Table T16-0077
Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
All Tax Units
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Average Income (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ (Dollars) | Average <br> Federal Tax <br> Rate ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income | Share of Federal Taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Percent of <br> Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Lowest Quintile | 48,030 | 27.7 | 13,910 | 490 | 13,420 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 0.8 |
| Second Quintile | 38,040 | 21.9 | 35,050 | 2,880 | 32,160 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 3.7 |
| Middle Quintile | 33,680 | 19.4 | 63,040 | 8,460 | 54,580 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 9.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 28,580 | 16.5 | 107,980 | 18,640 | 89,340 | 17.3 | 20.5 | 21.2 | 17.9 |
| Top Quintile | 23,850 | 13.8 | 328,790 | 84,590 | 244,190 | 25.7 | 52.2 | 48.3 | 67.9 |
| All | 173,400 | 100.0 | 86,670 | 17,150 | 69,510 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 12,350 | 7.1 | 169,640 | 33,990 | 135,650 | 20.0 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.1 |
| 90-95 | 5,880 | 3.4 | 242,220 | 53,100 | 189,120 | 21.9 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 10.5 |
| 95-99 | 4,480 | 2.6 | 403,150 | 101,550 | 301,600 | 25.2 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 15.3 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,140 | 0.7 | 2,214,130 | 730,990 | 1,483,140 | 33.0 | 16.7 | 14.0 | 27.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 120 | 0.1 | 10,399,270 | 3,557,180 | 6,842,080 | 34.2 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 13.9 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.7

* Less than $0.05 ;{ }^{* *}$ Insufficient data; ${ }^{* * *}$ Less than 5 in absolute value.
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. For a description of current law, see:
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) 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
(3) 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

2016 dollars): $20 \%$ \$24,400; $40 \% \$ 47,700 ; 60 \% \$ 82,300 ; 80 \% \$ 142,200 ; 90 \%$ \$206,800; $95 \% \$ 291,700 ; 99 \% \$ 693,500 ; 99.9 \% \$ 3,646,300$
(4) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxes.
(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

Table T16-0077
Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
All Tax Units
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Average Income (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income | Share of Federal Taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Percent of Total | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |
| Lowest Quintile | 38,760 | 22.4 | 12,970 | 10 | 12,960 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 0.0 |
| Second Quintile | 35,900 | 20.7 | 30,900 | 1,970 | 28,920 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 2.4 |
| Middle Quintile | 34,380 | 19.8 | 55,220 | 6,750 | 48,470 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 7.8 |
| Fourth Quintile | 32,470 | 18.7 | 93,650 | 15,550 | 78,110 | 16.6 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 17.0 |
| Top Quintile | 30,680 | 17.7 | 277,080 | 70,410 | 206,680 | 25.4 | 56.6 | 52.6 | 72.6 |
| All | 173,400 | 100.0 | 86,670 | 17,150 | 69,510 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 15,770 | 9.1 | 144,700 | 28,800 | 115,900 | 19.9 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.3 |
| 90-95 | 7,730 | 4.5 | 205,880 | 45,280 | 160,600 | 22.0 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 11.8 |
| 95-99 | 5,840 | 3.4 | 345,310 | 85,290 | 260,020 | 24.7 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 16.8 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,330 | 0.8 | 1,960,070 | 644,130 | 1,315,940 | 32.9 | 17.4 | 14.5 | 28.8 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 140 | 0.1 | 9,240,520 | 3,161,140 | 6,079,380 | 34.2 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 14.4 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.7

* Less than 0.05; ** Insufficient data; *** Less than 5 in absolute value.
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. For a description of current law, see:
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) 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

(3) 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 incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The breaks are (in 2016 dollars): 20\% $\$ 17,000 ; 40 \% \$ 31,500 ; 60 \% \$ 52,700 ; 80 \% \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \%$ \$173.200; 99\% \$398.800; 99.9\% \$2.084.600
(4) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxes.
(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

Table T16-0077
Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
Single Tax Units
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Average Income (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 26,420 | 29.9 | 10,210 | 540 | 9,670 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 2.0 |
| Second Quintile | 21,360 | 24.2 | 24,240 | 1,960 | 22,280 | 8.1 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 5.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 17,360 | 19.6 | 41,910 | 5,620 | 36,290 | 13.4 | 18.2 | 19.2 | 13.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 13,190 | 14.9 | 67,670 | 12,030 | 55,630 | 17.8 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 22.3 |
| Top Quintile | 9,440 | 10.7 | 167,830 | 42,250 | 125,570 | 25.2 | 39.7 | 36.1 | 56.0 |
| All | 88,420 | 100.0 | 45,190 | 8,060 | 37,130 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 5,470 | 6.2 | 104,100 | 21,790 | 82,310 | 20.9 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 16.7 |
| 90-95 | 2,330 | 2.6 | 145,150 | 32,950 | 112,200 | 22.7 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 10.8 |
| 95-99 | 1,410 | 1.6 | 234,040 | 57,610 | 176,430 | 24.6 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 11.4 |
| Top 1 Percent | 230 | 0.3 | 1,499,740 | 526,360 | 973,380 | 35.1 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 17.1 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 30 | 0.0 | 6,560,440 | 2,346,470 | 4,213,970 | 35.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 9.2 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1)
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.7

