



**KENNESAW STATE**  
UNIVERSITY

COLES COLLEGE OF BUSINESS  
*Bagwell Center for the Study of Markets  
and Economic Opportunity*

# COMMENTARY

## ***Do the Rich Pay Their Fair Share of Taxes?: Update Using 2023 IRS Data***

By Timothy Mathews

---

**March/April 2026**

Are the rich taxed enough?<sup>1</sup> A January 2026 Pew Research poll found that 61% of Americans are bothered “a lot” – and an additional 21% are bothered “some” – by the feeling that some wealthy people do not pay their fair share of federal taxes.<sup>2</sup> In stark contrast, only 12% are bothered “a lot” – and an additional 21% are bothered “some” – by a feeling that some poor people do not pay their fair share of federal taxes.

When thinking about this issue, it’s important to recognize that there cannot be a definitive answer to any question along the lines of “Does ‘group X’ pay its ‘fair share’ of taxes?,” since by its very nature such a question is subjective. Any answer must be based upon what economists would characterize as normative statements (as opposed to positive statements), which rest upon value judgements and subjective notions of fairness unique to the person assessing taxation outcomes (as opposed to objective observations of measurable facts). This being said, hopefully any person’s normative answer to this question is supported by accurate positive facts, which is the only way to have an informed opinion about the fairness or lack of fairness of our tax system.

A commonly applied notion of tax equity is vertical equity, which states that for a tax to be fair people with greater economic capacity should have greater tax burdens. This sounds very reasonable, so why doesn’t it settle the issue? We see how disagreements can easily arise, once we attempt to apply this notion of fairness. Should economic capacity be measured by simply income? Likewise, should tax burden be measured by dollars paid in taxes or perhaps by percentage of income paid in taxes?

If we take the positions that economic capacity should be measured by income and tax burden should be measured by percentage of income paid in taxes, then vertical equity gives us an argument in favor of what are called progressive taxes. Defining Average Tax Rate as taxes paid divided by income (i.e., percentage of income paid in taxes), a progressive tax is one for which higher income individuals have a higher Average Tax Rate.<sup>3</sup>

Even if everyone agrees that taxes should be progressive, how progressive should they be? Consider a simple example. Suppose Andy earns \$100,000 of income and pays \$10,000 in income taxes, giving him an Average Tax Rate of 10%. If Beth earns \$500,000 of income her tax bill must be more than \$50,000 (i.e., more than 10% of her income) for vertical equity to *not* be violated. But would fairness dictate that she pay \$60,000 or \$75,000 or \$100,000 in taxes?

The U.S. Federal Income Tax is (and since its inception has always been) a progressive tax. Higher income individuals not only pay more dollars in income taxes, they pay a greater percentage of their income in taxes than do lower income individuals. This can be seen by looking at Table 1 below, which reports the Average Tax Rate of different segments of the population of people who filed Federal Income Tax returns in 2023 (the most recent year for which such data is available).<sup>4</sup> For example, the half of the population who filed tax returns and had the lowest levels

---

<sup>1</sup> This writeup is an update of the Bagwell Center Commentary titled “Do the Rich Pay Their Fair Share of Taxes?,” which I wrote in April 2024 (<https://campus.kennesaw.edu/colleges-departments/coles/centers/markets-economic-opportunity/docs/april-2024-commentary.pdf>).

<sup>2</sup> See “Top tax frustrations for Americans: Feeling that some wealthy people, corporations don’t pay fair share” by A. Cerda and J.B. Oliphant, <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/04/06/top-tax-frustrations-for-americans-feeling-that-some-wealthy-people-corporations-dont-pay-fair-share/>.

<sup>3</sup> A proportional tax is one for which all taxpayers have the same Average Tax Rate; a regressive tax is one for which higher income individuals have a lower Average Tax Rate.

