

How to Teach Your Children About Taxes



Many parents start teaching their children about money at a young age. Topics like budgeting, learning how to save, investing, and establishing good spending habits are all common conversations that parents have with their children. However, understanding what taxes are and how they are paid is often a topic that is left out of the conversation.

While taxes can often be intimidating and confusing to even adults, it is important that your child has a basic understanding of them to help encourage financial literacy. Once you start teaching the basics of taxes young, they will likely have a strong understanding of taxes and how they will be taken out when they start their first job. To help guide you in starting these conversations with your children, we share common questions that they may have about taxes and how to answer them. We also provide a fun game to help teach your child how taxes work.

Family Conversations: The Who, What, When, Where, and How of Taxes

Q. What are taxes?

A. Taxes are mandatory financial charges that individuals and businesses must pay to our local, state, and federal governments to help cover the costs of governmental services, benefits, goods, and services.

Q. How many types of taxes are there?

A. There are several types of taxes that we must pay, including but not limited to income tax, sales tax, payroll tax, property tax, estate tax, gift tax, and travel tax. The taxes that you will most likely be charged the most as a young adult are payroll and sales tax.

Q. When are taxes paid?

A. The frequency of when payment is due for taxes depends on the type of tax. For example, sales tax, the tax you pay when you purchase something from a store, is paid immediately upon purchase. So, when you pick up a \$1.99 bag of chips and give it to the cashier and the cashier says your total is \$2.13, that means you paid 14 cents in sales tax for that item. Income tax is a bit different. When you pay income tax, you are charged taxes for the income you made throughout the entire tax year (between January 1st and December 31st of that calendar year). The deadline for payment for those taxes typically is April 15th each year, unless you are granted an extension or are self-employed.

Q. How can I see how much tax is taken out of my paycheck?

A. Every time you get paid, you will receive a pay stub which is essentially your receipt of how much money you made before taxes were taken out (gross income) and how much money you will actually receive in your bank account after taxes have been taken out (net income). Within that pay stub, you will see a breakdown including how much federal and state income tax was taken out for the pay period along with Social Security and Medicare.

Q. Is the amount of taxes taken out the same for each pay period?

A. No, the money you pay in taxes varies depending on how much you earn during the pay period. So, for example, if for the first two weeks of the month, you worked 10 hours and the last two weeks of the month you worked 20 hours, you will pay more for the latter half of the month since you worked more and therefore made more income.

Q. Are taxes taken out of my tips?

A. Yes, if you have a tipped job such as a waitress or barista you must report your tip income.

Q. Where do my taxes go?

A. Your taxes go toward a multitude of public services such as schools, road repairs, parks, and our various government budgets. Taxes enable Americans to collectively contribute to all of the everyday resources that we benefit from.

Q. Do college students have to pay taxes if they work part-time?

A. If you make less than \$14,600 in 2024 and are a single filer, you may not be required to file. However, they may decide that they want to file, especially if they are making student loan payments while in school or paying for their own education out of pocket. If they pay out of pocket, they can file a 1098-T and potentially receive a refund.



CANDY GAME TO LEARN ABOUT TAXES

STEP 1: Go to the store and purchase a large bag of candy.

STEP 2: Spread all of the candy on the table.

STEP 3: Remove a little less than a quarter of the candy off the table. This simulates the roughly 14.5% of tax that single individuals pay in the U.S.¹ It will show your child that even though initially they received a larger amount of candy, a certain chunk will be removed so they can “pay” their fair share as a working citizen.

STEP 4: Check in with your child to make sure they understand that their earnings and the goods they purchase will be taxed.



FOOTNOTES

¹ York, E. (2025, January 6). Who pays federal income taxes? Latest federal income tax data. Tax Foundation. <https://taxfoundation.org/data/all/federal/latest-federal-income-tax-data-2025/>



DISCLOSURES

The content is developed from sources believed to be providing accurate information. The information in this material is not intended as tax or legal advice. It may not be used for the purpose of avoiding any federal tax penalties. Please consult legal or tax professionals for specific information regarding your individual situation. This material was developed and produced by FMG Suite to provide information on a topic that may be of interest. FMG Suite is not affiliated with the named broker-dealer, state- or SEC-registered investment advisory firm. The opinions expressed and material provided are for general information, and should not be considered a solicitation for the purchase or sale of any security. Copyright FMG Suite.

All securities are offered through Hightower Securities, LLC, member FINRA and SIPC, and advisory services are offered through Hightower Advisors, LLC, a SEC registered investment advisor. In preparing these materials, we have relied upon and assumed without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all information available from public and internal sources. Hightower shall not in any way be liable for claims and make no expressed or implied representations or warranties as to their accuracy or completeness or for statements or errors contained in or omissions from them. This is not an offer to buy or sell securities. No investment process is free of risk and there is no guarantee that the investment process described herein will be profitable. Investors may lose all of their investments. Past performance is not indicative of current or future performance and is not a guarantee. This document was created for informational purposes only; the opinions expressed are solely those of the author, and do not represent those of Hightower Advisors, LLC or any of its affiliates.

Hightower Advisors, LLC is an SEC registered investment advisor. Securities are offered through Hightower Securities, LLC member FINRA and SIPC. Hightower Advisors, LLC or any of its affiliates do not provide tax or legal advice. This material is not intended or written to provide and should not be relied upon or used as a substitute for tax or legal advice. Information contained herein does not consider an individual's or entity's specific circumstances or applicable governing law, which may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and be subject to change. Clients are urged to consult their tax or legal advisor for related questions.