

**Table T13-0245**  
**Distribution of Individual Income Tax on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2013** <sup>1</sup>  
**Baseline: Current Law**

| Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2013 dollars) <sup>2</sup> | All Tax Units (thousands) | Tax Units Reporting Gains or Qualified Dividends <sup>3</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>4</sup> | On All Other Income <sup>5</sup> |
| <b>Less than 10</b>   | 12,470                    | 3.0   | 1,076                            | *   | **   | 0.0  | 4.2                                 | 0.0                              |
| <b>10-20</b>  | 23,469                    | 4.4   | 1,343                            | 0.1   | 311  | 0.0  | 10.8                                | -22.2                            |
| <b>20-30</b>  | 19,525                    | 8.1   | 1,785                            | 0.3   | 171  | 0.0  | 5.0                                 | -10.1                            |
| <b>30-40</b>  | 16,273                    | 9.6   | 2,016                            | 1.0   | 161  | 0.0  | 6.5                                 | 4.3                              |
| <b>40-50</b>  | 14,077                    | 10.4  | 2,393                            | 2.5   | 220  | 0.1  | 6.8                                 | 8.7                              |
| <b>50-75</b>  | 24,729                    | 14.5  | 3,416                            | 5.8   | 402  | 0.6  | 8.8                                 | 12.4                             |
| <b>75-100</b>   | 15,170                    | 22.3  | 4,416                            | 10.9  | 600  | 1.1  | 9.9                                 | 14.8                             |
| <b>100-200</b>  | 25,203                    | 30.5  | 6,608                            | 16.6  | 1,028  | 4.7  | 10.3                                | 15.9                             |
| <b>200-500</b>  | 7,928                     | 60.5  | 18,996                           | 53.4  | 3,398  | 15.7   | 16.2                                | 21.5                             |
| <b>500-1,000</b>  | 908                       | 83.0  | 66,014                           | 80.0  | 14,347                                       | 11.4   | 21.0                                | 29.2                             |
| <b>More than 1,000</b>  | 459                       | 90.6  | 654,787                          | 89.8  | 148,173                                      | 66.4   | 22.4                                | 36.9                             |
| <b>All</b>  | 161,868                   | 16.7  | 19,027                           | 8.2   | 6,929  | 100.0  | 19.5                                | 26.1                             |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0613-1d).

\* Less than 0.05

\*\* 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.