

Vermont Schedule HI-144: Determining Household Income

This fact sheet will help you prepare your household income information when filing Schedule HI-144, Household Income, which must be submitted with Property Tax Credit claims. This fact sheet covers a general overview of common HI-144 factors only.

- Be sure to refer to the instructions for the schedule to get more details, and contact the Department when complex scenarios and questions arise. You also may read Vermont Statute 32 V.S.A. § 6061.
- Household Income is “Modified Adjusted Gross Income” and is not the same as federal taxable income.
- Household Income includes all income, taxable and nontaxable, of everyone who resided with you at any time during the tax year, including children and non-related individuals. If an individual resided with you for fewer than 12 months, include that individual’s income only for the time the person resided with you.

Household Member

Household members may include:

- Yourself
- Your spouse or civil union partner, even if the person does not live with you in the same home (See exceptions for legal separation, divorce, protective order in “What Is Household Income.”)
- Roommates/housemates
- Family members, including children, even if they file their own income tax returns and are not considered dependents

You will need to obtain the Social Security Numbers of all household members.

Household members do not include:

- A person not related to any household member and living in the household under a written homesharing agreement with an authorized program
- A person living in the household who is a bona fide employee hired to provide personal care to a member of the household and who is not related to the person for whom the care is provided.

Household Income

For Vermont tax purposes, household income includes all the funds available to support a household, even if you did not receive any financial contribution from the members of the household.

- It includes both taxable and nontaxable income. See Income Sources section on page 2.
- It includes all sources of income of any persons living in your household. This refers to individuals, including children, who lived in your home for any period of time during the year and who may or may not be related to you.

Exceptions Applying to a Spouse or Civil Union Partner

The income of a spouse or civil union partner must be included in household income, even if the person does not live with you in the same home. Here are a few exceptions:

If your spouse or civil union partner is at least 62 years old and permanently living in a nursing home or other care facility with no reasonable prospect of returning home, you may exclude that person’s income from household income

Legal Separation or Divorce

If at any time during the tax year, you have become legally separated or divorced from your spouse

- A person who resides with you to provide attendant care services, homemaker, or companionship services, with or without compensation, that allows you to remain in your home or avoid institutionalization. However, you must be disabled or at least 62 years of age as of December 31 of the tax year.
- If a person living with you is planning to move, be sure to get the person's Social Security Number and income information you'll need to complete the HI-144.

Household Income Sources

The sources of income you are required to report include all shown in this section. Many of these figures can be taken from the Federal Form(s) 1040 and related schedules. Refer to line-by-line instructions on Schedule HI-144 for more details. Consultation with a tax preparer may also be helpful.

- Cash public assistance and public relief*
- Social security/SSI/SSDI/railroad retirement/veteran's benefits, taxable and nontaxable* (do not reduce Social Security benefits by the \$10,200 nontaxable portion)
- Unemployment compensation/worker's compensation
- Wages, salaries, tips, etc.
- Interest and dividends**
- Interest on U.S., state, and municipal obligations, taxable and nontaxable
- Alimony, support money, child support, cash gifts
- Business income***
- Capital gains, taxable and nontaxable. Include nontaxable gains from sale of primary residence***
- Taxable pensions, annuities, IRA and other retirement fund distributions. Include ROTH IRA earnings distributions

or civil union partner by a signed judge's decree and the person does not live with you in the same home, you may exclude that person's income from household income. If, however, the spouse or civil union partner still lives with you in the same home, you must include that person's income in household income. You may wish to consult a tax professional regarding limitations to these claims in the case of separation or divorce.

Protective Order

If you have a protective order against your spouse or civil union partner by a signed judge's decree in place prior to filing a Property Tax Credit Claim, you may exclude that person's income from household income.

Not Household Income Sources

The following income sources are not considered to be Household Income:

- Foster care payments
- Payments received for the care of eligible persons with developmental disabilities (formerly Difficulty of Care)
- In-kind relief by a government agency, such as fuel assistance
- Food from a governmental agency
- Gifts from nongovernmental sources, such as assistance for fuel, utilities, and rent
- Any income from cancellation of debt
- The first \$6,500 of cash gifts received by the entire household unless used for support
- The first \$6,500 of income received by a person who qualifies as your dependent and who is your parent or adult child with a disability
- The first \$6,500 of income earned by a full-time student who qualifies as your dependent
- Any income of refugees, asylum seekers, or asylees living temporarily in the household (as of Jan. 1, 2022)

- All benefits under Veteran’s Acts, including nontaxable military pensions
- Rental and royalty income***
- Income from farms, partnerships, S-corporations, LLCs, estates, or trusts***
- Other income including prizes and awards, gambling or lottery winnings, director’s fees, employers’ allowances, taxable refunds from Federal return 1040, Line 10, allowances by dependents of armed services personnel and military subsistence payments (BAH, FSA), loss of time insurance, cost of living adjustment (COLA) paid to federal employees

Allow time to collect all the income sources, any proof of payment, and forms you need for everyone in your household.

See the next column for allowable exclusions.

*There may be exceptions, so refer to “Income Sources That Are Not Household Income” (next column) for more information.

**If you are under the age of 65 as of December 31 of the tax year and the total interest and dividend income reported are in excess of \$10,000, your household income is increased by the total interest and dividend income greater than \$10,000.

***If losses, see the instructions for limits.

Allowable Adjustments to Reduce Household Income

The following income sources are not considered to be Household Income:

- Social Security and Medicare tax withheld on wages
- Self-employment tax
- Child support paid—be prepared to provide proof of payment
- Business expenses for Reservists
- Alimony paid
- Self-employed health insurance deduction
- Health Savings Account deduction

Contact us

If you have questions, contact us at tax.individualincome@vermont.gov, or call (802) 828-5860 or (866) 828-2865 (toll-free in VT).

Fact sheets, guides, and forms can be [found on our website \(tax.vermont.gov/forms-and-publications\)](https://tax.vermont.gov/forms-and-publications).

For more information on Household Income, [see Chapter 154: Homestead Property Tax Credit And Renter Credit \(legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/32/154\)](https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/32/154).