

Table T21-0167
Distribution of Tax Units That Pay No Individual Income Tax
All Tax Units
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, Current Law, 2026 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Number of Tax Units (thousands)	Percent of All Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands) ⁴	Percent of All Non Paying Tax Units	Percent of Tax Units in Class That Are Non Paying
Lowest Quintile	48,270	26.1	42,350	57.5	87.7
Second Quintile	40,270	21.7	21,630	29.4	53.7
Middle Quintile	38,410	20.7	6,790	9.2	17.7
Fourth Quintile	31,330	16.9	1,180	1.6	3.8
Top Quintile	25,460	13.7	210	0.3	0.8
All	185,260	100.0	73,640	100.0	39.7
Addendum I					
80-90	13,040	7.0	150	0.2	1.2
90-95	6,400	3.5	40	0.1	0.6
95-99	4,840	2.6	10	*	0.2
Top 1 Percent	1,180	0.6	*	*	*
Top 0.1 Percent	120	0.1	*	*	*
Addendum II					
Dispersion of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of less than \$5					
Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution					
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Tax Liability	-5,070	-1,360	0	0	0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Tabulations are under current law and include both filing and non-filing units but exclude those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units are considered to have positive income tax if their tax liability is greater than \$5.

(2) 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 2020 dollars): 20% \$28,000; 40% \$55,200; 60% \$99,300; 80% \$182,400; 90% \$265,600; 95% \$384,800; 99% \$890,600; 99.9% \$4,095,600.

(4) Income tax after refundable credits.

Table T21-0167
Distribution of Tax Units That Pay No Individual Income Tax
All Tax Units
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, Current Law, 2026 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Number of Tax Units (thousands)	Percent of All Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands) ⁴	Percent of All Non Paying Tax Units	Percent of Tax Units in Class That Are Non Paying
Lowest Quintile	40,200	21.7	37,910	51.5	94.3
Second Quintile	38,410	20.7	25,400	34.5	66.1
Middle Quintile	37,700	20.3	7,220	9.8	19.2
Fourth Quintile	35,220	19.0	1,260	1.7	3.6
Top Quintile	32,200	17.4	360	0.5	1.1
All	185,260	100.0	73,640	100.0	39.7
Addendum I					
80-90	16,500	8.9	250	0.3	1.5
90-95	8,040	4.3	80	*	1.0
95-99	6,200	3.3	*	*	*
Top 1 Percent	1,460	0.8	*	*	*
Top 0.1 Percent	**	*	*	*	*
Addendum II					
Dispersion of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of less than \$5					
Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution					
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Tax Liability	-890	0	0	0	0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Tabulations are under current law and include both filing and non-filing units but exclude those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units are considered to have positive income tax if their tax liability is greater than \$5.

(2) 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 2020 dollars): 20% \$19,500; 40% \$38,400; 60% \$66,800; 80% \$112,000; 90% \$162,200; 95% \$229,100; 99% \$520,500; 99.9% \$2,342,200.

(4) Income tax after refundable credits.

Table T21-0167
Distribution of Tax Units That Pay No Individual Income Tax
Single Tax Units

by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, Current Law, 2026 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Number of Tax Units (thousands)	Percent of All Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands) ⁴	Percent of All Non Paying Tax Units	Percent of Tax Units in Class That Are Non Paying
Lowest Quintile	25,690	28.2	23,700	58.6	92.3
Second Quintile	20,980	23.1	12,040	29.8	57.4
Middle Quintile	18,880	20.8	3,090	7.6	16.4
Fourth Quintile	15,020	16.5	630	1.6	4.2
Top Quintile	9,580	10.5	180	0.4	1.9
All	90,980	100.0	40,450	100.0	44.5
Addendum I					
80-90	5,350	5.9	120	0.3	2.2
90-95	2,290	2.5	50	*	2.2
95-99	1,610	1.8	*	*	*
Top 1 Percent	330	0.4	*	*	*
Top 0.1 Percent	**	*	*	*	*
Addendum II					
Dispersion of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of less than \$5					
Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution					
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Tax Liability	-890	0	0	0	0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Tabulations are under current law and include both filing and non-filing units but exclude those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units are considered to have positive income tax if their tax liability is greater than \$5.

(2) 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 2020 dollars): 20% \$19,500; 40% \$38,400; 60% \$66,800; 80% \$112,000; 90% \$162,200; 95% \$229,100; 99% \$520,500; 99.9% \$2,342,200.

(4) Income tax after refundable credits.

Table T21-0167
Distribution of Tax Units That Pay No Individual Income Tax
Joint Tax Units
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, Current Law, 2026 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Number of Tax Units (thousands)	Percent of All Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands) ⁴	Percent of All Non Paying Tax Units	Percent of Tax Units in Class That Are Non Paying
Lowest Quintile	7,140	10.8	7,030	38.5	98.5
Second Quintile	8,970	13.6	7,250	39.7	80.8
Middle Quintile	12,420	18.8	2,740	15.0	22.1
Fourth Quintile	16,450	24.9	560	3.1	3.4
Top Quintile	20,650	31.2	140	0.8	0.7
All	66,160	100.0	18,240	100.0	27.6
Addendum I					
80-90	10,020	15.1	100	0.5	1.0
90-95	5,280	8.0	30	0.2	0.6
95-99	4,310	6.5	10	0.1	0.2
Top 1 Percent	1,040	1.6	*	*	*
Top 0.1 Percent	100	0.2	*	*	*
Addendum II					
Dispersion of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of less than \$5					
Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution					
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Tax Liability	-4,800	-850	0	0	0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Tabulations are under current law and include both filing and non-filing units but exclude those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units are considered to have positive income tax if their tax liability is greater than \$5.

