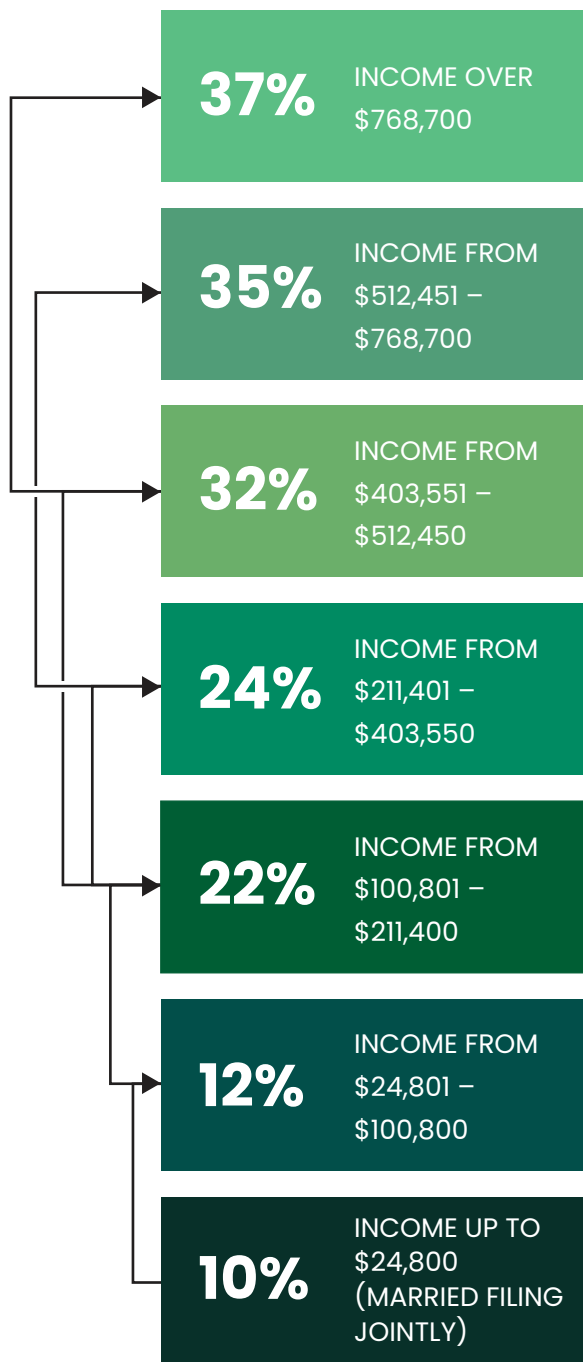


HOW MARGINAL TAX RATES ACTUALLY WORK



WHAT “MARGINAL” MEANS

Your **income is taxed in layers**, not all at once.

When you move into a higher bracket:

- Only the **last dollars earned** are taxed at that higher rate.
- Everything below stays taxed at lower rates.

You don’t “lose money” by earning more. You just pay a higher rate on the top slice.

Example: \$250,000 of income (Married Filing Jointly)

First \$24,800 > taxed at 10%

Next portion > taxed at 12%

Next portion > taxed at 22%

Income above \$211,401 > taxed at 24%

Important: Even though your top rate is 24%, your average tax rate is much lower.

WHY THIS MATTERS FOR SAVERS

This is where strategy shows up:

- Pre-tax 401(k) contributions reduce income at your highest marginal rate.
- Each dollar deferred saves taxes at the top bracket, not the bottom.
- Timing income and deductions matters more as your income rises.



Common Myth:

“If I earn more, I’ll take home less.”



