

Table T21-0195
Distribution of Long-Term Capital Gains and
Baseline: Current Law
by Cash Income Percentile, 20
Summary Table

Tax Units Reporting Long-Term Capital Gains						
Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	All Tax Units (thousands)					
		Percent Within Class	Average Gains (\$)	Total Gains Within Class (million \$)	Share of Total Gains	Percent Within Class
Lowest Quintile	47,363	0.8	5,598	2,149	0.2	3.1
Second Quintile	38,777	3.7	6,493	9,267	0.8	8.4
Middle Quintile	36,125	8.1	10,589	30,833	2.6	15.2
Fourth Quintile	29,783	13.9	14,839	61,205	5.1	24.6
Top Quintile	24,563	28.6	153,582	1,079,567	89.3	46.4
All	178,138	9.1	74,767	1,208,929	100.0	16.5
Addendum						
80-90	12,570	20.7	21,961	57,095	4.7	35.7
90-95	6,145	27.9	34,574	59,202	4.9	48.2
95-99	4,710	43.0	67,504	136,745	11.3	64.3
Top 1 Percent	1,138	60.8	1,195,593	826,525	68.4	81.3
Top 0.1 Percent	117	78.3	6,967,003	639,663	52.9	89.6

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-2).

* 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 distribution. 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 thresholds for the 60th, 80th, 90th, 95th, 99th, and 99.9th percentiles are: 60% \$97,700; 80% \$178,100; 90% \$259,000; 95% \$372,600; 99% \$882,500; 99.9% \$4,052,100.