

# 2022 tax rates, schedules, and contribution limits

## Income tax

	If taxable income is over	But not over	The tax is	Of the amount over
<b>Married/Filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s</b>	\$0	\$20,550	\$0.00+10%	\$0
	\$20,550	\$83,550	\$2,055 + 12%	\$20,550
	\$83,550	\$178,150	\$9,615 + 22%	\$83,550
	\$178,150	\$340,100	\$30,427 + 24%	\$178,150
	\$340,100	\$431,900	\$69,295 + 32%	\$340,100
	\$431,900	\$647,850	\$98,671 + 35%	\$431,900
	\$647,850		\$174,253.50 + 37%	\$647,850
<b>Single</b>	\$0	\$10,275	\$0.00 + 10%	\$0
	\$10,275	\$41,775	\$1,027.50 + 12%	\$10,275
	\$41,775	\$89,075	\$4,807.50 + 22%	\$41,775
	\$89,075	\$170,050	\$15,213.50 + 24%	\$89,075
	\$170,050	\$215,950	\$34,647.50 + 32%	\$170,050
	\$215,950	\$539,900	\$49,335.50 + 35%	\$215,950
	\$539,900		\$162,718 + 37%	\$539,900
<b>Estates and trusts</b>	\$0	\$2,750	\$0.00 + 10%	\$0
	\$2,750	\$9,850	\$275 + 24%	\$2,750
	\$9,850	\$13,450	\$1,979 + 35%	\$9,850
	\$13,450		\$3,239 + 37%	\$13,450

## Tax on corporations and other businesses

- 21% tax rate applied on C-corporation income
- Taxpayers may generally deduct up to 20% of the qualified business income (QBI) of S corporations, partnerships, and sole proprietorships (reduced by net capital gain and qualified dividends), subject to limitations:
  - Deduction generally not available for a Specified Service Trade or Business (SSTB) if taxable income exceeds \$220,050 (single) or \$440,100 (married/filing jointly); the deduction is subject to a phaseout unless taxable income is at or below \$170,050 (single) or \$340,100 (married/filing jointly)
  - If taxable income exceeds \$220,050 (single) or \$440,100 (married/filing jointly), the deduction is limited to the lesser of: (a) 20% of QBI or (b) the greater of (i) 50% of W-2 wages paid by each business or (ii) 25% of W-2 wages paid by each business plus 2.5% of the unadjusted basis of qualified property; wage and qualified property limitations are not applicable to taxable incomes at or below \$170,050 (single) or \$340,100 (married/filing jointly) and are fully phased in once taxable income exceeds \$220,050 (single) or \$440,100 (married/filing jointly)

## Employer retirement plans

Maximum elective deferral to retirement plans, e.g., 401(k), 403(b)	\$20,500
Catch-up contribution limit for 401(k), 403(b), and certain 457 plans	\$6,500
Maximum elective deferral to SIMPLE plans	\$14,000
Catch-up contribution limit for SIMPLE plans	\$3,000
Maximum elective deferral to 457 plans of government and tax-exempt employers	\$20,500
Limit on annual additions to defined contribution plans	\$61,000
Annual compensation threshold requiring SEP contribution	\$650
Limit on annual additions to SEP plans	\$61,000
Maximum annual compensation taken into account for contributions	\$305,000
Annual benefit limit under defined benefit plans	\$245,000
Limitation used in definition of highly compensated employee	\$135,000
Health flexible spending account maximum salary reduction contribution	\$2,850

Sources: IRS and Social Security Administration updates 2022.

Not FDIC insured | May lose value | No bank guarantee

## Tax on capital gains and qualified dividends

Single	Married/Filing jointly/Qualifying Widow(er)	Income	Tax rate
\$0-\$41,675	\$0-\$83,350		0%
Over \$41,675 but not over \$459,750	Over \$83,350 but not over \$517,200		15%
Over \$459,750	Over \$517,200		20%

Additional 3.8% federal net investment income (NII) tax applies to individuals on the lesser of NII or modified AGI in excess of \$200,000 (single) or \$250,000 (married/filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s). Also applies to any trust or estate on the lesser of undistributed NII or AGI in excess of the dollar amount at which the estate/trust pays income taxes at the highest rate (\$13,450).

