

LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS

The long-term capital gains rates for 2025 and 2026 are shown below. The tax brackets refer to the taxpayer’s taxable income. Capital gains also may be subject to the 3.8% net investment income tax.

2025 Long-Term Capital Gains Rate Brackets

Long-Term Capital Gains Tax Rate	Joint / Surviving Spouse	Single	Head of Household	Married Filing Separately	Estates & Trusts
%	\$0 – \$96,700	\$0 – \$48,350	\$0 – \$64,750	\$0 – \$48,350	\$0 – \$3,250
15%	\$96,701 – \$600,050	\$48,351 – \$533,400	\$64,751 – \$566,700	\$48,351 – \$300,000	\$3,251 – \$15,900
20%	Over \$600,050	Over \$533,400	Over \$566,700	Over \$300,000	Over \$15,900

2026 Long-Term Capital Gains Rate Brackets

Long-Term Capital Gains Tax Rate	Joint / Surviving Spouse	Single	Head of Household	Married Filing Separately	Estates & Trusts
0%	\$0- \$98,900	\$0 - \$49,450	\$0 - \$66,200	\$0 - \$49,450	\$0 - \$3,300
15%	\$98,901 – \$613,700	\$49,451 - \$545,500	\$66,201 - \$579,600	\$49,451 - \$306,850	\$3,301 – \$16,250
20%	Over \$613,700	Over \$545,500	Over \$579,600	Over \$306,850	Over \$16,250

- Long-term capital gains (and qualified dividends) are subject to a lower tax rate than other types of income. Investors should consider the following when planning for capital gains:
- ☐ Holding capital assets for more than a year (more than three years for assets attributable to carried interests) so that the gain upon disposition qualifies for the lower long-term capital gains rate.
  - ☐ Adopting long-term deferral strategies for capital gains such as reinvesting capital gains into designated qualified opportunity zones.
  - ☐ Investing in, and holding, “qualified small business stock” for at least three years.
  - ☐ Donating appreciated property to a qualified charity to avoid long term capital gains tax (also see [Charitable Contributions](#)).