IRA Contribution Deductibility

If an individual is under age 70½ and has earned income for the year of contribution, he or she is eligible to make a traditional IRA contribution, provided he or she does so by the contribution deadline (i.e., April 15th of the year following the year of contribution). But if the individual participates in a 401(k) plan (or other employer-sponsored plan), the contribution may not be fully tax deductible.

Deductibility of a traditional IRA contribution depends on whether the individual (or his or her spouse) is an active participant in an employer-sponsored plan, tax filing status and the amount of modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) for the year (IRC Sec. 219(g).

Use the following table to get a general sense of the deductibility of a Traditional IRA contribution. Always consult with a tax or legal advisor for specific tax and legal advice.

Deductibility of a 2017 traditional IRA contribution when the individual (or spouse) is covered by a workplace retirement plan

IF your filing status is ...	**AND** your modified adjusted gross income (modified AGI) is ...	**THEN** you can take ...
single or **head of household**	$62,000 or less	a full deduction.
	more than $62,000 but less than $72,000	a partial deduction.
	$72,000 or more	no deduction.
married filing jointly or **qualifying widow(er)**	$99,000 or less	a full deduction.
	more than $99,000 but less than $119,000	a partial deduction.
	$119,000 or more	no deduction.
married filing separately[2]	less than $10,000	a partial deduction.
	$10,000 or more	no deduction.
Not covered by a plan, but married filing jointly with a spouse who is covered by a plan	$186,000 or less	a full deduction.
	more than $186,000 but less than $196,000	a partial deduction.
Source: IRS [2017 IRA Contribution and Deduction Limits] **and** [IR-2016-141]	$196,000 or more	no deduction.