<sup>4</sup> All of the values in this table come from the IRS’s 2023 Statistics of Income report, as summarized by Erica York and Emily Kraschel in the article “Summary of the Latest Federal Income Tax Data, Tax Year 2023” (<https://taxfoundation.org/data/all/federal/who-pays-federal-income-taxes-tax-year-2023/>).

of Adjusted Gross Income (i.e., the “Bottom 50%” of taxpayers, with Adjusted Gross Income of \$53,801 or lower), as a group, paid 3.3% of their income in Federal Income Taxes. In contrast, those taxpayers with Adjusted Gross Income in the Top 25% but outside the Top 10% (i.e., the 15% of the population with Adjusted Gross Income above \$105,604 but below \$187,608) paid, as a group, 10.6% of their income in Federal Income Taxes. The fact that the values of “Average Tax Rate of Group” get larger and larger as we move to higher income groups reveals that the Federal Income Tax is indeed progressive.

So, looking at the U.S. Federal Income Tax, “the rich” are clearly paying not only more dollars in taxes than the middle class or poor, but they are even paying a higher percentage of their income in taxes. But are they paying their “fair share”? There’s no objective answer to this question.

Suppose everyone agrees that an Average Tax Rate of 3.7% is “fair” for the “Bottom 50%” as a group. Your notions of fairness might require that the “Top 1%” as a group should have an Average Tax Rate of 20%, while my notions of fairness require that the “Top 1%” as a group should have an Average Tax Rate of 40%. Consequently, focusing on the Average Tax Rate of the “Top 1%” in 2023, we would both think it is unfair, but for opposite reasons – I’d think that “the rich” are paying less than their fair share, while you’d think that they are paying more than their fair share.

**Table 1 – U.S. Federal Income Tax Outcomes for Different Segments of Income Earners (2023)**

Income Group of Taxpayers	Bottom 50%	Top 50% to Top 25%	Top 25% to Top 10%	Top 10% to Top 5%	Top 5% to Top 1%	Top 1%
Adjusted Gross Income Range	Below \$53,801	\$53,801 to \$105,604	\$105,604 to \$187,608	\$187,608 to \$272,209	\$272,209 to \$675,602	above \$675,602
Average Tax Rate of Group	3.7%	7.7%	10.6%	14.3%	18.7%	26.3%
Group’s Share of Adjusted Gross Income	12.3%	19.2%	20.9%	11.2%	15.8%	20.6%
Group’s Share of Federal Income Taxes Paid	3.3%	10.4%	15.8%	11.2%	20.9%	38.4%

