Personal Tax Credit and Deduction Guide

When it comes to preparing your personal taxes, understanding the available tax credits and deductions is crucial. These incentives can help you reduce your tax liability and maximize your tax refund. Here's a comprehensive guide to some of the most common tax credits and deductions for individuals:

Tax Credits

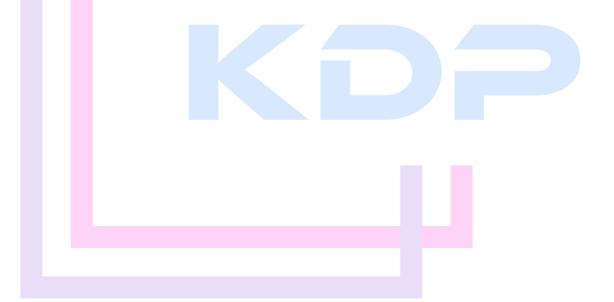
- 1. **Child Tax Credit**: If you have dependent children under the age of 17, you may be eligible for a tax credit of up to \$2,000 per child.
- 2. **Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)**: This credit benefits low-to-moderate-income individuals and families. The amount varies based on your income, marital status, and the number of dependents.
- 3. **Child and Dependent Care Credit**: If you paid for the care of a qualifying child or dependent so you could work or look for work, you may be eligible for this credit.
- 4. **Education Credits**:
- **American Opportunity Credit**: For qualified education expenses incurred during the first four years of post-secondary education, with a maximum credit of \$2,500.
- **Lifetime Learning Credit**: Available for undergraduate, graduate, and professional degree courses, with a maximum credit of \$2,000.
- 5. **Saver's Credit**: If you contribute to a retirement account (e.g., IRA or 401(k)) and meet income requirements, you may receive a tax credit based on your contributions.
- 6. **Premium Tax Credit**: Helps individuals and families with low to moderate income afford health insurance purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace. $\triangle + \bigcirc$
- 7. **Residential Energy Credit**: You can receive a credit for installing energy-efficient improvements in your home, such as solar panels, insulation, or energy-efficient windows.

- 1. **Standard Deduction vs. Itemized Deductions**:
- You can either take the standard deduction or itemize your deductions. Choose the one that gives you a larger tax benefit.
- The standard deduction amount varies based on your filing status (e.g., single, married, head of household).
- 2. **Mortgage Interest Deduction**: You can deduct the interest paid on your mortgage for your primary and secondary residences, subject to certain limits.
- 3. **State and Local Taxes (SALT) Deduction**: You can deduct state income taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes paid, within certain limitations.
- 4. **Charitable Contributions Deduction**: Contributions to qualified charitable organizations are deductible, provided you keep proper records.
- 5. **Medical Expense Deduction**: You can deduct qualified medical expenses that exceed a certain percentage of your adjusted gross income (AGI).
- 6. **Student Loan Interest Deduction**: You may deduct up to \$2,500 in interest paid on qualified student loans, subject to income limitations.
- 7. **Educator Expenses Deduction**: Teachers and educators can deduct up to \$250 in out-of-pocket expenses for classroom supplies.
- 8. **Job-Related Expenses Deduction**: Certain work-related expenses, such as unreimbursed business expenses, may be deductible if they meet specific criteria.
- 9. **Casualty and Theft Losses Deduction**: You can deduct losses from theft, vandalism, or casualty events that are not covered by insurance, subject to limitations.

10. **Self-Employment Deductions**: If you're self-employed, you can deduct business expenses, including home office expenses, mileage, and more.

Please note that tax laws change regularly, and eligibility for tax credits and deductions may vary based on your specific circumstances. It's advisable to consult a tax professional or use tax preparation software to ensure you're taking full advantage of these opportunities while staying compliant with current tax regulations.

Remember, accurate record-keeping and documentation are essential when claiming tax credits and deductions. Always keep records of your expenses and consult with a tax professional for personalized guidance.



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