

Understanding the Marriage Penalty and Marriage Bonus

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Key Findings

- A marriage penalty or bonus is the change in a couple's total tax bill as a result of getting married and thus filing their taxes jointly.
- Marriage bonuses typically occur when two individuals with disparate incomes marry.
- Marriage penalties occur when two individuals with equal incomes marry; this is true for both high- and low-income couples.
- Marriage bonuses can be as high as 20 percent of a couple's income, and marriage penalties can be as high as 12 percent of a couple's income.
- While research shows that marriage penalties and bonuses do not have much effect on whether a couple will marry, they do impact how much each spouse works.
- It is possible to completely eliminate both marriage penalties and bonuses, but it would require a significant overhaul of the tax code that drastically changes the current distribution of income taxes paid.

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Introduction

One unintended feature of the United States' income tax system is that the combined tax liability of a married couple may be higher or lower than their combined tax burden if they had remained single. This is called the marriage penalty or marriage bonus.

Marriage penalties and bonuses have a significant impact on the combined tax burden of couples. Marriage penalties affect taxpayers at very high and very low incomes, and marriage bonuses affect many middle-income couples with disparate incomes. Taxpayers with children also face large penalties and bonuses for marriage. While it is possible to eliminate the marriage penalty and bonus, which would make the tax code more neutral with respect to marriage, it would take a significant change to the United States' income tax code. As a result, lawmakers may opt for smaller marriage penalty reliefs as they have in the past.

What Are the Marriage Penalty and Marriage Bonus?

A marriage penalty or bonus is the change in a couple's total tax bill as a result of getting married and thus filing their taxes jointly. The degree to which the marriage penalty or bonus affects any given couple depends on the level of their combined income, the extent to which their individual incomes are similar, and the number of children they have.

Marriage Bonus

The marriage bonus typically occurs when two individuals with disparate incomes marry. When an individual with a higher income marries and files jointly with an individual with a much smaller income, the additional income is usually not enough to push the couple's combined income into a higher tax bracket. However, due to the much wider income tax brackets for married individuals, a lot of the couple's income falls into lower tax brackets. The result is a lower tax bill.

Suppose an unmarried couple earned a total of \$75,000, but the distribution was unequal: \$50,000 from the first partner and \$25,000 from the second (Table 1). As an unmarried couple, their combined tax bill is \$13,200. When the couple gets married and combines their incomes, their taxable income remains the same. However, the tax brackets for married couples widen. This means that less of the couple's income is taxed at the 25 percent marginal tax rate than it was when they were not married. As a result, their combined tax bill would fall by \$225 to \$12,975.

Table 1. Couples with Unequal Income Typically Receive Marriage Bonuses
Tax Bill of Married and Unmarried Couple with No Children

	Person 1	Person 2	Unmarried Couple	Couple	
Income	\$25,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	
Taxable Income	\$14,700.00	\$39,700.00	\$54,400.00	\$54,400.00	
Income Tax	\$1,743.75	\$5,718.75	\$7,462.50	\$7,237.50	Bonus
Payroll Tax	\$1,912.50	\$3,825.00	\$5,737.50	\$5,737.50	
Total Tax	\$3,656.25	\$9,543.75	\$13,200.00	\$12,975.00	\$225.00

Marriage Penalty

Marriage penalties typically occur when two individuals with equal incomes marry. There are marriage penalties for both high-income and low-income couples who fit this description. For high-income individuals, the marriage penalty exists because the income tax brackets for married couples at the top of the income tax schedule are not twice as wide as the equivalent brackets for single individuals. For example, the 33 percent tax bracket for singles starts at \$189,300 of taxable income but starts at \$230,450 of taxable income for married couples filing jointly. Adding two high, equal incomes together could easily push a married couple's income into a higher tax bracket, which results in a penalty.