* Less than 0.05; ** Insufficient data; *** Less than 5 in absolute value
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. For a description of current law, see:
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) 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
(3) 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 incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The breaks are (in 2016 dollars): 20\% $\$ 17,000 ; 40 \% \$ 31,500 ; 60 \% \$ 52,700 ; 80 \% \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \%$ \$173.200; 99\% \$398.800; 99.9\% \$2.084.600
(4) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxes.
(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

Table T16-0077
Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
Married Tax Units Filing Jointly
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Average Income (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{5}$ | Share of PreTax Income | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income | Share of Federal Taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Percent of Total | Percent of Total | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |
| Lowest Quintile | 5,000 | 8.5 | 19,650 | -320 | 19,970 | -1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | -0.1 |
| Second Quintile | 6,870 | 11.7 | 43,450 | 2,550 | 40,900 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 0.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 11,150 | 19.0 | 72,790 | 8,220 | 64,570 | 11.3 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 4.5 |
| Fourth Quintile | 15,860 | 27.0 | 115,330 | 18,310 | 97,020 | 15.9 | 19.3 | 20.7 | 14.2 |
| Top Quintile | 19,420 | 33.1 | 333,670 | 84,820 | 248,840 | 25.4 | 68.3 | 64.9 | 80.4 |
| All | 58,760 | 100.0 | 161,550 | 34,860 | 126,690 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 9,240 | 15.7 | 169,920 | 32,940 | 136,980 | 19.4 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 14.9 |
| 90-95 | 4,940 | 8.4 | 236,610 | 51,510 | 185,100 | 21.8 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 |
| 95-99 | 4,200 | 7.2 | 385,470 | 95,130 | 290,340 | 24.7 | 17.1 | 16.4 | 19.5 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,040 | 1.8 | 2,035,790 | 660,920 | 1,374,870 | 32.5 | 22.4 | 19.3 | 33.6 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 100 | 0.2 | 9,925,560 | 3,363,530 | 6,562,030 | 33.9 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 16.2 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.7

* Less than $0.05 ;{ }^{* *}$ Insufficient data; ${ }^{* * *}$ Less than 5 in absolute value.
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. For a description of current law, see:
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) 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
(3) 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 incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 17,000 ; 40 \% \$ 31,500 ; 60 \% \$ 52,700 ; 80 \% \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \%$ \$173,200; 99\% \$398,800; 99.9\% \$2,084,600.
(4) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxes.
(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

Table T16-0077
Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
Head of Household Tax Units
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Average Income (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{5}$ | Share of Pre- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of Post- <br> Tax Income <br> Percent of <br> Total | Share of <br> Federal Taxes <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest Quintile | 6,990 | 30.0 | 18,700 | -1,800 | 20,500 | -9.6 | 10.2 | 12.6 | -8.3 |
| Second Quintile | 7,150 | 30.6 | 38,930 | 1,340 | 37,600 | 3.4 | 21.6 | 23.7 | 6.3 |
| Middle Quintile | 5,130 | 22.0 | 63,180 | 7,240 | 55,950 | 11.5 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 24.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 2,760 | 11.8 | 97,930 | 16,780 | 81,150 | 17.1 | 21.0 | 19.7 | 30.7 |
| Top Quintile | 1,270 | 5.4 | 225,100 | 55,720 | 169,380 | 24.8 | 22.1 | 18.8 | 46.7 |
| All | 23,340 | 100.0 | 55,170 | 6,470 | 48,710 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 770 | 3.3 | 144,230 | 30,490 | 113,740 | 21.1 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 15.6 |
| 90-95 | 330 | 1.4 | 197,600 | 43,760 | 153,840 | 22.2 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 9.5 |
| 95-99 | 140 | 0.6 | 322,190 | 81,810 | 240,390 | 25.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 7.4 |
| Top 1 Percent | 30 | 0.1 | 2,329,400 | 772,760 | 1,556,640 | 33.2 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 14.2 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | *** | * | 12,112,490 | 4,219,670 | 7,892,820 | 34.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 8.5 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.7

* Less than 0.05 ; $^{* *}$ Insufficient data; ${ }^{* * *}$ Less than 5 in absolute value.
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. For a description of current law, see:
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) 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
(3) 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 incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 17,000 ; 40 \% \$ 31,500 ; 60 \% \$ 52,700 ; 80 \% \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \%$ \$173,200; 99\% \$398,800; 99.9\% \$2,084,600.
(4) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxes.
(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

