Table T15-0081
Distribution of Federal Payroll and Income Taxes by Expanded Cash Income Percentile, $2014{ }^{1}$

|  | Tax Units |  | Percent of Tax Units With Positive: |  |  | Percent with Payroll Tax Greater ThanIncome Tax |  |  | Percent with Employee Share of Payroll <br> Tax Greater Than Income Tax ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expanded Cash Income Percentile ${ }^{2,3}$ | Number (Thousands) | Percent of Total | Payroll Tax ${ }^{4}$ | Income Tax ${ }^{5}$ | Income Tax or Payroll Tax | All Tax Units | Tax Units with Payroll or Income Tax Liability | Tax Units with Payroll Tax Liability | All Tax Units | Tax Units with Payroll or Income Tax Liability | Tax Units with Payroll Tax Liability |
| Lowest Quintile | 46,716 | 27.6 | 58.8 | 10.7 | 59.9 | 58.6 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 58.4 | 97.5 | 99.2 |
| Second Quintile | 36,603 | 21.6 | 74.3 | 41.6 | 80.2 | 72.2 | 90.1 | 97.2 | 62.0 | 77.4 | 83.5 |
| Middle Quintile | 33,028 | 19.5 | 80.9 | 70.0 | 93.6 | 73.8 | 78.9 | 91.2 | 45.4 | 48.5 | 56.1 |
| Fourth Quintile | 28,060 | 16.6 | 86.2 | 92.0 | 98.8 | 67.4 | 68.2 | 78.2 | 34.3 | 34.7 | 39.8 |
| Top Quintile | 23,515 | 13.9 | 93.4 | 98.9 | 99.9 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 46.2 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 12.2 |
| All | 169,165 | 100.0 | 75.8 | 54.7 | 82.8 | 63.7 | 77.0 | 84.1 | 46.0 | 55.6 | 60.8 |
| Addendum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80-90 | 12,144 | 7.2 | 92.4 | 98.6 | 99.9 | 61.9 | 62.0 | 67.0 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 20.1 |
| 90-95 | 5,897 | 3.5 | 94.1 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 39.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 |
| 95-99 | 4,366 | 2.6 | 95.7 | 99.4 | 99.9 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Top 1 Percent | 1,109 | 0.7 | 91.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Top 0.1 Percent | 114 | 0.1 | 89.1 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0515-1),
(1) Calendar year. Tabulations are under current law and include both filing and non-filing units but exclude those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units are considered to have
positive payroll or income tax if their tax liability for the respective tax is greater than $\$ 5$.
(2) Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded 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

2015 dollars): $20 \%$ \$22,354; 40\% \$44,122; 60\% \$76,830; $80 \%$ \$136,113; $90 \%$ \$199,413; 95\% \$284,253; 99\% \$685,701; 99.9\% \$3,257,810.
(4) Includes the employee and employer portion of Social Security (OASDI) and Medicare (HI) taxes, self-employment taxes, and the additional HI tax implemented in the Affordable Care Act (ACA).
(5) Income tax after refundable credits.
(6) Includes the employee portion of Social Security (OASDI) and Medicare (HI) taxes, half of self-employment taxes, and the additional HI tax implemented in the ACA.

