

IRA Deduction Worksheet—Schedule 1, Line 20

Before you begin:

- ✓ Be sure you have read the instructions for this line. You may not be able to use this worksheet.
- ✓ Figure any write-in adjustments to be entered on Schedule 1, line 24z (see the instructions for Schedule 1, line 24z).
- ✓ If you are married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2023, enter "D" on the dotted line next to Schedule 1, line 20. 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 *Were You Covered by a Retirement Plan?*)? 1a. ☒ Yes ☐ No
- b. If married filing jointly, was your spouse covered by a retirement plan? 1b. ☐ Yes ☐ No

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.

- \$6,500, if under age 50 at the end of 2023.
- \$7,500, if age 50 or older at the end of 2023.

Otherwise, go to line 2.


2. Enter the amount shown below that applies to you.
- Single, head of household, or married filing separately and you **lived apart** from your spouse for all of 2023, enter \$83,000.
 - Qualifying surviving spouse, enter \$136,000.
 - Married filing jointly, enter \$136,000 in both columns. But if you checked "No" on either line 1a or 1b, enter \$228,000 for the person who wasn't covered by a plan.
 - Married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time in 2023, enter \$10,000.

2a. 83,000 2b.

3. Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 9 3. 24,119

4. Enter the total of the amounts from Schedule 1, lines 11 through 19a, plus 23 and 25 4.

5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. If married filing jointly, enter the result in both columns 5a. 24,119 5b.

6. Is the amount on line 5 less than the amount on line 2? ☐ No.  None of your IRA contributions are deductible. For details on nondeductible IRA contributions, see Form 8606.

- ☒ Yes. Subtract line 5 from line 2 in each column. Follow the instruction below that applies to you.

- 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.
 - i. \$6,500, if under age 50 at the end of 2023.
 - ii. \$7,500, if age 50 or older at the end of 2023.


If the result is less than \$10,000, go to line 7.

- If married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse, 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.
 - i. \$6,500, if under age 50 at the end of 2023.
 - ii. \$7,500, if age 50 or older at the end of 2023.

Otherwise, go to line 7.

6a. 58,881 6b.

IRA Deduction Worksheet—Continued

		Your IRA	Spouse's IRA
7.	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single, head of household, or married filing separately, multiply by 65% (0.65) (or by 75% (0.75) in the column for the IRA of a person who is age 50 or older at the end of 2023). Married filing jointly or qualifying surviving spouse, multiply by 32.5% (0.325) (or by 37.5% (0.375) in the column for the IRA of a person who is age 50 or older at the end of 2023). 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 65% (0.65) (or by 75% (0.75) if age 50 or older at the end of 2023). 	<div>7a.</div> <div>6,500</div>	<div>7b.</div> <div></div>
8.	<p>Enter the total of your (and your spouse's if filing jointly):</p> <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 20. Alimony and separate maintenance payments reported on Schedule 1, line 2a. Nontaxable combat pay. This amount should be reported in box 12 of Form W-2 with code Q or reported on Form 1040, line 1i. 	<div>8.</div> <div>24,119</div>	
9.	<p>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 15 and 16. If zero or less, enter -0-. For more details, see Pub. 590-A</p>	<div>9.</div> <div></div>	
10.	<p>Add lines 8 and 9</p>	<div>10.</div> <div>24,119</div>	
<div>  <p><i>If married filing jointly and line 10 is less than \$13,000 (\$14,000 if one spouse is age 50 or older at the end of 2023; \$15,000 if both spouses are age 50 or older at the end of 2023), stop here and use the worksheet in Pub. 590-A to figure your IRA deduction.</i></p> </div>			
11.	<p>Enter traditional IRA contributions made, or that will be made by the due date of your 2023 return not counting extensions (April 15, 2024, for most people), for 2023 to your IRA on line 11a and to your spouse's IRA on line 11b</p>	<div>11a.</div> <div>500</div>	<div>11b.</div> <div></div>
12.	<p>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 20. Or, if you want, you can deduct a smaller amount and treat the rest as a nondeductible contribution (see Form 8606)</p>	<div>12a.</div> <div>500</div>	<div>12b.</div> <div></div>

Form 8880 Credit Limit Worksheet
Credit Limit Worksheet

Complete this worksheet to figure the amount to enter on line 11.

1. Enter the amount from Form 1040, 1040-SR, or
1040-NR, line 18

1. 978
2. Enter the total of your credits from Schedule 3,
lines 1 through 3, 6d, and 6l

2. _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Also enter this amount
on Form 8880, line 11. But if zero or less, **stop**;
you can't take the credit—don't file this form .

3. 978

Line 27— Earned Income Credit (EIC)

What Is the EIC?

The EIC is a credit for certain people who work. The credit may give you a refund even if you don't owe any tax or didn't have any tax withheld.

