

**Table T21-0207**  
**Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2022 <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>
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	47,360	3.4	2,500	0.2	**	*	**	**
<b>Second Quintile</b>	39,000	9.3	4,450	1.9	260	0.1	5.0	3.1
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	36,630	17.2	7,840	9.7	740	1.0	7.5	11.7
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	30,160	27.0	11,610	17.8	1,510	3.0	9.9	13.4
<b>Top Quintile</b>	24,880	50.4	104,970	46.7	22,490	95.5	19.9	24.8
<b>All</b>	179,520	18.2	46,140	11.9	12,800	100.0	19.0	23.4
<b>Addendum</b>								
<b>80-90</b>	12,750	38.7	16,850	34.2	2,250	3.6	12.5	14.7
<b>90-95</b>	6,230	52.5	25,050	49.0	3,790	4.2	14.2	17.4
<b>95-99</b>	4,770	70.3	54,370	67.6	9,660	11.4	17.2	21.9
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	1,140	86.4	981,010	85.6	213,110	76.3	21.5	32.4
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	120	94.5	6,582,030	94.3	1,423,390	58.1	21.6	34.8

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 2022 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% \$27,700; 40% \$54,700; 60% \$98,200; 80% \$179,100; 90% \$261,500; 95% \$375,000; 99% \$898,600; 99.9% \$4,060,400.

(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.