

Table T16-0187
Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2015¹
Summary Table

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | All Tax Units (thousands) | Tax Units Reporting Gains or Qualified Dividends ⁴ | | Tax Units Paying Positive Individual Income Tax On Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| | | Percent Within Class | Average Gains and Dividends (\$) | Percent Within Class | Average Tax Paid on Gains and Dividends (\$) | Share of Positive Individual Income Tax on Gains and Dividends | Average Individual Income Tax Rate On Gains and Dividends ⁵ | On All Other Income ⁶ |
| Lowest Quintile | 47,570 | 3.1 | 1,860 | 0.2 | ** | * | ** | ** |
| Second Quintile | 37,420 | 7.9 | 3,080 | 0.9 | 290 | 0.1 | 7.5 | -4.0 |
| Middle Quintile | 33,190 | 15.3 | 5,070 | 7.3 | 460 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 12.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 28,270 | 26.3 | 6,720 | 15.7 | 930 | 2.6 | 10.2 | 15.6 |
| Top Quintile | 23,630 | 49.5 | 62,410 | 43.5 | 14,900 | 96.6 | 21.1 | 28.0 |
| All | 171,370 | 16.9 | 28,420 | 10.3 | 9,020 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 26.7 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 12,190 | 37.9 | 9,900 | 30.1 | 1,400 | 3.2 | 12.1 | 16.4 |
| 90-95 | 5,830 | 51.7 | 10,830 | 46.5 | 1,760 | 3.0 | 15.0 | 19.3 |
| 95-99 | 4,470 | 67.7 | 19,660 | 64.1 | 4,220 | 7.6 | 20.4 | 24.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,150 | 90.6 | 570,100 | 90.0 | 127,050 | 82.7 | 22.2 | 35.3 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 110 | 95.2 | 3,481,500 | 95.1 | 778,540 | 53.6 | 22.3 | 38.1 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Individual income tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends is calculated by comparing liability under current law to liability when qualified dividends and net long term gains in excess of net short-term losses are excluded from income and excluded from the base of the 3.8 percent net investment surtax enacted by the Affordable Care Act (ACA). For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm>

(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded 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 2016 dollars): 20% \$23,800; 40% \$46,800; 60% \$81,000; 80% \$140,900; 90% \$204,900; 95% \$291,000; 99% \$688,900; 99.9% \$3,438,600.

(4) Tax units reporting long-term positive gains and qualified dividends.

(5) Average individual income tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of gains and qualified dividends.

(6) Average individual income tax as a percentage of nongain taxable income.

Table T16-0189
Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2016¹
Summary Table

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | All Tax Units (thousands) | Tax Units Reporting Gains or Qualified Dividends ⁴ | | Tax Units Paying Positive Individual Income Tax On Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | Percent Within Class | Average Gains and Dividends (\$) | Percent Within Class | Average Tax Paid on Gains and Dividends (\$) | Share of Positive Individual Income Tax on Gains and Dividends | Average Individual Income Tax Rate On Gains and Dividends ⁵ | Average Individual Income Tax Rate On All Other Income ⁶ |
| Lowest Quintile | 48,030 | 3.3 | 2,000 | 0.2 | ** | * | ** | ** |
| Second Quintile | 38,040 | 8.2 | 3,220 | 1.0 | 270 | 0.1 | 6.9 | -0.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 33,680 | 15.6 | 5,130 | 7.7 | 490 | 0.8 | 8.6 | 12.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 28,570 | 26.8 | 6,640 | 16.3 | 940 | 2.7 | 10.6 | 15.8 |
| Top Quintile | 23,850 | 49.6 | 62,670 | 43.9 | 15,020 | 96.4 | 21.3 | 28.2 |
| All | 173,400 | 17.2 | 28,290 | 10.5 | 8,960 | 100.0 | 20.5 | 26.9 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 12,350 | 38.4 | 9,130 | 31.0 | 1,290 | 3.0 | 12.2 | 16.6 |
| 90-95 | 5,880 | 52.0 | 10,420 | 47.0 | 1,690 | 2.9 | 15.0 | 19.5 |
| 95-99 | 4,480 | 67.9 | 19,950 | 64.6 | 4,220 | 7.5 | 20.2 | 25.1 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,140 | 87.8 | 607,360 | 87.2 | 136,890 | 83.1 | 22.4 | 35.6 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 120 | 95.2 | 3,781,430 | 95.0 | 857,660 | 57.8 | 22.6 | 38.2 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Individual income tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends is calculated by comparing liability under current law to liability when qualified dividends and net long term gains in excess of net short-term losses are excluded from income and excluded from the base of the 3.8 percent net investment surtax enacted by the Affordable Care Act (ACA). For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm>

(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded 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 2016 dollars): 20% \$24,400; 40% \$47,700; 60% \$82,300; 80% \$142,200; 90% \$206,800; 95% \$291,700; 99% \$693,500; 99.9% \$3,646,300.

(4) Tax units reporting long-term positive gains and qualified dividends.

(5) Average individual income tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of gains and qualified dividends.

(6) Average individual income tax as a percentage of nongain taxable income.

