## 2020 SELF-EMPLOYED HEALTH INSURANCE DEDUCTION

**Keep for Your Records** 

Note	Use a separate worksheet for each trade or business under which an insurance plan is established.	
1.	Enter the total amount paid in 2020 for health insurance coverage established under your business (or the S corporation in which you were a more-than-2% shareholder) for 2020 for you, your spouse, and your dependents. Your insurance also can cover your child who was under age 27 at the end of 2020, even if the child was not your dependent. But don't include the following.  • Amounts for any month you were eligible to participate in a health plan subsidized by your spouse's employer or the employer of either your dependent or your child who was under the age of 27 at the end of 2020.  • Any amounts paid from retirement plan distributions that were nontaxable because you are a retired public safety officer.  • Any qualified health insurance coverage payments that you included on Form 8885, line 4, to claim the HCTC or on Form 14095 to receive a reimbursement of the HCTC during the year.  • Any advance monthly payments of the HCTC that your health plan administrator received from the IRS, as shown on Form 1099-H.  • Any qualified health insurance coverage payments you paid to for eligible coverage months for which you received the benefit of the HCTC monthly advance payment program.  • Any payments for qualified long-term care insurance (see line 2)	1
2.	For coverage under a qualified long-term care insurance contract, enter for each person covered the <b>smaller</b> of the following amounts.	
	a) Total payments made for that person during the year.  The amount shown below. Use the person's age at the end of the tax year.  \$430 - if that person is age 40 or younger  \$810 - if age 41 to 50  \$1,630 - if age 51 to 60  \$4,350 - if age 61 to 70  \$5,430 - if age 71 or older  Don't include payments for any month you were eligible to participate in a long-term care insurance plan subsidized by your or your spouse's employer or the employer of either your dependent or your child who was under the age of 27 at the end of 2020. If more than one	
	person is covered, figure separately the amount to enter for each person. Then enter the total of those amounts	2
3.	Add lines 1 and 2	3.
-	Enter your net profit* and any other earned income** from the business under which the	<del>v.</del>
4.	insurance plan is established. Don't include Conservation Reserve Program payments exempt from self-employment tax. If the business is an S corporation, skip to line 11	4
5.	Enter the total of all net profits* from Schedule C, line 31; Schedule F, line 34; Schedule K–1 (Form 1065), box 14, code A; plus any other income allocated to the profitable businesses. Don't include Conservation Reserve Program payments exempt from self–employment tax. See Instructions for Schedule SE. Don't include any net losses shown on these schedules	5
6.	Divide line 4 by line 5	6
7.	Multiply Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 14 by the percentage on line 6	7.
8.	Subtract line 7 from line 4	8
9.	Enter the amount, if any, from Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 15, attributable to the same trade or business in which the insurance plan is established	9. ———
10.	Subtract line 9 from line 8	10
11.	Enter your Medicare wages (Form W-2, box 5) from an S corporation in which you are a more-than-2% shareholder and in which the insurance plan is established	11.
12.	Enter any amount from Form 2555, line 45 attributable to the amount entered on line 4 or line 11 above	12
13.	Subtract line 12 from line 10 or 11, whichever applies	13
14.	Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 3 or line 13 here and on Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 16, <b>Don't</b> include this amount when figuring any medical expense deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040)	14.

<sup>\*</sup> If you used either optional method to figure your net earning from self-employment from any business, don't enter your net profit from the business. Instead, enter the amount attributable to that business from Schedule SE (Form 1040), Part I, line 4b.

<sup>\*\*</sup> **Earned income** includes net earnings and gains from the sale, transfer, or licensing of property you created. However it doesn't include capital gain income.