

Table T08-0219

**Senator Obama's Tax Proposals of August 14, 2008, Advisers' Version (No Payroll Surtax): Tax Units with a Change in Effective Marginal Individual Income Tax Rates (EMTR) by Cash Income Level, 2009<sup>1</sup>**

Cash Income Class (thousands of 2008 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units (thousands) <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Tax Units With		
		Increase in EMTR	No Change in EMTR	Decrease in EMTR
<b>Less than 10</b>	17,204	0.5	2.0	97.5
<b>10-20</b>	24,101	14.5	10.3	75.2
<b>20-30</b>	19,493	13.1	32.2	54.7
<b>30-40</b>	14,384	24.7	32.5	42.9
<b>40-50</b>	11,749	18.8	37.4	43.8
<b>50-75</b>	21,662	14.0	39.8	46.3
<b>75-100</b>	14,107	22.7	22.1	55.2
<b>100-200</b>	19,712	13.0	17.9	69.2
<b>200-500</b>	5,636	20.4	30.8	48.8
<b>500-1,000</b>	989	62.4	21.6	16.0
<b>More than 1,000</b>	519	73.8	14.6	11.6
<b>All</b>	150,241	15.2	23.7	61.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0308-6).

1. Calendar year. Baseline is current law. Effective marginal rate is determined by calculating individual income tax and then adding \$1,000 to wages and recomputing individual income tax. The effective marginal rate is the resulting change in tax divided by \$1,000. For a detailed description of Senator Obama's proposal, see the Tax Policy Center's report: *An Updated Analysis of the 2008 Presidential Candidates' Tax Plans: Updated September 12, 2008* available on the Tax Policy Center website.

2. Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals. For a description of cash income, see <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>

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