

T11-0344**Effective Federal Tax Rates - All Tax Units****By Cash Income Income Percentile, 2012****Baseline: Current Policy**

Cash Income Percentile ¹	Average Effective Tax Rate				
	Individual Income Tax ²	Payroll Tax ³	Corporate Income Tax	Estate Tax	All Federal Tax ⁴
Lowest Quintile	-6.0	7.1	0.4	*	1.6
Second Quintile	-2.7	9.4	0.6	*	7.3
Middle Quintile	3.3	10.0	0.7	*	14.0
Fourth Quintile	7.2	10.4	0.7	*	18.3
Top Quintile	14.2	6.1	4.0	0.2	24.4
All	9.3	7.8	2.5	0.1	19.7
Addendum					
80-90	9.6	10.1	1.2	*	20.9
90-95	11.7	9.2	1.7	*	22.6
95-99	15.3	5.7	3.1	0.1	24.3
Top 1 Percent	18.1	1.7	7.9	0.4	28.1
Top 0.1 Percent	18.4	0.7	10.9	0.6	30.6

Source : Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Less than 0.05.

(1) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$17,082, 40% \$34,078, 60% \$61,868, 80% \$104,110, 90% \$168,586, 95% \$215,481, 99% \$568,351, 99.9% \$2,467,357. Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>.

(2) After tax credits (including refundable portion of earned income and child tax credits).

(3) Includes both the employee and employer portion of Social Security and Medicare tax.

(4) Excludes customs duties and excise taxes.

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Effective Federal Tax Rates - All Tax Units

By Cash Income Income Percentile, Adjusted for Family Size, 2012

Baseline: Current Policy

Cash Income Percentile ¹	Average Effective Tax Rate				
	Individual Income Tax ²	Payroll Tax ³	Corporate Income Tax	Estate Tax	All Federal Tax ⁴
Lowest Quintile	-12.5	9.3	0.4	*	-2.8
Second Quintile	-4.4	9.3	0.4	*	5.2
Middle Quintile	2.4	9.8	0.6	*	12.8
Fourth Quintile	6.5	10.5	0.7	*	17.6
Top Quintile	14.1	6.2	3.8	0.2	24.3
All	9.3	7.8	2.5	0.1	19.7
Addendum					
80-90	9.9	10.4	0.9	*	21.2
90-95	11.7	9.0	1.6	*	22.2
95-99	15.3	6.0	2.9	*	24.2
Top 1 Percent	17.8	1.7	8.0	0.5	28.0
Top 0.1 Percent	18.2	0.7	11.0	0.7	30.5

Source : Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Less than 0.05.

(1) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,855; 40% \$22,674; 60% \$38,620; 80% \$67,504; 90% \$99,176; 95% \$140,736; 99% \$360,867; 99.9% \$1,487,112. Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>.

(2) After tax credits (including refundable portion of earned income and child tax credits).

(3) Includes both the employee and employer portion of Social Security and Medicare tax.

(4) Excludes customs duties and excise taxes.

T11-0344**Effective Federal Tax Rates - Single Tax Units****By Cash Income Income Percentile, Adjusted for Family Size, 2012****Baseline: Current Policy**

Cash Income Percentile ¹	Average Effective Tax Rate				
	Individual Income Tax ²	Payroll Tax ³	Corporate Income Tax	Estate Tax	All Federal Tax ⁴
Lowest Quintile	-3.5	7.3	0.5	*	4.3
Second Quintile	0.6	6.2	0.5	*	7.2
Middle Quintile	4.2	8.7	0.8	*	13.8
Fourth Quintile	8.1	10.3	0.9	*	19.3
Top Quintile	13.6	6.4	4.3	0.7	25.0
All	8.4	7.7	2.3	0.3	18.7
Addendum					
80-90	11.3	10.3	1.2	*	22.8
90-95	11.8	8.7	2.3	*	22.9
95-99	14.1	6.0	3.5	0.2	23.8
Top 1 Percent	16.6	1.4	9.3	2.3	29.6
Top 0.1 Percent	17.5	0.5	11.9	3.3	33.3

Source : Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Less than 0.05.

(1) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,855; 40% \$22,674; 60% \$38,620; 80% \$67,504; 90% \$99,176; 95% \$140,736; 99% \$360,867; 99.9% \$1,487,112. Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>.

(2) After tax credits (including refundable portion of earned income and child tax credits).

(3) Includes both the employee and employer portion of Social Security and Medicare tax.

(4) Excludes customs duties and excise taxes.

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**Effective Federal Tax Rates - Married Tax Units, Filing Jointly
By Cash Income Income Percentile, Adjusted for Family Size, 2012
Baseline: Current Policy**

Cash Income Percentile ¹	Average Effective Tax Rate				
	Individual Income Tax ²	Payroll Tax ³	Corporate Income Tax	Estate Tax	All Federal Tax ⁴
Lowest Quintile	-19.8	12.2	0.9	*	-6.6
Second Quintile	-6.9	11.3	0.6	*	4.9
Middle Quintile	1.2	9.9	0.6	*	11.7
Fourth Quintile	5.7	10.4	0.7	*	16.7
Top Quintile	14.2	6.2	3.7	*	24.1
All	10.8	7.4	2.8	*	21.0
Addendum					
80-90	9.4	10.3	0.9	*	20.6
90-95	11.6	9.0	1.5	*	22.1
95-99	15.6	6.0	2.7	*	24.3
Top 1 Percent	18.1	1.8	7.6	0.1	27.6
Top 0.1 Percent	18.3	0.7	10.8	0.2	30.0

Source : Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Less than 0.05.

