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## Who's Above the Social Security Payroll Tax Cap?

By Nicole Woo, Janelle Jones, and John Schmiti*

When most workers look at their pay stubs, they can see that the Social Security payroll tax rate is 12.4 percent - with the employee and employer each paying 6.2 percent. But many workers do not know that any annual wages above $\$ 106,800$ are not taxed by Social Security. In other words, a worker who makes twice the Social Security wage cap $\$ 213,600$ per year - pays Social Security tax on only half of his or her earnings, and one who makes just over a million dollars per year pays the tax on only about a tenth.

Raising the Social Security cap - which would make some or all earnings above $\$ 106,800$ subject to the Social Security tax - has gotten some attention as a way to help alleviate Social Security's long-term budget shortfall. U.S. Senator Bernie Sanders plans to introduce legislation to keep the current cap at $\$ 106,800$, but to also apply the Social Security payroll tax to earnings over $\$ 250,000$. It is similar to previous bills and echoes a proposal by then-Senator Obama on the campaign trail in 2008. While this would leave those making between the current cap of $\$ 106,800$ and the proposed cap of $\$ 250,000$ paying the lowest rates, it would help secure the solvency of the program and avoid an increase in taxes on the middle class.

To help inform this policy debate, we examined Census Bureau data from the most recently available American Community Survey and found that less than 6 percent of workers would be affected if the Social Security cap were eliminated entirely and only slightly more than 1 percent would be affected if the current tax were applied to earnings over $\$ 250,000$ (but not between the current cap and the $\$ 250,000$ level). However, the share of workers that would pay more varies widely by gender, race or ethnicity, age, and state of residence.

For example, less than 3 percent of female workers would be affected if the Social Security wage cap were eliminated entirely, and less than one half of one percent would pay more if the tax were applied to earnings over $\$ 250,000$ per year. Similarly, only about 2 percent of black and Latino workers would be affected if the cap were lifted entirely, and an even smaller portion - less than one-third of 1 percent - would be affected if earnings above $\$ 250,000$ were included in the tax. See the figures below for detailed breakdowns.

[^0]TABLE 1
Workers with Annual Earnings over \$106,800 and \$250,000, by Race/Ethnicity

|  | $\$ 106,800$ |  |  | $\$ 250,000$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Race/Ethnicity | Percent | Number |  | Percent | Number |
| All | 5.8 | $8,655,519$ |  | 1.2 | $1,790,602$ |
| White | 7.1 | $7,175,155$ |  | 1.5 | $1,555,835$ |
| Black | 2.1 | 348,648 |  | 0.3 | 53,863 |
| Latino | 1.9 | 399,028 |  | 0.3 | 63,894 |
| Asian | 9.3 | 702,081 |  | 1.5 | 112,247 |
| Other | 2.8 | 30,607 |  | 0.4 | 4,763 |

Source: Authors' analysis of American Community Survey (ACS), 2009.
Notes: In order to focus on working with significant attachment to work, calculations exclude those who are younger than 16, or who worked fewer than 14 weeks in the preceding 12 months, or usually worked fewer than 10 hours per week. This has the effect of making these estimates conservativewithout these exclusions the percentages shown would be smaller.

TABLE 2
Workers with Annual Earnings over \$106,800 and \$250,000, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

| Race/Ethnicity | \$106,800 |  |  |  | \$250,000 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male |  | Female |  | Male |  | Female |  |
|  | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| All | 8.5 | 6,711,851 | 2.8 | 1,943,668 | 1.9 | 1,513,166 | 0.4 | 277,436 |
| White | 10.5 | 5,660,503 | 3.2 | 1,514,652 | 2.5 | 1,331,951 | 0.5 | 223,884 |
| Black | 2.8 | 216,290 | 1.5 | 132,358 | 0.5 | 37,113 | 0.2 | 16,750 |
| Latino | 2.5 | 307,741 | 1.1 | 91,287 | 0.4 | 53,380 | 0.1 | 10,514 |
| Asian | 12.5 | 503,659 | 5.6 | 198,422 | 2.2 | 86,669 | 0.7 | 25,578 |
| Other | 4.2 | 23,658 | 1.3 | 6,949 | 0.7 | 4,053 | 0.1 | 710 |

Source and notes: See Table 1.

