

Table T16-0186
Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Level, 2015 ¹
Summary Table

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2016 dollars) ²	All Tax Units (thousands)	Tax Units Reporting Gains or Qualified Dividends ³		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 ⁴	On All Other Income ⁵
Less than 10	14,080	2.5	1,180	*	**	*	**	**
10-20	25,000	3.1	1,870	0.2	**	*	**	**
20-30	20,730	5.4	2,970	0.4	**	*	**	**
30-40	15,930	8.1	2,940	0.8	250	*	7.6	-6.9
40-50	13,240	10.2	3,580	2.3	240	0.1	5.8	5.0
50-75	25,040	14.9	4,890	7.2	410	0.5	7.8	12.0
75-100	15,810	22.7	6,330	13.5	780	1.1	9.7	14.6
100-200	28,290	32.3	8,260	22.1	1,210	4.8	11.4	16.2
200-500	10,070	56.1	12,440	51.5	2,310	7.6	17.3	21.7
500-1,000	1,230	83.8	69,530	82.4	15,060	9.6	21.3	29.1
More than 1,000	670	92.0	889,580	91.6	198,350	76.4	22.2	36.4
All	171,370	16.9	28,420	10.3	9,020	100.0	20.3	26.7

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

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

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

Table T16-0188
Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Level, 2016 ¹
Summary Table

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2016 dollars) ²	All Tax Units (thousands)	Tax Units Reporting Gains or Qualified Dividends ³		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 ⁴	On All Other Income ⁵
Less than 10	13,200	2.7	1,260	*	**	*	**	**
10-20	24,800	2.9	1,980	0.2	**	*	**	**
20-30	21,110	5.7	3,030	0.4	**	*	**	**
30-40	16,480	8.2	2,860	0.8	220	*	6.3	-5.6
40-50	13,400	10.4	3,710	2.3	220	*	5.6	6.7
50-75	25,600	14.9	4,890	7.1	430	0.5	8.2	12.1
75-100	16,150	22.8	6,350	14.2	800	1.1	10.0	14.7
100-200	29,180	32.6	7,800	22.7	1,140	4.6	11.5	16.4
200-500	10,360	56.0	12,250	51.5	2,260	7.4	17.2	21.8
500-1,000	1,240	81.3	59,150	79.8	12,840	7.8	21.3	29.2
More than 1,000	670	90.6	947,130	90.1	213,570	78.5	22.4	36.6
All	173,400	17.2	28,290	10.5	8,960	100.0	20.5	26.9

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

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

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

Table T16-0190
Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Level, 2017 ¹
Summary Table

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2016 dollars) ²	All Tax Units (thousands)	Tax Units Reporting Gains or Qualified Dividends ³		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 ⁴	On All Other Income ⁵
Less than 10	13,200	2.7	1,320	*	**	*	**	**
10-20	24,240	3.0	1,990	0.2	**	*	**	**
20-30	21,610	5.6	2,940	0.4	**	*	**	**
30-40	16,500	8.1	2,850	0.8	190	*	5.7	-5.9
40-50	13,400	10.5	3,730	2.3	220	*	5.2	6.9
50-75	25,850	14.5	5,020	6.9	460	0.5	8.4	12.1
75-100	16,500	22.4	6,260	14.1	810	1.1	10.3	14.7
100-200	29,610	32.6	7,770	23.1	1,140	4.7	11.8	16.4
200-500	10,640	55.9	12,260	51.6	2,270	7.4	17.3	21.9
500-1,000	1,240	80.8	49,260	79.2	10,940	6.4	21.8	29.3
More than 1,000	680	90.4	958,730	89.9	216,750	79.8	22.5	36.7
All	174,680	17.2	28,470	10.7	8,970	100.0	20.6	27.2

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

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

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

Table T16-0192
Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Level, 2026 ¹
Summary Table

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2016 dollars) ²	All Tax Units (thousands)	Tax Units Reporting Gains or Qualified Dividends ³		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 ⁴	On All Other Income ⁵
Less than 10	12,010	2.9	2,490	0.1	**	*	**	**
10-20	20,410	3.6	2,700	0.2	**	*	**	**
20-30	23,470	4.9	3,810	0.5	**	*	**	**
30-40	18,290	7.6	3,330	1.1	330	*	9.5	-9.5
40-50	14,250	11.9	4,410	3.8	250	0.1	5.6	8.9
50-75	29,020	14.4	5,630	7.5	600	0.6	9.2	12.9
75-100	19,220	22.3	7,360	14.6	1,030	1.3	11.4	15.2
100-200	34,100	31.6	8,350	23.4	1,180	4.3	11.4	16.6
200-500	12,730	51.5	13,920	47.4	2,570	7.0	17.3	21.7
500-1,000	1,450	77.5	37,070	75.0	8,310	4.1	21.9	29.6
More than 1,000	940	88.7	951,780	88.1	219,600	82.6	22.9	36.9
All	187,120	17.9	33,010	11.7	10,130	100.0	21.0	28.4

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

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

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