

Table T07-0297

Effect of the AMT on 2001-2006 Individual Income Tax Cuts, 2007<sup>1</sup>

Cash Income Class (thousands of 2006 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units <sup>3</sup>		Percent of Tax Units With No Cut Due to AMT	Percent of Tax Cut Taken Back By AMT	AMT Taxpayers (thousands) <sup>4</sup>	
	Number (Thousands)	Percent of Total			Current Law	Pre-EGTRRA Law
<b>All</b>	149,332	100.0	1.4	19.1	23,371	10,201
Less than 30	64,592	43.3	*	*	4	11
30-50	27,400	18.3	0.1	0.3	339	367
50-75	21,294	14.3	0.5	1.8	1,891	1,449
75-100	13,139	8.8	2.3	11.1	4,751	2,379
100-200	16,685	11.2	6.3	34.0	11,806	3,896
200-500	4,475	3.0	11.7	55.3	4,014	1,850
500-1,000	756	0.5	1.3	16.3	432	166
More than 1,000	396	0.3	0.3	4.6	133	80

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

\* Less than 0.05 percent.

(1) Calendar year. Tax cuts are calculated as a comparison of pre-EGTRRA law without the AMT and current law without the AMT. The share of the tax cuts taken back by the AMT is calculated using the increase in the AMT between pre-EGTRRA law and current law.

(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>

(3) Includes both filing and non-filing units. Tax units that are dependents of other taxpayers are excluded from the analysis.

(4) Includes those with direct AMT liability on Form 6251, those with lost credits, and those with reduced deductions.