

Table T16-0229
Effective Marginal Tax Rates (EMTR) On Wages and Salaries
Under Current Law and Secretary Clinton's Revised Tax Proposals
By Expanded Cash Income Level, 2017¹

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2015 dollars) ²	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)
Less than 10	13,200	-5.7	-5.4	0.3	8.2	8.4	0.3
10-20	24,240	0.1	0.8	0.7	14.0	14.7	0.7
20-30	21,610	10.5	11.0	0.4	24.3	24.8	0.4
30-40	16,500	15.5	15.7	0.2	29.3	29.5	0.2
40-50	13,400	17.3	17.4	0.1	31.0	31.1	0.1
50-75	25,850	19.1	19.2	0.0	32.7	32.7	0.0
75-100	16,500	19.7	19.8	0.0	33.4	33.4	0.0
100-200	29,610	22.7	22.9	0.1	35.2	35.4	0.1
200-500	10,640	29.9	31.8	1.9	37.0	38.9	1.9
500-1,000	1,240	35.2	36.8	1.6	39.5	41.1	1.6
More than 1,000	680	39.4	40.9	1.4	43.3	44.7	1.4
All	174,680	24.7	25.5	0.7	35.1	35.8	0.7

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0516-1).

(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 wages and salaries.

(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>