24-May-07 PRELIMINARY RESULTS http://www.taxpolicycenter.org

Table T07-0150

Distribution of Capital Gains and Tax Rates on Gains by Cash Income Percentiles, 2010¹

Cash Income Percentile ²	Tax Units ³		Returns with	Percent of	Percent of					
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Capital Gains (thousands)	Returns with Gains	Returns in Class	Total Gains (\$ millions)	Percent of Total Gains	Tax on Gains (\$ millions)		Marginal Tax Rate (Percent)
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.