

Table T23-0008
Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends
Baseline: Current Law
Distribution of Federal Tax Change by Cash Income Percentile, 2019¹
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	44,990	3.6	2,440	0.4	**	*	**	**	
Second Quintile	38,570	9.3	3,550	3.3	200	0.1	6.7	6.0	
Middle Quintile	35,750	17.3	5,960	12.1	610	1.4	10.1	9.8	
Fourth Quintile	29,110	26.2	8,580	22.6	1,080	3.7	12.0	11.6	
Top Quintile	24,150	49.3	76,760	46.7	16,330	94.8	20.3	23.2	
All	173,920	18.0	33,830	13.6	8,200	100.0	19.5	21.4	
Addendum									
80-90	12,360	37.9	12,250	34.9	1,790	4.0	14.5	13.5	
90-95	6,060	51.2	18,460	48.5	3,040	4.6	15.8	16.6	
95-99	4,590	68.3	40,470	66.1	7,700	12.0	18.5	20.7	
Top 1 Percent	1,140	86.5	683,440	86.0	147,240	74.2	21.4	31.0	
Top 0.1 Percent	110	95.1	4,398,760	94.9	928,230	52.2	21.1	33.6	

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0722-2).

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

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law for 2019 as of December 28, 2022. Does not include provisions enacted by the Secure 2.0 Act, which is part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act signed into law on December 29, 2022. 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 2022 dollars): 20% \$29,300; 40% \$57,400; 60% \$101,100; 80% \$181,600; 90% \$267,600; 95% \$380,900; 99% \$912,100; 99.9% \$3,748,400.

(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.