To Take the EIC:

- Follow the steps below.
- Complete the worksheet that applies to you or let the IRS figure the credit for you.
- If you have at least one child who meets the conditions to be your qualifying child for purposes of claiming the EIC, complete and attach Schedule EIC, even if that child doesn't have a valid SSN. See Schedule EIC for more information, including how to complete Schedule EIC if your qualifying child doesn't have a valid SSN.

For help in determining if you are eligible for the EIC, go to [IRS.gov/EITC](https://www.irs.gov/EITC) and click on "Check if You Qualify." This service is available in English and Spanish.





If you take the EIC even though you aren't eligible and intentional disregard of the EIC rules, you won't be allowed to take the credit for 2 years even if you are otherwise eligible to do so. If you fraudulently take the EIC, you won't be allowed to take the credit for 10 years. See Form 8862, who must file, later. You may also have to pay penalties.



Refunds for returns claiming the earned income credit can't be issued before mid-February 2024. This delay applies to the entire refund, not just the portion associated with the earned income credit.

Step 1 All Filers

1. If, in 2023:
 - 3 or more children who have valid SSNs lived with you, is the amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11, less than \$56,838 (\$63,398 if married filing jointly)?
 - 2 children who have valid SSNs lived with you, is the amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11, less than \$52,918 (\$59,478 if married filing jointly)?
 - 1 child who has a valid SSN lived with you, is the amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11, less than \$46,560 (\$53,120 if married filing jointly)?
 - No children who have valid SSNs lived with you, is the amount on Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11, less than \$17,640 (\$24,210 if married filing jointly)?

☐ **Yes.** Continue  ☒ **No.**  You can't take the credit.
2. Do you, and your spouse if filing a joint return, have a social security number issued on or before the due date of your 2023 return (including extensions) that allows you to

work and is valid for EIC purposes (explained later under *Definitions and Special Rules*)?

☐ **Yes.** Continue 

☐ **No.** 

You can't take the credit. Enter "No" on the dotted line next to line 27.

3. Are you filing Form 2555 (relating to foreign earned income)?

☐ **Yes.** 

☐ **No.** 

You can't take the credit.

4. Were you or your spouse a nonresident alien for any part of 2023?

☐ **Yes.**

aliens, later, under Definitions and Special Rules.

☐ **No.** Go to Step 2.

Step 2 Investment Income

1. Add the amounts from Form 1040 or 1040-SR:

Line 2a		_____
Line 2b	+	_____
Line 3b	+	_____
Line 7*	+	_____

Investment Income =

*If line 7 is a loss, enter -0-.

2. Is your investment income more than \$11,000?

☐ **Yes.** Continue 

☐ **No.** Skip question 3; go to question 4.

3. Are you filing Form 4797 (relating to sales of business property)?

☐ **Yes.** See Form 4797

filers, later, under Definitions and Special Rules.

☐ **No.** 

You can't take the credit.

4. Do any of the following apply for 2023?

- You are filing Schedule E.
- You are reporting income from the rental of personal property not used in a trade or business.
- You are filing Form 8814 (relating to election to report child's interest and dividends on your return).
- You have income or loss from a passive activity.

☐ **Yes.** Use Worksheet 1 in Pub. 596 to see if you can take the credit. ☐ **No.** Go to Step 3.

Step 3 Qualifying Child

A qualifying child for the EIC is a child who is your...

Son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister, or a descendant of any of them (for example, your grandchild, niece, or nephew)

AND

was ...

Under age 19 at the end of 2023 and younger than you
(or your spouse if filing jointly)

or

Under age 24 at the end of 2023, a student (defined later), and younger than you
(or your spouse if filing jointly)

or

Any age and permanently and totally disabled (defined later)

AND

Who isn't filing a joint return for 2023
or is filing a joint return for 2023 only to claim a refund of withheld income
tax or estimated tax paid (see Pub. 596 for examples)

AND

Who lived with you in the United States for more than half of 2023.



You can't take the credit for a child who didn't live with you for more than half the year, even if you paid most of the child's living expenses. The IRS may ask you for documents to show you lived with each qualifying child. Documents you might want to keep for this purpose include school and child care records and other records that show your child's address.



If the child didn't live with you for more than half of 2023 because of a temporary absence, birth, death, or kidnapping, see Exception to time lived with you, later.




If the child meets the conditions to be a qualifying child of any other person (other than your spouse, if filing a joint return) for 2023, see Qualifying child of more than one person, later. If the child was married, see Married child, later.

1. Do you have at least one child who meets the conditions to be your qualifying child for the purpose of claiming the EIC?

☐ **Yes.** Continue  ☐ **No.** Skip questions 2 through 6; go to Step 4.


2. Are you filing a joint return for 2023?

☐ **Yes.** Skip questions 3 through 6 and Step 4; go to Step 5. ☐ **No.** Continue 

3. Are you a married taxpayer whose filing status is married filing separately or head of household?

☐ **Yes.** Continue  ☐ **No.** Skip questions 4 and 5; go to question 6.


