



The Federal Income Tax: How Do Marginal Income Tax Rates Work in 2020?

Updated November 9, 2020

Calculating Income Tax Liability

For many taxpayers, calculating their federal income tax liability can be broken down into three main steps.

1. Taxpayers calculate the amount of their income subject to taxation (i.e., their **taxable income**).
2. Taxpayers apply marginal income tax rates to their taxable income to determine their “pre-tax credit” income tax liability.
3. Taxpayers subtract any tax credits from their pre-tax credit income tax liability to determine their final income tax liability.

This Insight looks only at statutory marginal tax rates and not effective marginal tax rates, which may differ. Effective marginal tax rates are the amount paid in tax on the next dollar of income, taking into account interactions with other features of the tax system. Thus, effective marginal tax rates are a function of (1) a taxpayer’s statutory tax marginal tax rate and (2) interactions with other credits, deductions, exemptions, and special provisions in the tax code.

Some taxpayers with more complex tax situations, including those who are subject to the **alternative minimum tax (AMT)** and those who have income from **capital gains** and dividends, will have to perform additional steps to calculate their income tax liability. (Those cases are not discussed in this Insight.)

For a visualization of this calculation, see CRS Infographic IG10020, *The U.S. Individual Income Tax System, 2020*, by Molly F. Sherlock, *The U.S. Individual Income Tax System, 2020*, by Molly F. Sherlock.

Applying Marginal Income Tax Rates

This Insight focuses on the *second step* in this process outlined above—applying marginal tax rates to taxable income. For the purposes of this Insight, it will be assumed that the taxpayer has a relatively

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simple tax situation: they are a married couple with only wage income that claims only one deduction—the standard deduction—and claims no tax credits when calculating their income tax liability. In effect, this couple will need to do only steps one and two outlined above to calculate their income tax liability. For 2020, the [standard deduction](#) for a married couple is **\$24,800**.

(In reality, the calculation of taxable income for a taxpayer may not be so simple and will depend on a variety of factors, including the taxpayer’s sources of income, family structure, and eligibility for a variety of deductions—i.e., subtractions from their income.)

Once a taxpayer has calculated their taxable income, they then apply the marginal tax rates to their taxable income. There are currently [seven marginal tax rates](#), and the income ranges over which they apply (“tax brackets”) differ based on the taxpayer’s filing status; see **Table 1** below. The federal income tax is considered a progressive tax by economists because as taxable income increases, income above a given bracket threshold is taxed at a higher marginal rate.

Table 1. Marginal Income Tax Rates for Married Couples, 2020

Filing as Married Joint Filers

If taxable income is:	The marginal tax rate is:	The maximum amount of taxable income subject to this marginal rate:	The maximum amount of tax generated in that bracket is:	And the taxpayer’s total income tax (pre-credit) is:
\$0 to \$19,750	10%	\$19,750	\$1,905.00	10% of taxable income
Over \$19,750 to \$80,250	12%	\$60,500	\$7,260.00	\$1,975 + 12% of the amount over \$19,750
Over \$80,250 to \$171,050	22%	\$90,800	\$19,976.00	\$9,235 + 22% of the amount over \$80,250
Over \$171,050 to \$326,600	24%	\$155,550	\$37,332.00	\$29,211 + 24% of the amount over \$171,050
Over \$326,600 to \$414,700	32%	\$88,100	\$28,192.00	\$66,543 + 32% of the amount over \$326,600
Over \$414,700 to \$622,050	35%	\$207,350	\$72,572.50	\$94,735 + 35% of the amount over \$414,700
Over \$622,050	37%	The difference between total taxable income and \$622,050	37% of the difference between total taxable income and \$622,050	\$167,307.50 + 37% of the amount over \$622,050

Source: Adapted from [IRS Revenue Procedure 2019-44](#).

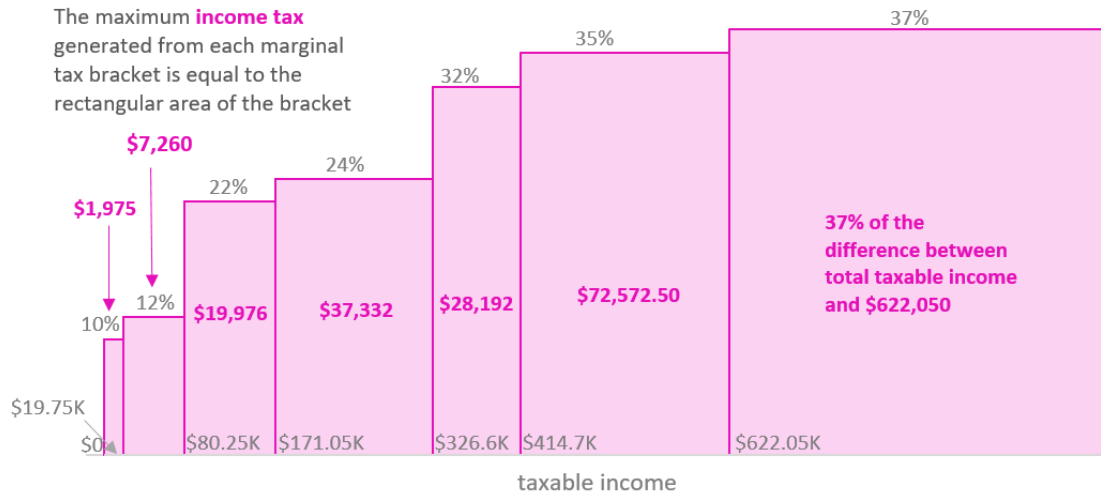
Note: Final income tax liability is rounded to the next highest whole number.