TABLE 3
Workers with Annual Earnings over \$106,800 and \$250,000, by Age Group

|  | $\$ 106,800$ |  |  | $\$ 250,000$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Age Group | Percent | Number |  | Percent | Number |
| All | 5.8 | $8,655,519$ |  | 1.2 | $1,790,602$ |
| $16-24$ | 0.1 | 22,348 |  | 0.0 | 4,561 |
| $25-34$ | 2.4 | 770,387 |  | 0.3 | 96,973 |
| $35-44$ | 7.4 | $2,475,160$ |  | 1.4 | 466,199 |
| $45-54$ | 8.9 | $3,107,496$ |  | 1.9 | 670,596 |
| $55-64$ | 8.6 | $1,882,051$ |  | 2.0 | 441,112 |
| $65+$ | 6.7 | 398,077 |  | 1.9 | 111,161 |

$\underline{\underline{\text { Source and notes: See Table } 1 .}}$

TABLE 4
Workers with Annual Earnings over $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 6 , 8 0 0}$ and $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0 , 0 0 0}$, by Age Group and Gender

| Age Group | \$106,800 |  |  |  | \$250,000 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male |  | Female |  | Male |  | Female |  |
|  | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| All | 8.5 | 6,711,851 | 2.8 | 1,943,668 | 1.9 | 1,513,166 | 0.4 | 277,436 |
| 16-24 | 0.2 | 17,756 | 0.0 | 4,592 | 0.0 | 3,238 | 0.0 | 1,323 |
| 25-34 | 3.2 | 560,272 | 1.4 | 210,115 | 0.4 | 79,108 | 0.1 | 17,865 |
| 35-44 | 10.5 | 1,895,082 | 3.8 | 580,078 | 2.1 | 387,315 | 0.5 | 78,884 |
| 45-54 | 13.2 | 2,389,959 | 4.3 | 717,537 | 3.1 | 558,866 | 0.7 | 111,730 |
| 55-64 | 13.2 | 1,504,358 | 3.6 | 377,693 | 3.4 | 384,146 | 0.5 | 56,966 |
| 65+ | 10.4 | 344,424 | 2.1 | 53,653 | 3.0 | 100,493 | 0.4 | 10,668 |
| Source and notes: See Table 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## FIGURE 1

Workers Earning Less than $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 6 K}$, $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 6 - 2 5 0 K}$, and $\$ 250 \mathrm{~K}+$


Source and notes: See Table 1.

TABLE 5
Workers with Annual Earnings over \$106,800 and \$250,000, by State

| State | \$106,800 |  | \$250,000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| All | 5.8 | 8,655,519 | 1.2 | 1,790,602 |
| AL | 3.7 | 78,150 | 1.1 | 23,949 |
| AK | 5.8 | 20,931 | 0.9 | 3,433 |
| AZ | 4.7 | 140,913 | 1.0 | 30,627 |
| AR | 3.3 | 43,616 | 0.9 | 12,399 |
| CA | 7.9 | 1,365,882 | 1.3 | 228,815 |
| CO | 6.6 | 174,334 | 0.9 | 23,421 |
| CT | 9.5 | 172,189 | 2.4 | 43,151 |
| DE | 5.9 | 26,105 | 1.1 | 5,000 |
| DC | 15.8 | 49,007 | 2.5 | 7,625 |
| FL | 4.5 | 383,094 | 1.0 | 83,104 |
| GA | 5.4 | 245,903 | 0.9 | 40,922 |
| HI | 4.0 | 26,715 | 1.0 | 6,675 |
| ID | 3.2 | 23,216 | 0.9 | 6,162 |
| IL | 6.5 | 410,798 | 1.3 | 81,200 |
| IN | 3.4 | 106,321 | 1.1 | 33,699 |
| IA | 3.2 | 50,283 | 0.9 | 14,559 |
| KS | 4.5 | 65,559 | 1.4 | 19,619 |
| KY | 3.4 | 65,827 | 0.9 | 16,774 |
| LA | 4.3 | 90,159 | 1.1 | 22,061 |
| ME | 3.6 | 23,884 | 0.8 | 5,398 |
| MD | 9.4 | 278,842 | 1.3 | 37,695 |
| MA | 8.5 | 292,984 | 1.6 | 55,479 |
| MI | 4.5 | 203,993 | 1.0 | 45,727 |
| MN | 5.6 | 157,799 | 0.9 | 25,787 |
| MS | 3.1 | 38,806 | 1.2 | 15,653 |
| MO | 3.9 | 114,218 | 1.9 | 34,780 |
| MT | 2.9 | 14,205 | 0.1 | 268 |
| NE | 3.2 | 30,813 | 1.0 | 9,192 |
| NV | 4.5 | 58,101 | 1.2 | 15,411 |
| NH | 6.6 | 47,194 | 1.2 | 8,329 |
| NJ | 10.6 | 458,772 | 2.0 | 88,040 |
| NM | 3.9 | 35,272 | 1.0 | 9,193 |
| NY | 8.1 | 760,752 | 1.9 | 179,856 |
| NC | 4.5 | 200,925 | 1.0 | 42,683 |
| ND | 3.9 | 14,286 | 1.4 | 5,173 |
| OH | 3.9 | 217,925 | 1.0 | 53,135 |
| OK | 3.3 | 57,975 | 0.9 | 15,632 |
| OR | 4.6 | 85,145 | 1.4 | 24,895 |
| PA | 5.3 | 326,577 | 1.2 | 73,777 |
| RI | 5.4 | 29,330 | 1.0 | 5,223 |
| SC | 3.5 | 73,113 | 0.9 | 19,710 |
| SD | 3.1 | 13,492 | 0.8 | 3,335 |
| TN | 4.0 | 119,297 | 1.3 | 37,650 |
| TX | 5.7 | 674,665 | 1.2 | 140,338 |
| UT | 4.5 | 60,110 | 0.9 | 11,342 |
| VT | 3.8 | 12,899 | 0.8 | 2,594 |
| VA | 8.8 | 356,262 | 1.1 | 46,057 |
| WA | 6.4 | 211,607 | 1.1 | 37,370 |
| WV | 3.0 | 24,096 | 1.2 | 9,437 |
| WI | 3.8 | 113,596 | 0.9 | 27,642 |
| WY | 3.2 | 9,582 | 0.2 | 606 |
| Sourc | notes: Se |  |  |  |