## Kiddie tax\*

**Child's unearned income above \$2,300 is generally subject to taxation at the parent's marginal tax rate; unearned income above \$1,150 but not more than \$2,300 is taxed at the child's tax rate.**

\* Applies if either parent of the child is alive at the close of the taxable year, the child does not file a joint return for the taxable year, and the child either (a) has not attained age 18 by close of the year, (b) has attained age 18 before the close of the year, but the child's earned income represents not more than one half of support needs and the child has not attained age 19 by the close of the year, or (c) the child is a full-time student who has not attained age 24 as of the close of the year and the child's earned income represents not more than one half of support needs.

Preferential rates on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends are applicable; 3.8% federal NII tax is imposed separately on each child if modified AGI exceeds threshold amounts stated above.

## Child tax credit

- \$2,000 per "qualifying child" (who has not attained age 17 during the year); phased out as modified AGI exceeds \$400,000 (married/filing jointly) or \$200,000 (all other); \$1,500 per child is refundable
- \$500 nonrefundable credit for qualified dependents other than qualifying children (with some modified AGI phaseouts)

## Standard deductions

	Annual	Additional age 65+ or blind
<b>Married/Filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s</b>	\$25,900	\$1,400
<b>Single</b>	\$12,950	\$1,750

## Health savings accounts contribution limits

<b>Individual</b>	\$3,650
<b>Family</b>	\$7,300

Catch-up contribution: Taxpayers who are 55 or older in 2022 may contribute an additional \$1,000, or a total of \$4,650 for individuals and \$8,300 for families.

## Deduction for mortgage interest

- Deduction on interest for qualifying mortgages up to \$750,000 (\$375,000 if married/filing separately); homes under agreement before 12/15/17 for purchase prior to 1/1/18 (provided purchase occurred by 4/1/18) grandfathered under previous \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 if married/filing separately) limits
- Interest on home equity lines of credit (HELOC) deductible in certain cases where proceeds are utilized to acquire or improve a residence

## Deduction for state and local taxes

Individuals may deduct state and local income (or sales) taxes and real and personal property taxes up to \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing separately) in the aggregate.

## Maximum Qualified Long-Term-Care insurance premiums eligible for deduction in 2022

Age 40 or less	Age >40, ≤50	Age >50, ≤60	Age >60, ≤70	Age over 70
\$450	\$850	\$1,690	\$4,510	\$5,640

## Traditional IRAs

### Maximum annual contribution

- Lesser of compensation or \$6,000
- Up to \$6,000 contribution can also be made for nonworking spouse
- Catch-up contributions (age 50 and over): \$1,000

## Traditional IRA deductibility table

Filing status	Covered by employer's retirement plan	Modified AGI 2022	Modified AGI 2021	Deductibility
<b>Single</b>	No	Any amount	Any amount	Full
	Yes	\$68,000 or less	\$66,000 or less	Full
	Yes	\$68,001–\$77,999	\$66,001–\$75,999	Partial
	Yes	\$78,000 or more	\$76,000 or more	None
<b>Married/ Jointly</b>	Neither spouse covered	Any amount	Any amount	Full
<b>Married/ Jointly</b>	Both spouses covered	\$109,000 or less	\$105,000 or less	Full
		\$109,001–\$128,999	\$105,001–\$124,999	Partial
		\$129,000 or more	\$125,000 or more	None
<b>Married/ Jointly</b>	Yes, but spouse is not covered	\$109,000 or less	\$105,000 or less	Full
		\$109,001–\$128,999	\$105,001–\$124,999	Partial
		\$129,000 or more	\$125,000 or more	None
<b>Married/ Jointly</b>	No, but spouse is covered	\$204,000 or less	\$198,000 or less	Full
		\$204,001–\$213,999	\$198,001–\$207,999	Partial
		\$214,000 or more	\$208,000 or more	None

## Roth IRAs

### Maximum annual contribution

- Lesser of compensation or \$6,000
- Up to \$6,000 contribution can also be made for nonworking spouse
- Catch-up contributions (age 50 and over): \$1,000

### Contribution eligibility

Modified AGI is less than \$129,000 (single) or \$204,000 (married/filing jointly); phaseouts apply if modified AGI is \$129,000–\$143,999 (single) or \$204,000–\$213,999 (married/filing jointly).

