

**Table T21-0149**  
**Effective Marginal Tax Rates on Wages, Salaries, and Capital Income**  
**By Expanded Cash Income Level, 2020<sup>1</sup>**

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2020 dollars) <sup>2</sup>	Tax Units (thousands)	Individual Income Tax <sup>3</sup>				Individual Income Tax plus Payroll Tax <sup>4</sup>
		Wages and Salaries	Long-term Capital Gains	Qualified Dividends	Interest Income	Wages and Salaries
Less than 10	10,870	-7.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	6.4
10-20	22,200	-0.9	0.4	0.8	1.0	12.9
20-30	19,160	6.7	0.5	0.2	1.7	20.6
30-40	15,340	12.9	0.6	0.5	4.2	26.7
40-50	13,660	14.8	1.7	1.7	9.8	28.5
50-75	24,300	15.9	6.3	5.2	13.6	29.6
75-100	16,790	18.3	11.2	11.7	18.4	32.0
100-200	30,040	21.2	13.3	13.2	20.9	34.1
200-500	17,270	27.9	18.2	18.1	27.7	35.9
500-1,000	2,220	33.6	21.5	20.6	34.4	38.2
More than 1,000	900	35.7	23.0	23.6	34.0	39.7
All	176,230	23.7	20.3	18.6	24.3	33.8

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0721-1).

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law as of 7/19/2021. Effective marginal tax rates are weighted by the appropriate income source. For more information on TPC's baseline definitions, see :

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm>

(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 2020 and 2021, tax units that file a federal individual income tax return does not include those that file only to claim economic impact payments. For a description of expanded cash income, see

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

(3) We calculate each tax unit's effective marginal individual income tax rate by adding \$1,000 to the income source and dividing the resulting tax change by that \$1,000. We then calculate the averages by weighting by the initial value of the appropriate income source.

(4) We calculate each tax unit's effective marginal individual plus payroll tax rate by adding \$1,000 to wages and salaries. We then divide the resulting change in individual income tax plus the resulting change in the employer and employee portions of payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare by that \$1,000. We then calculate the averages by weighting by the initial value of wages and salaries. For married couples filing jointly, we assign a portion of the \$1,000 increase to each spouse based on their initial shares of the household's total wages and salaries.