Cash Income Class (thousands of 2005 dollars) ²	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
Less than 10	19,560	13.5	687	2.8	3.5	528	0.8	345	2.5	1.8	598	0.1
10-20	25,611	17.7	1,526	6.2	6.0	1,789	2.9	723	5.3	2.8	1,585	0.4
20-30	19,953	13.8	1,781	7.3	8.9	1,957	3.1	817	6.0	4.1	2,290	0.6
30-40	15,289	10.6	1,883	7.7	12.3	1,972	3.2	873	6.4	5.7	2,264	0.6
40-50	11,738	8.1	2,009	8.2	17.1	2,214	3.6	1,048	7.7	8.9	3,496	0.9
50-75	20,700	14.3	4,687	19.1	22.6	5,960	9.6	2,555	18.7	12.3	9,017	2.2
75-100	11,936	8.3	3,032	12.3	25.4	4,075	6.6	1,902	13.9	15.9	11,330	2.8
100-200	14,432	10.0	5,961	24.3	41.3	13,156	21.2	3,399	24.8	23.6	38,098	9.4
200-500	3,797	2.6	2,178	8.9	57.4	11,517	18.5	1,469	10.7	38.7	58,499	14.4
500-1,000	642	0.4	391	1.6	60.8	4,707	7.6	296	2.2	46.2	38,865	9.6
More than 1,000	335	0.2	219	0.9	65.3	13,553	21.8	186	1.4	55.5	238,185	58.6
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

Table 1 Distribution of Qualifying Dividends and Capital Gains by Cash Income Class, All Tax Units, 2005¹

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 income class 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.