

2025 tax rates, schedules and contribution limits

Income Tax

Filing Status	If Taxable Income Is Over	But Not Over	The Tax Is	Of the Amount Over
Married/ Filing jointly and qualifying widow(ers)	\$0	\$23,850	\$0 + 10%	\$0
	\$23,850	\$96,950	\$2,385 + 12%	\$23,850
	\$96,950	\$206,700	\$11,157 + 22%	\$96,950
	\$206,700	\$394,600	\$35,302 + 24%	\$206,700
	\$394,600	\$501,050	\$80,398 + 32%	\$394,600
	\$501,050	\$751,600	\$114,462 + 35%	\$501,050
	\$751,600	—	\$202,154.50 + 37%	\$751,600
Single	\$0	\$11,925	\$0 + 10%	\$0
	\$11,925	\$48,475	\$1,192.50 + 12%	\$11,925
	\$48,475	\$103,350	\$5,578.50 + 22%	\$48,475
	\$103,350	\$197,300	\$17,651 + 24%	\$103,350
	\$197,300	\$250,525	\$40,199 + 32%	\$197,300
	\$250,525	\$626,350	\$57,231 + 35%	\$250,525
	\$626,350	—	\$188,769.75 + 37%	\$626,350
Estates and trusts	\$0	\$3,150	\$0 + 10%	\$0
	\$3,150	\$11,450	\$315 + 24%	\$3,150
	\$11,450	\$15,650	\$2,307 + 35%	\$11,450
	\$15,650	—	\$3,777 + 37%	\$15,650

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 \$247,300 (single) or \$494,600 (married/filing jointly); the deduction is subject to a phaseout unless taxable income is at or below \$197,300 (single) or \$394,600 (married/filing jointly)
 - If taxable income exceeds \$247,300 (single) or \$494,600 (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 \$197,300 (single) or \$394,600 (married/filing jointly) and are fully phased in once taxable income exceeds \$247,300 (single) or \$494,600 (married/filing jointly)

Tax on Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends

Filing Status	Income	Tax Rate
Married/Filing jointly and qualifying widow(ers)	\$0–\$96,700	0%
	Over \$96,700 but not over \$600,050	15%
	Over \$600,050	20%
Single	\$0–\$48,350	0%
	Over \$48,350 but not over \$533,400	15%
	Over \$533,400	20%

Additional 3.8% federal net investment income (NII) tax applies to individuals on the lesser of NII or modified AGI more than \$200,000 (single) or \$250,000 (married/filing jointly and qualifying widow(ers)). Also applies to any trust or estate on the lesser of undistributed NII or AGI more than the dollar amount at which the estate/trust pays income taxes at the highest rate (\$15,650).

Employer Retirement Plans		
	Maximum elective deferral to retirement plans (401(k), 403(b))	\$23,500
	Catch-up contribution limit for 401(k), 403(b) and certain 457 plans (beginning at age 50)	\$7,500
	Catch-up contribution limit for 401(k), 403(b) and 457 plans (ages 60–63)	\$11,250
	Maximum elective deferral to SIMPLE plans	\$16,500
	Catch-up contribution limit for SIMPLE plans (beginning at age 50)	\$3,500
	Catch-up contribution limit for SIMPLE plans (ages 60–63)	\$5,250
	Maximum elective deferral to 457 plans of government and tax-exempt employers	\$23,500
	Limit on annual additions to defined contribution plans	\$70,000
	Annual compensation threshold requiring SEP contribution	\$750
	Limit on annual additions to SEP plans	\$70,000
	Annual benefit limit under defined benefit plans	\$280,000
	Health flexible spending account maximum salary reduction contribution	\$3,300

The SECURE 2.0 law allows individuals in SIMPLE IRAs to contribute 10% more if their plan meets certain requirements: (a) the plan has no more than 25 participants or, (b) if the employer elects to make a higher matching or non-elective contribution regardless of plan size. The higher contribution applies to elective salary deferrals and the catch-up contribution for those who reach age 50.

