

# 2017 Fingertip Tax Guide

ADVANCED MARKETS

## Income Taxes 2017 IF TAXABLE INCOME IS:<sup>1</sup>

	OVER	BUT NOT OVER	THE TAX IS	OF THE AMOUNT OVER
Married Filing Jointly	\$0	\$18,650	\$0 + 10%	\$0
	\$18,650	\$75,900	\$1,865 + 15%	\$18,650
	\$75,900	\$153,100	\$10,452.50 + 25%	\$75,900
	\$153,100	\$233,350	\$29,752.50 + 28%	\$153,100
	\$233,350	\$416,700	\$52,222.50 + 33%	\$233,350
	\$416,700	\$470,700	\$122,728 + 35%	\$416,700
	\$470,700	—	\$131,628 + 39.6%	\$470,700
Single	\$0	\$9,325	\$0 + 10%	\$0
	\$9,325	\$37,950	\$932.50 + 15%	\$9,325
	\$37,950	\$91,900	\$5,226.25 + 25%	\$37,950
	\$91,900	\$191,650	\$18,713.75 + 28%	\$91,900
	\$191,650	\$416,700	\$46,643.75 + 33%	\$191,650
	\$416,700	\$418,400	\$120,910.25 + 35%	\$416,700
	\$418,400	—	\$121,505.25 + 39.6%	\$418,400
Estates and Trusts	\$0	\$2,550	\$0 + 15%	\$0
	\$2,550	\$6,000	\$382.50 + 25%	\$2,550
	\$6,000	\$9,150	\$1,245 + 28%	\$6,000
	\$9,150	\$12,500	\$2,127 + 33%	\$9,150
	\$12,500	—	\$3,232 + 39.6%	\$12,500

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX EXEMPTION AMOUNTS	2016	2017
Married Filing Jointly	\$83,800	\$84,500
Single	\$53,900	\$54,300
Married Filing Separately	\$41,900	\$42,250
Head of Household	\$53,900	\$54,300

KIDDIE TAX (UNDER AGE 19 WITH UNEARNED INCOME) <sup>2</sup>	2016	2017	INCOME TAX BRACKET
First	\$1,050	Same as Previous Year	No Tax
Next	\$1,050		Child's Bracket
Amounts Over	\$2,100		Parent's Bracket

STANDARD DEDUCTIONS	2016	2017
Married Filing Jointly	\$12,600	\$12,700
Single	\$6,300	\$6,350
Married Filing Separately	\$6,300	\$6,350
Head of Household	\$9,300	\$9,350

ITEMIZED DEDUCTION PHASEOUT	2016	2017
Married Filing Jointly	\$311,300	\$313,800
Single	\$259,400	\$261,500
Married Filing Separately	\$155,650	\$156,900
Head of Household	\$285,350	\$287,650

<b>PERSONAL EXEMPTION</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Personal Exemption	\$4,050	\$4,050
Phaseout Income Range: Married Filing Jointly	\$311,300 – \$433,800	\$313,800 – \$436,300
Phaseout Income Range: Single	\$259,400 – \$381,900	\$261,500 – \$384,000
Phaseout Income Range: Married Filing Separately	\$155,650 – \$216,900	\$156,900 – \$218,150
Phaseout Income Range: Head of Household	\$285,350 – \$407,850	\$287,650 – \$410,150
<b>NET INVESTMENT INCOME TAX THRESHOLDS (3.8% MEDICARE SURCHARGE)</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Married Filing Jointly	\$250,000	Same as Previous Year
Married Filing Separately	\$125,000	
Any Other Filing Status	\$200,000	
<b>MEDICARE TAX THRESHOLDS (0.9% ADDITIONAL TAX ON EARNED INCOME)</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Married Filing Jointly	\$250,000	Same as Previous Year
Married Filing Separately	\$125,000	
Any Other Filing Status	\$200,000	
<b>QUALIFIED PLANS</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Maximum elective deferral to retirement plans (e.g., 401(k), 403(b) & 457(b) plans) <sup>3</sup>	\$18,000	\$18,000
401(k) age 50+ catch-up contribution limit	\$6,000	\$6,000
Maximum IRA contribution limit	\$5,500	\$5,500
IRA age 50+ catch-up contribution limit	\$1,000	\$1,000
Maximum elective deferral to SIMPLE plan	\$12,500	\$12,500
SIMPLE plan age 50+ catch-up contribution limit	\$3,000	\$3,000
Annual includible compensation limit	\$265,000	\$270,000
Defined contribution plan annual addition limit	\$53,000	\$54,000
Highly compensated employee compensation limit	\$120,000	\$120,000
Annual retirement benefit limit under defined benefit plans (not to exceed 100% of compensation)	\$210,000	\$215,000
<b>ROTH IRA INCOME LIMITS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Married Filing Jointly	\$184,000 – \$194,000	\$186,000 – \$196,000
Single, Head of Household, or Married Filing Separately <sup>4</sup>	\$117,000 – \$132,000	\$118,000 – \$133,000
<b>CAPITAL GAINS TAX</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Capital gains on collectibles	28%	Same as Previous Year
Rates on gains for assets (other than collectibles and small business stock) held more than 12 months*		
15% income tax bracket or below	0%	
35% income tax bracket or below	15%	
39.6% income tax bracket	20%	

\*Qualified Dividends are taxed the same as capital gains  
Not valid without all pages.