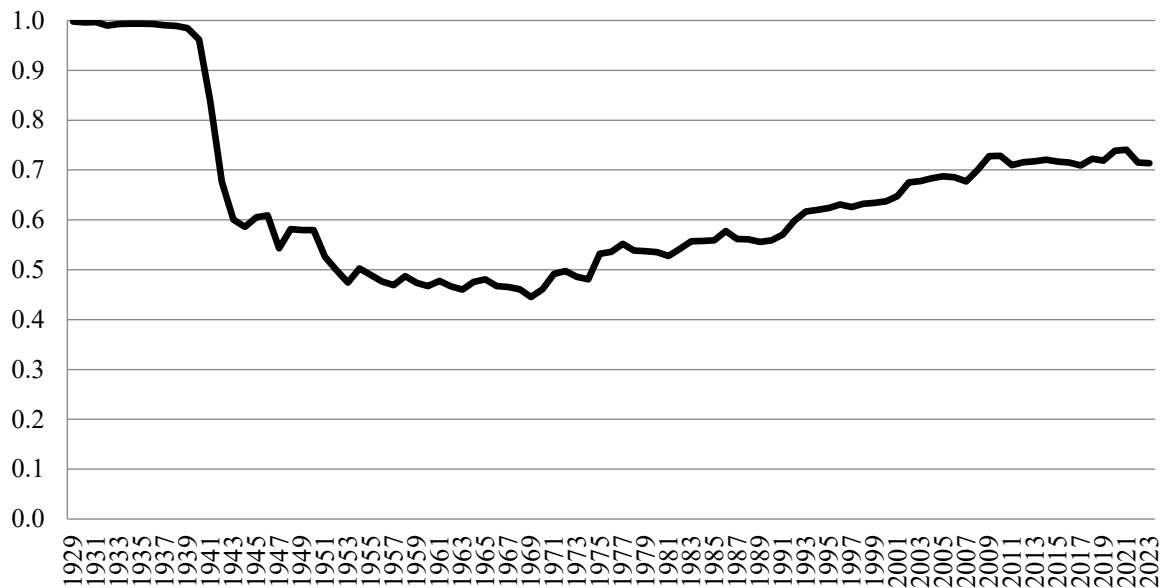
To further see the disproportionate impact of this progressive tax, we could look at the percentage of all income earned and the percentage of all taxes paid by different segments of the population. The bottom two rows in Table 1 report these values for the U.S. Federal Income Tax in 2023. We see that the “Bottom 50%” as a group earned 12.3% of all income earned by everyone in the U.S. but only paid 3.3% of all Federal Income Tax dollars collected. In contrast, the “Top 1%” as a group earned 20.6% of all income earned and paid 38.4% of all taxes collected. Adding up the shares of Federal Income Taxes Paid by those in the “Bottom 50%,” “Top 50% to Top 25%,” and “Top 25% to Top 10%,” we see that the “Bottom 90%” of taxpayers as a group paid 29.5% of all Federal Income Tax dollars collected (note, the “Bottom 90%” earned 52.4% of all income earned). That is, the Top 1% pay considerably more in taxes than the Bottom 90% combined (i.e., 38.4% of all tax dollars collected versus 29.5% of all tax dollars collected).

Is there a way to boil down the observations in the bottom two rows to a single measure, to more concisely quantify the degree of progressivity of a tax? As discussed in a previous Commentary, the degree of progressivity of taxation outcomes can be measured by the Stroup

Coefficient.<sup>5</sup> For a proportional tax the Stroup Coefficient is equal to 0, whereas for a progressive tax the Stroup Coefficient is positive. A larger value reveals taxation outcomes that are “more progressive,” in that the burden of paying the tax falls more disproportionately on higher income earners. In the extreme, if all tax dollars collected were paid by only the single highest income earner in a society, the Stroup Coefficient would be equal to 1.

Using data from the IRS’s Statistics of Income reports (along with data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Census Bureau), values of the Stroup Coefficient for the U.S. Federal Income over the entire adult population have been computed for every year from 1929 through 2023 – see Figure 1.<sup>6</sup> Over this time the value of the Stroup Coefficient ranged from a low of .4452 (in 1969) to a high of .9980 (in 1929). The index value was .9850 or higher (recall that, mathematically, the maximum value is 1) in every single year between 1929 and 1939, when the Federal Income Tax was still a tax on the very elite as opposed to a tax on the masses. Over the entire time from 1929 to 2023, the mean (i.e., average) index value was .6399 and the median (i.e., middle) index value was .6010.

