

**Table T20-0152**  
**Distribution of Long-Term Capital Gains and**  
**Baseline: Current Law**  
**by Cash Income Percentile, 2019**  
**Summary Table**

Tax Units Reporting Long-Term Capital Gains						
Expanded Cash Income Percentile <sup>2,3</sup>	All Tax Units (thousands)					
		Percent Within Class	Average Gains (\$)	Total Gains Within Class (million \$)	Share of Total Gains	Percent Within Class
<b>Lowest Quintile</b>	45,510	1.2	3,770	2,060	0.2	3.0
<b>Second Quintile</b>	38,660	3.5	4,250	5,670	0.6	7.0
<b>Middle Quintile</b>	35,420	8.3	6,720	19,670	2.0	13.9
<b>Fourth Quintile</b>	29,260	14.3	8,330	34,930	3.6	23.8
<b>Top Quintile</b>	24,600	28.9	125,280	891,060	92.0	44.2
<b>All</b>	174,690	9.4	59,210	968,420	100.0	15.5
<b>Addendum</b>						
<b>80-90</b>	12,660	20.4	12,160	31,440	3.3	33.1
<b>90-95</b>	6,070	28.7	20,560	35,860	3.7	46.1
<b>95-99</b>	4,720	43.0	45,950	93,150	9.6	62.5
<b>Top 1 Percent</b>	1,150	65.4	967,390	730,610	75.4	80.3
<b>Top 0.1 Percent</b>	120	82.8	5,513,180	537,420	55.5	89.8

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

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

(1) Calendar year. 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 the analysis.

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 income percentiles are: 60% \$91,200; 80% \$163,600; 90% \$239,600; 95% \$339,200; 99% \$818,700; 99.9% \$3,803,800.