

**Table T16-0049**  
**Effective Marginal Tax Rates (EMTR) On Wages and Salaries**  
**Under Current Law and Secretary Clinton's Tax Proposals**  
**By Expanded Cash Income Percentile, 2025<sup>1</sup>**

Expanded Cash Income Percentiles <sup>2,3</sup>	Tax Units (thousands)	Individual Income Tax			Individual Income Tax plus Payroll Tax		
		Current Law	Clinton Proposal	Change (Percentage Points)	Current Law	Clinton Proposal	Change (Percentage Points)
Lowest Quintile	48,631	4.8	4.8	0.0	18.7	18.7	0.0
Second Quintile	41,383	16.9	16.9	0.0	30.7	30.7	0.0
Third Quintile	37,251	19.5	19.5	0.0	33.0	33.0	0.0
Fourth Quintile	30,884	20.9	20.9	0.0	34.5	34.6	0.0
Top Quintile	25,428	31.2	32.2	1.0	38.6	39.6	1.0
<b>All</b>	<b>185,081</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Addendum</b>							
80-90	13,124	25.1	25.1	0.0	36.3	36.3	0.0
90-95	6,369	27.4	27.8	0.4	36.1	36.5	0.5
95-99	4,742	32.5	34.5	2.0	38.5	40.5	2.0
Top 1 Percent	1,192	39.2	40.8	1.6	43.1	44.7	1.6
Top 0.1 Percent	123	39.3	43.1	3.8	43.1	46.8	3.8

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0515-4).

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law (including provisions in the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016).

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 wages and salaries. For a description of the Clinton proposal, see TPC's "An Analysis of Hillary Clinton's Tax Plan."

(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>

(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% \$26,101; 40% \$51,178; 60% \$87,777; 80% \$148,458; 90% \$217,212; 95% \$289,677; 99% \$846,843; 99.9% \$5,205,348.