Federal tax rate brackets:

Year 2021

The U.S. federal income tax system is progressive. This means that income is taxed in layers, with a higher tax rate applied to each layer. Below are the tax brackets for 2021 taxable income. Taxable income is generally Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) less the standard or itemized deductions.

Tax Brackets for 2021: Individuals								
Marginal Rate	Single	Married Filing Joint	Head of Household	Married Filing Separate				
10%	0 - \$9,950	0 - \$19,900	0 - \$14,200	0 - \$9,950				
12%	\$9,951 - \$40,525	\$19,901 - \$81,050	\$14,201 - \$54,200	\$9,951 - \$40,525				
22%	\$40,526 - \$86,375	\$81,051 - \$172,750	\$54,201 - \$86,350	\$40,526 - \$86,375				
24%	\$86,376 - \$164,925	\$172,751 - \$329,850	\$86,351 - \$164,900	\$86,376 - \$164,925				
32%	\$164,926 - \$209,425	\$329,851 - \$418,850	\$164,901 - \$209,400	\$164,926 - \$209,425				
35%	\$209,426 - \$523,600	\$418,851 - \$628,300	\$209,401 - \$523,600	\$209,426 - \$314,150				
37%	Over \$523,600	Over \$628,300	Over \$523,600	Over \$314,150				

Deductions and Exemptions 2021: Individuals						
Personal exemption	None					
Standard deduction:						
Single	\$12,550					
Married Filing Joint (MFJ)	\$25,100					
Head of Household (HOH)	\$18,800					
Married Filing Separate (MFS)	\$12,550					
Dependent	The greater of \$1,100 or \$350 + dependent's earned income, up to a maximum of \$12,550.					
Additional deduction:						
Married age 65 or older or blind	Standard deduction + \$1,350					
Single (not a surviving spouse) age 65 or older or blind	Standard deduction + \$1,700					

Tax Brackets for 2021: Income Tax Rates for Trusts and Estates					
Marginal Rate	Estates & Trusts				
10%	0 - \$2,650				
24%	\$2,651 - \$9,550				
35%	\$9,551 - \$13,050				
37%	Over \$13,050				



Capital Gains and Dividends

Short-term capital gains and non-qualified dividends for individuals, estates, and trusts are treated as ordinary income, and are taxed as such. This rate applies to gains on securities held one year or less, and to short-term capital gain distributions reported by mutual funds.

Long-term capital gains and qualified dividends are taxed at a lower rate. After ordinary income is taxed, long-term capital gains from sales and exchanges, long-term capital gain distributions from mutual funds and qualified dividends are taxed at the rate indicated until exceeding a particular breakpoint. After exceeding a breakpoint, the income is taxed at the next rate until it exceeds the next breakpoint, and so on.

Long-tern					
Marginal Rate	Single	Married Filing Joint	Head of Household	Married Filing Separate	Estates & Trusts
0%	0 - \$40,400	0 - \$80,800	0 - \$54,100	0 - \$40,400	0 - \$2,700
15%	\$40,401 - \$445,850	\$80,801 - \$501,600	\$54,101 - \$473,750	\$40,401 - \$250,800	\$2,701 - \$13,250
20%	\$445,851 and up	\$501,601 and up	\$473,751 and up	\$250,801 and up	\$13,251 and up

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