Table T16-0191
Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2017¹
Summary Table

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | All Tax Units (thousands) | Tax Units Reporting Gains or Qualified Dividends ⁴ | | Tax Units Paying Positive Individual Income Tax On Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | Percent Within Class | Average Gains and Dividends (\$) | Percent Within Class | Average Tax Paid on Gains and Dividends (\$) | Share of Positive Individual Income Tax on Gains and Dividends | Average Individual Income Tax Rate On Gains and Dividends ⁵ | Average Individual Income Tax Rate On All Other Income ⁶ | |
| Lowest Quintile | 48,340 | 3.4 | 2,020 | 0.2 | ** | * | ** | ** | |
| Second Quintile | 38,630 | 8.3 | 3,240 | 1.1 | 260 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 0.2 | |
| Middle Quintile | 33,880 | 15.5 | 5,150 | 7.8 | 510 | 0.8 | 8.8 | 13.1 | |
| Fourth Quintile | 28,660 | 26.8 | 6,690 | 16.7 | 960 | 2.8 | 10.9 | 15.8 | |
| Top Quintile | 23,960 | 49.9 | 63,050 | 44.5 | 15,110 | 96.3 | 21.4 | 28.5 | |
| All | 174,680 | 17.2 | 28,470 | 10.7 | 8,970 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 27.2 | |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 12,390 | 38.9 | 9,060 | 31.8 | 1,300 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 16.8 | |
| 90-95 | 5,910 | 51.9 | 10,600 | 47.2 | 1,720 | 2.9 | 15.1 | 19.7 | |
| 95-99 | 4,530 | 68.3 | 19,490 | 65.1 | 4,160 | 7.4 | 20.5 | 25.2 | |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,130 | 87.5 | 623,470 | 86.8 | 141,110 | 83.1 | 22.5 | 35.8 | |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 120 | 95.0 | 4,043,370 | 94.8 | 915,090 | 60.5 | 22.6 | 38.3 | |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Individual income tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends is calculated by comparing liability under current law to liability when qualified dividends and net long term gains in excess of net short-term losses are excluded from income and excluded from the base of the 3.8 percent net investment surtax enacted by the Affordable Care Act (ACA). For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm>

(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded 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 2016 dollars): 20% \$24,800; 40% \$48,400; 60% \$83,300; 80% \$143,100; 90% \$208,800; 95% \$292,100; 99% \$699,000; 99.9% \$3,749,600.

(4) Tax units reporting long-term positive gains and qualified dividends.

(5) Average individual income tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of gains and qualified dividends.

(6) Average individual income tax as a percentage of nongain taxable income.

Table T16-0193
Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2026¹
Summary Table

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3} | All Tax Units (thousands) | Tax Units Reporting Gains or Qualified Dividends ⁴ | | Tax Units Paying Positive Individual Income Tax On Gains or Qualified Dividends | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| | | Percent Within Class | Average Gains and Dividends (\$) | Percent Within Class | Average Tax Paid on Gains and Dividends (\$) | Share of Positive Individual Income Tax on Gains and Dividends | Average Individual Income Tax Rate On Gains and Dividends ⁵ | On All Other Income ⁶ |
| Lowest Quintile | 50,010 | 3.8 | 2,940 | 0.3 | ** | 0.1 | ** | ** |
| Second Quintile | 42,320 | 9.3 | 4,110 | 2.3 | 270 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 37,420 | 16.6 | 6,580 | 9.7 | 810 | 1.3 | 10.3 | 14.0 |
| Fourth Quintile | 30,700 | 28.7 | 7,320 | 19.9 | 1,050 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 15.9 |
| Top Quintile | 25,440 | 48.1 | 79,100 | 43.3 | 19,210 | 95.6 | 21.9 | 30.2 |
| All | 187,120 | 17.9 | 33,010 | 11.7 | 10,130 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 28.4 |
| Addendum | | | | | | | | |
| 80-90 | 13,240 | 37.3 | 10,250 | 31.2 | 1,460 | 2.7 | 12.5 | 17.6 |
| 90-95 | 6,170 | 49.0 | 11,830 | 45.1 | 1,910 | 2.4 | 15.1 | 20.0 |
| 95-99 | 4,820 | 66.7 | 22,080 | 63.2 | 4,820 | 6.6 | 20.9 | 26.1 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,200 | 87.0 | 771,880 | 86.4 | 177,980 | 83.8 | 22.9 | 36.6 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 130 | 96.4 | 5,001,420 | 96.2 | 1,146,340 | 63.0 | 22.9 | 38.5 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Individual income tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends is calculated by comparing liability under current law to liability when qualified dividends and net long term gains in excess of net short-term losses are excluded from income and excluded from the base of the 3.8 percent net investment surtax enacted by the Affordable Care Act (ACA). For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm>

(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded 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 2016 dollars): 20% \$27,200; 40% \$53,000; 60% \$90,100; 80% \$150,800; 90% \$220,800; 95% \$300,500; 99% \$795,600; 99.9% \$4,919,600.

(4) Tax units reporting long-term positive gains and qualified dividends.

(5) Average individual income tax on long-term positive capital gains and qualified dividends as a percentage of gains and qualified dividends.

(6) Average individual income tax as a percentage of nongain taxable income.