

Distribution Table 2016 011a
Distribution of Families, Cash Income, and Federal Taxes under Fully Phased-In Policy Law¹
(2016 Income Levels)

Adjusted Family Cash Income Decile ²	Number of Families	Number of Individuals	Family Cash Income	Total Federal Taxes ³	Individual Income Taxes	Corporate Income Taxes	Payroll Taxes	Excises and Customs Duties	Estate and Gift Taxes
--- Millions of Families and Billions of Dollars ---									
0 to 10 ⁴	16.2	26.0	152.9	-12.9	-25.2	1.0	8.8	2.5	0.0
10 to 20	17.0	33.0	315.0	-13.1	-41.2	2.0	22.3	3.7	0.1
20 to 30	17.0	32.0	426.7	7.1	-33.1	3.1	32.4	4.6	0.1
30 to 40	17.0	31.8	560.2	35.3	-18.7	4.9	43.2	5.8	0.1
40 to 50	17.0	32.7	744.8	75.6	0.6	7.9	59.3	7.7	0.2
50 to 60	17.0	33.1	971.5	126.4	24.5	12.3	79.3	10.0	0.3
60 to 70	17.0	33.8	1,247.4	193.0	58.1	18.5	103.6	12.7	0.2
70 to 80	17.0	35.1	1,623.7	294.3	110.3	27.1	140.2	16.4	0.3
80 to 90	17.0	35.8	2,235.6	474.0	209.5	42.1	199.4	22.2	0.8
90 to 100	17.0	36.9	6,462.7	2,035.5	1,277.9	322.9	338.7	59.1	37.0
Total⁴	169.6	331.5	14,527.5	3,223.1	1,563.3	445.5	1,029.3	145.1	39.9
90 to 95	8.5	18.2	1,598.5	379.8	190.8	36.3	135.8	15.6	1.2
95 to 99	6.8	14.8	2,154.8	578.0	348.4	68.1	134.9	20.2	6.3
99 to 99.9	1.5	3.4	1,335.7	482.5	332.1	75.9	47.6	11.9	15.0
Top .1	0.2	0.4	1,373.7	595.2	406.5	142.6	20.4	11.3	14.4
--- Percent Distribution ---									
0 to 10 ⁴	9.6	7.8	1.1	-0.4	-1.6	0.2	0.9	1.7	0.1
10 to 20	10.0	10.0	2.2	-0.4	-2.6	0.5	2.2	2.5	0.2
20 to 30	10.0	9.6	2.9	0.2	-2.1	0.7	3.1	3.2	0.2
30 to 40	10.0	9.6	3.9	1.1	-1.2	1.1	4.2	4.0	0.3
40 to 50	10.0	9.9	5.1	2.3	0.0	1.8	5.8	5.3	0.5
50 to 60	10.0	10.0	6.7	3.9	1.6	2.8	7.7	6.9	0.7
60 to 70	10.0	10.2	8.6	6.0	3.7	4.1	10.1	8.7	0.5
70 to 80	10.0	10.6	11.2	9.1	7.1	6.1	13.6	11.3	0.8
80 to 90	10.0	10.8	15.4	14.7	13.4	9.5	19.4	15.3	1.9
90 to 100	10.0	11.1	44.5	63.2	81.7	72.5	32.9	40.8	92.6
Total⁴	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
90 to 95	5.0	5.5	11.0	11.8	12.2	8.1	13.2	10.8	3.0
95 to 99	4.0	4.5	14.8	17.9	22.3	15.3	13.1	13.9	15.9
99 to 99.9	0.9	1.0	9.2	15.0	21.2	17.0	4.6	8.2	37.5
Top .1	0.1	0.1	9.5	18.5	26.0	32.0	2.0	7.8	36.2
--- Average Rates ⁵ ---									
0 to 10 ⁴				-8.4	-16.5	0.7	5.8	1.6	0.0
10 to 20				-4.2	-13.1	0.6	7.1	1.2	0.0
20 to 30				1.7	-7.7	0.7	7.6	1.1	0.0
30 to 40				6.3	-3.3	0.9	7.7	1.0	0.0
40 to 50				10.2	0.1	1.1	8.0	1.0	0.0
50 to 60				13.0	2.5	1.3	8.2	1.0	0.0
60 to 70				15.5	4.7	1.5	8.3	1.0	0.0
70 to 80				18.1	6.8	1.7	8.6	1.0	0.0
80 to 90				21.2	9.4	1.9	8.9	1.0	0.0
90 to 100				31.5	19.8	5.0	5.2	0.9	0.6
Total⁴				22.2	10.8	3.1	7.1	1.0	0.3
90 to 95				23.8	11.9	2.3	8.5	1.0	0.1
95 to 99				26.8	16.2	3.2	6.3	0.9	0.3
99 to 99.9				36.1	24.9	5.7	3.6	0.9	1.1
Top .1				43.3	29.6	10.4	1.5	0.8	1.1

¹ Fully phased-in law is generally the law as it will apply in real (inflation indexed) terms at the end of the Budget period.

