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Table 2

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.