## Table T18-0250

## Sources of Flow-Through Business Income by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2018 Baseline: Current Law

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{1}$ | Tax Units Reporting Net Income/Loss From: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sole Proprietor ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | Partnership Income and S Corporation Income |  |  |  | Business Income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Number of Units |  | Net Income/Loss |  | Number of Units |  | Net Income/Loss |  | Number of Units |  | Net Income/Loss |  |
|  | Number (thousands) | Percent <br> of Total | Amount (\$billions) | Percent of Total | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Amount (\$billions) | Percent of Total | Number (thousands) | Percent of Total | Amount (\$billions) | Percent of Total |
| Lowest Quintile | 6,310 | 23.5 | 46.8 | 14.5 | 390 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 6,870 | 17.7 | 48.5 | 5.0 |
| Second Quintile | 4,390 | 16.3 | 41.9 | 13.0 | 570 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 5,500 | 14.1 | 47.8 | 4.9 |
| Middle Quintile | 4,720 | 17.5 | 35.1 | 10.9 | 950 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 6,610 | 17.0 | 45.8 | 4.7 |
| Fourth Quintile | 5,240 | 19.5 | 45.0 | 13.9 | 1,810 | 21.2 | 23.9 | 3.8 | 8,250 | 21.2 | 70.1 | 7.2 |
| Top Quintile | 5,590 | 20.8 | 166.0 | 51.5 | 4,410 | 51.8 | 646.5 | 102.0 | 10,640 | 27.4 | 826.3 | 84.7 |
| All | 26,880 | 100.0 | 322.5 | 100.0 | 8,510 | 100.0 | 634.1 | 100.0 | 38,870 | 100.0 | 975.3 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 2,740 | 10.2 | 36.0 | 11.2 | 1,350 | 15.9 | 30.6 | 4.8 | 4,600 | 11.8 | 66.4 | 6.8 |
| 90-95 | 1,320 | 4.9 | 28.2 | 8.7 | 1,020 | 12.0 | 33.7 | 5.3 | 2,600 | 6.7 | 62.9 | 6.5 |
| 95-99 | 1,240 | 4.6 | 58.3 | 18.1 | 1,380 | 16.2 | 120.4 | 19.0 | 2,590 | 6.7 | 183.5 | 18.8 |
| Top 1 Percent | 300 | 1.1 | 43.5 | 13.5 | 670 | 7.9 | 461.7 | 72.8 | 840 | 2.2 | 513.5 | 52.7 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 30 | 0.1 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 90 | 1.1 | 235.0 | 37.1 | 100 | 0.3 | 246.9 | 25.3 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0718-1).
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 2018 dollars): $20 \% \$ 25,100 ; 40 \% \$ 49,300 ; 60 \% \$ 85,900 ; 80 \% \$ 153,300 ; 90 \% \$ 222,900 ; 95 \% \$ 319,100 ; 99 \% \$ 754,800 ; 99.9 \% \$ 3,318,600$. 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) Sole proprietor income includes Schedule C and Schedule F income.
(3) 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).

Table T18-0250

## Sources of Flow-Through Business Income by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2018 Baseline: Current Law

| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{1}$ | Tax Units Reporting Net Positive Income From: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sole Proprietor ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | Partnership Income and S Corporation Income |  |  |  | Business Income ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Number of Units |  | Net Income/Loss |  | Number of Units |  | Net Income/Loss |  | Number of Units |  | Net Income/Loss |  |
|  | Number <br> (thousands) | Percent of Total | Amount (\$billions) | Percent of Total | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Number } \\ \text { (thousands) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total | Amount (\$billions) | Percent of Total | Number <br> (thousands) | Percent of Total | Amount (\$billions) | Percent of Total |
| Lowest Quintile | 5,810 | 29.4 | 49.9 | 12.2 | 250 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 6,190 | 23.4 | 52.7 | 4.4 |
| Second Quintile | 3,480 | 17.6 | 49.6 | 12.2 | 400 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 4,170 | 15.8 | 58.6 | 4.8 |
| Middle Quintile | 3,220 | 16.3 | 46.8 | 11.5 | 610 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 4,280 | 16.2 | 64.7 | 5.3 |
| Fourth Quintile | 3,340 | 16.9 | 61.4 | 15.1 | 1,140 | 20.4 | 30.2 | 4.0 | 4,890 | 18.5 | 100.7 | 8.3 |
| Top Quintile | 3,710 | 18.8 | 195.4 | 47.9 | 3,110 | 55.7 | 703.2 | 92.4 | 6,650 | 25.2 | 923.8 | 76.2 |
| All | 19,740 | 100.0 | 407.7 | 100.0 | 5,590 | 100.0 | 761.4 | 100.0 | 26,420 | 100.0 | 1,212.1 | 100.0 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 1,770 | 9.0 | 45.0 | 11.0 | 910 | 16.3 | 35.8 | 4.7 | 2,730 | 10.3 | 86.5 | 7.1 |
| 90-95 | 880 | 4.5 | 33.5 | 8.2 | 680 | 12.2 | 39.0 | 5.1 | 1,570 | 5.9 | 77.4 | 6.4 |
| 95-99 | 840 | 4.3 | 65.1 | 16.0 | 1,010 | 18.1 | 131.0 | 17.2 | 1,720 | 6.5 | 204.0 | 16.8 |
| Top 1 Percent | 210 | 1.1 | 51.9 | 12.7 | 510 | 9.1 | 497.3 | 65.3 | 630 | 2.4 | 555.8 | 45.9 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 20 | 0.1 | 13.9 | 3.4 | 60 | 1.1 | 258.7 | 34.0 | 70 | 0.3 | 273.2 | 22.5 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0718-1).
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 2018 dollars): $20 \% \$ 25,100 ; 40 \% \$ 49,300 ; 60 \% \$ 85,900 ; 80 \% \$ 153,300 ; 90 \% \$ 222,900 ; 95 \% \$ 319,100 ; 99 \% \$ 754,800 ; 99.9 \% \$ 3,318,600$. 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) Sole proprietor income includes Schedule C and Schedule F income.
(3) 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).

