

IRA Deduction Worksheet—Schedule 1, Line 32




If you were age 70½ or older at the end of 2018, you can't deduct any contributions made to your traditional IRA or treat them as nondeductible contributions. **Don't** complete this worksheet for anyone age 70½ or older at the end of 2018. If you are married filing jointly and only one spouse was under age 70½ at the end of 2018, complete this worksheet only for that spouse.

Before you begin:

- ✓ Be sure you have read the 11-item list in the instructions for this line. You may not be able to use this worksheet.
- ✓ Figure any write-in adjustments to be entered on the dotted line next to Schedule 1, line 36 (see the instructions for Schedule 1, line 36).
- ✓ If you are married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2018, enter "D" on the dotted line next to Schedule 1, line 32. If you don't, you may get a math error notice from the IRS.

	Your IRA	Spouse's IRA
1a. Were you covered by a retirement plan (see <i>Were You Covered by a Retirement Plan?</i>)?	1a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. If married filing jointly, was your spouse covered by a retirement plan?		1b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Next. If you checked "No" on line 1a (and "No" on line 1b if married filing jointly), skip lines 2 through 6, enter the applicable amount below on line 7a (and line 7b if applicable), and go to line 8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5,500, if under age 50 at the end of 2018. • \$6,500, if age 50 or older but under age 70½ at the end of 2018. <p>Otherwise, go to line 2.</p>		
2. Enter the amount shown below that applies to you.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single, head of household, or married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2018, enter \$73,000. • Qualifying widow(er), enter \$121,000. • Married filing jointly, enter \$121,000 in both columns. But if you checked "No" on either line 1a or 1b, enter \$199,000 for the person who wasn't covered by a plan. • Married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time in 2018, enter \$10,000. 	2a. _____	2b. _____
3. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 6	3. _____	
4. Enter the total of the amounts from Schedule 1, lines 23 through 31a, plus any write-in adjustments you entered on the dotted line next to Schedule 1, line 36 other than any amounts identified as "DPAD"	4. _____	
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. If married filing jointly, enter the result in both columns	5a. _____	5b. _____
6. Is the amount on line 5 less than the amount on line 2?		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. None of your IRA contributions are deductible. For details on nondeductible IRA contributions, see Form 8606.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 5 from line 2 in each column. Follow the instruction below that applies to you.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If single, head of household, or married filing separately, and the result is \$10,000 or more, enter the applicable amount below on line 7 for that column and go to line 8. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. \$5,500, if under age 50 at the end of 2018. ii. \$6,500, if age 50 or older but under age 70½ at the end of 2018. If the result is less than \$10,000, go to line 7. • If married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er), and the result is \$20,000 or more (\$10,000 or more in the column for the IRA of a person who wasn't covered by a retirement plan), enter the applicable amount below on line 7 for that column and go to line 8. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. \$5,500, if under age 50 at the end of 2018. ii. \$6,500 if age 50 or older but under age 70½ at the end of 2018. <p>Otherwise, go to line 7.</p>	6a. _____	6b. _____

IRA Deduction Worksheet—Continued

		Your IRA	Spouse's IRA
7.	Multiply lines 6a and 6b by the percentage below that applies to you. If the result isn't a multiple of \$10, increase it to the next multiple of \$10 (for example, increase \$490.30 to \$500). If the result is \$200 or more, enter the result. But if it is less than \$200, enter \$200.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single, head of household, or married filing separately, multiply by 55% (0.55) (or by 65% (0.65) in the column for the IRA of a person who is age 50 or older at the end of 2018). • Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er), multiply by 27.5% (0.275) (or by 32.5% (0.325) in the column for the IRA of a person who is age 50 or older at the end of 2018). But if you checked "No" on either line 1a or 1b, then in the column for the IRA of the person who wasn't covered by a retirement plan, multiply by 55% (0.55) (or by 65% (0.65) if age 50 or older at the end of 2018). 	7a.	7b.
8.	Enter the total of your (and your spouse's if filing jointly):		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wages, salaries, tips, etc. Generally, this is the amount reported in box 1 of Form W-2. Exceptions are explained earlier in these instructions for line 32. • Alimony and separate maintenance payments reported on Schedule 1, line 11. • Nontaxable combat pay. This amount should be reported in box 12 of Form W-2 with code Q. 	8.	
9.	Enter the earned income you (and your spouse if filing jointly) received as a self-employed individual or a partner. Generally, this is your (and your spouse's if filing jointly) net earnings from self-employment if your personal services were a material income-producing factor, minus any deductions on Schedule 1, lines 27 and 28. If zero or less, enter -0-. For more details, see Pub. 590-A		
10.	Add lines 8 and 9	10.	
	 <p><i>If married filing jointly and line 10 is less than \$11,000 (\$12,000 if one spouse is age 50 or older at the end of 2018; \$13,000 if both spouses are age 50 or older at the end of 2018), stop here and use the worksheet in Pub. 590-A to figure your IRA deduction.</i></p>		
11.	Enter traditional IRA contributions made, or that will be made by the due date of your 2018 return not counting extensions (April 15, 2019 for most people), for 2018 to your IRA on line 11a and to your spouse's IRA on line 11b	11a.	11b.
12.	On line 12a, enter the smallest of line 7a, 10, or 11a. On line 12b, enter the smallest of line 7b, 10, or 11b. This is the most you can deduct. Add the amounts on lines 12a and 12b and enter the total on Schedule 1, line 32. Or, if you want, you can deduct a smaller amount and treat the rest as a nondeductible contribution (see Form 8606)	12a.	12b.

Line 33

Student Loan Interest Deduction

You can take this deduction only if all of the following apply.

- You paid interest in 2018 on a qualified student loan (defined later).
- Your filing status is any status except married filing separately.
- Your modified adjusted gross income (AGI) is less than: \$80,000 if single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$165,000 if married filing jointly. Use lines 2 through 4 of the worksheet in these instructions to figure your modified AGI.

- You, or your spouse if filing jointly, aren't claimed as a dependent on someone else's (such as your parent's) 2018 tax return.

Use the worksheet in these instructions to figure your student loan interest deduction.

Exception. Use Pub. 970 instead of the worksheet in these instructions to figure your student loan interest deduction if you file Form 2555, 2555-EZ, or 4563, or you exclude income from sources within Puerto Rico.

Qualified student loan. A qualified student loan is any loan you took out to pay the qualified higher education ex-

penses for any of the following individuals who was an eligible student.

1. Yourself or your spouse.
 2. Any person who was your dependent when the loan was taken out.
 3. Any person you could have claimed as a dependent for the year the loan was taken out except that:
 - a. The person filed a joint return;
 - b. The person had gross income that was equal to or more than the exemption amount for that year or \$4,150 for 2018;
- or