

2024 Tax Brackets

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On a yearly basis, the Internal Revenue Service ([IRS](#)) adjusts more than [60 tax provisions](#) for inflation to prevent what is called “[bracket creep](#).” Bracket creep occurs when inflation, rather than real increases in income, pushes people into higher income tax brackets or reduces the value they receive from [credits](#) and [deductions](#).

The IRS previously used the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as a measure of inflation prior to 2018. However, with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 ([TCJA](#)), the IRS now uses the Chained Consumer Price Index (C-CPI) to adjust income thresholds, deduction amounts, and credit values accordingly.

The new inflation adjustments are for tax year 2024, for which taxpayers will file tax returns in early 2025.

2024 Federal Income Tax Brackets and Rates

In 2024, the income limits for every tax bracket and all filers will be adjusted for inflation and will be as follows (Table 1). The federal income tax has [seven](#) tax rates in 2024: 10 percent, 12 percent, 22 percent, 24 percent, 32 percent, 35 percent, and 37 percent. The top [marginal income tax](#) rate of 37 percent will hit taxpayers with taxable income above \$609,350 for single filers and above \$731,200 for married couples filing jointly.

2024 Federal Income Tax Brackets and Rates for Single Filers, Married Couples Filing Jointly, and Heads of Households

Tax Rate	For Single Filers	For Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns	For Heads of Households
10%	\$0 to \$11,600	\$0 to \$23,200	\$0 to \$16,550
12%	\$11,600 to \$47,150	\$23,200 to \$94,300	\$16,550 to \$63,100
22%	\$47,150 to \$100,525	\$94,300 to \$201,050	\$63,100 to \$100,500
24%	\$100,525 to \$191,950	\$201,050 to \$383,900	\$100,500 to \$191,950
32%	\$191,950 to \$243,725	\$383,900 to \$487,450	\$191,950 to \$243,700
35%	\$243,725 to \$609,350	\$487,450 to \$731,200	\$243,700 to \$609,350
37%	\$609,350 or more	\$731,200 or more	\$609,350 or more

Source: Internal Revenue Service, "Revenue Procedure 2023-34."

How Do Tax Brackets Work?



Standard Deduction and Personal Exemption

The standard deduction will increase by \$750 for single filers and by \$1,500 for joint filers (Table 2). Seniors over age 65 may claim an additional standard deduction of \$1,950 for single filers and \$1,550 for joint filers.

The personal exemption for 2024 remains at \$0 (eliminating the personal exemption was part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA)).

Table 2. 2024 Standard Deduction

Filing Status	Deduction Amount
Single	\$14,600
Married Filing Jointly	\$29,200
Head of Household	\$21,900

Filing Status	Deduction Amount
Additional Amount for Married Seniors	\$1,550
Additional Amount for Unmarried Seniors	\$1,950

Source: Internal Revenue Service, "Revenue Procedure 2023-34."

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)

The alternative minimum tax (AMT) was created in the 1960s to prevent high-income taxpayers from avoiding the individual income tax. This parallel income tax system requires high-income taxpayers to calculate their tax bill twice: once under the ordinary income tax system and again under the AMT. The taxpayer then needs to pay the higher of the two.

The AMT uses an alternative definition of taxable income called alternative minimum taxable income (AMTI). To prevent low- and middle-income taxpayers from being subject to the AMT, taxpayers are allowed to exempt a significant amount of their income from AMTI. However, the exemption phases out for high-income taxpayers. The AMT is levied at two rates: 26 percent and 28 percent.

The AMT exemption amount for 2024 is \$85,700 for singles and \$133,300 for married couples filing jointly (Table 3).

Table 3. 2024 Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Exemptions

Filing Status	Exemption Amount
Unmarried Individuals	\$85,700
Married Filing Jointly	\$133,300

Source: Internal Revenue Service, "Revenue Procedure 2023-34."

In 2024, the 28 percent AMT rate applies to excess AMTI of \$232,600 for all taxpayers (\$116,300 for married couples filing separate returns).

AMT exemptions phase out at 25 cents per dollar earned once AMTI reaches \$609,350 for single filers and \$1,218,700 for married taxpayers filing jointly (Table 4).

Table 4. 2024 Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Exemption Phaseout Thresholds

Filing Status	Threshold
Unmarried Individuals	\$609,350
Married Filing Jointly	\$1,218,700

Source: Internal Revenue Service, "Revenue Procedure 2023-34."

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

The maximum earned income tax credit (EITC) in 2024 for single and joint filers is \$632 if the filer has no children (Table 5). The maximum credit is \$4,213 for one child, \$6,960 for two children, and \$7,830 for three or more children.

Table 5. 2024 Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Parameters

Filing Status		No Children	One Child	Two Children	Three or More Children
Single or Head of Household	Income at Max Credit	\$8,260	\$12,390	\$17,400	\$17,400
	Maximum Credit	\$632	\$4,213	\$6,960	\$7,830
	Phaseout Begins	\$10,330	\$22,720	\$22,720	\$22,720
	Phaseout Ends (Credit Equals Zero)	\$18,591	\$49,084	\$55,768	\$59,899
Married Filing Jointly	Income at Max Credit	\$8,260	\$12,390	\$17,400	\$17,400
	Maximum Credit	\$632	\$4,213	\$6,960	\$7,830

Filing Status		No Children	One Child	Two Children	Three or More Children
	Phaseout Begins	\$17,250	\$29,640	\$29,640	\$29,640
	Phaseout Ends (Credit Equals Zero)	\$25,511	\$56,004	\$62,688	\$66,819

Source: Internal Revenue Service, "Revenue Procedure 2023-34."

Child Tax Credit (CTC)

The maximum child tax credit is \$2,000 per qualifying child and is not adjusted for inflation. The refundable portion of the child tax credit is adjusted for inflation and will increase from \$1,600 to \$1,700 for 2024.

Capital Gains Tax Rates and Brackets (Long-Term Capital Gains)

Long-term capital gains face different brackets and rates than ordinary income (Table 6.)

Table 6. 2024 Capital Gains Tax Brackets

	For Unmarried Individuals, Taxable Income Over	For Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns, Taxable Income Over	For Heads of Households, Taxable Income Over
0%	\$0	\$0	\$0
15%	\$47,025	\$94,050	\$63,000
20%	\$518,900	\$583,750	\$551,350

Source: Internal Revenue Service, "Revenue Procedure 2023-34."

Qualified Business Income Deduction (Sec. 199A)

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) includes a 20 percent deduction for pass-through businesses. Limits on the deduction begin phasing in for taxpayers with income above \$191,950 (or \$383,900 for joint filers) in 2024 (Table 7).

Table 7. 2024 Qualified Business Income Deduction Thresholds

Filing Status	Threshold
Unmarried Individuals	\$191,950
Married Filing Jointly	\$383,900

Source: Internal Revenue Service, "Revenue Procedure 2023-34."

Annual Exclusion for Gifts

In 2024, the first \$18,000 of gifts to any person are excluded from tax, up from \$17,000. The exclusion is increased to \$185,000 from \$175,000 for gifts to spouses who are not citizens of the United States.

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