



Deferred Compensation Plan/NYCE IRA

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What is the difference between a traditional IRA and a Roth IRA?

There are two forms of IRAs: a traditional IRA and a Roth IRA.

	Traditional IRA	Roth IRA
Maximum yearly contribution	\$6,500 (\$7,500 if age 50 or older) for 2023 \$6,000 (\$7,000 if age 50 or older) for 2022	\$6,500 (\$7,500 if age 50 or older) for 2023 \$6,000 (\$7,000 if age 50 or older) for 2022
Are there income limitations for contributions?	Yes	Yes. Anyone with gross earned income below \$153,000 (single) or \$218,000 (married filing jointly) may contribute to a Roth IRA for 2023.
Annual contribution deadline	Tax-filing deadline for the year. Contribution must be received by the NYCE IRA Administrator prior to the tax-filing deadline for the year.	Tax-filing deadline for the year. Contribution must be received by the NYCE IRA Administrator prior to the tax-filing deadline for the year.
Is there an age restriction on contributions?	No	No
Tax Advantage	Federal Tax-Deferred Growth	Federal Tax-Free Growth
Are there required minimum distributions during my lifetime?	Yes. Distributions must begin by the April 1 st following the year you reach age 72.	No. Distributions are not required during your lifetime.
Is there federal income tax on distributions?	Yes, to the extent that a distribution represents deductible contributions and investment earnings.	Not for Qualified Distributions. For non-Qualified Distributions, only the earnings portion is taxable.
Is there a 10% penalty on early distributions?	Yes, the penalty applies to taxable distributions if you are under age 59½ and do not qualify for an exception.	Yes, the penalty applies to the earnings portions if you are under age 59½ and do not qualify for an exception.
Do beneficiaries pay income tax on distributions after the IRA owner's death?	Yes, to the extent that a distribution represents deductible contributions and investment earnings.	Generally, no, as long as it is a Qualified Distribution.

All IRAs are tax deferred. That means you do not owe taxes on any earnings until you make a withdrawal. If you qualify, you may also be able to deduct your contributions to a traditional IRA on your federal income tax return, deferring tax on that amount as well. Contributions to a Roth IRA are not tax deductible, however, a Qualified Distribution from a Roth IRA is income tax-free.