An unmarried couple with equal incomes that earn a combined \$300,000 would have a total tax bill of \$83,232.50 (\$64,374.50 from the individual income tax and an additional \$18,858.00 from the payroll tax). If they were to get married, they would be hit by a marriage penalty of \$3,806.50 (Table 2). This penalty comes from two different taxes.

First, the narrower tax brackets for married individuals pushes more than \$40,000 of their taxable income into the 33 percent marginal tax bracket. In addition, their combined income as a married couple would push their income high enough to be affected by the Medicare Surtax of 0.9 percent on income over \$250,000. When unmarried, neither had to pay because the surtax only applies to income over \$200,000 for singles. Table 2 also includes the Alternative Minimum Tax, though the couple's income tax burden is high enough in both cases that they do not need to pay the AMT.

Table 2. High-Income Taxpayers Can Face Large Marriage Penalties Tax Bill
of Married and Unmarried Couple with No Children

	Person 1	Person 2	Unmarried Couple	Married Couple	
Income	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	
Taxable Income	\$139,700.00	\$139,700.00	\$279,400.00	\$279,400.00	
Income Tax	\$32,187.25	\$32,187.25	\$64,374.50	\$67,731.00	Penalty
Payroll Tax	\$9,429.00	\$9,429.00	\$18,858.00	\$18,858.00	
Medicare Surtax	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$450.00	
AMT	\$27,066.00	\$27,066.00	\$54,132.00	\$66,817.00	
Total Tax	\$41,616.25	\$41,616.25	\$83,232.50	\$87,039.00	\$3,806.50

For low-income individuals, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) has a significant impact on marriage penalties. Adding one partner's income to the other partner's income can easily push the combined income of the couple into the phase-out range of the Earned Income Tax Credit, resulting in a reduction of the couple's combined after-tax income.

Table 3 shows an example of a couple with equal incomes of \$15,000 (\$30,000 combined) with one child. Unmarried, their total tax bill would be -\$1,594 due to the refundability of the \$1,000 Child Tax Credit (CTC) and the \$3,359 Earned Income Tax Credit received by the individual who claimed the child. If they were to marry, their combined tax bill would still be negative, but they would face a marriage penalty of \$1,087.88.

Table 3. Low-Income Taxpayers Can Face Large Marriage Penalties Tax Bill of Married and Unmarried Couple with One Child

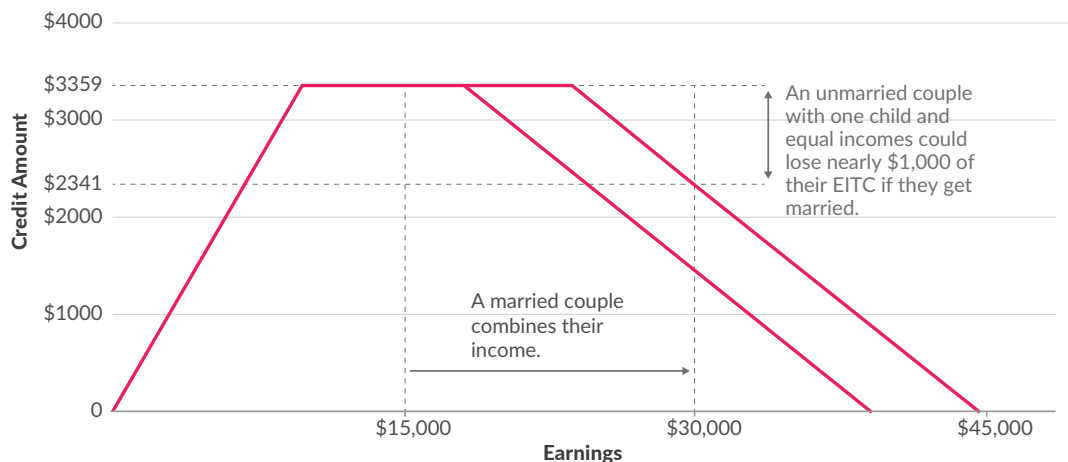
	Person 1 (Claims Child)	Person 2	Unmarried Couple	Married Couple	
Income	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	
Taxable Income	\$0.00	\$4,700.00	\$4,700.00	\$5,400.00	
Income Tax	\$0.00	\$470.00	\$470.00	\$540.00	
EITC	\$3,359.00	\$0.00	\$3,359.00	\$2,341.12	Penalty
CTC	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
Payroll Tax	\$1,147.50	\$1,147.50	\$2,295.00	\$2,295.00	
Total Tax	-\$3,211.50	\$1,617.50	-\$1,594.00	-\$506.12	\$1,087.88

