Table T05-0012
Distribution of Qualifying Dividends and Capital Gains by Cash Income Percentiles, Elderly Tax Units, 2005 ${ }^{11}$

| Cash Income Class (thousands of 2003 dollars) ${ }^{2}$ | Elderly Tax Units ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | Qualifying Dividends |  |  |  | Capital Gains |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent of All Elderly Tax Units | Percent of All Tax Units | Returns (thousands) | Amount (\$ millions) | Percent of Total Amount for Elderly Tax Units | Percent of Total Amount for All Tax Units | Returns (thousands) | Amount (\$ millions) | Percent of Total Amount for Elderly Tax Units | Percent of Total Amount for All Tax Units |
| Lowest Quintile | 6,264 | 21.2 | 4.3 | 368 | 479 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 125 | 171 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Second Quintile | 7,512 | 25.4 | 5.2 | 914 | 1,518 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 265 | 636 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Middle Quintile | 6,288 | 21.3 | 4.3 | 1,385 | 3,086 | 8.1 | 4.0 | 360 | 1,327 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| Fourth Quintile | 5,259 | 17.8 | 3.6 | 2,256 | 6,818 | 17.9 | 8.7 | 954 | 5,397 | 6.4 | 1.7 |
| Top Quintile | 4,194 | 14.2 | 2.9 | 2,289 | 26,133 | 68.6 | 33.5 | 1,479 | 76,444 | 91.0 | 24.6 |
| All | 29,531 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 7,220 | 38,092 | 100.0 | 48.8 | 3,184 | 84,009 | 100.0 | 27.1 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Top 10 Percent | 1,987 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 1,248 | 20,240 | 53.1 | 26.0 | 864 | 70,016 | 83.3 | 22.6 |
| Top 5 Percent | 1,088 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 712 | 16,321 | 42.8 | 20.9 | 523 | 63,524 | 75.6 | 20.5 |
| Top 1 Percent | 258 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 171 | 8,921 | 23.4 | 11.4 | 140 | 47,136 | 56.1 | 15.2 |
| Top 0.5 Percent | 131 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 87 | 6,856 | 18.0 | 8.8 | 70 | 40,063 | 47.7 | 12.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 25 | 0.1 | * | 17 | 3,621 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 15 | 26,310 | 31.3 | 8.5 |

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. Elderly tax units refer to those 65 years of age or older; for married couples, at least one individual is age 65 or older.
(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.

