Table T17-0331
Effective Marginal Tax Rates (EMTR) On Wages and Salaries
Under Current Law and the Conference Agreement on H.R. 1, The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
By Expanded Cash Income Level, 2027 [1]

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2017 dollars)[2]	Tax Units (thousands)	Individual Income Tax			Individual Income Tax plus Payroll Tax		
		Current Law	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	Change (Percentage Points)	Current Law	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	Change (Percentage Points)
Less than 10	11,720	-6.4	-6.3	0.1	7.4	7.5	0.1
10-20	19,720	1.3	2.0	0.7	15.1	15.8	0.7
20-30	23,050	11.6	12.3	0.7	25.5	26.2	0.7
30-40	17,940	16.3	16.7	0.4	30.1	30.4	0.4
40-50	13,980	17.5	17.6	0.0	31.2	31.3	0.0
50-75	28,590	18.3	18.6	0.3	32.0	32.3	0.3
75-100	18,870	20.0	20.1	0.1	33.7	33.8	0.1
100-200	35,420	22.1	22.5	0.3	35.5	35.9	0.3
200-500	13,520	28.7	29.0	0.2	37.6	37.8	0.2
500-1,000	1,580	34.8	34.7	-0.1	39.5	39.3	-0.1
More than 1,000	1,070	39.4	39.5	0.0	43.3	43.4	0.0
All	186,640	25.4	25.7	0.2	36.0	36.2	0.2

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0217-1).

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law. We calculate effective marginal tax rates by adding $1,000 to wages and salaries and recomputing tax liability. Our computation includes the impact of the alternative minimum tax and the phase-in and phase-out of credits and other tax provisions. We assume that the increase in wages does not change the reported amount of any deductions, exclusions, or other forms of income. Effective marginal tax rates are weighted by current-law wages

(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. 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