

The volatility in the stock market may have caused the value of your retirement account to decrease. But if you have a traditional IRA invested in stocks, a decline may provide a valuable opportunity by allowing you to convert your traditional IRA to a Roth IRA at a lower tax cost.

Traditional vs. Roth

Here are some key differences between these two types of accounts:

Traditional IRA

Contributions to a traditional IRA may be deductible, depending on your [modified adjusted gross income \(MAGI\)](#) and whether you (or your spouse) participate in a qualified retirement plan, such as a 401(k). Funds in the account grow tax-deferred.

However, you generally must pay income tax on withdrawals. You'll also face a penalty if you withdraw funds before age 59½ — unless you qualify for an exception. And you'll face an even larger penalty if you don't take your required minimum distributions (RMDs) when you reach age 72 (73 if you reach age 72 after Dec. 31, 2022).

Roth IRA

Roth IRA contributions aren't deductible. But withdrawals — including earnings — are tax-free as long as you are age 59½ or older and the account has been open at least five years. Plus, you're allowed to withdraw *contributions* at any time tax- and penalty-free and you aren't subject to RMDs.

However, the ability to *contribute* to a Roth IRA is subject to limits based on your MAGI. Fortunately, no matter how high your income, you're eligible to *convert* a traditional IRA to a Roth, but you'll have to pay income tax on the amount converted.

Your tax hit may be reduced.

If your traditional IRA has lost value, converting to a Roth now instead of waiting could minimize your tax hit. You'll also avoid tax on future appreciation if the value of your account goes back up.

Before converting, take time to think through the details. Here are some key issues to consider:

Money to pay the tax bill

If you don't have the cash on hand to cover the taxes owed on the conversion, you may have to dip into your retirement funds, eroding your nest egg. The more money you convert and the higher your tax bracket, the bigger the tax hit.

Your retirement plans

Typically, you wouldn't convert a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA if you expect to retire soon and will start drawing down on the account right away. Usually, the goal is to allow the funds to grow and compound over time without any tax erosion.

There are also other issues that need to be considered before executing a Roth IRA conversion. If this sounds like something you're interested in, contact us to discuss whether a conversion is right for you.

Stretch out the tax bill.

If the idea of paying the tax bite related to converting from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA is daunting, consider a gradual conversion. It's not an all-or-nothing process, so you can stretch out the tax bill over time, depending on how long you expect to wait to retire.

Suppose you have \$100,000 in a traditional IRA. You could, for example, convert that in five steps: \$20,000 per year for five years. We can estimate what the tax bite will be at varying steps.

Give us a call.

If you are wondering if it's a good time for a Roth conversion, [give us a call](#).