

Revised Estimates: January 30, 2003

Table T03-0059
\$1,000 Dividend Exemption:
Distribution of Income Tax Change by AGI Class, 2003¹

AGI Class (thousands of 2001 dollars) ²	Returns		Percent Change in After-Tax Income ³	Percent of Total Income Tax Change	Average Tax Change (\$)	Average Income Tax Rate ⁴	
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total				Current Law	Proposal
Less than 10	25,755	19.2	*	0.8	-1	-6.7	-6.8
10-20	23,602	17.6	*	3.0	-4	-3.0	-3.1
20-30	18,644	13.9	*	4.9	-8	3.8	3.8
30-40	13,534	10.1	*	5.7	-12	7.0	7.0
40-50	10,307	7.7	*	7.3	-21	9.0	9.0
50-75	17,874	13.4	*	16.8	-28	10.3	10.2
75-100	10,224	7.6	0.1	15.4	-44	12.3	12.2
100-200	9,906	7.4	0.1	27.0	-81	16.0	16.0
200-500	2,395	1.8	0.1	13.9	-172	23.0	23.0
500-1,000	418	0.3	*	3.2	-226	27.7	27.7
More than 1,000	226	0.2	*	2.0	-263	28.8	28.8
All	133,835	100.0	*	100.0	-22	13.9	13.9

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

(1) Calendar year. 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. The \$1,000 exemption would apply for all filing statuses.

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

(3) After-tax income is AGI, plus any untaxed portion of dividends, less individual income tax net of refundable credits.

(4) Average income tax, net of refundable credits, as a percentage of average AGI plus any untaxed portion of dividends.