Table T10-0174
Bipartisan Tax Fairness and Simplification Act of 2010 ("Wyden-Gregg")
Effective Marginal Individual Income Tax Rates by Cash Income Level, 2014

Cash Income Class (thousands of 2009 dollars) ²	Tax Units (thousands) ³	Average Effective Marginal Tax Rate (Percent)					
		Current Law		Current Policy		Wyden-Gregg	
		Wages and Salaries	Capital Gains	Wages and Salaries	Capital Gains	Wages and Salaries	Capita Gains
Less than 10	16,395	-4.0	1.8	-4.5	1.8	-5.0	0.1
10-20	24,950	8.3	5.3	3.4	2.7	-0.9	2.4
20-30	21,464	16.7	5.8	13.9	1.5	10.7	1.5
30-40	16,563	19.3	7.0	18.1	0.6	15.1	3.0
40-50	13,107	18.7	9.7	17.2	1.6	14.2	5.8
50-75	22,796	22.5	13.6	19.7	7.0	17.5	7.6
75-100	14,829	24.8	15.4	19.5	7.5	18.8	11.3
100-200	22,547	28.1	19.1	25.5	13.5	24.7	14.3
200-500	6,681	34.0	22.5	31.7	17.8	33.5	19.5
500-1,000	1,152	38.7	19.5	30.3	15.8	34.3	21.3
More than 1,000	598	40.1	19.7	33.7	14.9	34.6	21.8
All	161,771	26.8	19.6	23.4	14.8	22.8	20.1

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0509-4).

http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm

(3) Includes both filing and nonfiling units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units.

⁽¹⁾ Calendar year. Effective marginal rate is determined by calculating individual income tax, and then adding \$1,000 to the appropriate income source (wages and salaries or long-term capital gains) and recomputing individual income tax. The effective marginal rate is the resulting change in tax divided by \$1,000. The averages are weighted by the appropriate income source. Average for capital gains is restricted to those with net positive long-term gains. Estimates do not include the Medicare surtax enacted as part of the health reform legislation.

⁽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