



Run a business with your spouse? You may encounter unique tax issues

Do you and your spouse together operate a profitable unincorporated small business? If so, you face some challenging tax issues.

The partnership issue

An unincorporated business with your spouse is classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, unless you can avoid that treatment. Otherwise, you must file an annual partnership return using Form 1065. In addition, you and your spouse must be issued separate Schedules K-1, which allocate the partnership's taxable income, deductions and credits between the two of you. This is only the beginning of the unwelcome tax compliance tasks.

The self-employment tax issue

Self-employment (SE) tax is how the government collects Social Security and Medicare taxes from self-employed individuals. For 2025, the SE tax consists of 12.4% Social Security tax on the first \$176,100 of net SE income plus 2.9% Medicare tax. Once your 2025 net SE income surpasses the \$176,100 ceiling, the Social Security tax component of the SE tax ends. But the 2.9% Medicare tax component continues before increasing to 3.8% — because of the 0.9% additional Medicare tax — if the combined net SE

income of a married joint-filing couple exceeds \$250,000. (This doesn't include investment income.)

With your joint Form 1040, you must include a Schedule SE to calculate SE tax on your share of the net SE income passed through to you by your spousal partnership. The return must also include a Schedule SE for your spouse to calculate the tax on your spouse's share of net SE income passed through to him or her. This can significantly increase your SE tax liability.

For example, let's say you and your spouse each have net 2025 SE income of \$150,000 (\$300,000 total) from your profitable 50/50 partnership business. The SE tax on your joint tax return is a whopping \$45,900 ($\$150,000 \times 15.3\% \times 2$). That's on top of regular federal income tax. (However, you do get an income deduction for half of the SE tax.)

Here are three possible tax-saving solutions.

1. Use an IRS-approved method to minimize SE tax in a community property state

Under IRS guidance (Revenue Procedure 2002-69), there's an exception to the general rule that spouse-run businesses are treated as partnerships. For federal tax purposes, you can treat an unincorporated spousal business *in a community property state* as a sole proprietorship operated by one of the spouses. By effectively allocating all the net SE income to the proprietor spouse, only the first \$176,100 of net SE income is hit with the 12.4% Social Security tax. That can cut your SE tax bill.

2. Convert a spousal partnership into an S corporation and pay modest salaries

If you and your unincorporated spousal business aren't in a community property state, consider converting the business to S corp status to reduce Social Security and Medicare taxes. That way, only the salaries paid to you and your spouse get hit with the Social Security and Medicare tax, collectively called FICA tax. You can then pay reasonable, but not excessive, salaries to you and your spouse as shareholder-employees while paying out most or all remaining corporate cash flow to yourselves as FICA-tax-free cash distributions. Keep in mind that S corps come with their own compliance obligations.

3. Disband your partnership and hire your spouse as an employee

You can disband the existing spousal partnership and start running the operation as a sole proprietorship operated by one spouse. Then hire the other spouse as an employee of the proprietorship. Pay that spouse a modest cash salary. You must withhold 7.65% from the salary to cover the employee-spouse's share of the Social

Security and Medicare taxes. The proprietorship must also pay 7.65% as the employer's half of the taxes. However, because the employee-spouse's salary is modest, the FICA tax will also be modest.

With this strategy, you file only one Schedule SE — for the spouse treated as the proprietor — with your joint tax return. That minimizes the SE tax because no more than \$176,100 (for 2025) is exposed to the 12.4% Social Security portion of the SE tax.

Additional bonus: You may be able to provide certain employee benefits to your spouse, such as retirement contributions, which may provide more tax savings.

We can help

Having a profitable unincorporated business with your spouse that's classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes can lead to compliance headaches and high SE tax bills. Work with us to identify appropriate tax-saving strategies.

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