## Table T13-0090

Baseline Distribution of Tax Units Receiving Pell Grants, AOTC, LLC, and Tuition and Fees Deduction All Students, by Adjusted Gross Income, $2013{ }^{1}$

| Adjusted Gross Income Level (thousands of 2013 dollars) | Pell Grant |  | American Opportunity Tax Credit ${ }^{2}$ |  | Lifetime Learning Credit |  | Tuition and Fees Deduction |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Tax Units (thousands) | Grant Amount (\$ millions) | Number of Tax Units (thousands) | Credit Amount (\$ millions) | Number of Tax Units (thousands) | Credit Amount (\$ millions) | Number of Tax Units (thousands) | Deduction Amount (\$ millions) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Deduction } \\ \text { Value }^{3} \\ \text { (\$ millions) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Less than zero | 507 | 1,943 | 260 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 76 | 0 |
| 0-5 | 1,046 | 3,933 | 510 | 431 | 0 | 0 | 182 | 575 | 0 |
| 5-10 | 1,096 | 4,445 | 513 | 441 | 0 | 0 | 202 | 656 | 0 |
| 10-15 | 1,419 | 5,917 | 776 | 658 | 213 | 52 | 77 | 161 | 11 |
| 15-20 | 904 | 3,395 | 529 | 582 | 154 | 83 | 67 | 164 | 10 |
| 20-25 | 991 | 3,519 | 816 | 1,208 | 168 | 109 | 103 | 220 | 18 |
| 25-30 | 636 | 2,289 | 489 | 797 | 149 | 108 | 57 | 125 | 14 |
| 30-40 | 1,106 | 3,595 | 1,195 | 2,153 | 332 | 219 | 132 | 261 | 29 |
| 40-50 | 710 | 2,170 | 957 | 1,805 | 338 | 232 | 160 | 318 | 49 |
| 50-75 | 665 | 1,682 | 1,783 | 3,910 | 553 | 402 | 443 | 911 | 178 |
| 75-100 | 70 | 191 | 1,693 | 3,804 | 476 | 363 | 222 | 356 | 57 |
| 100-200 | 28 | 112 | 2,105 | 5,337 | 128 | 114 | 711 | 1,560 | 357 |
| 200-500 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| More than 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All | 9,181 | 33,206 | 11,626 | 21,339 | 2,510 | 1,681 | 2,394 | 5,383 | 724 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0412-8 with the 2012 education module).
(1) Calendar year.
(2) The figures include the refundable and non-refundable portions of the credit.
(3) Deduction value is the product of statutory marginal tax rate and effective deduction amount; effective amount is the amount of claimed deduction that can be used to reduce taxable income. For example, a tax unit with $\$ 1,000$ deduction but - $\$ 400$ in taxable income after accounting for such deduction would be deemed to have only $\$ 600$ effective deduction since the other $\$ 400$ would not reduce taxable income beyond $\$ 0$.

