

2023 Fingertip Tax Guide

This Guide has been updated to reflect 2023 tax changes related to individual income taxes, transfer taxes, business taxes, retirement contribution limits and more. Please note that under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of 2017, many of the provisions that affect individual taxpayers are set to expire at the end of 2025, reverting to pre-TCJA law.

Ordinary income taxes 2023

If taxable income is¹:

	Over	But not over	The tax is	Of the amount over
Married filing jointly	\$0	\$22,000	\$0 + 10%	\$0
	\$22,000	\$89,450	\$2,200 + 12%	\$22,000
	\$89,450	\$190,750	\$10,294 + 22%	\$89,450
	\$190,750	\$364,200	\$32,580 + 24%	\$190,750
	\$364,200	\$462,500	\$74,208 + 32%	\$364,200
	\$462,500	\$693,750	\$105,664 + 35%	\$462,500
	\$693,750	—	\$186,601.50 + 37%	\$693,750
Single	\$0	\$11,000	\$0 + 10%	\$0
	\$11,000	\$44,725	\$1,100 + 12%	\$11,000
	\$44,725	\$95,375	\$5,147 + 22%	\$44,725
	\$95,375	\$182,100	\$16,290 + 24%	\$95,375
	\$182,100	\$231,250	\$37,104 + 32%	\$182,100
	\$231,250	\$578,125	\$52,832 + 35%	\$231,250
	\$578,125	—	\$174,238.25 + 37%	\$578,125
Estates and trusts	\$0	\$2,900	\$0 + 10%	\$0
	\$2,900	\$10,550	\$290 + 24%	\$2,900
	\$10,550	\$14,450	\$2,126 + 35%	\$10,550
	\$14,450	—	\$3,491 + 37%	\$14,450

INSURANCE PRODUCTS		
Not FDIC Insured	Not Bank Guaranteed	May Lose Value
Not a Deposit	Not Insured by Any Government Agency	

2023 Capital gains tax

28% capital gains rate on collectibles

Long-term capital gains rates*	Single	Married filing jointly	Trusts & estates
0%	\$44,625 or below	\$89,250 or below	\$3,000 or below
15%	\$44,626 - \$492,300	\$89,251 - \$553,850	\$3,001 - \$14,650
20%	Over \$492,300	Over \$553,850	Over \$14,650

* Other than collectibles and qualified business stock

Note: Qualified Dividends are taxed the same as capital gains.

Alternative minimum tax exemption amounts

	2022	2023
Married filing jointly	\$118,100	\$126,500
Single	\$75,900	\$81,300
Trusts and estates	\$26,500	\$28,400

Standard deductions

	2022	2023
Married filing jointly	\$25,900	\$27,700
Single	\$12,950	\$13,850

Net investment income (NII) tax thresholds

3.8% additional tax on earned income

	Applicable on NII when taxpayer's income exceeds
Married filing jointly	\$250,000
Married filing separately	\$125,000
Any other filing status	\$200,000

Note: Thresholds are not indexed for inflation.

Medicare tax thresholds

0.9% Additional tax on earned income

	Applicable on earned income amounts over:
Married filing jointly	\$250,000
Married filing separately	\$125,000
Any other filing status	\$200,000

Note: Thresholds are not indexed for inflation.

Social Security benefits

Maximum annual earnings before Social Security benefits are reduced

	2022	2023
Before full retirement age (lose \$1 for every \$2 of earnings)	\$19,560	\$21,240
Year of full retirement age (lose \$1 for every \$3 of earnings)	\$51,960	\$56,520
After full retirement age	No limit	No limit

FICA income limits

Maximum compensation subject to FICA taxes

	2022	2023
OASDI (Old-age, survivors and disability insurance; social security maximum)	\$147,000	\$160,200
HI (Hospital insurance; Medicare maximum)	No limit	No limit

Qualified plans

	2022	2023
Contribution limit to qualified retirement plans (e.g., 401(k), 403(b) & 457(b) plans) ²	\$20,500	\$22,500
401(k) age 50+ catch-up contribution limit	\$6,500	\$7,500
Maximum IRA contribution limit	\$6,000	\$6,500
IRA age 50+ catch-up contribution limit	\$1,000	\$1,000
Maximum contribution to SIMPLE plan	\$14,000	\$15,500
SIMPLE plan age 50+ catch-up contribution limit	\$3,000	\$3,500
Annual includible compensation limit	\$305,000	\$330,000
Limitation on annual additions to a defined contribution plan	\$61,000	\$66,000
Highly compensated employee compensation limit	\$135,000	\$150,000
Limitation on the annual benefit under a defined benefit plan	\$245,000	\$265,000

