

Money Matters

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Skloff Financial Group Question of the Month

By Aaron Skloff, AIF, CFA, MBA

Q: Our taxes are confusing. What are the income tax rates and capital gains rates for 2026, following the One Big Beautiful Bill Act?

The Problem – Maze of Tax Rates on Income and Capital Gains

Not all sources of your income are the same in the eyes of the IRS. The IRS treats your wages differently than income you earn on your investments. The IRS also treats interest on your savings account and bonds differently than dividends on your stocks and funds, and the gains you realize on your stocks and funds. This creates a 'maze' of different rates for different circumstances.

The Solution – A Map for the Maze of Tax Rates on Income and Capital Gains

There are a number of factors that could impact the taxes you pay on your income and investments. The following table provides income tax and capital gains rates for single filers and those married, filing jointly.

2026 Taxable Income					
Income Tax Rate	Single	Married, Filing Jointly	Rate on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends	Single	Married, Filing Jointly
10.0%	\$0-\$12,400	\$0-\$24,800	0.0%	\$0-\$49,450	\$0-\$98,900
12.0%	\$12,401-\$50,400	\$24,801-\$100,800	15.0%	\$49,451-\$545,500	\$98,901-\$613,700
22.0%	\$50,401-\$105,700	\$100,801-\$211,400	20.0%	\$545,501 and above	\$613,701 and above
24.0%	\$105,701-\$201,775	\$211,401-\$403,550	Net Investment Income Tax	Modified Adjusted Gross Income	Modified Adjusted Gross Income
32.0%	\$201,776-\$256,225	\$403,551-\$512,450			
35.0%	\$256,226-\$640,600	\$512,451-\$768,700	3.8%	\$200,000	\$250,000
37.0%	\$640,601 and above	\$768,701 and above			
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Income and Income Taxes

For many taxpayers, their primary source of income is their wages. For others, it may be pension or social security income and/or retirement account withdrawals (RMDs or otherwise). Others may rely on savings accounts and bond interest. Most taxpayers can aggregate income from wages, pensions, social security and interest to determine their total income. Your total taxable income can be impacted by several factors, including, but not limited to: alimony payments, contributions to employer retirement plans and/or IRAs, contributions to HSAs, deductions (standard or itemized) and credits. These adjustments to your income result in your taxable income.

Standard Deduction

The 2026 standard deduction is \$32,200 for those married and filing jointly (both under age 65) and \$16,100 for single filers (under age 65). The 2026 standard deduction is \$47,500 (\$12,000 of which is subject to income limits) for those married and filing jointly (both age 65+) and \$24,150 (\$6,000 of which is subject to income limits) for single filers (age 65+). Like a contribution to a pre-tax qualified retirement plan (i.e.: 401(k), 403(b), 457(b)) or IRA, a standard deduction reduces your taxable income.

Marginal Income Tax Brackets and Effective Income Tax Rate

Although the top **marginal income tax rate** of 37% is assessed on taxpayers with taxable income of \$640,601 and higher for single filers and \$768,701 and higher for married couples filing jointly, the actual tax rate paid is the **effective income tax rate**. The effective income tax rate is the blended rate you actually pay. Based on the table above, a single filer less than 65 years old with taxable income of \$300,000, and taking the \$16,100 standard deduction, would have a top marginal income tax rate of **35%** and an effective income tax rate of approximately **22.7%**. The first \$12,400 of taxable income would be taxed at 10%, the next \$38,000 (from \$12,401 to \$50,400) would be taxed at 12%, the next \$55,300 (from \$50,401 to \$105,700) would be taxed at 22%, the next \$96,075 (from \$105,701 to \$201,775), would be taxed at 24%, the next \$54,450 (from \$201,776 to \$256,225) would be taxed at 32%, and the last \$27,675 (from \$256,226 to \$283,900) would be taxed at 35%.

Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends

Many taxpayers also own stocks, bond, mutual funds, exchange traded funds and other investments. If you receive a qualified dividend or buy and sell an investment for a gain outside of a tax sheltered account, you may be subject to a qualified dividend tax or capital gains tax. Short term capital gains (365 days or less) are taxed at ordinary income tax rates. Long term capital gains (366 days or more) are taxed at the rates in the table above. For example, a single filer with taxable income of \$49,450 would have a 0% qualified dividend rate and a 0% long term capital gains rate.

Net Investment Income Tax

Single filers with taxable income of \$200,000 or higher and those married filing jointly with taxable income of \$250,000 or higher are further penalized with a net investment income tax (NIIT). The NIIT rate is 3.8% on income from investments, including, but not limited to: interest, dividends, short and long-term capital gains, rental income, royalty income and passive business income.

Action Steps

With a map for the maze of income taxes and capital gains taxes, you can better prepare yourself for the 2026 tax season. Work closely with your Registered Investment Adviser (RIA) and tax professional throughout 2026 to optimize all the factors that impact your taxes.

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