There are two reasons why this couple is hit with a penalty. First, when the couple is unmarried, one individual is able to claim head of household, which provides a larger standard deduction and wider tax brackets. When married, the couple loses the benefit of head of household status, which results in higher combined taxable income.

Second, as an unmarried couple, one of the parents could claim their child for the EITC and receive the full amount of \$3,359 with the income of \$15,000 (Chart 1). However, when married, their total income of \$30,000 pushes them into the phase-out range of the Earned Income Tax Credit, reducing the credit amount by a little more than \$1,000.

Chart 1. Low-Income Couples That Recieve the EITC Can Face a Marriage Penalty

The Effect of Marriage on the Value of the EITC for a Couple with One Child and Equal Incomes



Source: Tax Foundation

There Are Many Penalties and Bonuses in the Income Tax Code

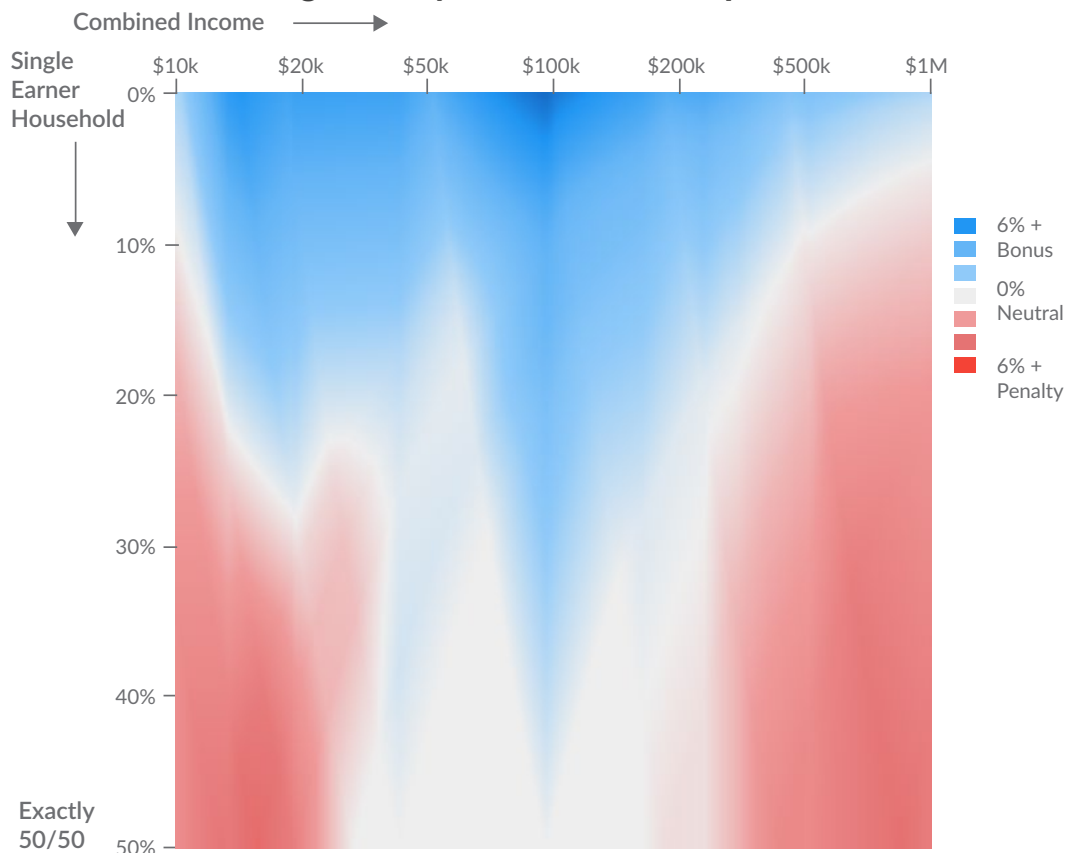
There are several areas in the tax code in which the marriage penalty and marriage bonus affect taxpayers. In the following charts, we modeled the effects of marriage on a couple's tax bill given two factors: the level of income and the equality of the couple's income (from a couple with one earner to a couple with equal incomes). This is done for a household with no children, one child, and two children.

