Distribution Table 2016002
Distribution of Income by Source
(2016 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 $10^{2}$ | 152.9 | 79.6 | 75.4 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.5 | -7.2 | 1.0 |
| 10 to 20 | 315.0 | 126.4 | 183.2 | 7.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | -4.4 | 2.0 |
| 20 to 30 | 426.7 | 150.6 | 270.9 | 9.1 | 5.1 | 4.0 | -7.1 | 3.1 |
| 30 to 40 | 560.2 | 167.3 | 380.7 | 16.4 | 10.5 | 5.9 | -9.1 | 4.9 |
| 40 to 50 | 744.8 | 173.0 | 544.0 | 30.3 | 20.3 | 10.0 | -10.3 | 7.9 |
| 50 to 60 | 971.5 | 176.0 | 740.9 | 53.9 | 37.2 | 16.6 | -11.5 | 12.3 |
| 60 to 70 | 1,247.4 | 185.2 | 967.0 | 87.8 | 61.6 | 26.2 | -11.1 | 18.5 |
| 70 to 80 | 1,623.7 | 183.6 | 1,286.5 | 140.0 | 99.1 | 40.9 | -13.5 | 27.2 |
| 80 to 90 | 2,235.6 | 169.0 | 1,801.0 | 237.6 | 168.6 | 69.0 | -14.2 | 42.2 |
| 90 to 100 | 6,462.7 | 212.2 | 3,877.1 | 2,084.5 | 1,185.3 | 899.3 | -34.4 | 323.3 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 14,527.5 | 1,632.0 | 10,151.8 | 2,671.9 | 1,581.4 | 1,090.5 | -374.1 | 446.0 |
| 90 to 95 | 1,598.5 | 96.6 | 1,245.4 | 229.1 | 161.7 | 67.4 | -9.0 | 36.3 |
| 95 to 99 | 2,154.8 | 94.5 | 1,484.5 | 519.5 | 369.9 | 149.6 | -11.8 | 68.2 |
| 99 to 99.9 | 1,335.7 | 19.1 | 746.1 | 504.3 | 273.3 | 231.0 | -9.8 | 76.0 |
| Top. 1 | 1,373.7 | 2.0 | 401.1 | 831.7 | 380.4 | 451.3 | -3.8 | 142.7 |
|  | --- Percent Distribution of Income Across Deciles --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to $10^{2}$ | 1.1 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| 10 to 20 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| 20 to 30 | 2.9 | 9.2 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.7 |
| 30 to 40 | 3.9 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| 40 to 50 | 5.1 | 10.6 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| 50 to 60 | 6.7 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| 60 to 70 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| 70 to 80 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 6.1 |
| 80 to 90 | 15.4 | 10.4 | 17.7 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 9.5 |
| 90 to 100 | 44.5 | 13.0 | 38.2 | 78.0 | 75.0 | 82.5 | 9.2 | 72.5 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 90 to 95 | 11.0 | 5.9 | 12.3 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 8.1 |
| 95 to 99 | 14.8 | 5.8 | 14.6 | 19.4 | 23.4 | 13.7 | 3.2 | 15.3 |
| 99 to 99.9 | 9.2 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 18.9 | 17.3 | 21.2 | 2.6 | 17.0 |
| Top 1 | 9.5 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 31.1 | 24.1 | 41.4 | 1.0 | 32.0 |
|  | --- Percent Distribution of Income Source Within Decile --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to $10^{2}$ | 100.0 | 52.1 | 49.3 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | -4.7 | 0.7 |
| 10 to 20 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 58.2 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | -1.4 | 0.6 |
| 20 to 30 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 63.5 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | -1.7 | 0.7 |
| 30 to 40 | 100.0 | 29.9 | 68.0 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | -1.6 | 0.9 |
| 40 to 50 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 73.0 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.3 | -1.4 | 1.1 |
| 50 to 60 | 100.0 | 18.1 | 76.3 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 1.7 | -1.2 | 1.3 |
| 60 to 70 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 77.5 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 2.1 | -0.9 | 1.5 |
| 70 to 80 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 79.2 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 2.5 | -0.8 | 1.7 |
| 80 to 90 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 80.6 | 10.6 | 7.5 | 3.1 | -0.6 | 1.9 |
| 90 to 100 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 60.0 | 32.3 | 18.3 | 13.9 | -0.5 | 5.0 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 100.0 | 11.2 | 69.9 | 18.4 | 10.9 | 7.5 | -2.6 | 3.1 |
| 90 to 95 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 77.9 | 14.3 | 10.1 | 4.2 | -0.6 | 2.3 |
| 95 to 99 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 68.9 | 24.1 | 17.2 | 6.9 | -0.5 | 3.2 |
| 99 to 99.9 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 55.9 | 37.8 | 20.5 | 17.3 | -0.7 | 5.7 |
| Top 1 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 29.2 | 60.5 | 27.7 | 32.9 | -0.3 | 10.4 |

${ }^{1}$ 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: $\$ 11,362$ for 10 to 20; $\$ 16,541$ for 20 to $30 ; \$ 21,950$ for 30 to $40 ; \$ 28,835$ for 40 to $50 ; \$ 37,56650$ to $60 ; \$ 48,28660$ to $70 ; \$ 60,688$ for 70 to $80 ; \$ 78,976$ for 80 to $90 ; \$ 113,593$ for 90 to $95 ; \$ 159,196$ for 95 to $99 ; \$ 361,502$ for 99 to 99.9 and $\$ 1,636,585$ for Top . 1 .

