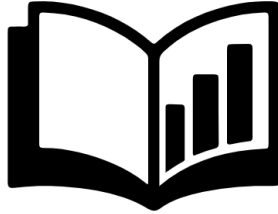


Standard vs. Itemized Deduction



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Standard Deduction

The standard deduction reduces taxable income. It is a benefit that eliminates the need for many taxpayers to itemize actual deductions, such as medical expenses, taxes, interest, and charitable contributions, on Schedule A (Form 1040). The standard deduction is increased by an additional amount for taxpayers who are age 65 or older, or are blind.

2025 Standard Deduction

The basic standard deduction for 2025 is:

Single or MFS	\$15,750
MFJ or QSS	\$31,500
HOH	\$23,625

Age 65 and/or blind. The additional amounts for age 65 or older and/or blind, per person, per event in 2025 are:

MFJ, QSS, or MFS	\$1,600
Single or HOH	\$2,000

Dependent. The standard deduction in 2025 for an individual who may be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer cannot exceed the greater of \$1,350, or earned income plus \$450.

Itemized Deductions

You must decide whether to itemize deductions or to use the standard deduction. Generally, you should itemize deductions if the allowable itemized deductions are greater than the standard deduction. Some taxpayers must itemize deductions because they cannot use the standard deduction.

The standard deduction cannot be used if you are:

- Married filing as Married Filing Separately, and your spouse itemizes deductions.
- A nonresident alien or a dual-status alien during the year.

You may benefit from itemizing deductions on Schedule A (Form 1040), *Itemized Deductions*, if you:

- Cannot use the standard deduction.
- Had large unreimbursed medical and dental expenses.

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- Paid interest or taxes on a home.
- Had large uninsured casualty or theft losses resulting from a presidentially-declared disaster area, or
- Made large charitable contributions.

Itemized Deductions Limitations

You may be subject to limitations on some itemized deductions.

- **Medical and dental expenses.** Qualified medical and dental expenses are deductible as itemized deductions to the extent they exceed 7.5% of adjusted gross income (AGI). For example, for an individual with an AGI of \$50,000, only those expenses that exceed \$3,750 (7.5% of \$50,000) would be deductible.
- **Taxes paid.** Deductible state and local income, property, and sales taxes are limited to a total amount of \$40,000 (\$20,000 MFS), reduced by 30% of excess of MAGI over \$500,000 (\$250,000 MFS), but not less than \$10,000 (\$5,000 MFS). No deduction is allowed for foreign real property taxes.
- **Interest paid.** Deductible home mortgage interest is limited to total acquisition debt incurred after December 15, 2017, on a main and second home combined to \$750,000 (\$375,000 Married Filing Separately). Acquisition debt before December 16, 2017, is limited to \$1 million (\$500,000 for Married Filing Separately). Interest on home equity debt is not deductible unless used to buy, build, or substantially improve a qualified home.
- **Charitable contributions.** Your deductible charitable cash contributions are limited to 60% of AGI. Any amount over the limit can be carried forward up to the next five years. No charitable deduction is allowed for payments to higher education institutions in exchange for the right to purchase tickets or seating at an athletic event. No charitable deduction is allowed for contributions of \$250 or more without substantiation.



Standard vs. Itemized Deduction

- **Casualty and theft losses.** A personal casualty or theft loss is deductible (subject to limitations) only if such loss is attributable to a federally-declared disaster.
- **Gambling losses.** Gambling losses (cost of non-winning bingo, lottery, and raffle tickets, for example) are deductible only to the extent of gambling winnings reported as Other Income on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), *Additional Income and Adjustments to Income*.
- **Other itemized deductions.** Other itemized deductions include:
 - Amortizable premium on certain taxable bonds acquired before 1988.
 - Casualty and theft losses from income producing property.
 - Federal estate tax on income in respect of decedent.
 - Impairment related work expenses for persons with disabilities.
 - Losses from Ponzi type investment schemes.
 - Repayments of more than \$3,000 under a claim of right.
 - Certain unrecovered investment in a pension.

In addition, if you have a net qualified disaster loss, and are not itemizing deductions, you can claim an increased standard deduction.

Expenses Not Deductible as Itemized Deductions

Certain expenses are not deductible as itemized deductions, including all miscellaneous itemized deductions previously subject to the 2% AGI limitation.

Job Expenses and Certain Miscellaneous Deductions*

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|--|--|
| • Unreimbursed employee business expenses. | • Investment expenses of a regulated investment company (RIC). |
| • Tax preparation fees. | • Deduction for repayment under a claim of right if \$3,000 or less. |
| • Certain legal and accounting fees. | • Investment expenses. |
| • Clerical help and office rent. | • Safe deposit box fees. |
| • Custodial (for example, trust account) fees. | |

* Currently nondeductible.

Other Nondeductible Expenses

- Political contributions.
- Legal expenses for personal matters that do not produce taxable income.
- Lost or misplaced cash or property.
- Expenses for meals during regular or extra work hours.

continued

Other Nondeductible Expenses continued

- The cost of entertaining friends.
- Commuting expenses.
- Travel expenses for employment away from home.
- Travel as a form of education.
- Expenses of attending a seminar, convention, or similar meeting.
- Club dues.
- Expenses of adopting a child. But you may be able to take a credit for adoption expenses.
- Fines and penalties.
- Expenses of producing tax-exempt income.

Itemized Deductions or Standard Deduction?

You may decide to take the standard deduction even if your itemized deductions are higher. Conversely, you may choose to take itemized deductions in a lesser amount than the standard deduction.

Example #1: David, 45, is single, has AGI of \$100,000, and has the following itemized deductions:

Medical expenses.....	\$8,200
Less 7.5% of AGI threshold	(\$7,500)
Deductible medical expenses.....	\$700
State and local income tax.....	\$4,925
Real estate tax.....	\$3,225
Mortgage interest paid.....	\$6,175
Noncash charitable contributions.....	\$800
Total itemized deductions.....	\$15,825

Even though his itemized deductions are greater than the standard deduction by \$75 (\$15,825 minus \$15,750), David chooses to take the standard deduction because he was not able to locate receipts to substantiate all of his charitable contributions.

Example #2: Assume the same facts as Example #1, however David has no charitable contributions. His total itemized deductions are now \$725 less than the standard deduction (\$15,825 minus \$800 charitable contribution equals \$15,025. David's standard deduction is \$15,750). David chooses to file with the lower itemized deductions because the tax benefit of itemizing on his state return is greater than the tax benefit he loses on the federal return by not taking the standard deduction.

Contact Us

There are many events that occur during the year that can affect your tax situation. Preparation of your tax return involves summarizing transactions and events that occurred during the prior year. In most situations, treatment is firmly established at the time the transaction occurs. However, negative tax effects can be avoided by proper planning. Please contact us in advance if you have questions about the tax effects of a transaction or event, including the following:

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| • Pension or IRA distributions. | • Retirement. |
| • Significant change in income or deductions. | • Notice from IRS or other revenue department. |
| • Job change. | • Divorce or separation. |
| • Marriage. | • Self-employment. |
| • Attainment of age 59½ or 73. | • Charitable contributions of property in excess of \$5,000. |
| • Sale or purchase of a business. | |
| • Sale or purchase of a residence or other real estate. | |

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