Each chart's X-axis is a measure of income from \$10,000 to \$1 million and Y-axis is the equality of a couple's income from a single earner to 50-50 equality, with the percent representing the share of the couple's income earned by the second earner.

Areas in the chart shaded blue represent marriage bonuses and areas shaded red represent marriage penalties. The depth of the color represents the size of the marriage penalty or bonus as a percent of a couple's total income.

The first chart shows marriage penalties and bonuses for couples without children. It shows that marriage penalties exist for low- and high-income couples with more equal incomes. As discussed, low-income marriage penalties are due to the phase-out of the Earned Income Tax Credit. High-income penalties are due to narrower tax brackets for greater combined incomes. Marriage bonuses occur mainly for taxpayers with disparate incomes.

Chart 2. The Marriage Penalty or Bonus for a Couple with No Children



Note: This models the effects of the individual income tax, the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Alternative Minimum Tax, payroll taxes, standard deductions and personal exemptions (and their phase out), and all three filing statuses (single, married, and Head of Household).

Source: Tax Foundation and CBPP Calculations.

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The income tax is relatively neutral for couples with combined incomes between \$40,000 and \$150,000 that are relatively equally distributed.

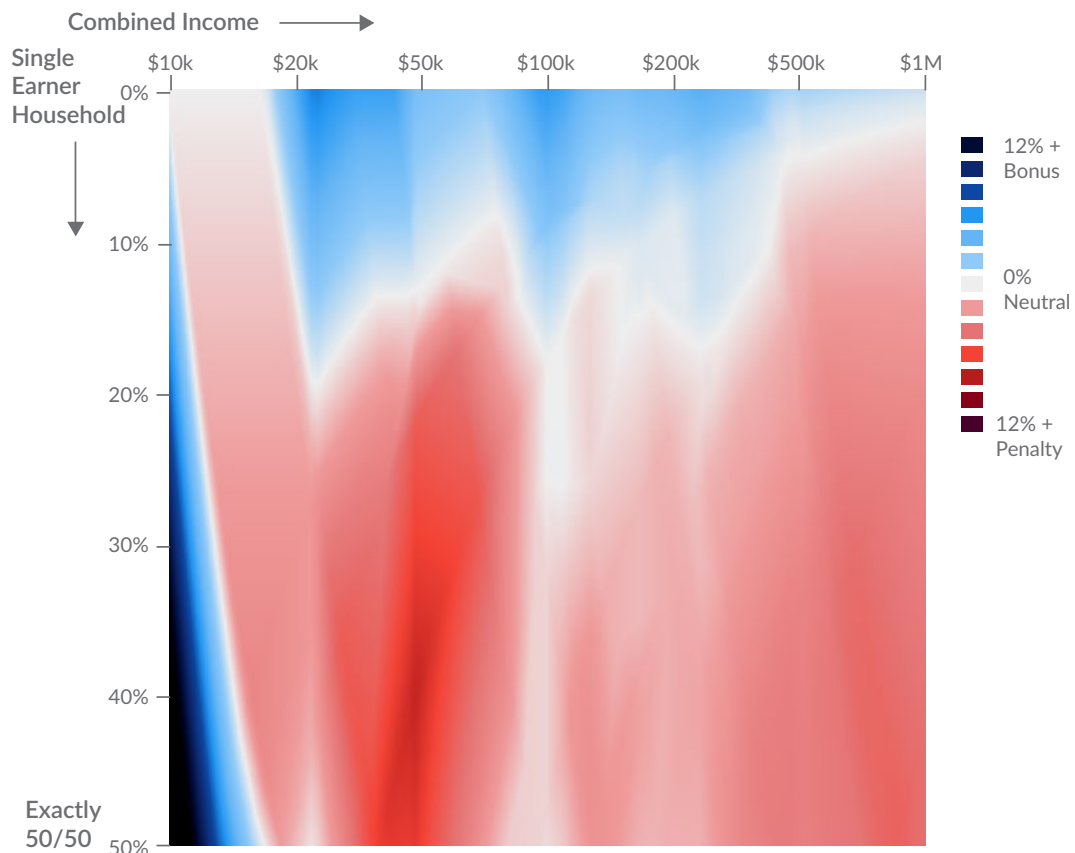
With no children, marriage bonuses can be up to 7 percent of a couple's total income, and penalties can be as large as 4 percent of a couple's income.

