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qualified dividends and capital gain
Capital gains distributions (shown in Box 2a of your Form 1099-DIV) are taxed as long-term capital gains. The tax rate for long-term capital gain distributions (assets held for more than 1 year) is determined by an individual’s taxable income and filing status. The applicable rates are 0%, 15% *, and 20%.

Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet—Line 11a. Keep for Your Records. See the earlier instructions for line 11a to see if you can use this worksheet to figure your tax. Before completing this worksheet, complete Form 1040 through line 10.

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Dividends that qualify for long-term capital gains tax rates are referred to as "qualified dividends." An investor must hold or own the stock for more than 60 days during a 121-day period that begins 60 days before the ex-dividend date for the dividends to be considered qualified.

How are capital gains and dividends taxed differently?
Qualified dividends are taxed at the current long-term capital gains rate, which, for most taxpayers, is 15%. On the other hand, non-qualified dividends are taxed as ordinary income.

Can Capital Gains Offset Dividends? | The Motley Fool
Dividends may be considered qualified if they’re paid by a U.S. corporation or qualified foreign corporation and you’ve met the holding period requirement for the underlying stock. Qualified dividends are subject to long-term capital gains tax rates and are reported in box 1b on your Form 1099-DIV.

IRS Form 1099-DIV - How Are Dividends Taxed?
Dividends can be ordinary or qualified, and all ordinary dividends are taxable as income. Qualified dividends receive the lower capital gains rate. So, qualified dividends are capital gains for...

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