Distribution Table 2015002
Distribution of Income by Source
(2015 Income Levels)

| Adjusted Family Cash Income Decile ${ }^{1}$ | Family Cash Income | Transfer Income | Labor Income | Positive Capital Income |  |  | Negative Capital Income ${ }^{2}$ | Corporate Income Tax |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total Positive Capital Income | Normal Capital Income | Supernormal Capital Income |  |  |
|  | --- Billions of Dollars --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to $10^{2}$ | 145.9 | 76.3 | 71.9 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 3.2 | -8.4 | 1.1 |
| 10 to 20 | 304.3 | 123.3 | 175.1 | 9.4 | 4.3 | 5.1 | -5.6 | 2.1 |
| 20 to 30 | 414.0 | 147.2 | 260.5 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | -7.3 | 3.1 |
| 30 to 40 | 544.1 | 162.0 | 369.0 | 17.1 | 10.4 | 6.7 | -9.0 | 4.9 |
| 40 to 50 | 721.1 | 168.3 | 527.1 | 29.9 | 18.9 | 11.0 | -12.0 | 7.8 |
| 50 to 60 | 940.1 | 169.6 | 719.2 | 52.0 | 34.4 | 17.5 | -12.9 | 12.3 |
| 60 to 70 | 1,203.7 | 175.5 | 938.0 | 83.7 | 56.7 | 27.0 | -11.6 | 18.0 |
| 70 to 80 | 1,573.7 | 176.2 | 1,252.0 | 133.6 | 91.9 | 41.7 | -15.2 | 27.1 |
| 80 to 90 | 2,164.9 | 163.4 | 1,743.0 | 231.3 | 160.5 | 70.8 | -15.4 | 42.7 |
| 90 to 100 | 6,062.7 | 202.5 | 3,638.0 | 1,957.4 | 1,099.1 | 858.3 | -32.0 | 296.8 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 13,913.7 | 1,573.8 | 9,792.5 | 2,530.4 | 1,472.7 | 1,057.7 | -402.0 | 419.1 |
| 90 to 95 | 1,544.0 | 93.5 | 1,199.2 | 223.8 | 154.6 | 69.2 | -9.4 | 36.9 |
| 95 to 99 | 2,053.3 | 89.7 | 1,417.7 | 490.9 | 345.8 | 145.0 | -11.7 | 66.8 |
| 99 to 99.9 | 1,248.4 | 17.2 | 711.3 | 462.9 | 246.6 | 216.3 | -8.0 | 65.0 |
| Top 1 | 1,216.9 | 2.0 | 309.8 | 779.9 | 352.1 | 427.8 | -2.9 | 128.2 |
|  | --- Percent Distribution of Income Across Deciles --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to $10^{2}$ | 1.0 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| 10 to 20 | 2.2 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| 20 to 30 | 3.0 | 9.4 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| 30 to 40 | 3.9 | 10.3 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| 40 to 50 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| 50 to 60 | 6.8 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| 60 to 70 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 4.3 |
| 70 to 80 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 12.8 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 6.5 |
| 80 to 90 | 15.6 | 10.4 | 17.8 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 10.2 |
| 90 to 100 | 43.6 | 12.9 | 37.2 | 77.4 | 74.6 | 81.1 | 8.0 | 70.8 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 90 to 95 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 8.8 |
| 95 to 99 | 14.8 | 5.7 | 14.5 | 19.4 | 23.5 | 13.7 | 2.9 | 15.9 |
| 99 to 99.9 | 9.0 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 18.3 | 16.7 | 20.5 | 2.0 | 15.5 |
| Top. 1 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 30.8 | 23.9 | 40.4 | 0.7 | 30.6 |
|  | --- Percent Distribution of Income Source Within Decile --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to $10^{2}$ | 100.0 | 52.3 | 49.3 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 2.2 | -5.8 | 0.8 |
| 10 to 20 | 100.0 | 40.5 | 57.5 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | -1.8 | 0.7 |
| 20 to 30 | 100.0 | 35.6 | 62.9 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | -1.8 | 0.7 |
| 30 to 40 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 67.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | -1.7 | 0.9 |
| 40 to 50 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 73.1 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | -1.7 | 1.1 |
| 50 to 60 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 76.5 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 1.9 | -1.4 | 1.3 |
| 60 to 70 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 77.9 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 2.2 | -1.0 | 1.5 |
| 70 to 80 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 79.6 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 2.6 | -1.0 | 1.7 |
| 80 to 90 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 80.5 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 3.3 | -0.7 | 2.0 |
| 90 to 100 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 60.0 | 32.3 | 18.1 | 14.2 | -0.5 | 4.9 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 100.0 | 11.3 | 70.4 | 18.2 | 10.6 | 7.6 | -2.9 | 3.0 |
| 90 to 95 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 77.7 | 14.5 | 10.0 | 4.5 | -0.6 | 2.4 |
| 95 to 99 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 69.0 | 23.9 | 16.8 | 7.1 | -0.6 | 3.3 |
| 99 to 99.9 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 57.0 | 37.1 | 19.8 | 17.3 | -0.6 | 5.2 |
| Top .1 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 25.5 | 64.1 | 28.9 | 35.2 | -0.2 | 10.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Cash Income consists of wages and salaries, net income from a business or farm, taxable and tax-exempt interest, dividends, rental income, realized capital gains, cash and near-cash transfers from the government, retirement benefits, and employer-provided health insurance (and other employer benefits). Employer contributions for payroll taxes and the federal corporate income tax are added to place cash on a pre-tax basis. Families are placed into deciles based on cash income adjusted for family size, by dividing income by the square root of family size.
${ }^{2}$ Families with negative incomes are excluded from the lowest income decile but included in the total line. Families with negative income have a significant share of negative capital income.
Note: Percentiles begin at family size-adjusted cash income of: $\$ 11,167$ for 10 to $20 ; \$ 16,270$ for 20 to $30 ; \$ 21,568$ for 30 to 40 ; $\$ 28,279$ for 40 to $50 ; \$ 36,72450$ to $60 ; \$ 47,10260$ to $70 ; \$ 59,200$ for 70 to $80 ; \$ 77,072$ for 80 to $90 ; \$ 110,791$ for 90 to $95 ; \$ 154,829$ for 95 to $99 ; \$ 344,073$ for 99