Table T16-0077
Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes

## Tax Units with Children

by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Average Income (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{5}$ | Share of PreTax Income | Share of PostTax Income | Share of Federal Taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Percent of Total | Percent of Total | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |
| Lowest Quintile | 9,930 | 19.9 | 19,870 | -1,770 | 21,640 | -8.9 | 3.2 | 4.4 | -1.4 |
| Second Quintile | 10,260 | 20.6 | 43,260 | 1,750 | 41,510 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 1.4 |
| Middle Quintile | 10,260 | 20.6 | 75,460 | 9,320 | 66,140 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 7.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 9,750 | 19.6 | 126,790 | 21,760 | 105,030 | 17.2 | 20.0 | 20.8 | 17.1 |
| Top Quintile | 9,350 | 18.8 | 379,540 | 99,880 | 279,660 | 26.3 | 57.4 | 53.0 | 75.1 |
| All | 49,800 | 100.0 | 124,060 | 24,980 | 99,080 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 4,660 | 9.4 | 192,550 | 39,200 | 153,350 | 20.4 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.7 |
| 90-95 | 2,330 | 4.7 | 272,030 | 61,450 | 210,580 | 22.6 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 11.5 |
| 95-99 | 1,880 | 3.8 | 450,700 | 116,610 | 334,090 | 25.9 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 17.6 |
| Top 1 Percent | 480 | 1.0 | 2,439,220 | 810,370 | 1,628,850 | 33.2 | 18.9 | 15.8 | 31.3 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 50 | 0.1 | 11,644,640 | 3,977,920 | 7,666,720 | 34.2 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 15.0 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.7

* Less than $0.05 ;{ }^{* *}$ Insufficient data; ${ }^{* * *}$ Less than 5 in absolute value.
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. For a description of current law, see:
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) 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
(3) 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 incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 17,000 ; 40 \% \$ 31,500 ; 60 \% \$ 52,700 ; 80 \% \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \%$ \$173,200; 99\% \$398,800; 99.9\% \$2,084,600.
(4) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxes.
(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

Table T16-0077
Baseline Distribution of Income and Federal Taxes
Elderly Tax Units
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, $2016{ }^{1}$

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Tax Units |  | Average Income (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Burden (Dollars) | Average AfterTax Income ${ }^{4}$ (Dollars) | Average Federal Tax Rate ${ }^{5}$ | Share of PreTax Income | Share of PostTax Income | Share of Federal Taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number (thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Percent of Total | Percent of Total | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Percent of } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ |
| Lowest Quintile | 7,720 | 18.6 | 12,510 | 170 | 12,340 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 0.3 |
| Second Quintile | 10,910 | 26.3 | 26,130 | 660 | 25,470 | 2.5 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 1.4 |
| Middle Quintile | 8,900 | 21.5 | 49,070 | 2,740 | 46,330 | 5.6 | 14.0 | 15.9 | 4.6 |
| Fourth Quintile | 7,420 | 17.9 | 84,300 | 9,380 | 74,920 | 11.1 | 20.0 | 21.4 | 13.2 |
| Top Quintile | 6,140 | 14.8 | 275,160 | 68,720 | 206,440 | 25.0 | 54.0 | 48.8 | 80.1 |
| All | 41,510 | 100.0 | 75,260 | 12,680 | 62,580 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 3,300 | 8.0 | 129,760 | 21,430 | 108,340 | 16.5 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.4 |
| 90-95 | 1,420 | 3.4 | 184,850 | 35,900 | 148,950 | 19.4 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 9.7 |
| 95-99 | 1,100 | 2.7 | 306,730 | 71,620 | 235,110 | 23.4 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 15.0 |
| Top 1 Percent | 320 | 0.8 | 2,082,080 | 697,470 | 1,384,610 | 33.5 | 21.1 | 16.9 | 42.0 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 40 | 0.1 | 8,715,180 | 3,001,070 | 5,714,110 | 34.4 | 11.9 | 9.4 | 24.3 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1)
Number of AMT Taxpayers (millions). Baseline: 4.7

* Less than 0.05 ; $^{* *}$ Insufficient data; ${ }^{* * *}$ Less than 5 in absolute value.
(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. For a description of current law, see:
http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm
(2) 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
(3) 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 incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The breaks are (in 2016 dollars): $20 \% \$ 17,000 ; 40 \% \$ 31,500 ; 60 \% \$ 52,700 ; 80 \% \$ 87,100 ; 90 \% \$ 124,400 ; 95 \%$ \$173,200; 99\% \$398,800; 99.9\% \$2,084,600.
(4) After-tax income is expanded cash income less: individual income tax net of refundable credits; corporate income tax; payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare); estate tax; and excise taxes.
(5) Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

