Revised Estimates: January 30, 2003

Table T03-0056

Tax Dividends at Long-Term Capital Gains Rates:

Distribution of Income Tax Change by AGI Class, Elderly Returns, 2003<sup>1</sup>

AGI Class (thousands of 2001 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Elderly Returns		Percent Change	Percent of Income Tax Change		Avorage Toy	A T T D-4- <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent of all	in After-Tax Income <sup>3</sup>	rercent of income Tax Change		Average Tax	Average Income Tax Rate <sup>4</sup>	
	(thousands)	Returns		Within Class	Total	Change (\$)	<b>Current Law</b>	Proposal
Less than 10	1,854	1.4	*	N/A	*	**	-0.8	-0.8
10-20	3,402	2.5	*	39.1	0.1	-3	2.2	2.2
20-30	2,270	1.7	0.1	60.9	0.7	-22	5.4	5.3
30-40	1,301	1.0	0.1	53.8	0.8	-50	7.6	7.5
40-50	1,066	0.8	0.2	61.1	1.2	-85	10.2	10.0
50-75	2,300	1.7	0.2	58.2	3.6	-119	11.6	11.5
75-100	1,199	0.9	0.3	48.6	3.3	-209	14.1	13.9
100-200	1,255	0.9	0.5	48.5	9.9	-606	17.5	17.0
200-500	299	0.2	0.8	35.8	7.2	-1,855	22.9	22.3
500-1,000	51	*	0.9	29.7	3.3	-4,864	25.3	24.6
More than 1,000	25	*	1.0	24.5	7.5	-22,817	25.2	24.4
All	15,071	11.3	0.4	37.5	37.5	-191	14.7	14.4

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model.

<sup>\*</sup> Less than 0.05 percent. \*\* Less than \$1 in absolute value.

<sup>(1)</sup> Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Returns of individuals age 65 and over; for joint returns, at least one individual is 65 or over. Would not apply to income that, under current law, is reported as dividends on tax returns but represents distributions of interest income from mutual funds.

<sup>(2)</sup> Returns with negative AGI are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals.

<sup>(4)</sup> After-tax income is AGI less individual income tax net of refundable credits.

<sup>(5)</sup> Average income tax, net of refundable credits, as a percentage of average AGI.