

T07-0102

Distribution of AMT Taxpayers and AMT Revenue by AGI Class, 2007¹

Adjusted Gross Income Class (thousands of 2007\$)	Tax Units		AMT Taxpayers ²		AMT Revenue ³	
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	Dollars (millions)	Percent of Total
Less than 30	73,473	49.2	12	0.1	59	0.1
30-50	25,271	16.9	530	2.3	281	0.4
50-75	19,934	13.3	2,937	12.6	2,169	3.1
75-100	11,968	8.0	6,014	25.7	6,987	10.0
100-125	6,422	4.3	4,522	19.3	7,869	11.3
125-150	3,592	2.4	2,932	12.5	6,314	9.0
150-175	2,075	1.4	1,840	7.9	5,544	7.9
175-200	1,295	0.9	1,205	5.2	5,058	7.2
200-250	1,383	0.9	1,332	5.7	8,518	12.2
250-300	697	0.5	675	2.9	5,738	8.2
300-350	446	0.3	427	1.8	4,301	6.2
350-400	305	0.2	287	1.2	3,110	4.5
400-500	369	0.2	309	1.3	3,487	5.0
500-1,000	551	0.4	262	1.1	4,136	5.9
More than 1,000	309	0.2	79	0.3	5,868	8.4
All	149,332	100.0	23,371	100.0	69,796	100.0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 1006-1).

(1) Tax calculated according to current law. Tax units with negative AGI are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Because AGI is a poor measure of economic income the distribution of taxpayers by AGI presented in this table should be used only when it is directly relevant to a policy option under consideration. For analyses that do not depend on AGI in an explicit way a broader measure of income should be used.

(2) AMT taxpayers include those with AMT liability from Form 6251, with lost credits, and with reduced deductions.

(3) Includes direct AMT liability, lost credits, and the value of reduced deductions.