

# 2025 Key Financial Data

Tax Brackets 2025			
Filing Status	Taxable Income	Marginal Rate	Tax Due is:
Single	Not over \$11,925	10%	10% of taxable income
	\$11,926-\$48,475	12%	\$1,192.50 plus 12% of the excess over \$11,925
	\$48,476-\$103,350	22%	\$5,578.50 plus 22% of the excess over \$48,475
	\$103,351-\$197,300	24%	\$17,651 plus 24% of the excess over \$103,350
	\$197,301-\$250,525	32%	\$40,199 plus 32% of the excess over \$197,300
	\$250,526-\$626,350	35%	\$57,231 plus 35% of the excess over \$250,525
	\$626,350+	37%	\$188,769.75 plus 37% of the excess over \$626,350
Married Filing Jointly	Not over \$23,850	10%	10% of taxable income
	\$23,851-\$96,950	12%	\$2,385 plus 12% of the excess over \$23,850
	\$96,951-\$206,700	22%	\$11,157 plus 22% of the excess over \$96,950
	\$206,701-\$394,600	24%	\$35,302 plus 24% of the excess over \$206,700
	\$394,601-\$501,050	32%	\$80,398 plus 32% of the excess over \$394,600
	\$501,051-\$751,600	35%	\$114,462 plus 35% of the excess over \$501,050
	\$751,600+	37%	\$202,154.50 plus 37% of the excess over \$751,600

Long Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends Tax Rate 2025			
Tax Filing Status	0%	15%	20%
Single	\$0 to \$48,350	\$48,351 to \$533,400	Over \$533,400
Married Filing Jointly	\$0 to \$96,700	\$96,701 to \$600,050	Over \$600,050
Married Filing Separately	\$0 to \$48,350	\$48,351 to \$300,000	Over \$300,000
Head of Household	\$0 to \$64,750	\$64,751 to \$566,700	Over \$566,700

Capital gains tax is progressive; similar to income marginal tax rates. Assets held for more than 1 year are taxed at long term rates; assets held 1 year or less are taxed at short term capital gains rates which is equal to your ordinary income tax rate.

Standard Deduction 2025	
Filing Status	2025 Tax Year
Single	\$15,750
Married, filing jointly	\$31,500
Married, filing separately	\$15,750
Head of household	\$23,625

Enhanced Senior Deduction 2025	
Filing Status	Deduction
Deduction	\$6,000
Phaseout Single (MAGI)	\$75,000 to \$175,000
Phaseout Married Filing Jointly (MAGI)	\$150,000 to \$250,000

Note: This is a temporary additional deduction for seniors (age 65 and older at end of tax year), available 2025-2028. Available to filers who claim standard, or itemized deductions. Subject to phaseouts. MAGI = Modified Adjusted Gross Income

Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD)*:	\$108,000
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\*Must be 70 1/2 or older to make a QCD from IRA

Child Tax Credit:	\$2,200
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Tax credit provided to taxpayers with dependent children under age 17. Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) phaseout as of 2025:

- \$200,000 or less for people filing as a head of household, single, or married but living apart
- \$400,000 or less for married couples if they file jointly
- Maximum refundable portion is \$1,700

Trust Ordinary Income Tax Rates 2025	
Trust Income	Percent
\$0 to \$3,150	10%
\$3,150 to \$11,450	24%
\$11,450 to \$15,650	35%
\$15,650+	37%

Trust Long-Term Capital Gains Rates 2025	
Trust Long-Term Gains	Percent
\$0 to \$3,250	0%
\$3,251 to \$15,900	15%
\$15,900+	20%

Gift Exclusion	
Year of Gift	Annual Exclusion per Donee
2025	\$19,000

If You Earned Income During This Period	Estimated Tax Payment Deadline
Jan. 1 – March 31, 2025	April 15, 2025
April 1 – May 31, 2025	June 17, 2025
June 1 – Aug. 31, 2025	Sept. 16, 2025
Sept. 1 – Dec. 31, 2025	Jan. 15, 2026

Underpayment Penalty: To avoid an underpayment penalty, you are required to pay:

- 100 percent of the total of your prior year's taxes or 90% of your estimated current year's taxes.
- If you make over \$75,000 as a single filer (\$150,000 if married filing jointly) in self-employment income, you must pay 110% of last year's taxes.

\*If making an estimated tax payment from an IRA distribution, taxes withheld from that distribution are considered to have been received throughout the year – even if the distribution is made in late in December.

