



Federal income tax rates	
Taxable income between:	
Single¹	
\$0-\$11,925	10%
\$11,925-\$48,475	12%
\$48,475-\$103,350	22%
\$103,350-\$197,300	24%
\$197,300-\$250,525	32%
\$250,525-\$626,350	35%
Over \$626,350	37%
Married, filing jointly¹	
\$0-\$23,850	10%
\$23,850-\$96,950	12%
\$96,950-\$206,700	22%
\$206,700-\$394,600	24%
\$394,600-\$501,050	32%
\$501,050-\$751,600	35%
Over \$751,600	37%
Head of Household (HOH)¹	
\$0-\$17,000	10%
\$17,000-\$64,850	12%
\$64,850-\$103,350	22%
\$103,350-\$197,300	24%
\$197,300-\$250,500	32%
\$250,500-\$626,350	35%
Over \$626,350	37%
Married, filing separately¹	
\$0-\$11,925	10%
\$11,925-\$48,475	12%
\$48,475-\$103,350	22%
\$103,350-\$197,300	24%
\$197,300-\$250,525	32%
\$250,525-\$375,800	35%
Over \$375,800	37%
Estates and trusts¹	
\$0-\$3,150	10%
\$3,150-\$11,450	24%
\$11,450-\$15,650	35%
Over \$15,650	37%
Standard deduction¹	
Single	\$15,000
Married, filing jointly	\$30,000
Head of household	\$22,500
Married, filing separately	\$15,000

Additional standard deduction for taxpayers who are age 65 or older, or who are blind: \$1,600 for married; \$2,000 for unmarried and not a surviving spouse.

Kiddie tax exemption ¹		\$2,700			
A "kiddie" is under age 18; or age 18 provided child's earned income does not exceed ½ of his/her support; or ages 19-23 if full-time student and earned income does not exceed ½ of support.					
Rates for long-term capital gains and qualified dividends ^{1,2}					
	Individuals	Head of Household	Married, filing jointly	Married, filing separately	Estates and trusts
0%	\$0-\$48,350	\$0-\$64,750	\$0-\$96,700	\$0-\$48,350	\$0-\$3,250
15%	\$48,350-\$533,400	\$64,750-\$566,700	\$96,700-\$600,050	\$48,350-\$300,000	\$3,250-\$15,900
20%	Over \$533,400	Over \$566,700	Over \$600,050	Over \$300,000	Over \$15,900
28%	Collectibles				
IRA ⁴		Phase-out of Roth IRA contribution eligibility ⁴			
IRA contribution (under age 50)		\$7,000			
IRA contribution (50 and older)		\$8,000			
Single or HOH phase-out		\$79,000-\$89,000			
Married, filing jointly		\$126,000-\$146,000			
Married, filing separately		\$0-\$10,000			
Spousal IRA		\$236,000-\$246,000			
Individual 401(k) ⁴		SEP ^{4, 11}			
Employer contribution		Up to 25% of compensation			
Employee salary deferral (under 50)		\$23,500			
(50 and older)		\$31,000			
(ages 60, 61, 62, and 63)		\$34,750			
Total employer and employee (under 50)		\$70,000			
(50 and older)		\$77,500			
(ages 60, 61, 62, and 63)		\$81,250			
Other qualified plans ⁴		SIMPLE ⁴			
401(k), 403(b), ⁵ governmental 457(b), ⁶ and SARSEP elective deferral (under age 50)		\$23,500			
401(k), 403(b), ⁵ governmental 457(b), ⁶ and SARSEP elective deferral (age 50 and older)		\$31,000			
401(k), 403(b), ⁵ governmental 457(b), ⁶ and SARSEP elective deferral (ages 60, 61, 62, and 63)		\$34,750			
Limit on additions to defined contribution plans		\$70,000			
Annual benefit limit on defined benefit plans		\$280,000			
Highly compensated employee makes		\$160,000			
Maximum compensation taken into account for qualified plans		\$350,000			
HSA contribution individual coverage ^{12,14}		\$4,300			
HSA contribution family coverage ^{12,14}		\$8,550			
Federal gift and estate tax ¹		3.8% Medicare surtax thresholds ³			
Gift tax annual exclusion		\$19,000			
Annual exclusion for gift to noncitizen spouse		\$190,000			
Highest estate and gift tax rate ¹³		40%			
Unified estate and gift tax credit amount ¹		\$13,990,000			
Generation-skipping transfer tax exclusion ¹		\$13,990,000			
Single or HOH		\$200,000			
Married, filing jointly		\$250,000			
Married, filing separately		\$125,000			
Estates and trusts ^{1,3}		\$15,650			

Unused credit can pass to the surviving spouse if decedent spouse elects on Form 706.

The tax is assessed on the lesser of the amount of income over the threshold or the amount of net investment income.

