

2019 Quick Tax Reference Guide

2019 Federal income tax brackets¹

Taxable income				
Over	But not over	Tax+	% on excess	Of the amount over
Unmarried individuals (other than surviving spouses and heads of households)				
\$0	\$9,700	\$0	10%	\$0
\$9,700	\$39,475	\$970	12%	\$9,700
\$39,475	\$84,200	\$4,543	22%	\$39,475
\$84,200	\$160,725	\$14,382.50	24%	\$84,200
\$160,725	\$204,100	\$32,748.50	32%	\$160,725
\$204,100	\$510,300	\$46,628.50	35%	\$204,100
\$510,300	∞	\$153,798.50	37%	\$510,300
Married filing jointly and surviving spouse				
\$0	\$19,400	\$0	10%	\$0
\$19,400	\$78,950	\$1,940	12%	\$19,400
\$78,950	\$168,400	\$9,086	22%	\$78,950
\$168,400	\$321,450	\$28,765	24%	\$168,400
\$321,450	\$408,200	\$65,497	32%	\$321,450
\$408,200	\$612,350	\$93,257	35%	\$408,200
\$612,350	∞	\$164,709.50	37%	\$612,350
Married filing separately				
\$0	\$9,700	\$0	10%	\$0
\$9,700	\$39,475	\$970	12%	\$9,700
\$39,475	\$84,200	\$4,543	22%	\$39,475
\$84,200	\$160,725	\$14,382.50	24%	\$84,200
\$160,725	\$204,100	\$32,748.50	32%	\$160,725
\$204,100	\$306,175	\$46,628.50	35%	\$204,100
\$306,175	∞	\$82,354.75	37%	\$306,175

Taxable income				
Over	But not over	Tax+	% on excess	Of the amount over
Head of household				
\$0	\$13,850	\$0	10%	\$0
\$13,850	\$52,850	\$1,385	12%	\$13,850
\$52,850	\$84,200	\$6,065	22%	\$52,850
\$84,200	\$160,700	\$12,962	24%	\$84,200
\$160,700	\$204,100	\$31,322	32%	\$160,700
\$204,100	\$510,300	\$45,210	35%	\$204,100
\$510,300	∞	\$152,380	37%	\$510,300
Trusts and estates				
\$0	\$2,600	\$0	10%	\$0
\$2,600	\$9,300	\$260	24%	\$2,600
\$9,300	\$12,750	\$1,868	35%	\$9,300
\$12,750	∞	\$3,075.50	37%	\$12,750
Standard deductions²			2019	2018
Unmarried individuals (other than surviving spouses and heads of households)			\$12,200	\$12,000
Married filing jointly and surviving spouse			\$24,400	\$24,000
Married filing separately			\$12,200	\$12,000
Head of household			\$18,350	\$18,000
Aged or blind (Additional standard deduction amount)*			\$1,300	\$1,300
			\$1,650	\$1,600
Personal exemption³			suspended	suspended
Kiddie tax⁴			2019	2018
Unearned income**			\$1,100	\$1,050

** The amount of unearned income that a child under the age of 19 and college students under the age of 24 can earn without filing an income tax return.

Source: IRS Revenue Procedure 2018-57 and the Tax Cuts and Jobs act of 2017.

Long-term capital gains and qualified dividend rates

Long-term capital gains tax rate	Single	Married, filing jointly	Head of Household	Married, filing separately
0%	\$0 to \$39,375	\$0 to \$78,750	\$0 to \$52,750	\$0 to \$39,375
15%	\$39,376 to \$434,550	\$78,751 to \$488,850	\$52,751 to \$461,700	\$39,376 to \$244,426
20%	\$434,551 or more	\$488,851 or more	\$461,701 or more	\$244,426 or more

Other long-term gains rates

Gains on collectibles	Maximum 28%
Unrecaptured 1250 depreciation	Maximum 25%

Source: IRS Revenue Procedure 2018-57 and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (with respect to tax brackets only).

Medicare surtax of 3.8% imposed on net investment if:

Married filing jointly	MAGI above \$250,000
Married filing separately	MAGI above \$125,000
Qualifying widow(er) w/dep child	MAGI above \$250,000
Estates and trusts w/undist net inv income	MAGI above \$12,750
All other filers	MAGI above \$200,000

Estate and gift tax⁵

	2019	2018
Estate and gift tax rate	40%	40%
Estate tax exemption	\$11,400,000	\$11,180,000
Lifetime gift exemption	\$11,400,000	\$11,180,000
GST exemption	\$11,400,000	\$11,180,000
Gift tax annual exclusion	\$15,000	\$15,000
Annual exclusion for gifts to noncitizen spouse	\$155,000	\$152,000

Source: IRS Revenue Procedure 2018-57 and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017

Health savings accounts

Contribution limits	2019	2018
Single/Family	\$3,500/\$7,000	\$3,450/\$6,900
Age 55+ Catch-up	\$1,000	\$1,000

High deductible health plans

Minimum deductible single/family	\$1,350/\$2,700	\$1,350/\$2,700
Maximum out-of-pocket single/family	\$6,750/\$13,500	\$6,650/\$13,300

Source: IRS Revenue Procedure 2018-30

Social Security

	2019	2018
Taxable wage base		
Social Security (OASDI)	\$132,900	\$128,400
Medicare (HI only)	No limit	No limit
Retirement earning test		
Under full retirement age	\$17,640/yr \$1,470/mo	\$17,040/yr \$1,420/mo
Year reaching full retirement age	\$46,920/yr \$3,910/mo	\$45,360/yr \$3,780/mo

Note: One dollar in benefits will be withheld for every \$2 in earnings above the limit.

