

**Table T17-0086**  
**Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2017<sup>1</sup>**  
**Summary Table**

Expanded Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	All Tax Units (thousands)	Tax Units Reporting Gains or Qualified Dividends <sup>4</sup>		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 <sup>5</sup>	On All Other Income <sup>6</sup>
Lowest Quintile	48,560	3.3	2,330	0.2	**	*	**	**
Second Quintile	38,510	8.1	3,140	1.1	380	0.1	10.0	-3.8
Middle Quintile	34,010	16.1	5,160	8.0	490	0.8	8.0	13.1
Fourth Quintile	28,660	26.7	6,820	16.7	900	2.7	10.4	15.8
Top Quintile	24,130	49.8	64,690	44.6	14,450	96.4	20.2	27.8
All	174,990	17.3	29,460	10.7	8,600	100.0	19.4	26.4
<b>Addendum</b>								
80-90	12,380	37.7	10,250	31.2	1,380	3.3	12.1	17.0
90-95	5,990	52.6	15,040	47.9	2,250	4.0	14.1	19.8
95-99	4,630	69.5	34,280	66.5	6,670	12.7	18.8	25.6
Top 1 Percent	1,140	85.7	584,810	85.0	127,400	76.3	21.6	35.3
Top 0.1 Percent	120	94.3	3,907,900	94.1	847,810	57.4	21.7	38.2

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).

\* 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 2017 dollars): 20% \$24,900; 40% \$48,300; 60% \$85,600; 80% \$149,600; 90% \$217,200; 95% \$309,900; 99% \$726,100; 99.9% \$3,073,400.

(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.