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Social Security ⁷	
Maximum earnings (during working years) subject to payroll tax ⁷	\$176,100
Social Security payroll tax⁷	Employees pay 7.65% Self-employed pay 15.30%
Additional 0.9% high-income payroll tax for wages in excess of ¹⁰	
Single or HOH	\$200,000
Married, filing jointly	\$250,000
Married, filing separately	\$125,000
Income ⁸ (in retirement) causing Social Security benefits to be taxable ⁹	
Single or HOH	
Up to 50% taxable	\$25,000 MAGI
Up to 85% taxable	\$34,000 MAGI
Married, filing jointly	
Up to 50% taxable	\$32,000 MAGI
Up to 85% taxable	\$44,000 MAGI
Max earnings (from a job) between age 62 and full (normal) Social Security retirement age before Social Security benefits are reduced \$1 for every \$2 above \$23,400. For individuals who reach FRA in 2025, \$1 for every additional \$3 earned: \$62,160 up until first of month of birthday. Thereafter unlimited. ⁷	
Education	
Student loan interest deduction ¹	\$2,500
PHASE-OUT: ¹	
Single	\$85,000-\$100,000
Married, filing jointly	\$170,000-\$200,000
American Opportunity Tax Credit (Hope Scholarship Credit) ¹²	
Maximum \$2,500 (100% of first \$2,000 + 25% of next \$2,000 of eligible expenses)	
PHASE-OUT: ¹²	
Single	\$80,000-\$90,000
Married, filing jointly	\$160,000-\$180,000
Lifetime learning credit ¹²	20% of qualified expenses up to \$10,000
PHASE-OUT: ^{11,12,15}	
Single or HOH	\$80,000-\$90,000
Married, filing jointly	\$160,000-\$180,000
LTC ^{1,10}	
Maximum premium amount allowed as a medical expense (deductible to extent all medical expenses exceed 7.5% AGI) ¹⁵	
Age 40 or less	\$480
More than age 40 but not more than 50	\$900
More than age 50 but not more than 60	\$1,800
More than age 60 but not more than 70	\$4,810
More than age 70	\$6,020

¹ Rev. Proc. 2024-40.

² IRC Sec. 1(j)(1),(2),(4),(5)(B).

³ IRC Sec. 1411.

⁴ IRS Notice 2024-80.

⁵ Additional catch-up contributions may be available for 403(b) participants with 15 or more years of service. Treas. Reg. 1.403(b)-4(c)(3).

⁶ In last three years pre-retirement, governmental 457(b) participants may be able to increase elective deferral if needed to catch up on missed contributions. IRC Sec. 457(b)(3).

⁷ "2025 Social Security Changes," Fact Sheet, Social Security Administration.

⁸ Most income, including municipal bond interest, but only ½ of Social Security benefits.

⁹ IRC Sec. 86.

¹⁰ IRC Sec. 2001(c).

¹¹ IRC Sec. 3101(b)(2).

¹² Rev. Proc. 2024-25.

¹³ IRC Sec. 402 (h)(2).

¹⁴ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

¹⁵ IRC Sec. 25A (e),(i).

2025 Tax Summary

The Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act of 2019 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 increase the age for required minimum distributions (RMDs) for all qualified retirement plans to age 73 in 2023.¹ IRA owners who were born June 30, 1949 or prior must continue to take RMDs under the previous rules. The required minimum distribution (RMD) for any year is calculated as the December 31 value of the prior year (plus the actuarial present value of any additional benefit provided within the annuity contract) divided by the RMD factor from the appropriate table.

Uniform Lifetime Table²

For use by:

- Unmarried IRA owners
 - Married IRA owners whose spouses are not more than 10 years younger
 - Married IRA owners whose spouses are not the sole beneficiaries of their IRAs
- (For married IRA owners whose spouses are more than 10 years younger, use Joint Life Table from Treas. Reg. 1.401(a)(9)-9(c))

Single Life Expectancy Table³

Spouse beneficiary

IRA owner dies on/after Required Beginning Date (RBD): Beginning in the year following the year of the IRA owner's death, recalculate spouse beneficiary's single life expectancy each year while spouse beneficiary survives, using spouse beneficiary's age on birthday in that calendar year. If RMD would be less, spouse beneficiary would use IRA owner's term certain life expectancy. For that, use IRA owner's age attained on the birthday in the calendar year of IRA owner's death. Reduced by one for each passing year. (Note: Spouse beneficiary could instead roll over to his or her own IRA at IRA owner's death.) New in 2024: A surviving spouse may elect to be treated as the deceased owner for purposes of the RMD rules.

Death before RBD: Same options as above, minus using IRA owner's term certain life expectancy, plus spouse beneficiary can delay until IRA owner would have turned age 73.

