

Table T05-0010

Distribution of Qualifying Dividends and Capital Gains by Cash Income Percentiles, All Tax Units, 2005¹

Cash Income Class (thousands of 2003 dollars) ²	Tax Units ³		Qualifying Dividends			Capital Gains		
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Returns (thousands)	Amount (\$ millions)	Percent of Total Amount	Returns (thousands)	Amount (\$ millions)	Percent of Total Amount
Lowest Quintile	28,512	19.6	1,014	1,141	1.5	409	696	0.2
Second Quintile	29,057	20.0	2,165	2,919	3.7	680	1,926	0.6
Middle Quintile	29,066	20.0	3,719	4,877	6.3	1,314	4,224	1.4
Fourth Quintile	29,063	20.0	6,401	10,270	13.2	2,793	12,569	4.0
Top Quintile	29,063	20.0	11,527	58,085	74.5	6,369	289,641	93.3
All	145,321	100.0	24,982	77,980	100.0	11,602	310,473	100.0
Addendum								
Top 10 Percent	14,533	10.0	7,352	48,723	62.5	4,125	274,000	88.3
Top 5 Percent	7,265	5.0	4,137	40,503	51.9	2,521	257,941	83.1
Top 1 Percent	1,453	1.0	922	24,790	31.8	651	214,129	69.0
Top 0.5 Percent	727	0.5	470	19,862	25.5	348	193,548	62.3
Top 0.1 Percent	145	0.1	97	11,672	15.0	80	149,650	48.2

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0304-5).

* Less than 0.05 percent. ** Less than \$1 in absolute value.

(1) Calendar year. Qualifying dividends are those that are eligible for the preferential 15-percent tax rate (5 percent for those in the bottom two tax brackets). Capital gains are net positive long-term 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. Tax units that are dependents of other taxpayers are excluded from the analysis.