Kiddie Tax*

Child's unearned income above \$2,700 is generally subject to taxation at the parent's marginal tax rate; unearned income above \$1,350 but not more than \$2,700 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 this year); phased out as modified AGI exceeds \$400,000 (married/filing jointly) or \$200,000 (all other); \$1,700 per child is refundable
 - \$500 nonrefundable credit for qualified dependents other than qualifying children (with some modified AGI phaseouts)

Standard Deductions	Filing Status	Annual	Additional Age +65 or Blind
	Married/Filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)	\$30,000	\$1,600
	Single	\$15,000	\$2,000

Health Savings Accounts Contribution Limits	Contribution Type	Limit
	Individual	\$4,300
	Family	\$8,550

Catch-up contribution: Taxpayers who are 55 or older in 2025 may contribute an additional \$1,000 or a total \$5,300 for individuals and \$9,550 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

Age ≤40	Age >40, ≤50	Age >50, ≤60	Age >60, ≤70	Age >70
\$480	\$900	\$1,800	\$4,810	\$6,020

Traditional IRAs

Maximum annual contribution

- Lesser of compensation or \$7,000
- Up to \$7,000 contribution can also be made for nonworking spouse
- Catch-up contributions (age 50 and over): \$1,000

Deductibility table	Filing Status	Covered by Employer's Retirement Plan	Modified AGI 2024	Modified AGI 2025	Deductibility	
Single	No	No	Any amount	Any amount	Full	
			\$77,000 or less	\$79,000 or less	Full	
	Yes	No	\$77,001–\$86,999	\$79,001–\$88,999	Partial	
			\$87,000 or more	\$89,000 or more	None	
	Married/ Jointly	Neither spouse covered	No	Any amount	Any amount	Full
				\$123,000 or less	\$126,000 or less	Full
Both spouses covered		No	\$123,001–\$142,999	\$126,001–\$145,999	Partial	
			\$143,000 or more	\$146,000 or more	None	
Yes, but spouse is not covered		No	\$123,000 or less	\$126,000 or less	Full	
			\$123,001–\$142,999	\$126,001–\$145,999	Partial	
	\$143,000 or more		\$146,000 or more	None		
	\$230,000 or less		\$236,000 or less	Full		
No, but spouse is covered	No	\$230,001–\$239,999	\$236,001–\$245,999	Partial		
		\$240,000 or more	\$246,000 or more	None		

Roth IRAs

Maximum annual contribution

- Lesser of compensation or \$7,000
- Up to \$7,000 contribution can also be made for nonworking spouse
- Catch-up contributions (age 50 and over): \$1,000

Contribution eligibility

Modified AGI is less than \$150,000 (single) or \$236,000 (married/filing jointly); phaseouts apply if modified AGI is \$150,000–\$164,999 (single) or \$236,000–\$245,999 (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

Filing Status	Up to 50% Taxable	Up to 85% Taxable
Married/Filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)	\$32,001–\$44,000	>\$44,000
Single	\$25,001–\$34,000	>\$34,000

Maximum Earnings Before Social Security Benefits Are Reduced

Under full retirement age (\$1 withheld for every \$2 above limit)	\$23,400
Full retirement age and over	No limit*

*Interim annual limit of \$62,160 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	OASDI (Social Security) maximum	\$176,100
	HI (Medicare) maximum	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 2025 (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%
	\$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, \$19,000; married electing split gifts, \$38,000. Combined lifetime gift tax and gross estate tax exemption: \$13,990,000. GST tax exemption: \$13,990,000.

Higher Education Tax Credits	Filing Status	Modified AGI Phaseouts for American Opportunity Tax Credit	Modified AGI Phaseouts for Lifetime Learning Credit
	Married/Filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)	\$160,001–\$179,999	\$160,001–\$179,999
	Single	\$80,001–\$89,999	\$80,001–\$89,999

AMT Exemptions	Filing Status	Exemption Amount
	Married/Filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)	\$137,000
	Single	\$88,100

Phases out beginning with alternative minimum taxable income over \$1,252,700 (married/filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s) or \$626,350 (single filers); AMT ordinary income rate increases from 26% to 28% for alternative minimum taxable income over \$239,100 (single, married/filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s).

Source: IRS and Social Security Administration updates 2025.

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