Nonspouse beneficiary⁴

Death after December 31, 2019: The stretch IRA option will be replaced with a 10-year rule for the vast majority of nonspouse beneficiaries. The rule will require assets to be liquidated by the end of the 10th year following the year of death of the IRA owner. According to the final Treasury Regulations "Rules and Regulations FR-2024-14542", in some circumstances, such as when the IRA owner died on or after their RBD or after an eligible designated beneficiary who was receiving life expectancy payments dies, RMD payments must be satisfied each year until the entire death benefit is distributed within 10 years. There are some exceptions if the nonspouse beneficiary is a minor, disabled, chronically ill, or not more than 10 years younger than the deceased IRA owner. For minors, the exception only applies until the child reaches age of majority, at which point the 10-year rule is enforced.

Death prior to December 31, 2019

Death on/after RBD: Beneficiary uses beneficiary's own term certain life expectancy. For that, use the beneficiary's age attained on the birthday in the calendar year after the calendar year of IRA owner's death. Reduce by one for each passing year. If RMD would be less, beneficiary would use IRA owner's term certain life expectancy. For that, use IRA owner's attained age in the calendar year of IRA owner's death. Reduce by one for each passing year.

Death before RBD: Same options as above, minus using IRA owner's term certain life expectancy, or beneficiary can defer all distributions as long as all funds are distributed in five years.

No designated beneficiary

Death on/after RBD: Inheritor uses IRA owner's term certain life expectancy. For that, use IRA owner's age attained on the birthday in the calendar year of owner's death. Reduce by one for each passing year.

Death before RBD: Distribute all within five years.

¹ The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023.

² Treas. Reg. 1.401(a)(9) - 5, Q&A 4.

³ Treas. Reg. 1.401(a)(9) - 5, Q&A 5 and 6.

⁴ IRS Notice 2023-75.

⁵ Treas. Reg. 1.401(a)(9) - 9 This table updated for regulations beginning January 1, 2022 under Federal Register FR Doc. 2020-24723.

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Uniform Lifetime Table ⁵ (for RMD purposes)	
Age	Distribution period
73	26.5
74	25.5
75	24.6
76	23.7
77	22.9
78	22.0
79	21.1
80	20.2
81	19.4
82	18.5
83	17.7
84	16.8
85	16.0
86	15.2
87	14.4
88	13.7
89	12.9
90	12.2
91	11.5
92	10.8
93	10.1
94	9.5
95	8.9
96	8.4
97	7.8
98	7.3
99	6.8
100	6.4
101	6.0
102	5.6
103	5.2
104	4.9
105	4.6
106	4.3
107	4.1
108	3.9
109	3.7
110	3.5
111	3.4
112	3.3
113	3.1
114	3.0
115	2.9
116	2.8
117	2.7
118	2.5
119	2.3
120+	2.0

Single Life Expectancy Table ⁵			
Age	Life expectancy	Age	Life expectancy
0	84.6	60	27.1
1	83.7	61	26.2
2	82.8	62	25.4
3	81.8	63	24.5
4	80.8	64	23.7
5	79.8	65	22.9
6	78.8	66	22.0
7	77.9	67	21.2
8	76.9	68	20.4
9	75.9	69	19.6
10	74.9	70	18.8
11	73.9	71	18.0
12	72.9	72	17.2
13	71.9	73	16.4
14	70.9	74	15.6
15	69.9	75	14.8
16	69.0	76	14.1
17	68.0	77	13.3
18	67.0	78	12.6
19	66.0	79	11.9
20	65.0	80	11.2
21	64.1	81	10.5
22	63.1	82	9.9
23	62.1	83	9.3
24	61.1	84	8.7
25	60.2	85	8.1
26	59.2	86	7.6
27	58.2	87	7.1
28	57.3	88	6.6
29	56.3	89	6.1
30	55.3	90	5.7
31	54.4	91	5.3
32	53.4	92	4.9
33	52.5	93	4.6
34	51.5	94	4.3
35	50.5	95	4.0
36	49.6	96	3.7
37	48.6	97	3.4
38	47.7	98	3.2
39	46.7	99	3.0
40	45.7	100	2.8
41	44.8	101	2.6
42	43.8	102	2.5
43	42.9	103	2.3
44	41.9	104	2.2
45	41.0	105	2.1
46	40.0	106	2.1
47	39.0	107	2.1
48	38.1	108	2.0
49	37.1	109	2.0
50	36.2	110	2.0
51	35.3	111	2.0
52	34.3	112	2.0
53	33.4	113	1.9
54	32.5	114	1.9
55	31.6	115	1.8
56	30.6	116	1.8
57	29.8	117	1.6
58	28.9	118	1.4
59	28.0	119	1.1
60	27.1	120+	1.0