Required Minimum Distributions (RMD) Ages	
If your birth year is...	RMDs start at age
1950 or earlier	72
1951-1959	73
1960 or later	75

Amount of Roth IRA Contributions You Can Make in 2025		
If your filing status is...	And your modified AGI is...	Then you can contribute...
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	< \$236,000	up to the limit
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	> \$236,000 but < \$246,000	a reduced amount
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	> or = \$246,000	zero
Married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year	< \$10,000	a reduced amount
Married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year	> \$10,000	zero
Single, head of household, or married filing separately and you did not live with your spouse at any time during the year	< \$150,000	up to the limit
Single, head of household, or married filing separately and you did not live with your spouse at any time during the year	> \$150,000 but < \$165,000	a reduced amount
Single, head of household, or married filing separately and you did not live with your spouse at any time during the year	> or = \$165,000	zero

401(k) Plan Contribution Limits 2025	
Defined Contribution Limit	2025
Maximum employee elective deferral (age 49 or younger)	\$23,500
Employee catch-up contribution (age 50 to 59, or 64 and older by year-end)	\$7,500
Maximum employee elective deferral plus catch-up contribution (age 50 to 59, or 64 and older)	\$31,000
Employee catch-up contribution (age 60 to 63)	\$11,250
Maximum employee elective deferral plus catch-up contribution (age 60 to 63)	\$34,750
Defined contribution maximum limit, employee + employer (age 49 or younger)	\$70,000
Defined contribution maximum limit (age 50 to 59, or 64 and older), all sources + catch-up	\$77,500
Defined contribution maximum limit (age 60 to 63), all sources + catch-up	\$81,250

Mandatory Roth catch up contributions for high earners 50 and older implementation delayed until 2026

\*As per a change via SECURE 2.0, a higher catch-up contribution limit applies for employees aged 60, 61, 62 and 63. For 2025, this higher catch-up contribution limit is \$11,250. This equates to 150% of the normal catch-up contribution amount. To determine one's age, the IRS looks at your age as of December 31st of the current year. This option is effective as of January 1, 2025 for plans that elect to adopt it. Limitations may apply as defined by the plan. Please contact your plan administrator should you require additional information.

IRA 2025 Contribution Limits		
Contribution Limit	Catch-Up Contribution (Age 50 and Above)	Age 50 and Older Contribution Limit
\$7,000	\$1,000	\$8,000

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Medicare Part B Premium 2025			
Single, MAGI	MFJ, MAGI	IRMAA	Total Monthly Premium
< or = \$106,000	< or = \$212,000	\$0.00	\$185.00
> \$106,000 but < or = \$133,000	> \$212,000 but < or = \$266,000	\$74.00	\$259.00
> \$133,000 but < or = \$167,000	> \$266,000 but < or = \$334,000	\$185.00	\$370.00
> \$167,000 but < or = \$200,000	> \$334,000 but < or = \$400,000	\$295.50	\$480.50
> \$200,000 but < \$500,000	> \$400,000 but < \$750,000	\$406.90	\$591.90
> or = \$500,000	> or = \$750,000	\$443.90	\$628.90

MAGI – Modified Adjusted Gross Income; MFJ – Married Filing Jointly; IRMAA – Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amount; Cliff: once your MAGI reaches next level, you pay the Premium for that level

Social Security Taxability		
If your filing status is...	Up to 50% Taxable if Combined Income	Up to 85% Taxable if Combined Income
Married Filing Jointly	\$32,000 to \$44,000	> \$44,000
Single	\$25,000 to \$34,000	> \$34,000

Combined Income for Social Security Taxability = Your adjusted gross income + Nontaxable interest + 1/2 of Social Security benefits

Social Security Earnings Test (when claiming benefits while earning income prior to FRA)	
Relationship to Full Retirement Age (FRA)	Limit
Under FRA: \$1 withheld for every \$2 above limit*	\$23,400
Year of FRA: \$1 withheld for every \$3 above limit*	\$62,160
Month attaining FRA and beyond	No Limit

Benefits withheld while you continue to work are not "lost". Once you reach FRA, your monthly benefit will be increased permanently to account for the months in which benefits were withheld

Maximum Social Security Benefits 2025		
When Claimed	Monthly	Yearly
70	\$5,108	\$61,296
67	\$4,018	\$48,216
62	\$2,831	\$33,972

Assumes 35 years of earnings above Social Security wage base; Social Security 2025 Wage Base: \$176,100

