

Traditional IRA deduction income limits for 2018 and 2019

Filing status	Full deduction if modified AGI is ...	Partial deduction if modified AGI is ...	No deduction if modified AGI is ...
Married filing jointly and you're covered by retirement plan at work	2018: \$101,000 or less 2019: \$103,000 or less	2018: More than \$101,000 but less than \$121,000 2019: More than \$103,000 but less than \$123,000	2018: \$121,000 or more 2019: \$123,000 or more
Married filing jointly and your spouse is covered by a retirement plan at work	2018: \$189,000 or less 2019: \$193,000 or less	2018: More than \$189,000 but less than \$199,000 2019: More than \$193,000 but less than \$203,000	2018: \$199,000 or more 2019: \$203,000 or more
Single or head of household	2018: \$63,000 or less 2019: \$64,000 or less	2018: More than \$63,000 but less than \$73,000 2019: More than \$64,000 but less than \$74,000	2018: \$73,000 or more 2019: \$74,000 or more
Married filing separately and you or your spouse is covered by a retirement plan at work	2018: Not available 2019: Not available	2018: Less than \$10,000 2019: Less than \$10,000	2018: \$10,000 or more 2019: \$10,000 or more

Roth IRA contribution limits for 2018 and 2019

Filing status	Modified AGI	Maximum contribution
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	2018: Less than \$189,000 2019: Less than \$193,000	2018: \$5,500 (\$6,500 if 50 or older) 2019: \$6,000 (\$7,000 if 50 or older)

Filing status	Modified AGI	Maximum contribution
	2018: \$189,000 to \$198,999 2019: \$193,000 to \$202,999	Contribution is reduced
	2018: \$199,000 or more 2019: \$203,000 or more	Not eligible
Single, head of household or married filing separately (if you did not live with spouse during year)	2018: Less than \$120,000 2019: Less than \$122,000	2018: \$5,500 (\$6,500 if 50 or older) 2019: \$6,000 (\$7,000 if 50 or older)
	2018: \$120,000 to \$134,999 2019: \$122,000 to \$136,999	Contribution is reduced
	2018: \$135,000 or more 2019: \$137,000 or more	Not eligible
Married filing separately (if you lived with spouse at any time during year)	2018: Less than \$10,000 2019: Less than \$10,000	Contribution is reduced
	2018: \$10,000 or more 2019: \$10,000 or more	Not eligible

Exceptions to IRA contribution limits

This is the IRS, so you're probably not surprised to hear there are a couple caveats you should know about.

- **You generally can't contribute more than you earn.** If your taxable compensation for the year is \$4,000, that's also your IRA contribution limit.
- **If you're a nonworking spouse, you can have what's called a [spousal IRA](#) as long as your spouse earns enough to cover the contribution.**

That means if you both want to contribute the maximum to an IRA, and you're both under 50, your spouse will need to earn at least \$11,000 (to cover the \$5,500 annual maximum for each of you).

The limit also doesn't apply to transfers from other retirement accounts, such as those used to create a [rollover IRA](#). You should also note the deadline for IRA contributions for any given tax year is tax day – typically April 15 – of the following calendar year. That means, for example, that 2018 IRA contributions can be made all the way through April 15, 2019.