

Table T10-0048
Tax Units with a Change in Effective Marginal Individual Income Tax Rates (EMTR)
Administration's Fiscal Year 2011 Budget Proposal versus Current Policy Baseline
Distribution by Cash Income Level, 2012¹

Cash Income Class (thousands of 2009 dollars) ²	Tax Units (thousands) ³	Percent of Tax Units With ⁴			
		No Earnings	Increase in EMTR	No Change in EMTR	Decrease in EMTR
Less than 10	16,958	33.9	0.3	46.0	19.9
10-20	24,305	34.4	9.6	39.5	16.6
20-30	21,133	24.8	10.2	49.7	15.4
30-40	16,074	18.0	12.0	56.2	13.8
40-50	12,909	15.3	11.3	58.6	14.9
50-75	22,702	13.0	8.5	64.9	13.5
75-100	14,431	10.8	12.6	67.1	9.4
100-200	20,606	9.3	3.5	77.1	10.2
200-500	5,930	10.1	14.2	70.2	5.5
500-1,000	1,048	13.3	59.6	24.9	2.2
More than 1,000	531	13.7	71.5	13.2	1.6
All	157,348	20.2	9.1	56.9	13.8

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

(1) Calendar year. Current policy extends the 2009 AMT patch and indexes the AMT exemption, rate bracket threshold, and phaseout exemption threshold for inflation; makes the 2001 and 2003 individual income tax cuts permanent and makes 2009 estate tax law permanent. The proposal is the Administration's Fiscal Year 2011 Budget Proposal. Effective marginal rate is determined by calculating individual income tax and then adding \$1,000 to wages and recomputing individual income tax.

(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.

(4) Tax units with no earnings (defined as wages and salaries plus self-employment income) are not included in the higher, lower, and same columns.