26-Nov-03

Income Class (thousands of 2002 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units <sup>3</sup>		Percent of Total				Average Effective Tax Rate <sup>6</sup>		
	Number	Percent of Total	Income	Income	Payroll	Income and Payroll	Income	Payroll	Income and
	(thousands)			Tax <sup>4</sup>	Tax <sup>5</sup>		Tax	Tax	Payroll
T (1 10	25.200	22.0	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	10.5	2.6
Less than 10	35,298	22.9	1.2	-0.8	1.6	0.1	-9.9	12.5	2.6
10-20	23,055	14.9	4.2	-0.9	5.2	1.5	-3.2	11.9	8.7
20-30	18,983	12.3	5.7	1.7	7.1	3.8	4.5	12.1	16.6
30-40	14,515	9.4	6.1	3.3	7.7	5.0	8.1	12.1	20.2
40-50	10,954	7.1	6.0	3.8	7.3	5.1	9.8	11.8	21.5
50-75	18,951	12.3	14.2	10.4	16.8	12.8	11.2	11.4	22.6
75-100	12,329	8.0	12.9	11.1	15.4	12.7	13.1	11.4	24.6
100-200	15,013	9.7	24.3	26.0	26.9	26.3	16.4	10.6	27.0
200-500	3,569	2.3	12.3	18.6	8.4	14.7	23.2	6.5	29.8
500-1,000	540	0.3	4.4	8.2	1.7	5.7	28.4	3.7	32.2
More than 1,000	275	0.2	9.7	18.7	1.7	12.2	29.7	1.7	31.5
All	154,400	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.4	9.6	25.0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0503-1).

<sup>(1)</sup> Calendar year.

<sup>(2)</sup> Income concept is AGI plus the employer share of payroll tax. Tax units with negative income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes both filing and non-filing units. Tax units that are dependents of other taxpayers are excluded from the analysis.

<sup>(4)</sup> Net of refundable credits (earned income tax credit and refundable child tax credit).

<sup>(5)</sup> Includes both the employee and employer portion of social security and medicare tax.

<sup>(6)</sup> Average income plus payroll tax as a percent of average income.