

Table T21-0205
Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2021 ¹
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	47,360	3.4	2,430	0.2	**	*	**	**
Second Quintile	38,780	9.5	4,150	2.1	270	0.1	5.8	-25.5
Middle Quintile	36,130	16.9	7,580	9.6	800	1.0	8.3	4.4
Fourth Quintile	29,780	26.8	11,110	17.5	1,630	3.1	11.0	9.9
Top Quintile	24,560	50.6	102,640	46.8	22,470	95.2	20.3	24.3
All	178,140	18.1	45,160	11.9	12,830	100.0	19.4	22.5
Addendum								
80-90	12,570	38.9	15,940	34.5	2,640	4.2	15.1	12.6
90-95	6,150	52.8	23,950	48.8	4,030	4.5	15.7	16.9
95-99	4,710	70.3	51,840	67.2	9,450	11.0	17.5	21.6
Top 1 Percent	1,140	86.4	964,530	85.6	209,940	75.5	21.6	32.4
Top 0.1 Percent	120	94.5	6,492,420	94.3	1,407,660	57.5	21.6	34.7

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-1).

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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law for 2021 as of July 19, 2021. 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 2020 dollars): 20% \$27,900; 40% \$55,100; 60% \$97,700; 80% \$178,100; 90% \$259,000; 95% \$372,600; 99% \$882,500; 99.9% \$4,052,100.

(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.