(2) 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 2020 dollars): 20% \$19,500; 40% \$38,400; 60% \$66,800; 80% \$112,000; 90% \$162,200; 95% \$229,100; 99% \$520,500; 99.9% \$2,342,200.

(4) Income tax after refundable credits.

Table T21-0167
Distribution of Tax Units That Pay No Individual Income Tax
Head of Household Tax Units
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, Current Law, 2026 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Number of Tax Units (thousands)	Percent of All Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands) ⁴	Percent of All Non Paying Tax Units	Percent of Tax Units in Class That Are Non Paying
Lowest Quintile	6,920	29.4	6,850	48.3	99.0
Second Quintile	7,520	31.9	5,870	41.4	78.1
Middle Quintile	5,280	22.4	1,320	9.3	25.0
Fourth Quintile	2,700	11.5	50	0.4	1.9
Top Quintile	1,090	4.6	30	0.2	2.8
All	23,540	100.0	14,170	100.0	60.2
Addendum I					
80-90	670	2.8	20	0.1	3.0
90-95	270	1.1	*	*	*
95-99	110	0.5	*	*	*
Top 1 Percent	30	0.1	*	*	*
Top 0.1 Percent	**	**	**	**	**
Addendum II					
Dispersion of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of less than \$5					
Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution					
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Tax Liability	-8,020	-5,700	-4,070	-2,050	-590

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-1).

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(1) Calendar year. Tabulations are under current law and include both filing and non-filing units but exclude those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units are considered to have positive income tax if their tax liability is greater than \$5.

(2) 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 2020 dollars): 20% \$19,500; 40% \$38,400; 60% \$66,800; 80% \$112,000; 90% \$162,200; 95% \$229,100; 99% \$520,500; 99.9% \$2,342,200.

(4) Income tax after refundable credits.

Table T21-0167
Distribution of Tax Units That Pay No Individual Income Tax
All Tax Units with Children
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, Current Law, 2026 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Number of Tax Units (thousands)	Percent of All Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands) ⁴	Percent of All Non Paying Tax Units	Percent of Tax Units in Class That Are Non Paying
Lowest Quintile	11,240	21.2	11,210	48.7	99.7
Second Quintile	11,610	21.9	9,060	39.3	78.0
Middle Quintile	10,360	19.6	2,290	9.9	22.1
Fourth Quintile	9,830	18.6	190	0.8	1.9
Top Quintile	9,660	18.3	60	0.3	0.6
All	52,930	100.0	23,040	100.0	43.5
Addendum I					
80-90	4,850	9.2	40	0.2	0.8
90-95	2,390	4.5	10	0.0	0.4
95-99	1,930	3.6	10	0.0	0.5
Top 1 Percent	490	0.9	*	*	*
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	*	*	*
Addendum II					
Dispersion of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of less than \$5					
Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution					
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Tax Liability	-8,070	-5,500	-3,950	-1,810	-430

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Tabulations are under current law and include both filing and non-filing units but exclude those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units are considered to have positive income tax if their tax liability is greater than \$5.

(2) 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 2020 dollars): 20% \$19,500; 40% \$38,400; 60% \$66,800; 80% \$112,000; 90% \$162,200; 95% \$229,100; 99% \$520,500; 99.9% \$2,342,200.

(4) Income tax after refundable credits.

Table T21-0167
Distribution of Tax Units That Pay No Individual Income Tax
All Tax Units Aged 65+
by Expanded Cash Income Percentile Adjusted for Family Size, Current Law, 2026 ¹

Expanded Cash Income Percentile ^{2,3}	Number of Tax Units (thousands)	Percent of All Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands) ⁴	Percent of All Non Paying Tax Units	Percent of Tax Units in Class That Are Non Paying
Lowest Quintile	10,420	20.0	10,310	39.1	98.9
Second Quintile	12,670	24.3	10,740	40.8	84.8
Middle Quintile	12,230	23.5	3,740	14.2	30.6
Fourth Quintile	9,160	17.6	730	2.8	8.0
Top Quintile	7,030	13.5	200	0.8	2.8
All	52,130	100.0	26,340	100.0	50.5
Addendum I					
80-90	3,740	7.2	140	0.5	3.7
90-95	1,600	3.1	40	*	2.5
95-99	1,320	2.5	10	*	0.8
Top 1 Percent	370	0.7	*	*	*
Top 0.1 Percent	50	0.1	*	*	*
Addendum II					
Dispersion of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of less than \$5					
	Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution				
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Tax Liability	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-1).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Tabulations are under current law and include both filing and non-filing units but exclude those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units are considered to have positive income tax if their tax liability is greater than \$5.

(2) 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 2020 dollars): 20% \$19,500; 40% \$38,400; 60% \$66,800; 80% \$112,000; 90% \$162,200; 95% \$229,100; 99% \$520,500; 99.9% \$2,342,200.

(4) Income tax after refundable credits.