

2022 Tax Planning Quick Reference Guide



FEDERAL INCOME TAX RATES

Single		Married, filing jointly		Married, filing separately		Head of household (HOH)		Estates, trusts and unearned income of children	
\$0 - \$10,275	10%	\$0 - \$20,550	10%	\$0 - \$10,275	10%	\$0 - \$14,650	10%	\$0 - \$2,750	10%
\$10,276 - \$41,775	12%	\$20,551 - \$83,550	12%	\$10,276 - \$41,775	12%	\$14,651 - \$55,900	12%	\$2,751 - \$9,850	24%
\$41,776 - \$89,075	22%	\$83,551 - \$178,150	22%	\$41,776 - \$89,075	22%	\$55,901 - \$89,050	22%	\$9,851 - \$13,450	35%
\$89,076 - \$170,050	24%	\$178,151 - \$340,100	24%	\$89,076 - \$170,050	24%	\$89,051 - \$170,050	24%	\$13,451 or more	37%
\$170,051 - \$215,950	32%	\$340,101 - \$431,900	32%	\$170,051 - \$215,950	32%	\$170,051 - \$215,950	32%	The amount used to reduce the net unearned income on a child's return subject to the "kiddie tax" is \$1,150.	
\$215,951 - \$539,900	35%	\$431,901 - \$647,850	35%	\$215,951 - \$323,925	35%	\$215,951 - \$539,900	35%		
\$539,901 or more	37%	\$647,851 or more	37%	\$323,926 or more	37%	\$539,901 or more	37%		

FEDERAL INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS

Standard deductions

Single	\$12,950
Married, filing jointly	\$25,900
Head of household (HOH)	\$19,400
Married, filing separately	\$12,950
Additional standard deduction for taxpayers who are age 65 or are blind:	
Single or HOH	\$1,750
All other statuses	\$1,400

Child tax credit

The refundable portion of the credit cannot exceed \$1,500 for a qualifying child.

Long-term care premium deductibility limits¹

For HSA reimbursement or Section 213 medical deduction (subject to income limits)

Attained age before end of tax year	Limit
40 or less	\$450
More than 40 but not more than 50	\$850
More than 50 but not more than 60	\$1,690
More than 60 but not more than 70	\$4,510
More than 70	\$5,640

OTHER FEDERAL TAX RATES

Rates for long-term capital gains and qualified dividends

Capital gains rate/ filing status	Single filer (income amount)	Married, filing jointly (income amounts)
0%	\$0 - \$41,675	\$0 - \$83,350
15%	\$41,676 - \$459,750	\$83,351 - \$517,200
20%	Over \$459,750	Over \$517,200

Investment income Medicare tax

Applies to the lesser of (a) net investment income or (b) modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) exceeding:

• Individuals	\$200,000
• Married, filing jointly	\$250,000
• Married, filing separately	\$125,000
• Estates and trusts	\$13,051

Federal gift and estate tax

Gift tax annual exclusion	\$16,000
Annual exclusion for gift to noncitizen spouse	\$164,000
Estate tax exclusion amount	\$12,060,000
Lifetime gifting exclusion amount	\$12,060,000
Highest gift tax rate	40%
Highest estate tax rate	40%
Highest generation-skipping transfer tax rate	40%

Social Security

Annual cost-of-living adjustment	5.9%
Maximum earnings (during working years) subject to FICA tax	\$147,000

Income² causing Social Security benefits to be taxable:

• Single or HOH	
- 50% taxable	\$25,000 - \$34,000 MAGI
- 85% taxable	More than \$34,000
• Married, filing jointly	
- 50% taxable	\$32,000 - \$44,000 MAGI
- 85% taxable	More than \$44,000

Maximum earnings (from a job) between age 62 and normal Social Security retirement age before Social Security benefits are reduced \$1 for every additional \$2 earned

CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

IRA

IRA contribution (under age 50)	\$6,000
IRA contribution (50 and older)	\$7,000

IRA deduction phaseout (qualified plan participant):

• Single or HOH	\$68,000 - \$78,000
• Married, filing jointly	\$109,000 - \$129,000
• Married, filing separately	\$0 - \$10,000
• Spousal IRA deduction phaseout	\$204,000 - \$214,000

Phaseout of Roth IRA contributions eligibility

Single	\$129,000 - \$144,000
Married, filing jointly	\$204,000 - \$214,000
Married, filing separately	\$0 - \$10,000

SEP

SEP contribution limit is the lesser of 25% of compensation or minimum compensation for SEP participant	\$61,000 \$650
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SIMPLE

SIMPLE elective deferral (under age 50)	\$14,000
SIMPLE elective deferral (50 and older)	\$17,000

Retirement plans

401(k), 403(b), ³ 457 and SARSEP elective deferral (under 50)	\$20,500
401(k), 403(b), ³ 457 ⁴ and SARSEP elective deferral (50 and older)	\$27,000
Limit on additions to defined contribution plans	\$61,000
Annual benefit limit on defined benefit plans	\$245,000
Highly compensated employee threshold	\$135,000
Maximum compensation taken into account for qualified plans	\$305,000

Health savings accounts (HSAs)

Individual limit (under age 55)	\$3,650
Family limit	\$7,300
Catch-up contribution (55 and older)	\$1,000

2022 required minimum distribution summary

Uniform lifetime table

For use by:

- Unmarried owners
- Married owners whose spouses are not more than 10 years younger
- Married owners whose spouses are not the sole beneficiaries of their IRAs

For married owners whose spouses are more than 10 years younger and are the sole beneficiary of the IRA, use the Joint Life Table from IRS Publication 590.

This uniform lifetime table reflects the new life expectancy factors to be used to calculate required minimum distributions beginning in 2022.

Under the Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act passed at the end of 2019, participants who reach age 70½ after December 31, 2020, are not required to take required minimum distributions until April 1 of the calendar year following their 72nd birthday. However, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act passed in early 2020 waived all required minimum distributions in 2020. Under current law, required minimum distributions resumed in 2021.

¹ The IRS considers the premiums for traditional long-term care insurance contracts to be a qualified medical expense that may be paid for or reimbursed from an HSA on a tax-free basis, subject to age-based limitations. LTC riders on life insurance have additional considerations. Consult your tax advisor for additional details.

² This is your adjusted gross income, plus nontaxable interest, plus half of your Social Security benefits.

³ Additional catch-up contributions may be available for 403(b) participants with 15 or more years of service.

⁴ In the last three years pre-retirement, 457 plan participants may be able to increase their elective deferrals if needed to catch up on missed contributions.

Source: IRS.gov. Information is accurate as of December 2021. This document is designed to provide general information on the subjects covered.

This material is not a recommendation to buy or sell a financial product or to adopt an investment strategy. Investors should discuss their specific situation with their financial professional.

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Uniform lifetime table

Age	Distribution period
72	27.4
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