The next chart shows that the individual income tax becomes much less neutral with respect to marriage when a couple has a child. The Earned Income Tax Credit, which is a major driver of marriage penalties for low-income individuals, phases out much faster when the taxpayer has a child (15.98 percent instead of 7.65 percent).

Marriage bonuses also become more pronounced for low-income couples with one child. Both the Child Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit have steep phase-in benefits with one child. This means a low-income, unmarried couple could decrease their total tax bill through marriage, which would add their incomes together and increase the size of their EITC and Child Tax Credit.

With one child, marriage bonuses can be as large as 20 percent of a couple's income, and penalties can be as large as 12 percent of a couple's income.

Chart 3. The Marriage Penalty or Bonus for a Couple with One Child



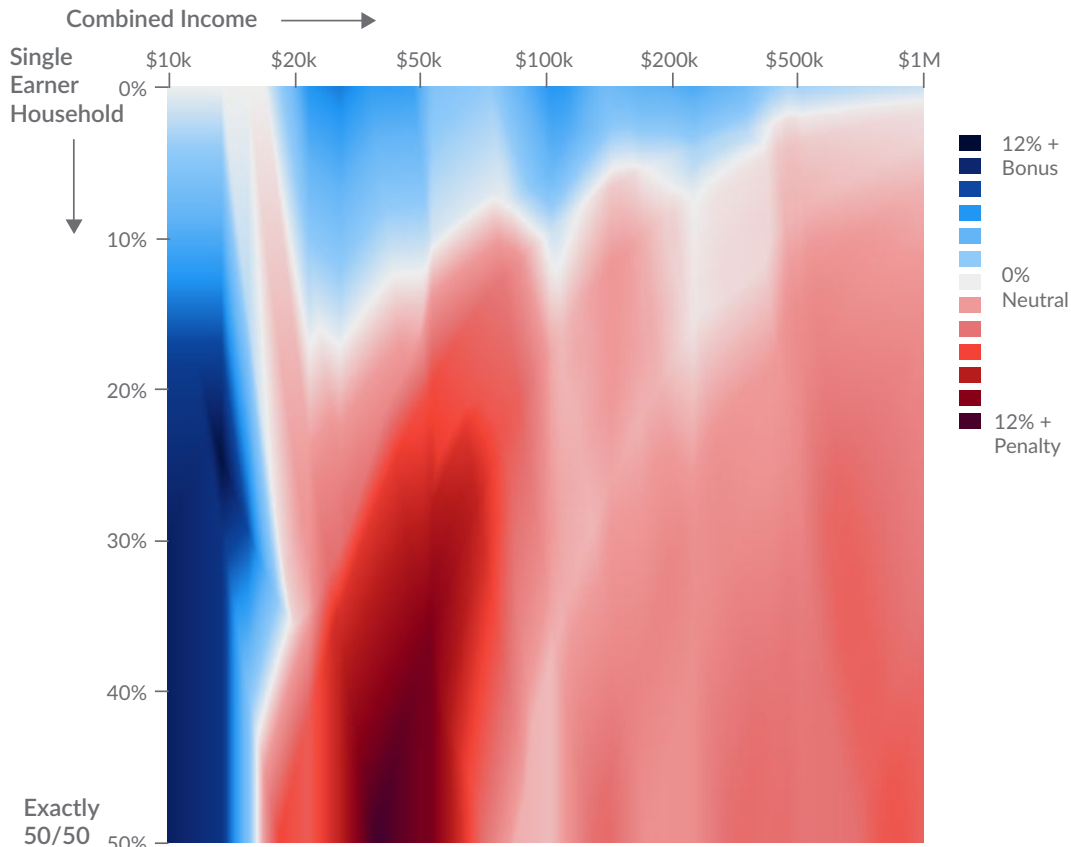
Note: This models the effects of the individual income tax, the Child Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Alternative Minimum Tax, payroll taxes, standard deductions and personal exemptions (and their phase out), and all three filing statuses (single, married, and Head of Household).