(1) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,855; 40% \$22,674; 60% \$38,620; 80% \$67,504; 90% \$99,176; 95% \$140,736; 99% \$360,867; 99.9% \$1,487,112. Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>.

(2) After tax credits (including refundable portion of earned income and child tax credits).

(3) Includes both the employee and employer portion of Social Security and Medicare tax.

(4) Excludes customs duties and excise taxes.

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**Effective Federal Tax Rates - Head of Household Tax Units
By Cash Income Income Percentile, Adjusted for Family Size, 2012
Baseline: Current Policy**

Cash Income Percentile ¹	Average Effective Tax Rate				
	Individual Income Tax ²	Payroll Tax ³	Corporate Income Tax	Estate Tax	All Federal Tax ⁴
Lowest Quintile	-23.8	10.8	0.1	*	-12.9
Second Quintile	-10.2	12.1	0.1	*	2.0
Middle Quintile	1.2	11.9	0.2	*	13.3
Fourth Quintile	6.3	11.8	0.3	*	18.3
Top Quintile	13.8	7.2	2.9	0.1	24.0
All	-0.5	10.9	0.7	*	11.1
Addendum					
80-90	10.3	11.0	0.8	*	22.0
90-95	12.0	9.3	1.0	*	22.3
95-99	15.3	5.6	2.8	*	23.7
Top 1 Percent	18.9	1.7	7.3	0.3	28.1
Top 0.1 Percent	19.1	0.7	10.1	0.5	30.3

Source : Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Less than 0.05.

(1) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,855; 40% \$22,674; 60% \$38,620; 80% \$67,504; 90% \$99,176; 95% \$140,736; 99% \$360,867; 99.9% \$1,487,112. Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>.

(2) After tax credits (including refundable portion of earned income and child tax credits).

(3) Includes both the employee and employer portion of Social Security and Medicare tax.

(4) Excludes customs duties and excise taxes.

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Effective Federal Tax Rates - Tax Units with Children

By Cash Income Income Percentile, Adjusted for Family Size, 2012

Baseline: Current Policy

Cash Income Percentile ¹	Average Effective Tax Rate				
	Individual Income Tax ²	Payroll Tax ³	Corporate Income Tax	Estate Tax	All Federal Tax ⁴
Lowest Quintile	-29.2	12.2	0.2	*	-16.7
Second Quintile	-11.5	12.8	0.2	*	1.5
Middle Quintile	0.8	12.5	0.3	*	13.6
Fourth Quintile	5.4	12.6	0.3	*	18.4
Top Quintile	15.3	7.1	2.9	*	25.3
All	8.3	9.5	1.8	*	19.6
Addendum					
80-90	10.0	11.6	0.5	*	22.2
90-95	11.8	10.0	1.1	*	22.9
95-99	17.5	6.4	1.9	*	25.7
Top 1 Percent	20.1	2.0	6.9	*	29.0
Top 0.1 Percent	19.4	0.8	10.5	0.1	30.8

Source : Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Less than 0.05.

Note : Tax units with children are those claiming an exemption for children at home or away from home.

(1) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,855; 40% \$22,674; 60% \$38,620; 80% \$67,504; 90% \$99,176; 95% \$140,736; 99% \$360,867; 99.9% \$1,487,112. Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>.

(2) After tax credits (including refundable portion of earned income and child tax credits).

(3) Includes both the employee and employer portion of Social Security and Medicare tax.

(4) Excludes customs duties and excise taxes.

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Effective Federal Tax Rates - Elderly Tax Units

By Cash Income Income Percentile, Adjusted for Family Size, 2012

Baseline: Current Policy

Cash Income Percentile ¹	Average Effective Tax Rate				
	Individual Income Tax ²	Payroll Tax ³	Corporate Income Tax	Estate Tax	All Federal Tax ⁴
Lowest Quintile	-0.1	0.4	0.4	*	0.7
Second Quintile	-0.3	0.7	0.8	*	1.2
Middle Quintile	0.8	1.9	1.5	*	4.2
Fourth Quintile	5.6	2.9	1.8	*	10.3
Top Quintile	12.2	1.9	6.9	0.6	21.7
All	8.5	2.0	4.8	0.4	15.7
Addendum					
80-90	8.8	2.9	2.9	*	14.6
90-95	10.8	3.0	3.9	*	17.7
95-99	12.5	2.2	6.2	0.2	21.0
Top 1 Percent	14.5	0.7	11.0	1.6	27.8
Top 0.1 Percent	15.6	0.4	13.0	2.1	31.0

Source : Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0411-2).

* Less than 0.05.

Note : Elderly tax units are those with either head or spouse (if filing jointly) age 65 or older.

(1) The cash income percentile classes used in this table are based on the income distribution for the entire population and contain an equal number of people, not tax units. The incomes used are adjusted for family size by dividing by the square root of the number of people in the tax unit. The resulting percentile breaks are (in 2011 dollars): 20% \$11,855; 40% \$22,674; 60% \$38,620; 80% \$67,504; 90% \$99,176; 95% \$140,736; 99% \$360,867; 99.9% \$1,487,112. Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/T11-0270>.

(2) After tax credits (including refundable portion of earned income and child tax credits).

(3) Includes both the employee and employer portion of Social Security and Medicare tax.

(4) Excludes customs duties and excise taxes.