TABLE 6
Workers with Annual Earnings over $\$ 106,800$ and $\$ 250,000$, by State and Gender

| State | \$106,800 |  |  |  | \$250,000 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male |  | Female |  | Male |  | Female |  |
|  | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| All | 8.5 | 6,711,851 | 2.8 | 1,943,668 | 1.9 | 1,513,166 | 0.4 | 277,436 |
| AL | 5.8 | 65,092 | 1.3 | 1,3058 | 1.8 | 20,692 | 0.3 | 3257 |
| AK | 8.9 | 17,614 | 2.0 | 3,317 | 1.3 | 2,617 | 0.5 | 816 |
| AZ | 6.7 | 110,171 | 2.3 | 3,0742 | 1.6 | 25,784 | 0.4 | 4843 |
| AR | 5.2 | 36,516 | 1.2 | 7,100 | 1.4 | 9,886 | 0.4 | 2,513 |
| CA | 10.7 | 1,021,262 | 4.4 | 344,620 | 2.0 | 189,735 | 0.5 | 39,080 |
| CO | 9.6 | 137,475 | 3.1 | 36,859 | 1.4 | 19,761 | 0.3 | 3,660 |
| CT | 14.2 | 133,262 | 4.5 | 38,927 | 3.8 | 35,406 | 0.9 | 7,745 |
| DE | 9.1 | 20,421 | 2.6 | 5,684 | 1.6 | 3,687 | 0.6 | 1,313 |
| DC | 20.6 | 30,858 | 11.3 | 18,149 | 4.0 | 6,043 | 1.0 | 1,582 |
| FL | 6.7 | 301,688 | 2.0 | 81,406 | 1.6 | 71,792 | 0.3 | 11,312 |
| GA | 8.0 | 195,357 | 2.3 | 50,546 | 1.5 | 36,112 | 0.2 | 4810 |
| HI | 5.9 | 21,596 | 1.7 | 5,119 | 1.6 | 5,920 | 0.2 | 755 |
| ID | 5.0 | 19,907 | 1.0 | 3,309 | 1.3 | 5,155 | 0.3 | 1,007 |
| IL | 9.4 | 315,592 | 3.2 | 95,206 | 2.0 | 67,084 | 0.5 | 14,116 |
| IN | 5.3 | 87,753 | 1.3 | 18,568 | 1.8 | 29,104 | 0.3 | 4,595 |
| IA | 4.9 | 41,258 | 1.2 | 9,025 | 1.4 | 11,990 | 0.3 | 2,569 |
| KS | 7.3 | 56,375 | 1.4 | 9,184 | 2.2 | 17,387 | 0.3 | 2,232 |
| KY | 5.0 | 52,090 | 1.5 | 13,737 | 1.4 | 14,280 | 0.3 | 2,494 |
| LA | 6.9 | 76,151 | 1.4 | 14,008 | 1.7 | 18,971 | 0.3 | 3,090 |
| ME | 5.6 | 19,154 | 1.5 | 4,730 | 1.4 | 4,884 | 0.2 | 514 |
| MD | 13.4 | 203,586 | 5.2 | 75,256 | 2.1 | 32,167 | 0.4 | 5,528 |
| MA | 12.6 | 222,293 | 4.3 | 70,691 | 2.6 | 45,820 | 0.6 | 9,659 |
| MI | 6.9 | 161,110 | 2.0 | 42,883 | 1.7 | 38,871 | 0.3 | 6,856 |
| MN | 8.1 | 120,324 | 2.8 | 37,475 | 1.5 | 22,845 | 0.2 | 2,942 |
| MS | 4.8 | 31,662 | 1.2 | 7,144 | 2.0 | 12,930 | 0.4 | 2,723 |
| MO | 6.0 | 90,714 | 1.7 | 23,504 | 2.0 | 30,077 | 0.3 | 4,703 |