Reality:

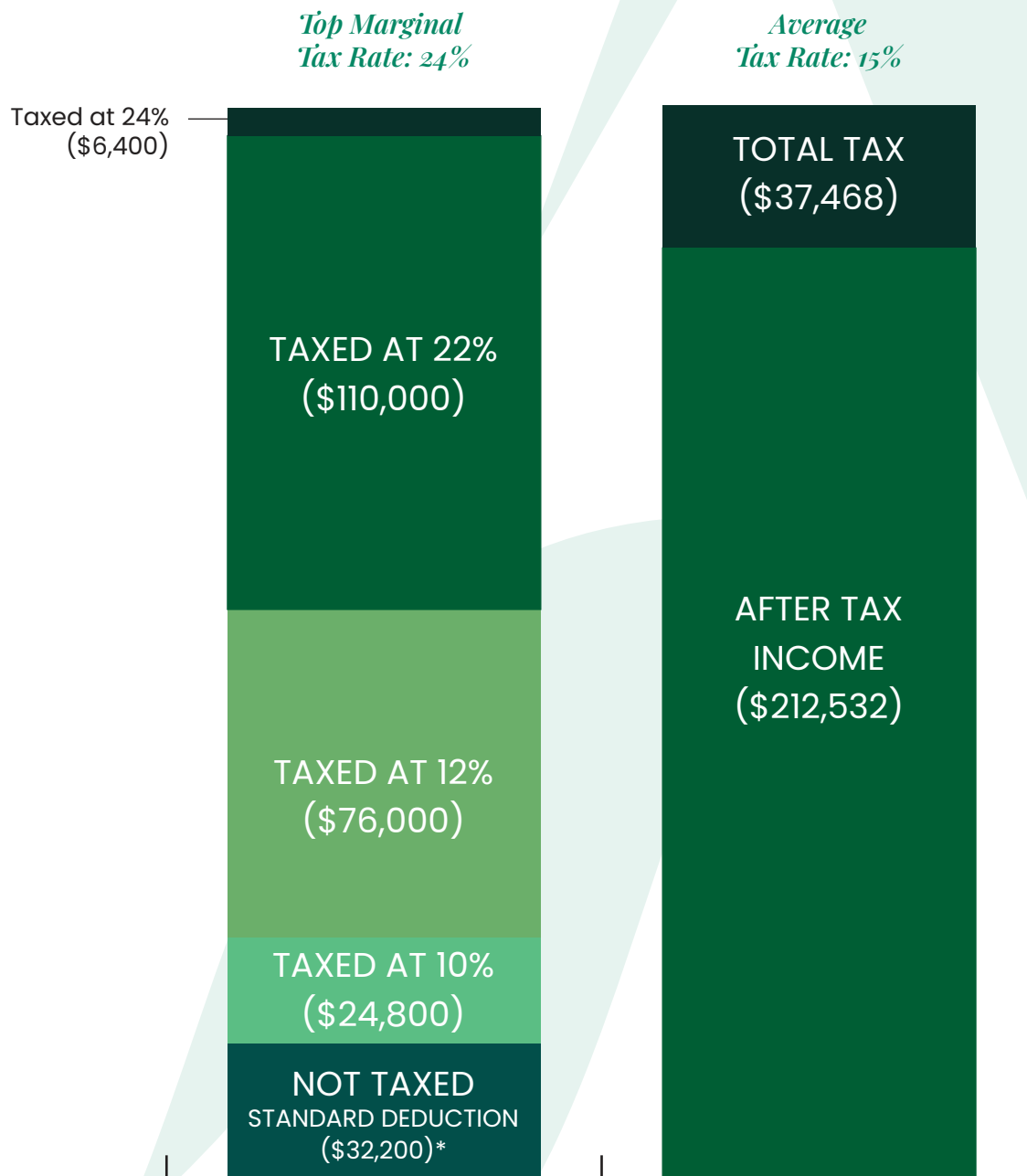
Earning more never reduces your take-home pay because of marginal brackets.

Bottom line:

Marginal tax rates apply only to your last dollars earned, not your entire income. Understanding this helps you save more—and plan smarter.

MARGINAL VS. AVERAGE TAX RATES

MARRIED COUPLE FILING JOINTLY WITH \$250,000 GROSS INCOME



* 2026 Standard Deduction for Married Filing Jointly

For 2026, a married couple filing jointly with \$250,000 of taxable income has a top marginal rate of 24%, but their overall average tax rate is closer to 15% because only the final portion of income is taxed at 24%, while the rest is taxed at lower brackets.