

Table T13-0053
Effective Marginal Tax Rates (EMTR) on Wages, Salaries, and Capital Income
By Cash Income Percentile, 2012¹

Cash Income Percentiles ^{2,3}	Tax Units (thousands)	Individual Income Tax				Individual Income Tax plus Payroll Tax Wages and Salaries
		Wages and Salaries	Long-term Capital Gains	Qualified Dividends	Interest Income	
Lowest Quintile	41,814	-0.3	1.2	0.8	2.4	12.7
Second Quintile	35,786	16.7	1.0	1.0	6.7	29.6
Third Quintile	29,812	18.3	4.3	5.6	16.6	31.1
Fourth Quintile	26,548	18.7	6.5	9.2	20.6	31.5
Top Quintile	22,603	28.6	15.1	15.6	27.4	35.6
All	157,370	22.4	14.3	14.0	21.7	32.5
Addendum						
80-90	10,346	24.3	11.8	11.8	24.3	34.8
90-95	6,313	27.0	14.4	14.4	25.8	35.1
95-99	4,742	31.4	16.9	18.0	30.1	36.5
Top 1 Percent	1,202	32.8	14.9	15.4	27.3	36.0
Top 0.1 Percent	123	34.3	14.9	15.0	26.4	37.3

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0412-8).

(1) Calendar year. Effective marginal tax rates are weighted by the appropriate income source. For a description of TPC's current law and current policy baselines, see:

<http://taxpolicycenter.org/numbers/displayatab.cfm?Docid=3131>

(2) 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>

(3) The 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 2012 dollars): 20% \$19,738; 40% \$39,096; 60% \$64,828; 80% \$107,628; 90% \$148,688; 95% \$208,810; 99% \$521,411; 99.9% \$2,749,437.