## Table T17-0077

Distribution of Tax Units with Business Income by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2017

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{1}$ | All Tax Units |  | Tax Units with Business Income ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  | Percent of Tax Units with Business Income |  |  |  |  | Tax Units with Business Income |  | Business Income as Percentage of Total AGI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Percent of Income Class | Less <br> than 0 | Greater than 0 | Greater than 10\% of AGI | Greater than 25\% of AGI | Greater than 50\% of AGI | Amount (\$Billions) | Average (\$) |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 48,560 | 27.8 | 6,430 | 16.9 | 13.2 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 44.1 | 6,850 | 13.3 |
| Second Quintile | 38,510 | 22.0 | 5,470 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 3.3 | 10.9 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 48.9 | 8,940 | 6.2 |
| Middle Quintile | 34,010 | 19.4 | 6,650 | 17.5 | 19.5 | 6.7 | 12.8 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 52.0 | 7,830 | 3.5 |
| Fourth Quintile | 28,660 | 16.4 | 8,060 | 21.2 | 28.1 | 11.0 | 17.1 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 70.4 | 8,740 | 3.0 |
| Top Quintile | 24,130 | 13.8 | 10,490 | 27.6 | 43.5 | 15.4 | 28.0 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 830.4 | 79,170 | 13.3 |
| All | 174,990 | 100.0 | 38,030 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 14.9 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 971.0 | 25,530 | 8.8 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 12,380 | 7.1 | 4,460 | 11.7 | 36.1 | 14.0 | 22.1 | 11.2 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 69.5 | 15,580 | 4.3 |
| 90-95 | 5,990 | 3.4 | 2,560 | 6.7 | 42.8 | 16.0 | 26.8 | 14.4 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 64.9 | 25,340 | 5.9 |
| 95-99 | 4,630 | 2.6 | 2,600 | 6.8 | 56.3 | 18.1 | 38.2 | 23.5 | 17.7 | 11.0 | 188.4 | 72,350 | 12.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,140 | 0.7 | 860 | 2.3 | 75.2 | 17.2 | 58.1 | 39.8 | 33.4 | 25.3 | 507.5 | 592,230 | 24.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 120 | 0.1 | 100 | 0.3 | 88.1 | 24.0 | 64.1 | 43.9 | 37.1 | 24.8 | 251.9 | 2,460,140 | 24.7 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).
Note: Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Tax units that are dependents of other tax units are excluded from the analysis.
(1) The income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The breaks are (in 2017 dollars): $20 \% \$ 24,900 ; 40 \% \$ 48,300 ; 60 \% \$ 85,600 ; 80 \% \$ 149,600 ; 90 \% \$ 217,200 ; 95 \% \$ 309,900 ; 99 \% \$ 726,100 ; 99.9 \% \$ 3,0734,00$. Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm.
(2) Includes all tax units reporting non-zero business income. Business income includes income or loss from a) non-farm sole proprietors (Schedule C); b) farming (Schedule F); c) rental real estate (Schedule E Part I); d) partnerships (Schedule E Part II); and e) S corporations (Schedule E Part II).

