Table T07-0150
Distribution of Capital Gains and Tax Rates on Gains by Cash Income Percentiles, $2010{ }^{1}$

| Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2}$ | Tax Units ${ }^{3}$ |  | Returns with Capital Gains (thousands) | Percent of Returns with Gains | Percent of Returns in Class | Total Gains (\$ millions) | Percent of Total Gains | Tax on Gains (\$ millions) | Average Tax Rate (Percent) | Marginal Tax Rate (Percent) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 30,349 | 19.6 | 1,598 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 2,519 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Second Quintile | 30,951 | 20.0 | 2,709 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 6,177 | 0.9 | 47.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 30,935 | 20.0 | 3,858 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 10,006 | 1.5 | 140.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| Fourth Quintile | 30,943 | 20.0 | 7,487 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 28,438 | 4.2 | 1,113.4 | 3.9 | 8.3 |
| Top Quintile | 30,945 | 20.0 | 14,934 | 48.5 | 48.3 | 622,386 | 92.4 | 74,389.2 | 12.0 | 14.8 |
| All | 154,718 | 100.0 | 30,770 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 673,818 | 100.0 | 75,705.3 | 11.2 | 14.1 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Top 10 Percent | 15,472 | 10.0 | 9,315 | 30.3 | 60.2 | 590,415 | 87.6 | 72,708.7 | 12.3 | 15.0 |
| Top 5 Percent | 7,734 | 5.0 | 5,537 | 18.0 | 71.6 | 556,930 | 82.7 | 69,778.5 | 12.5 | 15.1 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,547 | 1.0 | 1,325 | 4.3 | 85.6 | 455,160 | 67.5 | 57,174.7 | 12.6 | 14.5 |
| Top 0.5 Percent | 774 | 0.5 | 686 | 2.2 | 88.7 | 410,198 | 60.9 | 51,548.3 | 12.6 | 14.5 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 155 | 0.1 | 146 | 0.5 | 94.2 | 313,200 | 46.5 | 39,777.9 | 12.7 | 14.6 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 1006-2).
(1) Calendar year. Capital gains are net positive long-term gains. Tax on gains is the difference between current-law income tax and tax that would be owed if long-term capital gains were set to the minimum of the current value and zero. Average tax rate is total tax divided by net positive long-term gains. Marginal tax rate is weighted by net positive long-term capital gains
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest quintile but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm
(3) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.

