

Average Federal Tax Rates for Nonelderly Childless Households, by Comprehensive Household Income Quintile, 1979-2019

Table with columns: Year, Lowest Quintile, Second Quintile, Middle Quintile, Fourth Quintile, Highest Quintile, All Quintiles, 1st-10th Percentiles, 10th-20th Percentiles, 20th-50th Percentiles, Top 1%. Rows show data for years 1979 through 2019.

Average Individual Income Tax Rate (percent)

Table with columns: Year, Lowest Quintile, Second Quintile, Middle Quintile, Fourth Quintile, Highest Quintile, All Quintiles, 1st-10th Percentiles, 10th-20th Percentiles, 20th-50th Percentiles, Top 1%. Rows show data for years 1979 through 2019.

Average Payroll Tax Rate (percent)

Table with columns: Year, Lowest Quintile, Second Quintile, Middle Quintile, Fourth Quintile, Highest Quintile, All Quintiles, 1st-10th Percentiles, 10th-20th Percentiles, 20th-50th Percentiles, Top 1%. Rows show data for years 1979 through 2019.

Average Corporate Income Tax Rate (percent)

Table with columns: Year, Lowest Quintile, Second Quintile, Middle Quintile, Fourth Quintile, Highest Quintile, All Quintiles, 1st-10th Percentiles, 10th-20th Percentiles, 20th-50th Percentiles, Top 1%. Rows show data for years 1979 through 2019.

Average Excise Tax Rate (percent)

Table with columns: Year, Lowest Quintile, Second Quintile, Middle Quintile, Fourth Quintile, Highest Quintile, All Quintiles, 1st-10th Percentiles, 10th-20th Percentiles, 20th-50th Percentiles, Top 1%. Rows show data for years 1979 through 2019.

Source: Congressional Budget Office, <https://www.cbo.gov/publications/45555>

Note: Effective tax rates are calculated by dividing taxes by comprehensive household income. t is between 0.05 and 0.05 percent.

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 investment income, disability, medical, rental, pension, cash transfer, income, and retirement benefits plus non-cash business (corporate income) taxes and the employer's share of Social Security, Medicare, and federal employment (insurance payroll) taxes and employee contributions to 401(k) retirement plans.

Other sources of income include all interest (except Medicare), Medicaid, employer-paid health insurance premiums, food stamps, school lunches and breakfasts, housing assistance, and energy assistance.

Income rankings are defined by ranking all people by their comprehensive household income adjusted for household size—that is, divided by the square root of the household's size. All households (except of the people who share a household with nonrelatives) of their respective states. Quintiles are equal-sized numbers of people.

Households with negative income (business or investment losses larger than other income) are excluded from the lowest income category but are included in totals.

Individual income taxes are defined as taxes paid by households paying these taxes. Social insurance, as payroll, taxes are attributed to households paying these taxes directly or paying them indirectly through their companies. Corporate income taxes are attributed to households according to their share of capital income. Federal excise taxes are attributed to them according to their consumption of the taxed good or service.