## Corporations (For All Tax Years Since 1993) IF TAXABLE INCOME IS:

OVER	BUT NOT OVER	THE TAX IS	OF THE AMOUNT OVER
\$0	\$50,000	\$0 + 15%	\$0
\$50,000	\$75,000	\$7,500 + 25%	\$50,000
\$75,000	\$100,000	\$13,750 + 34%	\$75,000
\$100,000	\$335,000	\$22,250 + 39%	\$100,000
\$335,000	\$10,000,000	\$113,900 + 34%	\$335,000
\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$3,400,000 + 35%	\$10,000,000
\$15,000,000	\$18,333,333	\$5,150,000 + 38%	\$15,000,000
\$18,333,333	—	\$6,416,667 + 35%	\$18,333,333

## Estate & Gift Taxes 2017

SUBTRACT APPLICABLE ESTATE TAX EXEMPTION (BELOW) TO CALCULATE ESTATE TAX. IF TAXABLE ESTATE IS:

OVER	BUT NOT OVER	THE TAX IS	OF THE AMOUNT OVER	TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR 2017
\$0	\$10,000	\$0 + 18%	\$0	<b>Annual Gift Tax Exclusion:</b> Individual donor may gift \$14,000 per donee
\$10,000	\$20,000	\$1,800 + 20%	\$10,000	
\$20,000	\$40,000	\$3,800 + 22%	\$20,000	<b>Gift Tax Exemption:</b> \$5,490,000
\$40,000	\$60,000	\$8,200 + 24%	\$40,000	
\$60,000	\$80,000	\$13,000 + 26%	\$60,000	<b>Estate and Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Exemption:</b> \$5,490,000
\$80,000	\$100,000	\$18,200 + 28%	\$80,000	
\$100,000	\$150,000	\$23,800 + 30%	\$100,000	<b>Annual Gift Tax Exclusion for a Non-Citizen Spouse:</b> \$149,000
\$150,000	\$250,000	\$38,800 + 32%	\$150,000	
\$250,000	\$500,000	\$70,800 + 34%	\$250,000	<b>Maximum Gift Tax Rate: 40%</b>
\$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	

LONG-TERM CARE	2016	2017
Periodic Payments Received Under Qualified Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts or Under Certain Life Insurance Contracts		
Per Diem Limit	\$340	\$360
Deduction for Eligible Long-Term Care Premiums per IRC 213(d)(10)		
Age 40 or less	\$390	\$410
Over age 40 but not more than 50	\$730	\$770
Over age 50 but not more than 60	\$1,460	\$1,530
Over age 60 but not more than 70	\$3,900	\$4,090
More than 70	\$4,870	\$5,110

## Scheduled Estate Tax Rates and Exemptions

YEAR	TOP ESTATE TAX RATE	ESTATE TAX EXEMPTION	APPLICABLE CREDIT
2002	50%	\$1,000,000	\$345,800
2003	49%	\$1,000,000	\$345,800
2004	48%	\$1,500,000	\$555,800
2005	47%	\$1,500,000	\$555,800
2006	46%	\$2,000,000	\$780,800
2007	45%	\$2,000,000	\$780,800
2008	45%	\$2,000,000	\$780,800
2009	45%	\$3,500,000	\$1,455,800
2010	0%*/35%	\$0*/\$5,000,000	\$0*/\$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

### SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

(MAXIMUM ANNUAL EARNINGS BEFORE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS ARE REDUCED)

	2016	2017
Before Full Retirement Age (lose \$1 for every \$2 of earnings)	\$15,720	\$16,920
Year of Full Retirement Age (lose \$1 for every \$3 of earnings)	\$41,880	\$44,880
After Full Retirement	No Limit	No Limit

### FICA INCOME LIMITS

(MAXIMUM COMPENSATION SUBJECT TO FICA TAXES)

	2016	2017
OASDI (Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance; Social Security maximum)	\$118,500	\$127,200
HI (Hospital Insurance; Medicare maximum)	No Limit	No Limit

\* Tax consequences of a death during 2010 depend upon elections that are available only to such estates. The executor of such estates may elect (1) carryover basis of assets received from the decedent and an estate tax rate of 0%, or (2) stepped-up basis and estate taxation at the levels in effect in 2011 (e.g., top rate of 35%, exemption of \$5M, and an applicable credit of \$1,730,800).

- 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.
- The Small Business and Work Opportunity Act of 2008 changed the "kiddie tax" age to include children ages 18 and under. In addition, the kiddie tax applies to children ages 19–24: 1) who are full-time students, 2) whose earned income does not exceed one-half of their support, and 3) who do not file a joint tax return.
- The contribution limit is the same for regular and Roth 401(k) plans; a total of \$18,000 can be contributed in 2017 to one or both types of 401(k) plans.
- The income eligibility for taxpayers who are married filing separately only applies if the individual taxpayer contributing to the IRA did not live with his/her spouse at any time during the year. If they did live together at any time during the year, then the taxpayer's adjusted gross income (AGI) must be \$10,000 or less to contribute to a Roth IRA. See IRS Publication 590.

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