

**Table T12-0235**  
**Effective Marginal Individual Income Tax Rates (EMTR) On Capital Income**  
**By Cash Income Percentile, 2012<sup>1</sup>**

Cash Income Percentiles <sup>2,3</sup>	Tax Units (thousands)	Long-term Capital Gains		Qualified Dividends		Interest Income	
		Current Law	Current Policy	Current Law	Current Policy	Current Law	Current Policy
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	41,814	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	2.4	2.4
<b>Second Quintile</b>	35,786	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.8	6.7
<b>Third Quintile</b>	29,812	4.5	4.3	5.7	5.6	16.8	16.6
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	26,548	6.6	6.5	9.4	9.2	22.7	20.6
<b>Top Quintile</b>	22,603	15.2	15.1	15.8	15.6	28.2	27.4
<b>All</b>	157,370	14.4	14.3	14.1	14.0	22.5	21.7
<b>Addendum</b>							
<b>80-90</b>	10,346	16.1	11.8	16.0	11.8	26.5	24.3
<b>90-95</b>	6,313	17.6	14.4	19.0	14.4	28.7	25.8
<b>95-99</b>	4,742	14.8	16.9	15.1	18.0	31.2	30.1
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	1,202	14.4	14.9	14.1	15.4	27.1	27.3
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	123	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	26.4	26.4

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0412-7).

(1) Calendar year. Effective marginal tax rates are weighted by the appropriate income source. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see:

<http://taxpolicycenter.org/numbers/displayatab.cfm?Docid=3131>

(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. 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 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 2012 dollars): 20% \$19,738; 40% \$39,096; 60% \$64,828; 80% \$107,628; 90% \$148,688; 95% \$208,810; 99% \$521,411; 99.9% \$2,749,437.