	16.2	9,531	2.2	75	0.1	9,456	2.7	0.8
Second Quintile	9,396	25.4	20,198	7.2	366	0.7	19,832	8.9	1.8
Middle Quintile	8,334	22.5	40,053	12.7	2,383	3.8	37,669	14.9	6.0
Fourth Quintile	6,402	17.3	69,759	17.0	9,043	10.9	60,716	18.5	13.0
Top Quintile	6,913	18.7	232,751	61.1	64,670	84.5	168,081	55.2	27.8
All	37,068	100.0	71,055	100.0	14,275	100.0	56,780	100.0	20.1
Addendum									
80-90	3,175	8.6	105,683	12.7	19,829	11.9	85,854	13.0	18.8
90-95	1,753	4.7	152,604	10.2	33,857	11.2	118,747	9.9	22.2
95-99	1,557	4.2	266,474	15.8	69,863	20.6	196,612	14.5	26.2
Top 1 Percent	427	1.2	1,382,440	22.4	505,197	40.8	877,243	17.8	36.5
Top 0.1 Percent	44	0.1	6,274,992	10.4	2,580,346	21.4	3,694,646	7.7	41.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-3).

* Less than 0.05

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. Proposal would impose a 20 percent rate on long-term capital gains and tax qualified dividends as ordinary income for high income taxpayers, extend the 0 and 15 percent capital gains rates and allow qualified dividends to be taxed at capital gains rates for others, and repeal the 8 and 18 percent rates for assets held more than 5 years. High income taxpayers are defined as those with taxable income above \$200,000 (single), \$250,000 (married), or \$225,000 (head of household), indexed for inflation after 2009, less the standard deduction and one personal exemption (two if married). 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) 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% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

(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.