Roth IRA income limits for contributions

	2022	2023
Married filing jointly	\$204,000 - \$214,000	\$218,000 - \$228,000
Single Taxpayers	\$129,000 - \$144,000	\$138,000 - \$153,000

Corporations

2023	
C corporations	21% flat tax
Pass-through businesses (s corporations, partnerships) and sole proprietors	Tax rate of owner, but up to 20% deduction on “qualified business income” subject to threshold limits (see 199A thresholds)

Note: Deduction for pass-through businesses is subject to strict rules and testing requirements; deduction unavailable for specified service-oriented businesses where owner’s income exceeds certain limits (see below)

199A thresholds

	2022	2023
Married filing jointly	\$340,100 - \$440,100	\$364,200 - \$464,200
Married filing separate	\$170,050 - \$220,050	\$182,100 - \$232,100
Any other filing status	\$170,050 - \$220,050	\$182,100 - \$232,100

Long-Term Care

Periodic payments received under qualified long-term care insurance contracts or under certain life insurance contracts

	2022	2023
Per diem limit	\$390	\$420

Deduction for Eligible Long-Term Care Premiums per IRC 213(d)(10)

	2022	2023
Age 40 or less	\$450	\$480
Over age 40 but not more than 50	\$850	\$890
Over age 50 but not more than 60	\$1,690	\$1,790
Over age 60 but not more than 70	\$4,510	\$4,770
More than 70	\$5,640	\$5,960

2023 Estate & gift taxes

Over	But not over	The tax is	Of the amount over	Tax exemptions for 2023
\$0	\$10,000	\$0 + 18%	\$0	Annual gift tax exclusion: Individual donor may gift \$17,000 per donee
\$10,000	\$20,000	\$1,800 + 20%	\$10,000	
\$20,000	\$40,000	\$3,800 + 22%	\$20,000	Gift tax exemption: \$12,920,000
\$40,000	\$60,000	\$8,200 + 24%	\$40,000	
\$60,000	\$80,000	\$13,000 + 26%	\$60,000	Estate and generation-skipping transfer tax exemption: \$12,920,000
\$80,000	\$100,000	\$18,200 + 28%	\$80,000	
\$100,000	\$150,000	\$23,800 + 30%	\$100,000	Annual gift tax exclusion for a non-citizen spouse: \$175,000
\$150,000	\$250,000	\$38,800 + 32%	\$150,000	
\$250,000	\$500,000	\$70,800 + 34%	\$250,000	Maximum gift tax rate: 40%
\$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	

Estate tax rates and exemptions

Year	Top estate tax rate	Estate tax exemption	Applicable credit
2010	0 ³ /35%	\$0 ³ /\$5,000,000	\$0 ³ /\$1,730,800
2011	35%	\$5,000,000	\$1,730,800
2012	35%	\$5,120,000	\$1,772,800
2013	40%	\$5,250,000	\$2,045,800
2014	40%	\$5,340,000	\$2,081,800
2015	40%	\$5,430,000	\$2,117,800
2016	40%	\$5,450,000	\$2,125,800
2017	40%	\$5,490,000	\$2,141,800
2018	40%	\$11,180,000	\$4,417,800
2019	40%	\$11,400,000	\$4,505,800
2020	40%	\$11,580,000	\$4,577,800
2021	40%	\$11,700,000	\$4,625,800
2022	40%	\$12,060,000	\$4,769,800
2023	40%	\$12,920,000	\$5,113,800

Note: The TCJA increased the gift, estate, and GST tax exemptions to \$10M (indexed for inflation), but these exemptions are scheduled to expire and revert back to \$5M (indexed for inflation) after 12/31/2025. In November 2019, final regulations were issued clarifying that there will be no "clawback" of any unified credit used before 2026 when the exemption reverts to a \$5 million exemption (indexed for inflation).

For additional information, please contact your local
John Hancock Representative.

1. The rates listed are for the regular income tax. Some taxpayers may be subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) instead; every taxpayer is responsible for paying the higher of the regular income tax or the AMT.
2. The contribution limit is the same for regular and Roth 401(k) plans; a total of \$22,500 can be contributed in 2023 to one or both types of 401(k) plans.
3. In 2010, decedents had the choice between full estate tax repeal but with carryover basis or exposure to estate tax with a \$5M exemption and a maximum tax rate of 35%.

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