

Regular IRA vs. Roth IRA...A 2009 Comparison

Eligible individuals can contribute to a tax-deductible traditional IRA, to a non-deductible Roth IRA or to a combination of the two. However, no more than a combined total of \$5,000/\$6,000 if age 50 or older in 2009 (or 100% of earned income if less) may be contributed to these accounts each year.

Individuals who are not eligible for deductible contributions to a traditional IRA or to make contributions to a Roth IRA may still make non-deductible contributions to a traditional IRA and receive the benefits of tax-deferred growth.

Which type of IRA is best for you depends on your situation, needs and objectives. The comparison that follows is designed to help you make an informed decision.

	Traditional IRA (tax deductible)	Roth IRA	Traditional IRA (non-deductible)
Deductible Contributions	Yes	No	No
Limit on Contributions	Yes (lesser of \$5,000; \$6,000 if age 50 or older; or 100% of earned income)	Yes (lesser of \$5,000; \$6,000 if age 50 or older; or 100% of earned income)	Yes (lesser of \$5,000; \$6,000 if age 50 or older; or 100% of earned income)
Tax-Deferred Growth	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tax-Free Distributions	No (fully taxable)	Yes (if qualified distributions)	No (partially taxable)
Age Limits	Yes (contributions cannot be made after age 70-1/2)	No	Yes (contributions cannot be made after age 70-1/2)
Income Limits	No	Yes (contribution phased out if adjusted gross income exceeds specified limits)	No
Minimum Distribution Requirement	Yes (none in 2009; distributions must begin by age 70-1/2 after 2009)	No	Yes (none in 2009; distributions must begin by age 70-1/2 after 2009)
Bankruptcy Protection	Yes, up to \$1 million for all IRAs	Yes, up to \$1 million for all IRAs	Yes, up to \$1 million for all IRAs