Below, the 2020 tax brackets are presented graphically up to taxable income of \$1 million for a married couple filing a joint return.

2020 Marginal Income Tax Rates

Married taxpayers filing joint returns

The maximum **income tax** generated from each marginal tax bracket is equal to the rectangular area of the bracket



Note: The maximum taxable income displayed in this graphic and all subsequent graphics is \$1 million.

Importantly, these tax rates apply only to the income in a specific income range or bracket, not the entire taxable income. For example, if a married taxpayer has \$750,000 of taxable income, only the amount above \$622,050—or \$127,950—is subject to a marginal rate of 37%, not the entire \$750,000.

Below are examples of three married taxpayers with different levels of income that illustrate how marginal income tax rates work.

2020 Marginal Income Tax Rates

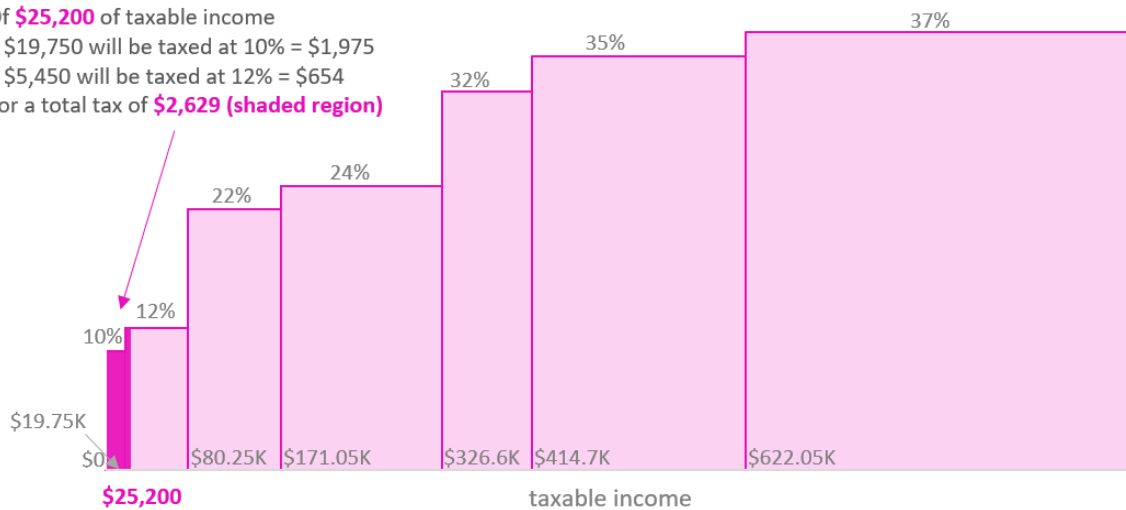
Married taxpayers filing joint returns with no children and \$50,000 of wage income

\$50,000 of wage income - \$24,800 standard deduction = \$25,200 of taxable income

Of \$25,200 of taxable income

- \$19,750 will be taxed at 10% = \$1,975
- \$5,450 will be taxed at 12% = \$654

For a total tax of \$2,629 (shaded region)



First, the taxpayer will subtract \$24,800 from their \$50,000 of wage income to calculate their taxable income of \$25,200. As shown in the visual above, this taxpayer has a total income tax liability of \$2,629.

The taxpayer’s statutory marginal tax rate is 12%, and the taxpayer’s last dollar of income was taxed at that rate. However, most of the taxpayer’s income was taxed at a rate of 10%, since most of the taxpayer’s income fell within the lowest (the 10%) income tax bracket.

