Table T05-0074
Distribution of Qualifying Dividends and Capital Gains by Cash Income Percentiles, All Tax Units, $2005{ }^{1}$

| Cash Income Percentile | Tax Units ${ }^{3}$ |  | Qualifying Dividends |  |  |  |  | Capital Gains |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Returns (thousands) | Percent of All Returns | Percent of Returns Within Class | Amount (\$ millions) | Percent of Total Amount | Returns (thousands) | Percent of All Returns | Percent of Returns Within Class | Amount (\$ millions) | Percent of Total Amount |
| Lowest Quintile | 28,340 | 19.6 | 1,129 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 1,096 | 1.8 | 522 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 905 | 0.2 |
| Second Quintile | 28,910 | 20.0 | 2,191 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 2,618 | 4.2 | 1,084 | 7.9 | 3.7 | 2,810 | 0.7 |
| Middle Quintile | 28,916 | 20.0 | 3,472 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 3,662 | 5.9 | 1,629 | 11.9 | 5.6 | 4,419 | 1.1 |
| Fourth Quintile | 28,916 | 20.0 | 6,356 | 25.9 | 22.0 | 7,672 | 12.3 | 3,452 | 25.2 | 11.9 | 12,606 | 3.1 |
| Top Quintile | 28,914 | 20.0 | 11,206 | 45.6 | 38.8 | 46,382 | 74.6 | 6,927 | 50.6 | 24.0 | 383,487 | 94.3 |
| All | 144,573 | 100.0 | 24,551 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 62,203 | 100.0 | 13,682 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 406,714 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Top 10 Percent | 14,457 | 10.0 | 7,214 | 29.4 | 49.9 | 40,234 | 64.7 | 4,391 | 32.1 | 30.4 | 367,400 | 90.3 |
| Top 5 Percent | 7,228 | 5.0 | 4,035 | 16.4 | 55.8 | 33,183 | 53.3 | 2,695 | 19.7 | 37.3 | 349,286 | 85.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,446 | 1.0 | 878 | 3.6 | 60.7 | 20,538 | 33.0 | 686 | 5.0 | 47.4 | 291,601 | 71.7 |
| Top 0.5 Percent | 723 | 0.5 | 457 | 1.9 | 63.3 | 16,692 | 26.8 | 372 | 2.7 | 51.5 | 266,620 | 65.6 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 145 | 0.1 | 97 | 0.4 | 67.2 | 10,421 | 16.8 | 89 | 0.6 | 61.3 | 208,863 | 51.4 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0305-1)
(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.

