

Federal tax brackets for 2023

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 2023 taxable income. Taxable income is generally adjusted gross income (AGI) less the standard or itemized deductions.

Tax brackets for 2023: Individuals				
Marginal rate	Single	Married filing jointly	Head of household	Married filing separately
10%	0 - \$11,000	0 - \$22,000	0 - \$15,700	0 - \$11,000
12%	\$11,001 - \$44,725	\$22,001 - \$89,450	\$15,701 - \$59,850	\$11,001 - \$44,725
22%	\$44,726 - \$95,375	\$89,451 - \$190,750	\$59,851 - \$95,350	\$44,726 - \$95,375
24%	\$95,376 - \$182,100	\$190,751 - \$364,200	\$95,351 - \$182,100	\$95,376 - \$182,100
32%	\$182,101 - \$231,250	\$364,201 - \$462,500	\$182,101 - \$231,250	\$182,101 - \$231,250
35%	\$231,251 - \$578,125	\$462,501 - \$693,750	\$231,251 - \$578,100	\$231,251 - \$346,875
37%	Over \$578,125	Over \$693,750	Over \$578,100	Over \$346,875

Deductions and exemptions 2023: Individuals	
Personal exemption	None
Standard deduction:	
Single	\$13,850
Married filing jointly (MFJ)	\$27,700
Head of household (HOH)	\$20,800
Married filing separately (MFS)	\$13,850
Dependent	The greater of \$1,250 or \$400 + dependent's earned income, up to a maximum of \$13,850
Additional deduction:	
Married age 65 or older or blind	Standard deduction + \$1,500
Single (not a surviving spouse) age 65 or older or blind	Standard deduction + \$1,850

Tax brackets for 2023: Income tax rates for trusts and estates	
Marginal rate	Estates and trusts
10%	0 - \$2,900
24%	\$2,901 - \$10,550
35%	\$10,551 - \$14,450
37%	Over \$14,450

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-term capital gain and qualified dividend brackets for 2023					
Marginal rate	Single	Married filing jointly	Head of household	Married filing separately	Estates and trusts
0%	0 - \$44,625	0 - \$89,250	0 - \$59,750	0 - \$44,625	0 - \$3,000
15%	\$44,626 - \$492,300	\$89,251 - \$553,850	\$59,751 - \$523,050	\$44,626 - \$276,900	\$3,001 - \$14,650
20%	\$492,301 and up	\$553,851 and up	\$523,051 and up	\$276,901 and up	\$14,651 and up

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