Source: Tax Foundation and CBPP Calculations.

The distribution of marriage penalties and bonuses for couples with two children looks similar to the distribution for couples with one child, but the severity of penalties and bonuses is greater. With two children, the number of possible bonuses slightly increases for low-income couples but significantly declines for higher-income couples.

With two children, marriage bonuses can be as large as 10 percent of a couple's income, and penalties can be as large as 12 percent of a couple's income.

Chart 4. The Marriage Penalty or Bonus for a Couple with Two Children



Note: This models the effects of the individual income tax, the Child Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Alternative Minimum Tax, payroll taxes, standard deductions and personal exemptions (and their phase out), and all three filing statuses (single, married, and Head of Household).

Source: Tax Foundation and CBPP Calculations.

Marriage Penalties and Bonuses Matter

Marriage penalties and bonuses in the current income tax code violate neutrality. An unmarried couple and a married couple with identical combined incomes may be treated differently. In addition, the penalties and bonuses could impact people's behaviors in two ways.

A change in a couple's total tax bill through marriage could conceivably alter that couple's decision to get married. For example, a couple that is facing a \$5,000 tax increase for simply getting married may second guess their commitment. Conversely, a marriage bonus may induce a couple that is otherwise on the fence about marriage to tie the knot. However,



most economic research has found that marriage penalties and bonuses have little to no effect on whether a couple will marry.²

Secondly, but more importantly, marriage penalties or bonuses may affect how much each spouse works. When couples get married and combine their incomes, one or both of the partners could face higher or lower marginal tax rates on their next dollar of income, which could affect their incentives to work.

For example, if an unmarried couple with \$50,000 of income earned by one partner gets married, the couple as a whole gets a marriage bonus of about \$2,231. However, this bonus has different impacts on the marginal tax rates on each partner's next dollar of income. The spouse that earns the \$50,000 as a single used to face a 32.6 percent marginal tax rate on income. Once married, the marginal rate drops 10 percentage points to 22.6 percent. However, the second earner, who unmarried would have faced a 0 percent marginal tax rate as a single, now faces the 22.6 percent marginal tax rate on the first dollar of income earned.

