

Table T22-0107
Effective Marginal Tax Rates on Wages, Salaries, and Capital Income
By Expanded Cash Income Level, 2019¹

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) ²	Tax Units (thousands)	Individual Income Tax ³				Individual Income Tax plus Payroll Tax ⁴
		Wages and Salaries	Long-term Capital Gains	Qualified Dividends	Interest Income	Wages and Salaries
Less than 10	8,890	-8.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.6
10-20	19,060	-2.0	0.8	2.3	1.9	11.9
20-30	18,060	5.8	0.7	0.1	2.1	19.6
30-40	15,460	12.2	1.7	0.4	3.7	26.1
40-50	13,580	14.5	1.5	1.1	7.1	28.1
50-75	25,490	15.4	3.5	4.4	13.6	29.2
75-100	18,010	17.3	8.4	10.0	16.7	30.9
100-200	33,480	18.6	10.8	10.9	18.9	31.8
200-500	17,320	24.0	16.1	15.9	24.9	32.3
500-1,000	2,270	32.6	20.9	19.9	33.8	37.3
More than 1,000	970	35.9	22.8	23.6	33.7	39.8
All	173,920	21.6	19.6	17.9	24.2	32.0

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0722-2).

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is current law as of 10/13/2022. 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 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. Average EMTRs on capital income for the lowest income classes are based on a relatively small number of observations.

(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.