

TABLE 3 - Section 1(j)(2)(C) – Unmarried Individuals (other than Surviving Spouses and Heads of Households)

<i>If Taxable Income Is:</i>	<i>The Tax Is:</i>
Not over \$9,875	10% of the taxable income
Over \$9,875 but not over \$40,125	\$987.50 plus 12% of the excess over \$9,875
Over \$40,125 but not over \$85,525	\$4,617.50 plus 22% of the excess over \$40,125
Over \$85,525 but not over \$163,300	\$14,605.50 plus 24% of the excess over \$85,525
Over \$163,300 but not over \$207,350	\$33,271.50 plus 32% of the excess over \$163,300
Over \$207,350 but not over \$518,400	\$47,367.50 plus 35% of the excess over \$207,350
Over \$518,400	\$156,235 plus 37% of the excess over \$518,400

TABLE 4 - Section 1(j)(2)(D) – Married Individuals Filing Separate Returns

<i>If Taxable Income Is:</i>	<i>The Tax Is:</i>
Not over \$9,875	10% of the taxable income
Over \$9,875 but not over \$40,125	\$987.50 plus 12% of the excess over \$9,875
Over \$40,125 but not over \$85,525	\$4,617.50 plus 22% of the excess over \$40,125
Over \$85,525 but not over \$163,300	\$14,605.50 plus 24% of the excess over \$85,525
Over \$163,300 but not over \$207,350	\$33,271.50 plus 32% of the excess over \$163,300
Over \$207,350 but not over \$311,025	\$47,367.50 plus 35% of the excess over \$207,350
Over \$311,025	\$83,653.75 plus 37% of the excess over \$311,025

TABLE 5 - Section 1(j)(2)(E) – Estates and Trusts

<i>If Taxable Income Is:</i>	<i>The Tax Is:</i>
Not over \$2,600	10% of the taxable income
Over \$2,600 but not over \$9,450	\$260 plus 24% of the excess over \$2,600
Over \$9,450 but not over \$12,950	\$1,904 plus 35% of the excess over \$9,450
Over \$12,950	\$3,129 plus 37% of the excess over \$12,950

.02 *Unearned Income of Minor Children (the “Kiddie Tax”).* For taxable years beginning in 2020, the amount in § 1(g)(4)(A)(ii)(I), which is used to reduce the net unearned income reported on the child’s return that is subject to the “kiddie tax,” is \$1,100. This \$1,100 amount is the same as the amount pro-

vided in § 63(c)(5)(A), as adjusted for inflation. The same \$1,100 amount is used for purposes of § 1(g)(7) (that is, to determine whether a parent may elect to include a child’s gross income in the parent’s gross income and to calculate the “kiddie tax”). For example, one of the requirements for the parental election is

that a child’s gross income is more than the amount referenced in § 1(g)(4)(A)(ii)(I) but less than 10 times that amount; thus, a child’s gross income for 2020 must be more than \$1,100 but less than \$11,000.

.03 *Maximum Capital Gains Rate.* For taxable years beginning in 2020, the Max-