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Long-term care insurance tax deduction limits

Premiums for a **tax-qualified** long-term care insurance policy can count as a medical expense, up to an IRS limit based on age at the end of the tax year. The limit applies per person.

Age at end of year	2025	2026	2027
40 or younger	$480	$500	$500
41 to 50	$900	$930	$945
51 to 60	$1,800	$1,860	$1,890
61 to 70	$4,810	$4,960	$5,030
Over 70	$6,020	$6,200	$6,290

2027 limits: IRS Revenue Procedure 2026-35 (released November 5, 2026).

How the deduction works

Individuals and retirees: eligible premiums are added to other medical expenses. The taxpayer must itemize, and only medical expenses above 7.5% of adjusted gross income are deductible.

Self-employed (sole proprietors, partners, more-than-2% S-corp owners): eligible premiums, up to the age limit, may be deducted above the line as self-employed health insurance, without itemizing and without the 7.5% floor.

C corporations: generally may deduct the full premium paid for employees, including owner-employees, without the age limits; benefits are generally not taxable income to the employee.

Health savings accounts: HSA funds can pay eligible premiums tax-free, up to the same age-based limit.

Hybrid life/LTC policies: generally only the long-term care portion counts, if the insurer identifies it separately, subject to the same limits.

Benefits: benefits from a tax-qualified policy that reimburse actual care costs are generally tax-free; per-diem (cash) benefits are tax-free up to an annual IRS daily limit or actual costs.

Questions about long-term care coverage for a client? Free consultations with a Certified in Long-Term Care (CLTC®) specialist: **askltc.com/schedule** · **(248) 788-7258**

General information, not tax advice. Confirm treatment for a specific return with a tax professional. Sources: IRS Publication 502; 26 U.S.C. §§ 213(d)(10), 7702B; IRS Rev. Proc. 2026-35.