4. Did you and your spouse have the same principal residence for the last 6 months of 2023?

☐ **Yes.** Continue  ☐ **No.** Skip question 5; go to question 6.

5. Are you legally separated according to your state law under a written separation agreement or a decree of separate maintenance and you lived apart from your spouse at the end of 2023?



☐ **Yes.** Continue  ☐ **No.**  You can't take the credit.

6. Could you be a qualifying child of another person for 2023? (Check "No" if the other person isn't required to file, and isn't filing, a 2023 tax return or is filing a 2023 return only to claim a refund of withheld income tax or estimated tax paid (see Pub. 596 for examples).)

☐ **Yes.**  You can't take the credit. Enter "No" on the dotted line next to line 27. ☐ **No.** Skip Step 4; go to Step 5.

Step 4 Filers Without a Qualifying Child



1. Are you a married taxpayer whose filing status is married filing separately or head of household?

☐ **Yes.**  You can't take the credit. ☐ **No.** Continue 

2. Were you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, at least age 25 but under age 65 at the end of 2023? (Check "Yes" if you, or your spouse if filing a joint return, were born after December 31, 1958, and before January 2, 1999.) If your spouse died in 2023 or if you are preparing a return for someone who died in 2023, see Pub. 596 before you answer.

☐ **Yes.** Continue  ☐ **No.**  You can't take the credit.

3. Was your main home, and your spouse's if filing a joint return, in the United States for more than half of 2023? Members of the military stationed outside the United States, see *Members of the military*, later, before you answer.

☐ **Yes.** Continue  ☐ **No.**  You can't take the credit. Enter "No" on the dotted line next to line 27.

4. Are you filing a joint return for 2023?

- ☐ **Yes.** Skip questions 5 and 6; go to Step 5. ☐ **No.** Continue

5. Could you be a qualifying child of another person for 2023? (Check "No" if the other person isn't required to file, and isn't filing a 2023 tax return or is filing a 2023 return only to claim a refund of withheld income tax or estimated tax paid (see Pub. 596 for examples).)

- ☐ **Yes.**  ☐ **No.** Continue

You can't take the credit. Enter "No" on the dotted line next to line 27.

6. Can you be claimed as a dependent on someone else's 2023 tax return? (If the person who could claim you on their 2023 tax return is not required to file, and isn't filing a 2023 tax return or is filing a 2023 return only to claim a refund of withheld income tax or estimated tax paid, check "No.")

- ☐ **Yes.**  ☐ **No.** Go to Step 5.

You can't take the credit.

Step 5 Earned Income

1. Are you filing Schedule SE because you were a member of the clergy or you had church employee income of \$108.28 or more?

- ☐ **Yes.** See *Clergy or Church employees*, whichever applies. ☐ **No.** Complete the following worksheet.

1. Enter the amount from Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 1z 1. _____

2. Enter the Medicaid waiver payment amounts excluded from income on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 8s, unless you choose to include these amounts in earned income, in which case enter -0-. See the instructions for Schedule 1, line 8s. 2. _____



If you and your spouse both received Medicaid waiver payments during the year, you and your spouse can make different choices about including the full amount of your payments in earned income. Enter only the amount of Medicaid waiver payments that you or your spouse, if filing a joint return, do not want to include in earned income. To include all nontaxable Medicaid waiver payment amounts in earned income, enter -0-.

3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 3. _____

4. Enter all of your nontaxable combat pay if you elect to include it in earned income. Also enter the amount of your nontaxable combat pay on line 1i of Form 1040 or 1040-SR. See *Combat pay, nontaxable*, later. 4. _____



Electing to include nontaxable combat pay may increase or decrease your EIC. Figure the credit with and without your nontaxable combat pay before making the election.

5. Add lines 3 and 4.

This is your earned income


5. _____

2. Were you self-employed at any time in 2023, or are you filing Schedule SE because you were a member of the clergy or you had church employee income, or are you filing Schedule C as a statutory employee?

- ☐ **Yes.** Skip question 3 and Step 6; go to Worksheet B. ☐ **No.** Continue

3. If you have:

- 3 or more qualifying children who have valid SSNs, is your earned income less than \$56,838 (\$63,398 if married filing jointly)?
- 2 qualifying children who have valid SSNs, is your earned income less than \$52,918 (\$59,478 if married filing jointly)?
- income less than \$46,560 (\$53,120 if married filing jointly)?
- No qualifying children who have valid SSNs, is your earned income less than \$17,640 (\$24,210 if married filing jointly)?

- ☐ **Yes.** Go to Step 6. ☐ **No.** 

You can't take the credit.

Step 6 How To Figure the Credit

1. Do you want the IRS to figure the credit for you?

- ☐ **Yes.** See *Credit figured by the IRS*, later. ☐ **No.** Go to Worksheet A.