

Table T16-0233
Effective Marginal Tax Rates (EMTR) On Wages and Salaries
Under Current Law and Secretary Clinton's Revised Tax Proposals
By Expanded Cash Income Level, 2025 ¹

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	12,210	-6.2	-5.9	0.3	7.6	7.9	0.3
10-20	20,740	1.3	1.8	0.5	15.2	15.6	0.4
20-30	23,430	12.0	12.1	0.1	25.8	26.0	0.1
30-40	18,200	16.8	16.8	0.0	30.5	30.6	0.0
40-50	14,040	17.9	17.8	-0.1	31.6	31.5	0.0
50-75	28,460	18.7	18.6	-0.1	32.3	32.2	-0.1
75-100	18,800	19.9	19.9	0.0	33.6	33.5	0.0
100-200	33,830	22.5	22.7	0.2	35.5	35.7	0.2
200-500	12,310	29.2	31.0	1.8	37.0	38.8	1.9
500-1,000	1,470	34.5	35.1	0.6	38.9	39.5	0.6
More than 1,000	920	39.5	41.1	1.6	43.4	44.9	1.6
All	185,660	25.3	26.0	0.7	35.6	36.3	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>