



Health Savings Account (HSA) Contribution Limit for Spouses

Federal tax law imposes strict limits on how much can be contributed to a health savings account (HSA) each year. The maximum contribution limit generally depends on whether an HSA-eligible individual has self-only or family coverage under a high deductible health plan (HDHP). Individuals who are age 55 or older by the end of the tax year are permitted to make an additional \$1,000 HSA contribution, called a “catch-up contribution.”

There is a special contribution limit for married individuals, which provides that if either spouse has family HDHP coverage, then both spouses are treated as having only that family coverage. This means that if both spouses are HSA-eligible and either has family HDHP coverage, the spouses’ combined contribution limit is the annual maximum limit for individuals with family HDHP coverage.

This Compliance Overview includes a table that shows the HSA contribution limits for employees who are married, including when the special contribution limit for spouses applies.

HSA Contribution Limits for Spouses (2023 Limits)

	Spouse has no health plan coverage	Spouse has self-only non-HDHP coverage	Spouse has self-only HDHP coverage	Spouse has family non-HDHP coverage	Spouse has family HDHP coverage
Married employee with self-only non-HDHP coverage	No HSA contributions	No HSA contributions	Spouse may contribute up to \$3,850 (\$4,150 for 2024). No contributions for employee.	No HSA contributions	Spouse may contribute up to \$7,750 (\$8,300 for 2024). No contributions for employee.
Married employee with self-only HDHP coverage	Employee may contribute up to \$3,850 (\$4,150 for 2024). No contributions for spouse.	Employee may contribute up to \$3,850 (\$4,150 for 2024). No contributions for spouse.	Both employee and spouse are eligible for HSA contributions. Each may contribute up to \$3,850 to their respective HSAs (\$4,150 for 2024).	No HSA contributions if employee is covered under spouse’s coverage. If not covered, employee may contribute up to \$3,850 (\$4,150 for 2024). No contributions for spouse.	Both employee and spouse are eligible for HSA contributions and are treated as having only the family coverage. The maximum contribution limit (to be allocated between them) is \$7,750 (\$8,300 for 2024).
Married employee with family non-HDHP coverage	No HSA contributions	No HSA contributions	No HSA contributions if spouse is covered under employee’s coverage. If not covered, spouse may contribute up to \$3,850 (\$4,150 for 2024). No contributions for employee.	No HSA contributions	No HSA contributions if spouse is covered under employee’s coverage. If not covered, spouse may contribute up to \$7,750 (\$8,300 for 2024). No contributions for employee.

HSA Contribution Limits for Spouses (2023 Limits)

Married employee with family HDHP coverage	Employee may contribute up to \$7,750 (\$8,300 for 2024). No contributions for spouse.	Employee may contribute up to \$7,750 (\$8,300 for 2024). No contributions for spouse.	Both employee and spouse are eligible for HSA contributions and are treated as having only the family coverage. The maximum contribution limit (to be allocated between them) is \$7,750 (\$8,300 for 2024).	No HSA contributions if employee is covered under spouse's coverage. If not covered, employee may contribute up to \$7,750 (\$8,300 for 2024). No contributions for spouse.	Both employee and spouse are eligible for HSA contributions and are treated as having only the family coverage. The maximum contribution limit (to be allocated between them) is \$7,750 (\$8,300 for 2024).
---	--	--	--	---	--

LINKS AND RESOURCES

- [IRS Publication 969](#), Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-favored Health Plans
- [Internal Revenue Code Section 223](#), which lays out the special rule for spouses
- [IRS Revenue Procedure 2022-24](#), which includes the inflation-adjusted HSA contribution limits for 2023
- [IRS Revenue Procedure 2023-23](#), which includes the inflation-adjusted HSA contribution limits for 2024.

This Compliance Overview is not intended to be exhaustive nor should any discussion or opinions be construed as legal advice. Readers should contact legal counsel for legal advice. ©2016-2023 Zywave, Inc. All rights reserved.