**Figure 1 – Stroup Coefficient, U.S. Federal Income Tax (1929 to 2023)**

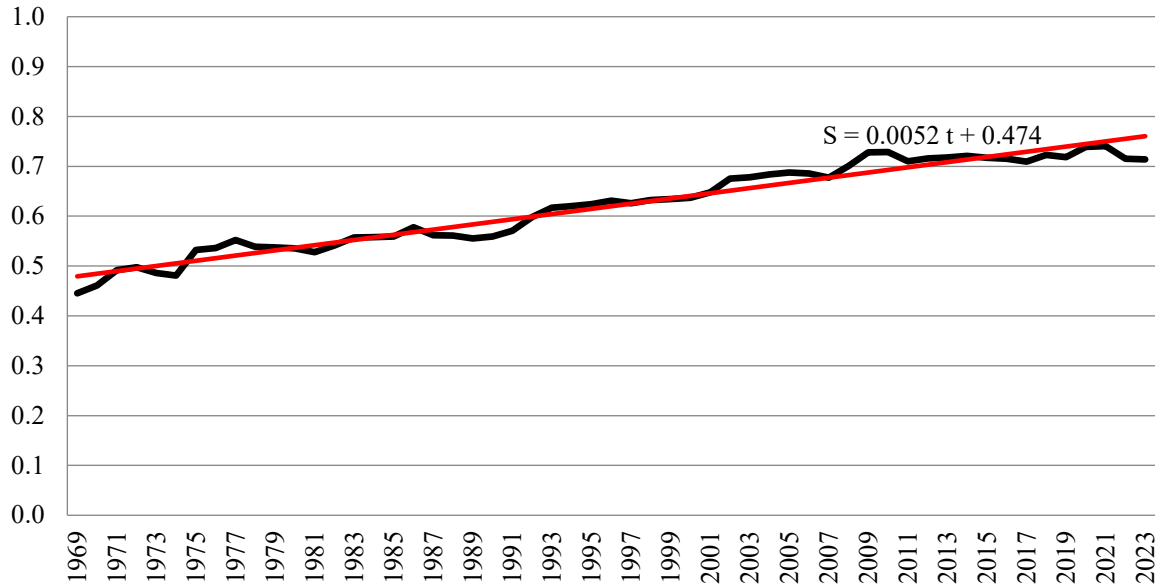


A visual inspection of Figure 1 reveals that since realizing its low value of .4452 in 1969 there has been a consistent and steady increase in the degree of progressivity of the U.S. Federal Income Tax. To examine this trend in greater detail, Figure 2 plots the value of the Stroup Coefficient in each of the 55 years between 1969 and 2023, along with the linear line of best fit for this time-series (i.e., the red “trendline”). The equation of this trendline as reported in Figure 2 reveals that over these decades the value of the Stroup Coefficient was consistently increasing by .0052 per year. Moreover, the value was: below .5 in every year from 1969 to 1974; between .5 and .6 in every year between 1975 and 1992; between .6 and .7 in every year between 1993 and

<sup>5</sup> See: “Not Death, but the Other Thing,” *Bagwell Center Commentary* (April 2021), <https://www.kennesaw.edu/coles/centers/markets-economic-opportunity/docs/commentary-april-2021.pdf>.  
<sup>6</sup> The previous Commentary “Not Death, but the Other Thing” reported values from 1929 through 2018.

2007; and above .7 in every year between 2008 and 2023. There has been a continuous march toward greater tax progressivity – that is, “the rich” bearing a greater portion of the burden of taxation – for more than five decades.

**Figure 2 – Stroup Coefficient, U.S. Federal Income Tax (1969 to 2023 with trendline)**



Most recently, when the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act altered the tax code between 2017 and 2018 (mainly by changing the standard deduction in a way which resulted in fewer people itemizing their deductions), the value of the Stroup Coefficient increased from .7093 to .7228. After dipping slightly in 2019 (most likely due to the impact of COVID on the economy), the value was then .7387 in 2020 and .7404 in 2021 – these are the two highest values since 1942. The index value then decreased slightly to .7149 in 2022 and .7138 in 2023. But with index values above .7 for each of the 16 most recent years, we see that “the rich” presently shoulder a greater portion of the burden of taxation than at any point in time since World War II.

In the end, any answer to the question of whether the rich are taxed heavily enough is normative and depends upon subjective value judgements. But, when I personally look at the positive facts – regarding Average Tax Rates and Share of Taxes Paid by different income groups, along with the present value of and recent trends in the Stroup Coefficient – what bothers me “a lot” is a feeling that low income and middle income taxpayers are paying much less than their fair share of Federal Income Taxes!