² 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.

³ The taxes included are individual and corporate income, payroll (Social Security, Medicare and unemployment), excises, customs duties, and estate and gift taxes. The individual income tax is assumed to be borne by payers, payroll taxes (employer and employee shares) by labor (wages and self-employment income), excises on purchases by individuals in proportion to relative consumption of the taxed good and proportionately by labor and capital income and excises on purchases by businesses and customs duties proportionately by labor and capital income, and the estate and gift taxes by decedents. The share of the corporate income tax that represents cash flow is assumed to have no burden in the long run; the share of the corporate income tax that represents a tax on supernormal returns is assumed to be borne by supernormal corporate capital income as held by shareholders; and the remainder of the corporate income tax, the normal return, is assumed to be borne equally by labor and positive normal capital income.

⁴ Families with negative incomes are excluded from the lowest income decile but included in the total line.

⁵ Average tax rates are calculated as total tax burden for the income group divided by cash income for the income group. Negative average tax rates are shown when net federal tax burdens are negative for the income group.

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; \$37,566 for 50 to 60; \$48,286 for 60 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.



Distribution Table 2016 011b
Fully Phased-In Policy Law Relative to Fully Phased-In Administration Budget Baseline¹
(2016 Income Levels)

Adjusted Family Cash Income Decile ²	Number of Families (millions)	Distribution of Cash Income (%)	Distribution of Total Federal Taxes ³		Average Federal Tax Rate		Tax Change				Change in After-Tax Income (%)
			Current Law (%)	Policy (%)	Current Law (%)	Policy (%)	Amount (\$B)	Average (\$)	Percent Distribution (%)	As a % of Current Law ⁴ (%)	
0 to 10 ⁵	16.2	1.1	-0.4	-0.4	-7.4	-8.4	-1.6	-97	-1.2	13.9	1.0
10 to 20	17.0	2.2	-0.3	-0.4	-3.4	-4.2	-2.4	-141	-1.8	22.3	0.7
20 to 30	17.0	2.9	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.7	-2.0	-118	-1.5	-22.0	0.5
30 to 40	17.0	3.9	1.2	1.1	6.5	6.3	-0.8	-48	-0.6	-2.2	0.2
40 to 50	17.0	5.1	2.5	2.3	10.2	10.2	-0.4	-22	-0.3	-0.5	0.1
50 to 60	17.0	6.7	4.1	3.9	13.0	13.0	-0.2	-11	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
60 to 70	17.0	8.6	6.3	6.0	15.5	15.5	-0.3	-18	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
70 to 80	17.0	11.2	9.5	9.1	18.1	18.1	-0.2	-14	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
80 to 90	17.0	15.4	15.3	14.7	21.1	21.2	1.9	110	1.4	0.4	-0.1
90 to 100	17.0	44.5	61.5	63.2	29.4	31.5	134.7	7,940	103.5	7.1	-3.0
Total⁵	169.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.3	22.2	130.0	767	100.0	4.2	-1.1
90 to 95	8.5	11.0	12.1	11.8	23.4	23.8	5.7	670	4.4	1.5	-0.5
95 to 99	6.8	14.8	17.8	17.9	25.5	26.8	28.5	4,204	21.9	5.2	-1.8
99 to 99.9	1.5	9.2	14.3	15.0	33.2	36.1	39.6	25,945	30.4	8.9	-4.4
Top .1	0.2	9.5	17.3	18.5	38.9	43.3	60.9	358,685	46.8	11.4	-7.2

¹ Policy law contains the revenue proposals included in the Administration's fiscal year 2016 Budget. Fully phased-in law is generally the law as it will apply in real (inflation indexed) terms at the end of the Budget period.

² 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.

³ The taxes included are individual and corporate income, payroll (Social Security, Medicare and unemployment), excises, customs duties, and estate and gift taxes. The individual income tax is assumed to be borne by payers, payroll taxes (employer and employee shares) by labor (wages and self-employment income), excises on purchases by individuals in proportion to relative consumption of the taxed good and proportionately by labor and capital income and excises on purchases by businesses and customs duties proportionately by labor and capital income, and the estate and gift taxes by decedents. The share of the corporate income tax that represents cash flow is assumed to have no burden in the long run; the share of the corporate income tax that represents a tax on supernormal returns is assumed to be borne by supernormal corporate capital income as held by shareholders; and the remainder of the corporate income tax, the normal return, is assumed to be borne equally by labor and positive normal capital income.

⁴ The lowest two income deciles have net negative federal tax liability under current law. Therefore a tax decrease for these deciles will be shown as a positive number, an increase in their net refund.

⁵ Families with negative incomes are excluded from the lowest income decile but included in the total line.

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; \$37,566 50 to 60; \$48,286 60 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.

