

Table T13-0054
Effective Marginal Tax Rates on Wages, Salaries, and Capital Income
By Cash Income Percentile, 2013¹

Cash Income Percentiles ^{2,3}	Tax Units (thousands)	Individual Income Tax				Individual
		Wages and Salaries	Long-term Capital Gains	Qualified Dividends	Interest Income	Income Tax plus Payroll Tax Wages and Salaries
Lowest Quintile	40,520	-0.9	1.0	0.9	2.5	14.0
Second Quintile	36,208	16.8	0.6	0.8	6.7	31.5
Third Quintile	31,370	18.3	3.3	5.3	16.2	32.9
Fourth Quintile	26,062	18.5	5.8	8.5	20.5	33.2
Top Quintile	23,189	29.8	21.4	21.1	31.9	38.3
All	158,260	22.9	19.7	18.6	24.4	34.7
Addendum						
80-90	11,692	24.3	11.7	11.8	24.4	36.8
90-95	5,736	26.7	13.0	13.6	24.8	36.4
95-99	4,615	31.8	19.0	20.0	32.2	37.8
Top 1 Percent	1,147	38.7	23.2	24.0	35.8	42.8
Top 0.1 Percent	117	40.1	23.5	24.2	35.3	44.0

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% \$20,113; 40% \$39,790; 60% \$64,484; 80% \$108,266; 90% \$143,373; 95% \$204,296; 99% \$506,210; 99.9% \$2,655,675.