

**Table T20-0164**  
**Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2029<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>	Average Individual Income Tax Rate On All Other Income <sup>6</sup>
Lowest Quintile	47,550	3.9	3,430	0.2	**	*	**	**
Second Quintile	41,240	8.6	4,900	2.2	290	0.1	7.8	7.6
Middle Quintile	38,730	16.4	7,360	9.5	870	1.4	10.0	14.7
Fourth Quintile	31,820	26.4	9,620	18.6	1,260	3.2	11.0	16.6
Top Quintile	26,570	47.8	91,330	43.4	19,620	95.3	19.7	29.2
All	187,320	17.8	40,690	11.8	10,700	100.0	18.9	27.4
<b>Addendum</b>								
80-90	13,760	35.8	14,970	30.4	2,100	3.7	12.8	18.3
90-95	6,550	50.2	24,180	46.1	4,220	5.4	16.3	21.2
95-99	5,040	68.7	45,450	65.8	9,030	12.6	19.2	27.2
Top 1 Percent	1,220	84.5	825,870	83.8	171,420	73.7	20.6	36.0
Top 0.1 Percent	120	93.9	5,206,690	93.7	1,065,240	52.5	20.4	38.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0319-2).

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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law for 2029 as of March 17, 2020. 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 2019 dollars): 20% \$29,800; 40% \$58,500; 60% \$102,700; 80% \$182,300; 90% \$262,600; 95% \$378,100; 99% \$907,300; 99.9% \$4,168,300.

(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.