Distribution Table 2017002
Distribution of Income by Source
(2017 Income Levels)

| Adjusted Family Cash Income Decile ${ }^{1}$ | Family Cash Income | Transfer Income | Labor Income | Positive Capital Income |  |  | Negative Capital Income ${ }^{2}$ | Corporate Income Tax |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total Positive Capital Income | Normal Capital Income | Supernormal Capital Income |  |  |
|  | --- Billions of Dollars --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to $10^{2}$ | 143.4 | 75.5 | 69.9 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.5 | -6.9 | 0.8 |
| 10 to 20 | 307.6 | 120.1 | 183.0 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 4.2 | -5.2 | 1.7 |
| 20 to 30 | 420.6 | 150.8 | 265.4 | 9.1 | 5.2 | 3.9 | -7.1 | 2.5 |
| 30 to 40 | 559.7 | 174.2 | 374.8 | 15.7 | 10.2 | 5.5 | -9.0 | 3.9 |
| 40 to 50 | 747.6 | 181.6 | 539.0 | 30.6 | 20.5 | 10.1 | -10.1 | 6.5 |
| 50 to 60 | 989.0 | 175.7 | 760.2 | 54.6 | 37.8 | 16.9 | -12.0 | 10.5 |
| 60 to 70 | 1,277.8 | 175.3 | 1,008.8 | 89.2 | 62.2 | 27.0 | -11.4 | 15.8 |
| 70 to 80 | 1,667.6 | 177.5 | 1,334.8 | 145.7 | 103.4 | 42.3 | -14.0 | 23.5 |
| 80 to 90 | 2,318.7 | 163.5 | 1,885.0 | 248.1 | 176.0 | 72.1 | -14.5 | 36.7 |
| 90 to 100 | 6,750.7 | 205.2 | 4,117.3 | 2,191.9 | 1,241.8 | 950.1 | -42.0 | 278.3 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 14,952.1 | 1,608.6 | 10,566.1 | 2,797.1 | 1,650.2 | 1,146.8 | -402.9 | 383.2 |
| 90 to 95 | 1,668.1 | 93.5 | 1,304.2 | 247.6 | 175.2 | 72.4 | -9.4 | 32.2 |
| 95 to 99 | 2,272.7 | 89.4 | 1,583.8 | 553.5 | 394.7 | 158.8 | -13.9 | 60.0 |
| 99 to 99.9 | 1,399.9 | 20.3 | 805.8 | 521.5 | 279.2 | 242.2 | -12.8 | 65.0 |
| Top .1 | 1,410.0 | 2.0 | 423.6 | 869.4 | 392.8 | 476.6 | -6.0 | 121.0 |
|  | --- Percent Distribution of Income Across Deciles --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to $10^{2}$ | 1.0 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| 10 to 20 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| 20 to 30 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| 30 to 40 | 3.7 | 10.8 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 1.0 |
| 40 to 50 | 5.0 | 11.3 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| 50 to 60 | 6.6 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| 60 to 70 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| 70 to 80 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 6.1 |
| 80 to 90 | 15.5 | 10.2 | 17.8 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 9.6 |
| 90 to 100 | 45.1 | 12.8 | 39.0 | 78.4 | 75.3 | 82.8 | 10.4 | 72.6 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 90 to 95 | 11.2 | 5.8 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 8.4 |
| 95 to 99 | 15.2 | 5.6 | 15.0 | 19.8 | 23.9 | 13.8 | 3.5 | 15.7 |
| 99 to 99.9 | 9.4 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 21.1 | 3.2 | 17.0 |
| Top .1 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 31.1 | 23.8 | 41.6 | 1.5 | 31.6 |
|  | --- Percent Distribution of Income Source Within Decile --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to $10^{2}$ | 100.0 | 52.6 | 48.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | -4.8 | 0.5 |
| 10 to 20 | 100.0 | 39.1 | 59.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | -1.7 | 0.5 |
| 20 to 30 | 100.0 | 35.8 | 63.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | -1.7 | 0.6 |
| 30 to 40 | 100.0 | 31.1 | 67.0 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | -1.6 | 0.7 |
| 40 to 50 | 100.0 | 24.3 | 72.1 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.4 | -1.4 | 0.9 |
| 50 to 60 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 76.9 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 1.7 | -1.2 | 1.1 |
| 60 to 70 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 79.0 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 2.1 | -0.9 | 1.2 |
| 70 to 80 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 80.0 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 2.5 | -0.8 | 1.4 |
| 80 to 90 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 81.3 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 3.1 | -0.6 | 1.6 |
| 90 to 100 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 61.0 | 32.5 | 18.4 | 14.1 | -0.6 | 4.1 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 100.0 | 10.8 | 70.7 | 18.7 | 11.0 | 7.7 | -2.7 | 2.6 |
| 90 to 95 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 78.2 | 14.8 | 10.5 | 4.3 | -0.6 | 1.9 |
| 95 to 99 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 69.7 | 24.4 | 17.4 | 7.0 | -0.6 | 2.6 |
| 99 to 99.9 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 57.6 | 37.2 | 19.9 | 17.3 | -0.9 | 4.6 |
| Top . 1 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 61.7 | 27.9 | 33.8 | -0.4 | 8.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Cash Income consists of wages and salaries, net income from a business or farm, taxable and tax-exempt interest, dividends, rental income, realized capital gains, cash and near-cash transfers from the government, retirement benefits, and employer-provided health insurance (and other employer benefits). Employer contributions for payroll taxes and the federal corporate income tax are added to place cash on a pre-tax basis. Families are placed into deciles based on cash income adjusted for family size, by dividing income by the square root of family size.
${ }^{2}$ Families with negative incomes are excluded from the lowest income decile but included in the total line. Families with negative income have a significant share of negative capital income.

Note: Percentiles begin at family size-adjusted cash income of: $\$ 10,902$ for 10 to 20; $\$ 16,165$ for 20 to $30 ; \$ 21,713$ for 30 to 40 ; $\$ 28,753$ for 40 to 50 ; $\$ 37,516$ for 50 to 60; $\$ 48,381$ for 60 to $70 ; \$ 61,100$ for 70 to $80 ; \$ 80,449$ for 80 to $90 ; \$ 117,224$ for 90 to $95 ; \$ 165,373$ for 95 to 99 ; $\$ 379,371$ for 99 to 99.9 and $\$ 1,734,164$ for Top .1.