### Deductibility

Contributions to Roth IRAs are not deductible.

### Conversion eligibility

There is no income restriction on eligibility for a Roth IRA conversion.

## Base amount of modified AGI causing Social Security benefits to be taxable

	Up to 50% taxable	Up to 85% taxable
<b>Married/Filing jointly</b>	\$32,001–\$44,000	> \$44,000
<b>Single</b>	\$25,001–\$34,000	> \$34,000

## Maximum earnings before Social Security benefits are reduced

<b>Under full retirement age (\$1 withheld for every \$2 above limit)</b>	\$19,560
<b>Full retirement age and over</b>	No limit*

\* Interim annual limit of \$51,960 applies for whole months prior to attaining full retirement age during year individual reaches full retirement age (\$1 withheld for every \$3 above limit).

## Maximum compensation subject to FICA taxes

<b>OASDI (Social Security) maximum</b>	\$147,000
<b>HI (Medicare) maximum</b>	No limit

OASDI and HI tax rate: 12.4% OASDI and 2.9% HI (15.3% combined) for self-employed; 6.2% and 1.45% (7.65% combined) for employees. An additional 0.9% HI tax imposed on individuals with wages or self-employment income in excess of \$200,000 (single and qualifying widow(er)s) or \$250,000 (married/ filing jointly).

## Death/gifts occurring in 2022\*

(subtract applicable credit from calculated tax)

If gift/gross estate is over	But not over	The tax is	Of the amount over
\$0	\$10,000	\$0 + 18%	\$0
\$10,000	\$20,000	\$1,800 + 20%	\$10,000
\$20,000	\$40,000	\$3,800 + 22%	\$20,000
\$40,000	\$60,000	\$8,200 + 24%	\$40,000
\$60,000	\$80,000	\$13,000 + 26%	\$60,000
\$80,000	\$100,000	\$18,200 + 28%	\$80,000
\$100,000	\$150,000	\$23,800 + 30%	\$100,000
\$150,000	\$250,000	\$38,800 + 32%	\$150,000
\$250,000	\$500,000	\$70,800 + 34%	\$250,000
\$500,000	\$750,000	\$155,800 + 37%	\$500,000
\$750,000	\$1,000,000	\$248,300 + 39%	\$750,000
\$1,000,000		\$345,800 + 40%	\$1,000,000

\* Annual gift tax exclusion: individual, \$16,000; married electing split gifts, \$32,000.

Combined lifetime gift tax and gross estate tax exemption: \$12,060,000.

GST tax exemption: \$12,060,000.

## Higher education tax credits

### Modified AGI phaseouts for American Opportunity Tax Credit

<b>Married/Filing jointly</b>	\$160,001–\$179,999
<b>Others</b>	\$80,001–\$89,999

### Modified AGI phaseouts for Lifetime Learning Credit

<b>Married/Filing jointly</b>	\$160,001–\$179,999
<b>Single</b>	\$80,001–\$89,999

## AMT exemptions

<b>Single</b>	\$75,900
<b>Married/Filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s</b>	\$118,100

Phases out beginning with alternative minimum taxable income over \$1,079,800 (married/filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s) or \$539,900 (single filers); AMT ordinary income rate increases from 26% to 28% for alternative minimum taxable income over \$206,100 (married/filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s), and single.

This information is general in nature and is not meant as tax or legal advice. Tax laws are subject to change. Please consult your legal or tax advisor.