



Qualified Dividend Tax Rates

Tax Year 2025

One of the key differentiators of Genter's Dividend Income Equity strategy is the exclusive use of qualified dividends. The 2003 tax act change taxation of qualified dividends from ordinary income rates to long-term capital gains rates. In 2018 long term capital gains (*and by extension qualified dividends*) got their own brackets that are not tied to the ordinary-income brackets. The brackets for 2025, which are based on taxable income, are as follows*:

Tax Rate	Single	Married Filing Jointly	Married Filing Separately
0%	\$0 - \$48,350	\$0 - \$96,700	\$0 - \$48,350
15%	\$48,351 - \$533,400	\$96,701 - \$600,050	\$48,350 - \$300,000
20%	Over \$533,400	Over \$600,050	Over \$300,000

These brackets are determined by your total taxable income – not just your investment income or your adjusted gross income.

These brackets are indexed for inflation (*i.e., will increase annually*).

These brackets provide a significant tax benefit to investors who receive income from qualified dividends.

For example, a retired couple with taxable income of \$96,000 would **not pay any taxes** on qualified dividends.

The combination of low tax rates and income growth can improve investor outcomes over time.

For more information, please contact your advisor.