Marginal Tax Rate	If the Municipal Bond Yield Is:								
	1%	2%	3%	3.5%	4%	4.5%	5%	5.5%	6%
	The Tax Equivalent Yield Is:								
10%	1.11%	2.22%	3.33%	3.89%	4.44%	5.00%	5.56%	6.11%	6.67%
12%	1.14%	2.27%	3.41%	3.98%	4.55%	5.11%	5.68%	6.25%	6.82%
22%	1.28%	2.56%	3.85%	4.49%	5.13%	5.77%	6.41%	7.05%	7.69%
24%	1.32%	2.63%	3.95%	4.61%	5.26%	5.92%	6.58%	7.24%	7.89%
32%	1.47%	2.94%	4.41%	5.15%	5.88%	6.62%	7.35%	8.09%	8.82%
35%	1.54%	3.08%	4.62%	5.38%	6.15%	6.92%	7.69%	8.46%	9.23%
37%	1.59%	3.17%	4.76%	5.56%	6.35%	7.14%	7.94%	8.73%	9.52%

Note: Municipal bond income is free of Federal Income tax and typically free of state income tax if issued in the state where you reside.  
Ex: Income from a NY state bond is exempt from Federal Income tax and typically free of state income tax for a NY resident.

Lifetime Estate and Gift Tax Exemption	
Year of Death	Basic Exclusion Amount
2025	\$13,990,000

Beginning January 1, 2011, estates of decedents survived by a spouse may elect to pass any of the decedent’s unused exclusion to the surviving spouse. This election is made on a timely filed estate tax return for the decedent with a surviving spouse. Note that simplified valuation provisions apply for those estates without a filing requirement absent the portability election. See the Instructions to Form 706 for additional information.

2025 IRS Limits Summary	
	2025
IRA: Traditional and Roth IRA contribution limit (Income dependent)	\$7,000
Traditional and Roth IRA age 50+ catch-up contribution limit (Income dependent)	\$1,000
Earliest one can draw from IRA (excluding hardship exception) without 10% early withdrawal tax	59 ½
401(k), 403(b) employee contributions	\$23,500
401(k), 403(b) employee catch up contributions for (age 50 to 59, or 64 and older)	\$7,500
Maximum employee elective deferral plus catch-up contribution (age 50 to 59, or 64 and older)	\$31,000
401(k), 403(b) employee catch-up contribution (age 60 to 63)	\$11,250
Maximum employee elective deferral plus catch-up contribution (age 60 to 63)	\$34,750
Earliest one can draw from IRA (excluding hardship) without 10% early distribution penalty	59 ½
401(k), 403(b), 457 plan maximum, age 49 and younger (employee + employer)	\$70,000
401(k), 403(b), 457 plan maximum, age 50+ (employee and employer contribution + catch up)	\$81,250
457(b) Contribution	\$23,500
SIMPLE 401(k) or SIMPLE IRA contributions limit	\$16,500
SIMPLE 401(k) or SIMPLE IRA age 50 to 59, or 64 and older catch-up contributions limit	\$3,500
SIMPLE 401(k) or SIMPLE IRA age 60 to 63 catch-up contributions limit	\$5,250
Maximum annual additions to all defined contribution plans by the same employer	\$70,000
SEP-IRA contribution limit (lessor of 25% of the first \$300,000 of compensation or \$70,000)	\$70,000
Highly Compensated Employee definition	\$155,000
Annual Compensation Limit	\$350,000
Deductible IRA income limit, single, active participant in workplace retirement plan	\$79,000 - \$89,000
Deductible IRA income limit, married, active participant in workplace retirement plan	\$126,000 - \$146,000
Deductible IRA income limit, married, spouse is active participant in workplace retirement plan	\$236,000 - \$246,000
Roth IRA income limit, single	\$150,000 - \$165,000
Roth IRA income limit, married filing jointly	\$236,000 - \$246,000
Healthcare FSA Contribution Limit (plus up to 20% of prior year's annual contribution carried over)	\$3,300
HSA Contribution Limit, single coverage	\$4,300
HSA Contribution Limit, family coverage	\$8,550
HSA age 55 catch-up	\$1,000
Child Tax Credit	\$2,200
Qualified Charitable Contribution (QCD)	\$108,000
Annual Gift Exclusion	\$19,000
Saver's Credit income limit, married filing jointly*	< or = \$44,500 (50%)
	\$47,501 - \$51,000 (20%)
	\$51,001 - \$79,000 (10%)
Saver's Credit income limit, single*	< or = \$23,750 (50%)
	\$23,751 - \$25,500 (20%)
	\$25,501 - \$39,500 (10%)

\*The retirement savings contribution credit — the "saver's credit" for short — is a tax credit worth up to \$1,000 (\$2,000 if married filing jointly) for mid- and low-income taxpayers who contribute to a retirement account whose earned income falls within the listed threshold.

Source: [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov)