Cash Income Percentile ²	Number of Tax Units (thousands) ³	Percentage of Total Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands)	Percentage of Total Non Paying Tax Units	Percentage of Non Paying Tax Units in Class
Lowest Quintile	43,362	26.1	39,371	54.9	90.8
Second Quintile	37,681	22.7	21,436	29.9	56.9
Middle Quintile	32,699	19.7	7,695	10.7	23.5
Fourth Quintile	27,208	16.4	1,570	2.2	5.8
Top Quintile	24,067	14.5	369	0.5	1.5
All	166,272	100.0	71,675	100.0	43.1
Addendum					
80-90	12,130	7.3	217	0.3	1.8
90-95	5,919	3.6	75	0.1	1.3
95-99	4,805	2.9	64	0.1	1.3
Top 1 Percent	1,213	0.7	14	0.0	1.1
Top 0.1 Percent	124	0.1	2	0.0	1.6

Table T11-0186Distribution of Tax Units that Pay No Individual Income Taxby Cash Income Percentile, Current Policy, 2013 1

Addendum II

Distribution of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of \$5 or less

	Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution						
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th		
Liability (\$ 2011)	-4,065	-1,346	0	0	0		

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

(1) Calendar year. Current policy assumes that all the temporary provisions in place for calendar year 2011 are extended
(with the exception of the payroll tax cut), indexes the AMT exemption level after 2011, and allows nonrefundable
personal credits against AMT liability. "Non-paying tax units" are those with individual income tax liability of \$0 or less.
(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.

The cash 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 2011 dollars): 20% \$17,909, 40% \$37,090, 60% \$64,531, 80% \$111,344, 90% \$160,377, 95% \$227,314, 99% \$592,985, 99.9% \$2,682,143.

Cash Income Percentile ²	Number of Tax Units (thousands) ³	Percentage of Total Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands)	Percentage of Total Non Paying Tax Units	Percentage of Non Paying Tax Units in Class
Lowest Quintile	22,633	28.1	21,641	54.8	95.6
Second Quintile	19,666	24.4	12,688	32.1	64.5
Middle Quintile	15,984	19.8	3,692	9.4	23.1
Fourth Quintile	11,872	14.7	490	1.2	4.1
Top Quintile	9,756	12.1	262	0.7	2.7
All	80,622	100.0	39,469	100.0	49.0
Addendum					
80-90	5,145	6.4	146	0.4	2.8
90-95	2,407	3.0	59	0.1	2.4
95-99	1,834	2.3	48	0.1	2.6
Top 1 Percent	370	0.5	8	0.0	2.2
Top 0.1 Percent	34	0.0	0	0.0	0.9

Table T11-0186Distribution of Single Tax Units that Pay No Individual Income Taxby Cash Income Percentile, Current Policy, 2013 1

Addendum II

Distribution of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of \$5 or less

	Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution							
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th			
Liability (\$ 2011)	-464	0	0	0	0			

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

(1) Calendar year. Current policy assumes that all the temporary provisions in place for calendar year 2011 are extended (with the exception of the payroll tax cut), indexes the AMT exemption level after 2011, and allows nonrefundable personal credits against AMT liability. "Non-paying tax units" are those with individual income tax liability of \$5 or less and file as single.

(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.

The cash 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 resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

Table T11-0186Distribution of Married Filing Jointly Tax Units that Pay No Individual Income Taxby Cash Income Percentile, Current Policy, 2013 1

Cash Income Percentile ²	Number of Tax Units (thousands) ³	Percentage of Total Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands)	Percentage of Total Non Paying Tax Units	Percentage of Non Paying Tax Units in Class
Lowest Quintile	1,846	3.2	1,836	12.3	99.5
Second Quintile	3,386	5.9	3,141	21.0	92.8
Middle Quintile	5,584	9.7	4,232	28.2	75.8
Fourth Quintile	11,352	19.6	4,106	27.4	36.2
Top Quintile	35,232	61.0	1,270	8.5	3.6
All	57,802	100.0	14,983	100.0	25.9
Addendum					
80-90	11,550	20.0	866	5.8	7.5
90-95	10,502	18.2	251	1.7	2.4
95-99	10,984	19.0	126	0.8	1.1
Top 1 Percent	2,197	3.8	27	0.2	1.2
Top 0.1 Percent	216	0.4	2	0.0	1.0

Addendum II

Distribution of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of \$5 or less

	Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution						
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th		
Liability (\$ 2011)	-5,890	-3,177	-441	0	0		

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

(1) Calendar year. Current policy assumes that all the temporary provisions in place for calendar year 2011 are extended (with the exception of the payroll tax cut), indexes the AMT exemption level after 2011, and allows nonrefundable personal credits against AMT liability. "Non-paying tax units" are those married individuals with income tax liability of \$5 or less and file as a joint return.

(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.

The cash 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 resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

Table T11-0186Distribution of Head of Household Tax Units that Pay No Individual Income Taxby Cash Income Percentile, Current Policy, 2013 1

Cash Income Percentile ²	Number of Tax Units (thousands) ³	Percentage of Total Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands)	Percentage of Total Non Paying Tax Units	Percentage of Non Paying Tax Units in Class
Lowest Quintile	4,398	17.4	4,381	26.2	99.6
Second Quintile	6,173	24.4	5,828	34.8	94.4
Middle Quintile	6,665	26.4	5,188	31.0	77.8
Fourth Quintile	4,822	19.1	1,132	6.8	23.5
Top Quintile	3,109	12.3	133	0.8	4.3
All	25,256	100.0	16,751	100.0	66.3
Addendum					
80-90	1,949	7.7	116	0.7	5.9
90-95	732	2.9	13	0.1	1.8
95-99	370	1.5	3	0.0	0.8
Top 1 Percent	58	0.2	2	0.0	3.0
Top 0.1 Percent	5	0.0	0	0.0	0.6

Addendum II

Distribution of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of \$5 or less

	Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution							
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th			
Liability (\$ 2011)	-6,085	-4,065	-2,634	-614	0			

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

(1) Calendar year. Current policy assumes that all the temporary provisions in place for calendar year 2011 are extended (with the exception of the payroll tax cut), indexes the AMT exemption level after 2011, and allows nonrefundable personal credits against AMT liability. "Non-paying tax units" are those with individual income tax liability of \$5 or less and file as head of household.

(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.

The cash 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 resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

Table T11-0186 Distribution of Married Filing Separately Tax Units that Pay No Individual Income Tax by Cash Income Percentile, Current Policy, 2013 ¹

Cash Income Percentile ²	Number of Tax Units (thousands) ³	Percentage of Total Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands)	Percentage of Total Non Paying Tax Units	Percentage of Non Paying Tax Units in Class
Lowest Quintile	208	8.0	174	36.9	83.6
Second Quintile	354	13.6	96	20.4	27.2
Middle Quintile	671	25.9	59	12.6	8.8
Fourth Quintile	687	26.5	59	12.5	8.6
Top Quintile	618	23.9	32	6.9	5.2
All	2,592	100.0	472	100.0	18.2
Addendum					
80-90	372	14.3	21	4.4	5.6
90-95	120	4.6	6	1.3	5.0
95-99	98	3.8	5	1.0	5.0
Top 1 Percent	28	1.1	1	0.2	2.7
Top 0.1 Percent	6	0.3	0	0.0	1.7

Addendum II

Distribution of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of \$5 or less

	Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution							
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th			
Liability (\$ 2011)	-1,248	-256	0	0	0			

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

(1) Calendar year. Current policy assumes that all the temporary provisions in place for calendar year 2011 are extended (with the exception of the payroll tax cut), indexes the AMT exemption level after 2011, and allows nonrefundable personal credits against AMT liability. "Non-paying tax units" are those married individuals with income tax liability of \$5 or less that file separately.

(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.

The cash 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 resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

Cash Income Percentile ²	Number of Tax Units (thousands) ³	Percentage of Total Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands)	Percentage of Total Non Paying Tax Units	Percentage of Non Paying Tax Units in Class
Lowest Quintile	5,528	14.9	5,524	27.7	99.9
Second Quintile	8,764	23.6	8,591	43.1	98.0
Middle Quintile	6,501	17.5	3,673	18.4	56.5
Fourth Quintile	6,322	17.1	1,700	8.5	26.9
Top Quintile	9,918	26.8	403	2.0	4.1
All	37,068	100.0	19,926	100.0	53.8
Addendum					
80-90	4,169	11.2	251	1.3	6.0
90-95	2,538	6.8	79	0.4	3.1
95-99	2,591	7.0	62	0.3	2.4
Top 1 Percent	620	1.7	11	0.1	1.8
Top 0.1 Percent	64	0.2	0	0.0	0.4

Table T11-0186Distribution of Elderly Tax Units that Pay No Individual Income Taxby Cash Income Percentile, Current Policy, 2013 1

Addendum II

Distribution of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of \$5 or less

	Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution							
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th			
Liability (\$ 2011)	0	0	0	0	0			

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

(1) Calendar year. Current policy assumes that all the temporary provisions in place for calendar year 2011 are extended (with the exception of the payroll tax cut), indexes the AMT exemption level after 2011, and allows nonrefundable personal credits against AMT liability. "Non-paying tax units" are those with individual income tax liability of \$5 or less and at least the primary of secondary taxpayer is 65 years old.
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a

The cash 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 resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

⁽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.

Table T11-0186
Distribution of Tax Units with Children that Pay No Individual Income Tax
by Cash Income Percentile, Current Policy, 2013 ¹

Cash Income Percentile ²	Number of Tax Units (thousands) ³	Percentage of Total Tax Units	Number of Non Paying Tax Units (thousands)	Percentage of Total Non Paying Tax Units	Percentage of Non Paying Tax Units in Class
Lowest Quintile	4,792	9.7	4,783	20.3	99.8
Second Quintile	6,797	13.8	6,768	28.7	99.6
Middle Quintile	8,315	16.8	7,358	31.2	88.5
Fourth Quintile	8,976	18.2	3,489	14.8	38.9
Top Quintile	20,304	41.1	983	4.2	4.8
All	49,418	100.0	23,613	100.0	47.8
Addendum					
80-90	7,218	14.6	729	3.1	10.1
90-95	5,979	12.1	183	0.8	3.1
95-99	5 <i>,</i> 989	12.1	57	0.2	1.0
Top 1 Percent	1,118	2.3	13	0.1	1.2
Top 0.1 Percent	99	0.2	0	0.0	0.4

Addendum II

Distribution of Individual Income Tax Liability for those with Liability of \$5 or less

	Percentile of Income Tax Liability Distribution							
	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th			
Liability (\$ 2011)	-6,610	-4,693	-3,093	-1,265	-146			

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

(1) Calendar year. Current policy assumes that all the temporary provisions in place for calendar year 2011 are extended (with the exception of the payroll tax cut), indexes the AMT exemption level after 2011, and allows nonrefundable personal credits against AMT liability. "Non-paying tax units" are those with individual income tax liability of \$5 or less and has at least one home or away dependent exemption.
(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a

The cash 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 resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$12,690; 40% \$24,714; 60% \$41,203; 80% \$67,700; 90% \$97,816; 95% \$138,772; 99% \$358,601; 99.9% \$1,621,178.

⁽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.