# STIFEL

# 2024 QUICK TAX FACTS

MARRIED FILING JOINT & SURVIVING SPOUSES				
Taxable Income		Tay Data	Ordinary Tax Calculation	
Minimum	Maximum	Tax Rate	Ordinary tax Calculation	
	\$23,200	10%	10% of taxable income	
\$23,201	\$94,300	12%	\$2,320 + 12% of the amount over \$23,200	
\$94,301	\$201,050	22%	\$10,852 + 22% of the amount over \$94,300	
\$201,051	\$383,900	24%	\$34,337 + 24% of the amount over \$201,050	
		32%	\$78,221 + 32% of the amount over \$383,900	
		35%	\$111,357 + 35% of the amount over \$487,450	
\$731,201		37%	\$196,669.50 + 37% of the amount over \$731,200	

SINGLE			
Taxable Income  Minimum Maximum		Tax Rate	Ordinary Tay Calculation
		iax kate	Ordinary Tax Calculation
	\$11,600	10%	10% of taxable income
\$11,601	\$47,150	12%	\$1,160 + 12% of the amount over \$11,600
\$47,151	\$100,525	22%	\$5,426 + 22% of the amount over \$47,150
\$100,526	\$191,950	24%	\$17,168.50 + 24% of the amount over \$100,525
\$191,951	\$243,725	32%	\$39,110.50 + 32% of the amount over \$191,950
\$243,726	\$609,350	35%	\$55,678.50 + 35% of the amount over \$243,725
\$609,351		37%	\$183,647.25 + 37% of the amount over \$609,350

#### **CAPITAL GAINS AND DIVIDENDS**

**Short-term capital gains** are gains from property held one year or less. These gains are taxed at ordinary income tax rates (above).

**Long-term capital gains** are gains from property held longer than one year. These gains are taxed at 0%, 15%, or 20% (below).

	Married Fil Surviving		Single	
Tax Rate		Taxable	Income	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
0%		\$94,050		\$47,025
15%	\$94,051	\$583,750	\$47,026	\$518,900
20%	\$583,751		\$518,901	

**Remember:** Qualified dividends are taxed at long-term capital gains rates, and non-qualified dividends are taxed at ordinary income tax rates.

#### STANDARD DEDUCTIONS

Filing Status	Standard Deduction
Married Filing Joint & Surviving Spouses	\$29,200
Single	\$14,600
Dependents*	\$1,300 - \$14,600

<sup>\*</sup>The greater of (a) \$1,300 or (b) earned income plus \$450, not to exceed the standard deduction amount for a single taxpayer.

#### ADDITIONAL STANDARD DEDUCTIONS

Filing Status	Standard Deduction
Married, age 65 or older or blind*	\$1,550
Married, age 65 or older and blind*	\$3,100
Single, age 65 or older or blind	\$1,950
Single, age 65 or older and blind	\$3,900
*Per person	

**Remember:** Taxpayers can deduct the greater of their (a) applicable standard deduction or (b) total itemized deductions. Itemized deductions include unreimbursed medical and dental expenses in excess of 7.5% of AGI, state and local taxes paid, interest paid, gifts to charity, and other miscellaneous items.

Information regarding Head of Household and Married Filing Separate filing statuses is available upon request.

#### **CONTRIBUTION LIMITS**

Elective Deferral (401(k), 403(b) & 457)	_ \$23,000
Catch-Up Contributions (401(k), 403(b) & 457)	\$7,500
SIMPLE IRA Deferral	_ \$16,000
Catch-Up Contribution (SIMPLE IRA)	\$3,500
SIMPLE IRAs allow additional deferrals for small employers.	
SEP IRA Contribution Lesser of 25% of net earnings	or \$69,000
Traditional IRA/Roth IRA Contribution	\$7,000
Traditional IRA/Roth IRA Catch-Up Contribution	\$1,000
Retirement plan catch-up contributions are allowed for taxpayers age 50	or older.
Health Savings Account – Individual	\$4,150
Health Savings Account – Family	\$8,300
HSA catch-up contributions of \$1,000 are allowed for taxpavers age 55 of	or older

	Deductibility Phaseout			
Traditional IRA	Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)			
	Married Filing Joint*	Single**		
Full Deduction	< \$123,000	< \$77,000		
Partial Deduction	\$123,000 - \$143,000	\$77,000 - \$87,000		
No Deduction	> \$143,000	> \$87,000		

<sup>\*</sup> If one spouse is covered by an employer-sponsored plan, the phaseout range for a deductible contribution by the non-covered spouse is \$230,000 - \$240,000. If neither spouse is covered, contributions are fully deductible regardless of MAGI.