Table 4. Marriage Penalties and Bonuses Affect Individuals' Marginal Tax Rates

	Spouse 1	Spouse 2
	Unmarried	
Income	\$50,000	\$0
Marginal Rate on next dollar of income	32.60%	0%
	Married	
Income	\$50,000	\$0
Marginal Rate on next dollar of income	22.60%	22.60%
Change in Marginal Rate	-10.00%	22.60%

According to the Congressional Budget Office, these changes in marginal rates matter. The tax effect of marriage motivated higher-earning spouses (such as the spouse that earned the \$50,000) to work between 0.1 and 0.3 percent more than they would if they had remained single, due to the lower marginal tax rates on average. Meanwhile, second earners in the household worked 7 percent less, due to the higher marginal tax rates they now face. Overall, the CBO found that the earnings of couples who file jointly are between 0.7 and 1.2 percent lower than they otherwise would have been if they remained single.³

Fixing the Marriage Penalty

The reason there are marriage penalties and bonuses is that the U.S. tax code simultaneously attempts to satisfy three conflicting goals: equal treatment of married couples, equal treatment of married and unmarried couples, and progressive taxation.⁴

2 Congressional Budget Office, *For Better or for Worse: Marriage and the Federal Income Tax*, June 1997, <http://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/marriage.pdf>.

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*

In order to completely eliminate marriage penalties or bonuses in the tax code, it would require giving up one of these goals. For example, if the United States created a perfectly flat individual income tax with no provisions such as the Child Tax Credit or Earned Income Tax Credit, marriage penalties and bonuses would be eliminated. Likewise, if the United States kept its current progressive individual income tax, but eliminated the ability for married couples to file jointly, there would also no longer be a penalty or bonus for marriage.

Changes that would eliminate marriage penalties and bonuses would drastically impact the current distribution of taxes paid and would be politically difficult to accomplish. As a result, Congress has opted to incrementally reduce the effects of the marriage penalty rather than obtain complete neutrality. In 2001, Congress passed a bill that widened the 15 percent tax bracket for married individuals.⁵ Most recently, Congress limited the marriage penalty in regard to the Earned Income Tax Credit. This 2009 reform increased the level of income at which the EITC phased-out for married couples. However, this was only a temporary measure and will expire in 2017. This means many low-income families will face larger marriage penalties when this provision expires.⁶

Conclusion

Marriage penalties and bonuses are a way that the income tax code currently violates the principle of neutrality. These penalties and bonuses potentially affect people's behavior, especially whether to work. It is possible to completely eliminate both marriage penalties and bonuses, but it would require a significant overhaul of the tax code that drastically changes the current distribution of income taxes paid. Short of a complete overhaul, it is possible to reduce marriage penalties in the tax code, such as a permanent extension of marriage penalty relief for the Earned Income Tax Credit and widening the income tax brackets for high-income taxpayers filing jointly.

5 Tax Policy Center, *Taxation and the Family: What are marriage penalties and bonuses?* Apr. 4, 2008, <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/key-elements/family/marriage-penalties.cfm>.

6 Chye-Ching Huang, *What Would Congress's Inaction Cost Working Families? Find Out*. CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES BLOG: OFF THE CHARTS, Oct. 8, 2014, <http://www.offthechartsblog.org/what-would-congress-inaction-cost-working-families-find-out/>.

10 Methodology for Data Calculations

In order to measure marriage penalties and bonuses for incomes between \$10,000 and \$1,000,000 a few simplifying assumptions were made:

- All taxpayers use the standard deduction.
- All taxpayers only report wage income.
- All couples, before marriage, minimized their tax bill by claiming dependents in the most tax efficient manner. This also implies that couples cohabitated before and after marriage.
- Head of Household filing status was used when possible.

The following provisions were modeled:

- The standard deduction
 - Personal exemptions
 - All three filing statuses
 - The Earned Income Tax Credit
 - The Child Tax Credit
 - The Alternative Minimum Tax
 - The Phases-out of the Personal Exemption
 - Payroll Taxes (Medicare and Social Security)
 - The Medicare Surtax
-