

**Table T10-0044**  
**Average Effective Marginal Individual Income Tax Rates**  
**Distribution by Cash Income Level, 2012<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Cash Income Class</b> <b>(thousands of 2009 dollars)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Current Law</b>	<b>Current Policy <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Budget Proposal <sup>4</sup></b>
<b>Less than 10</b>	-4.5	-4.9	-8.1
<b>10-20</b>	8.0	2.9	3.8
<b>20-30</b>	16.9	13.9	15.0
<b>30-40</b>	18.9	17.8	18.5
<b>40-50</b>	18.2	17.1	17.7
<b>50-75</b>	21.8	19.2	19.1
<b>75-100</b>	24.4	18.9	19.4
<b>100-200</b>	27.9	25.2	25.1
<b>200-500</b>	33.9	31.6	33.3
<b>500-1,000</b>	38.7	30.3	38.7
<b>More than 1,000</b>	40.1	33.7	39.7
<b>All</b>	26.1	22.8	23.9

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

(1) Calendar year. Effective marginal rate is determined by calculating individual income tax and then adding \$1,000 to wages and recomputing individual income tax. Values are averages, weighted by the dollar value of wages and salaries.

(2) Tax units with negative cash income are excluded from the lowest income class but are included in the totals.

Excludes tax units with zero income. For a description of cash income, see

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

(3) 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.

(4) Proposal is Administration's FY2011 Budget.