<sup>\*\*</sup> If the individual is not covered by an employer-sponsored plan, the contribution is fully deductible regardless of MAGI.

	Contribution Phaseout			
Roth IRA	Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)			
	Maried Filing Joint	Single		
Full Contribution	<\$230,000	< \$146,000		
Partial Contribution	\$230,000 - \$240,000	\$146,000 - \$161,000		
No Contribution	> \$240,000	> \$161,000		

TAXATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS				
	0%	Up to 50%	Up to 85%	
Single	< \$25,000	\$25,000 - \$34,000	> \$34,000	
Married	< \$32,000	\$32,000 - \$44,000	> \$44,000	

As your Provisional Income increases through the above income brackets, the taxable portion of your Social Security benefit also gradually increases. No more than 85% of your benefit will be taxable. Provisional Income is your Adjusted Gross Income + Tax-Exempt Interest + 50% of your Annual Social Security benefit.

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# 2024 QUICK TAX FACTS

## **ESTATES AND TRUSTS**

	ESTATES & TRUSTS				
	Taxable Income  Minimum Maximum		Tax Rate	Ordinary Tax Calculation	
			Tax Nate	Ordinary rax Catculation	
		\$3,100	10%	10% of taxable income	
	\$3,101	\$11,150	24%	\$310 + 24% of the amount over \$3,100	
	\$11,151	\$15,200	35%	\$2,242 + 35% of the amount over \$11,150	
	\$15,201		37%	\$3,659.50 + 37% of the amount over \$15,200	

### **ESTATE, GIFT, AND GST TAX RATE:**

40%

#### **ANNUAL EXCLUSION GIFTS:**

\$18,000

### **ESTATE & GIFT TAX EXEMPTION**

#### \$13,610,000 per person

An individual may transfer up to the amount of this exemption during life or at death without any estate or gift tax consequences. Portability allows a surviving spouse to use a deceased spouse's unused unified estate and gift tax exemption amount.

#### **GENERATION SKIPPING TRANSFER TAX EXEMPTION**

### \$13,610,000 per person

An individual may transfer up to the amount of this exemption to grandchildren or more remote descendants without generation-skipping transfer tax consequences. Portability does not apply to the generation-skipping transfer tax exemption.

#### WHEN TO FILE (NOT INCLUDING EXTENSIONS)

Income Tax Returns for Estates and Trusts (Form 1041) are due by the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year (calendar or fiscal).

**Estate (and GST) Tax Returns (Form 706)** are due nine months after the date of the decedent's death

**Gift (and GST) Tax Returns (Form 709)** are due by the earlier of (a) the due date for filing the donor's estate tax return or (b) April 15 of the year after the gift was made.

#### **CAPITAL GAINS AND DIVIDENDS**

**Short-term capital gains** are gains from property held one year or less. These gains are taxed at ordinary income tax rates.

**Long-term capital gains** are gains from property held longer than one year. These gains are taxed at 0%, 15%, or 20% (below).

Tax Rate	Taxable Income			
lax Kale	Minimum	Maximum		
0%		\$3,150		
15%	\$3,151	\$15,450		
20%	\$15,451			

**Remember:** Qualified dividends are taxed at long-term capital gains rates, and non-qualified dividends are taxed at ordinary income tax rates.

#### **INCOME TAX EXEMPTION AMOUNTS**

Estates	\$600
Simple Trusts	\$300
Complex and Other Trusts	\$100

#### **DEDUCTIBILITY OF STATE DEATH TAXES**

State death taxes are deductible on estate tax returns under Internal Revenue Code Section 2058. The following two types of state death taxes may exist:

#### Estate Tax

This tax is imposed on the transfer of the taxable estate of a deceased person. The following states impose an estate tax: Connecticut, DC, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.

#### Inheritance Tax

This tax is paid by a person who inherits money or property. The following states impose an inheritance tax: Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

#### **COMMUNITY PROPERTY STATES**

The following states are community property states: Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Community property rules vary from state to state, and you should discuss with a local attorney what constitutes community property and how it may impact your situation.

Stifel compiled this information from numerous Internal Revenue Service (IRS) sources. Additional state and local taxes may apply. Do not rely on this information when making decisions with tax consequences. Stifel does not provide legal or tax advice and will not be held liable for any actions or suits based upon the information provided above. Consult your legal or tax professional if expert assistance is required.