

Shares of Federal Tax Liabilities for All Households, by Comprehensive Household Income Quintile, 1979-2017

Table with columns: Year, Quintile, and Percentages. Rows show data for Lower Quintile, Second Quintile, Fourth Quintile, Top Quintile, and All Households from 1979 to 2017. Sub-section: Share of Total Federal Tax Liabilities (Percent)

Table with columns: Year, Quintile, and Percentages. Rows show data for Lower Quintile, Second Quintile, Fourth Quintile, Top Quintile, and All Households from 1979 to 2017. Sub-section: Share of Individual Income Tax Liabilities (Percent)

Table with columns: Year, Quintile, and Percentages. Rows show data for Lower Quintile, Second Quintile, Fourth Quintile, Top Quintile, and All Households from 1979 to 2017. Sub-section: Share of Payroll Tax Liabilities (Percent)

Table with columns: Year, Quintile, and Percentages. Rows show data for Lower Quintile, Second Quintile, Fourth Quintile, Top Quintile, and All Households from 1979 to 2017. Sub-section: Share of Corporate Income Tax Liabilities (Percent)

Table with columns: Year, Quintile, and Percentages. Rows show data for Lower Quintile, Second Quintile, Fourth Quintile, Top Quintile, and All Households from 1979 to 2017. Sub-section: Share of Federal Estate Tax Liabilities (Percent)

Source: Congressional Budget Office, https://www.cbo.gov/publications/2017/05/05-federal-tax-liabilities. Notes: Effective tax rates are calculated by dividing taxes by comprehensive household income. Comprehensive household income equals pretax cash income plus income from other sources. Pretax cash income is the sum of wages, salaries, self-employment income, rents, dividends and nonrealized income, dividends, realized capital gains, cash transfer payments and retirement benefits plus taxes paid by businesses (corporate income taxes and the employer's share of Social Security, Medicare, and federal unemployment insurance taxes) and employee contributions to 401(k) retirement plans. Other sources of income include all in-kind benefits (Medicare, Medicaid, employer-provided health insurance and employer-provided meals, travel benefits and housing allowances) and energy assistance. Income categories are defined by ranking all people by their comprehensive household income adjusted for household size—first, all people in the lowest quintile of households, etc. If household consists of the people who share a housing unit, regardless of their relationship (Couples, or other, certain equal numbers of people). Households with negative income (business or investment losses larger than other income) are excluded from the lowest income category and are included in the bottom quintile. Individual income taxes are attributed directly to households paying these taxes. Social insurance, or payroll, taxes are attributed to households paying these taxes directly or paying them indirectly through their employers. Corporate income taxes are attributed to households according to their share of annual income. Federal estate taxes are attributed to them according to their consumption of the latest good or service. Numbers in the data may not add to totals because of rounding.