2020 Marginal Income Tax Rates

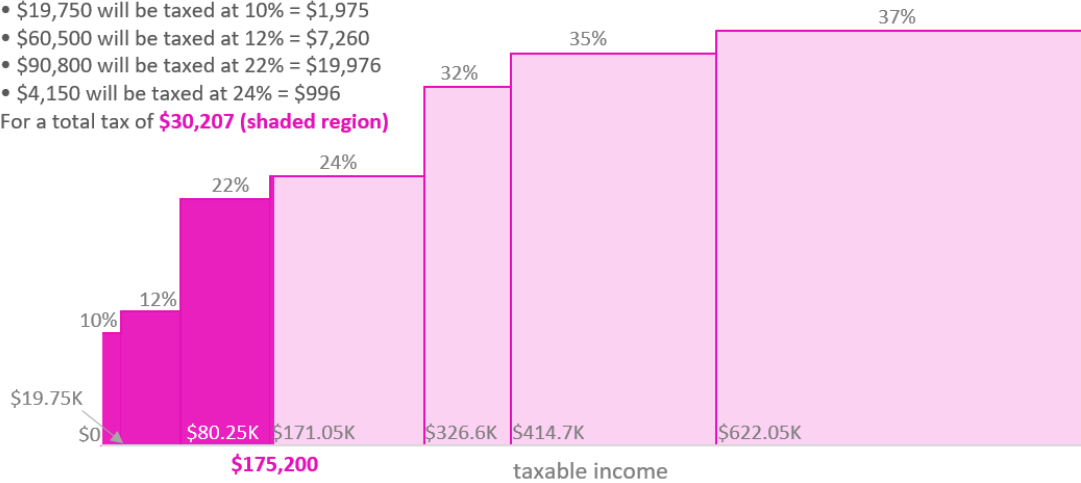
Married taxpayers filing joint returns with no children and \$200,000 of wage income

\$200,000 of wage income - \$24,800 standard deduction = \$175,200 of taxable income

Of \$175,200 of taxable income

- \$19,750 will be taxed at 10% = \$1,975
- \$60,500 will be taxed at 12% = \$7,260
- \$90,800 will be taxed at 22% = \$19,976
- \$4,150 will be taxed at 24% = \$996

For a total tax of \$30,207 (shaded region)



First, the taxpayer will subtract \$24,800 from their \$200,000 of wage income to calculate their taxable income of \$175,200. As shown in the visual above, this taxpayer has a total income tax liability of \$30,207. The taxpayer’s statutory marginal tax rate is 24%, and the taxpayer’s last dollar of income was taxed at that rate. However, most of the taxpayer’s income was taxed at a rate lower than 24% (taxed at 10%, 12%, or 22%), because most of the taxpayer’s income fell in one of these lower tax brackets.

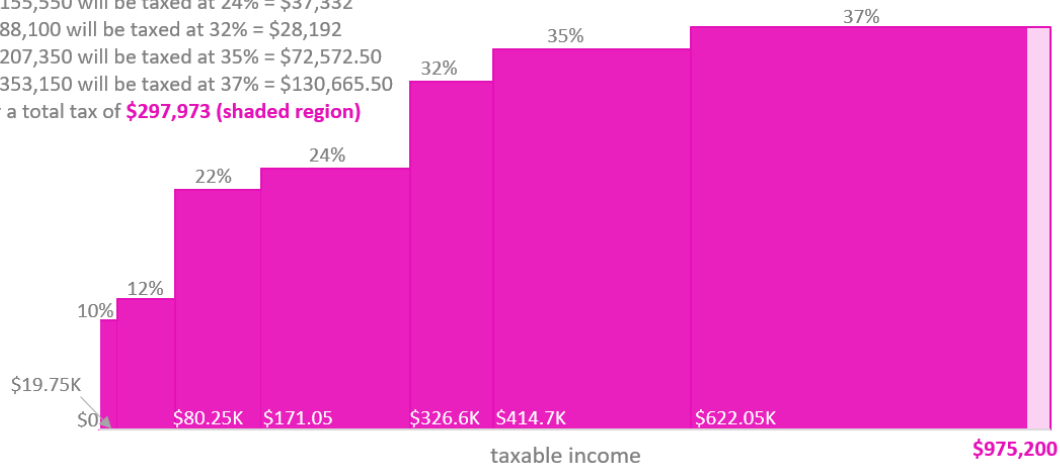
2020 Marginal Income Tax Rates

Married taxpayers filing joint returns with no children and **\$1,000,000** of wage income

\$1,000,000 of wage income - \$24,800 standard deduction=**\$975,200** of taxable income
 Of **\$975,200** of taxable income

- \$19,750 will be taxed at 10% = \$1,975
- \$60,500 will be taxed at 12% = \$7,260
- \$90,800 will be taxed at 22% = \$19,976
- \$155,550 will be taxed at 24% = \$37,332
- \$88,100 will be taxed at 32% = \$28,192
- \$207,350 will be taxed at 35% = \$72,572.50
- \$353,150 will be taxed at 37% = \$130,665.50

For a total tax of **\$297,973 (shaded region)**



First, the taxpayer will subtract \$24,800 from their \$1,000,000 of wage income to calculate their taxable income of \$975,200. As shown in the visual above, this taxpayer has a total tax income tax liability of \$297,973. The taxpayer’s statutory marginal tax rate is 37%, and the taxpayer’s last dollar of income was taxed at that rate. However, more than three-fifths of this taxpayer’s taxable income was taxed at a rate lower than 37%, as less than two-fifths of this taxpayer’s taxable income was in the top (or 37%) tax bracket.

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