Note: Applies only to earnings for months prior to attaining full retirement age. One dollar in benefits will be withheld for every \$3 in earnings above the limit.

Taxability of benefits (based on provisional income and filing status)

	Individual	Married filing jointly
Not taxable	< \$25,000	<\$32,000
Up to 50% taxable	\$25,000-\$34,000	\$32,000-\$44,000
Up to 85% taxable	>\$34,000	>\$44,000

Married filing separately

Up to 85% of benefits are taxable

Provisional income = adjusted gross income + nontaxable income + ½ Social Security benefits

Age to receive full benefits

Year of birth	Full retirement age	% reduced at age 62
1943-1954	66	25%
1955	66 and 2 months	25.83%
1956	66 and 4 months	26.67%
1957	66 and 6 months	27.50%
1958	66 and 8 months	28.33%
1959	66 and 10 months	29.17%
1960 and later	67	30%

Delayed retirement credit

Year of birth	Year rate of increase
1943 or later	8%

Accrues when you reach full retirement age until you start receiving benefits or reach age 70.

Source: Social Security Administration website www.SSA.gov

TIAA Individual Advisory Services—2019 Quick Tax Reference Guide

Traditional and Roth IRA

	2019	2018
IRA annual contribution limit		
Contribution limit	\$6,000	\$5,500
50+ Catch-up	\$1,000	\$1,000
Traditional IRA deductibility phase-out (based on MAGI)		
Participants in employer plans		
Married—jointly	\$103,000 - \$123,000	\$101,000 - \$121,000
Married—separately	\$0 - \$10,000	\$0 - \$10,000
All others	\$64,000 - \$74,000	\$63,000 - \$73,000
Nonparticipant married to a participant		
	\$193,000 - \$203,000	\$189,000 - \$199,000
Neither spouse a participant		
	Fully deductible	Fully deductible
Roth IRA phase-out (based on MAGI)		
Married filing jointly	\$193,000 - \$203,000	\$189,000 - \$199,000
Married filing separately	\$0 - \$10,000	\$0 - \$10,000
All others	\$122,000 - \$137,000	\$120,000 - \$135,000

Source: IRS Notice 2018-211

SEP IRA and Simple IRA—Contribution limits

	2019	2018
SEP IRA		
Maximum is the lesser of 25% of compensation or:	\$55,000	\$55,000
Maximum compensation	\$280,000	\$275,000
Simple IRA		
Maximum contribution	\$13,000	\$12,500
50+ Catch-up	\$3,000	\$3,000

Source: IRS Notice 2018-211

Qualified plans

	2019	2018
401(k), 403(b), 457(b) salary deferral*	\$19,000	\$18,500
50+ Catch-up	\$6,000	\$6,000
Simple salary deferral	\$12,500	\$12,500
50+ Catch-up	\$3,000	\$3,000
Maximum annual additions in a defined contribution plan	\$56,000	\$55,000
Maximum annual benefit in a defined benefit plan	\$225,000	\$220,000
Maximum compensation considered	\$280,000	\$275,000
Highly compensated employee	\$125,000	\$120,000
Key employee - Officer	\$180,000	\$175,000

* Special catch-up rules apply to certain 403(b) contributors with 15 or more years of service and governmental 457(b) participants in the last three years before retirement.

Source: IRS Notice 2018-211

Uniform lifetime table for most taxpayers to compute lifetime required distributions

Age	Applicable divisor	Percentage	Age	Applicable divisor	Percentage
70	27.4	3.65%	93	9.6	10.42%
71	26.5	3.77%	94	9.1	10.99%
72	25.6	3.91%	95	8.6	11.63%
73	24.7	4.05%	96	8.1	12.35%
74	23.8	4.20%	97	7.6	13.16%
75	22.9	4.37%	98	7.1	14.08%
76	22.0	4.55%	99	6.7	14.93%
77	21.2	4.72%	100	6.3	15.87%
78	20.3	4.93%	101	5.9	16.95%
79	19.5	5.13%	102	5.5	18.18%
80	18.7	5.35%	103	5.2	19.23%
81	17.9	5.59%	104	4.9	20.41%
82	17.1	5.85%	105	4.5	22.22%
83	16.3	6.13%	106	4.2	23.81%
84	15.5	6.45%	107	3.9	25.64%
85	14.8	6.76%	108	3.7	27.03%
86	14.1	7.09%	109	3.4	29.41%
87	13.4	7.46%	110	3.1	32.26%
88	12.7	7.87%	111	2.9	34.48%
89	12.0	8.33%	112	2.6	38.46%
90	11.4	8.77%	113	2.4	41.67%
91	10.8	9.26%	114	2.1	47.62%
92	10.2	9.80%	115+	1.9	52.63%

Source: IRS Publication 590



¹ Tax Brackets: The provision's rate structure does not apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

² Standard Deductions: The amount of standard deduction is indexed for inflation using the C-CPI-U for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018. The additional standard deduction for the elderly and the blind is not changed by the provision. The increase of the basic standard deduction does not apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

³ The suspension of Personal Exemptions does not apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

⁴ The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 simplifies the Kiddie Tax by applying ordinary and capital gains rates applicable to trusts and estates to the net unearned income of a child. The new law assures that the child's tax is unaffected by the tax situation of the parents. This provision sunsets and does not apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

⁵ The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 temporarily increases the basic exclusion amount provided in Section 2010(c)(3) of the Code from \$5 million to \$10 million for decedents dying and gifts made after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026. The \$10 million amount is indexed for inflation occurring after 2011.

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