| MT | 4.7 | 12,433 | 0.8 | 1,772 | 0.1 | 230 | 0.0 | 38 |
| NE | 4.8 | 24,900 | 1.3 | 5,913 | 1.4 | 7,094 | 0.5 | 2,098 |
| NV | 6.3 | 45,582 | 2.2 | 12,519 | 1.9 | 14,009 | 0.2 | 1,402 |
| NH | 10.2 | 38,469 | 2.6 | 8,725 | 1.9 | 7,295 | 0.3 | 1,034 |
| NJ | 15.1 | 350,110 | 5.4 | 108,662 | 3.1 | 72,962 | 0.7 | 15,078 |
| NM | 5.7 | 27,949 | 1.7 | 7,323 | 1.5 | 7,420 | 0.4 | 1,773 |
| NY | 11.0 | 539,539 | 4.9 | 221,213 | 2.9 | 144,058 | 0.7 | 35,798 |
| NC | 6.6 | 156,748 | 2.1 | 44,177 | 1.5 | 35,710 | 0.3 | 6,973 |
| ND | 6.3 | 12,306 | 1.2 | 1,980 | 2.5 | 4,763 | 0.2 | 410 |
| OH | 6.2 | 177,528 | 1.5 | 40,397 | 1.6 | 44,796 | 0.3 | 8,339 |
| OK | 5.2 | 49,138 | 1.1 | 8,837 | 1.4 | 13,135 | 0.3 | 2,497 |
| OR | 6.9 | 67,199 | 2.1 | 17,946 | 2.2 | 21,220 | 0.4 | 3,675 |
| PA | 8.0 | 260,243 | 2.3 | 66,334 | 2.0 | 65,297 | 0.3 | 8,480 |
| RI | 8.1 | 22,237 | 2.7 | 7,093 | 1.5 | 4,240 | 0.4 | 983 |
| SC | 5.4 | 58,850 | 1.4 | 14,263 | 1.5 | 16,988 | 0.3 | 2,722 |
| SD | 5.0 | 11,277 | 1.1 | 2,215 | 1.4 | 3,122 | 0.1 | 213 |
| TN | 6.2 | 96,796 | 1.6 | 22,501 | 2.1 | 32,585 | 0.4 | 5,065 |
| TX | 8.4 | 546,731 | 2.4 | 127,934 | 1.9 | 123,062 | 0.3 | 17,276 |
| UT | 7.4 | 55,197 | 0.9 | 4,913 | 1.4 | 10,410 | 0.2 | 932 |
| VT | 6.3 | 11,213 | 1.1 | 1,686 | 1.3 | 2,343 | 0.2 | 251 |
| VA | 12.6 | 268,721 | 4.6 | 87,541 | 1.8 | 38,773 | 0.4 | 7,284 |
| WA | 9.5 | 170,979 | 2.7 | 40,628 | 1.7 | 31,236 | 0.4 | 6,134 |
| WV | 4.8 | 20,488 | 1.0 | 3,608 | 2.0 | 8,314 | 0.3 | 1,123 |
| WI | 5.7 | 89,728 | 1.7 | 23,868 | 1.6 | 24,498 | 0.2 | 3,144 |
| WY | 4.9 | 8,209 | 1.0 | 1,373 | 0.4 | 606 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Source and notes: See Table 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


[^0]:    *Nicole Woo is Director of Domestic Policy at the Center for Economic and Policy Research in Washington, D.C. John Schmitt is a Senior Economist and Janelle Jones is a Research Assistant at CEPR. The authors thank Hye Jin Rho for assistance with American Community Survey data.

