Table 2.A29—Earnings (retirement) test


[^0]Table 2.A29—Earnings (retirement) test—Continued

${ }^{1}$ Earnings of retired-worker beneficiary affect total monthly family benefit. Earnings of dependent or survivor beneficiary affect only his or her benefit. However, effective January 1985, earnings of retired-worker beneficiary do not affect benefit to divorced spouse who has been divorced at least 2 years. Effective for benefits after December 1990, the 2 -year requirement is waived, if the worker was entitled to benefits before the divorce.
${ }^{2}$ Monthly test for self-employment income is defined in terms of substantial services. For taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1977, monthly test eliminated for both wage and self-employment income except that each individual may use monthly test for 1 grace year, usually the year of retirement.
${ }^{3}$ Applied to self-employment income only.
4 Special provisions for earnings in noncovered employment outside the United States.
${ }^{5}$ Became effective due to automatic adjustment provisions mandated by 1972 and 1973 legislation.
${ }^{6}$ Age 65 for beneficiaries who attain age 62 (age 60 for widows and widowers) before 2000, gradually increasing to age 67 for beneficiaries who attain age 62 in 2022 or later.

7 Discretionary increase included in 1977 legislation.
${ }^{8}$ Actual amount is $\$ 1,041.66$ 2/3.
${ }^{9}$ Actual amount is $\$ 1,208.331 / 3$.
${ }^{10}$ Actual amount is $\$ 1,291.662 / 3$.
11 Public Law 106-182, enacted April 7,2000, eliminated the earnings test beginning with the month a beneficiary reaches full retirement age (FRA). The annual earnings test that applies in the year of attainment of FRA is based on the annual limits established under P.L. 104-121 (including the $\$ 1$ for $\$ 3$ withholding rate). In determining annual earnings for purposes of the annual earnings test under this legislation, only earnings before the month of attainment of FRA will be considered. Public Law 106-182 did not change the annual exempt amount for beneficiaries who are under FRA throughout the year, which continues to be pegged to increases in the average wage.
${ }^{12}$ Actual amount is $\$ 1,416.662 / 3$.
${ }^{13}$ Actual amount is $\$ 2,083.331 / 3$.

Table 2.A30.—Earnings guidelines ${ }^{1}$ regarding substantial gainful activity (SGA), 1961-2000

| Year | Average monthly amounts of earnings for- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nonblind beneficiaries ${ }^{2}$ |  | Blind beneficiaries ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | Maximum | Minimum |  |
| 1961-65.. | \$100 | \$50 | (4) |
| 1966-June 1968 | 125 | 75 | (4) |
| July 1966-73..... | 140 | 90 | (4) |
| 1974-75............ | 200 | 130 | (4) |
| 1976. | 230 | 150 | (4) |
| 1977. | 240 | 160 | (4) |
| 1978. | 260 | 170 | \$334 |
| 1979. | 280 | 180 | 375 |
| 1980. | 300 | 190 | 417 |
| 1981. | 300 | 190 | 459 |
| 1982. | 300 | 190 | 500 |
| 1983-89.. | 300 | 190 | (5) |
| 1990. | 500 | 300 | 780 |
| 1991. | 500 | 300 | 810 |
| 1992. | 500 | 300 | 850 |
| 1993. | 500 | 300 | 880 |
| 1994. | 500 | 300 | 930 |
| 1995. | 500 | 300 | 940 |
| 1996. | 500 | 300 | 960 |
| 1997... | 500 | 300 | 1,000 |
| 1998... | 500 | 300 | 1,050 |
| Jan.-June 1999 | 500 | 300 | 1,110 |
| July 1999..... | 700 | 300 | 1,110 |
| $2000 .$. | 700 | 300 | 1,170 |

[^1]Table 2.A31.-Taxation of Social Security benefits

| Year <br> enacted | Definition of income |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

${ }^{1}$ Adjusted gross income (before Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits are considered), plus tax-exempt interest income, with further modification of adjusted gross income in some cases involving certain tax provisions of limited applicability among the beneficiary population.

2 Includes workers' compensation benefits to the extent they cause a reduction in Social Security or Tier 1 Railroad Retirement disability benefits.
3 Includes only married taxpayers filing separately who lived with their spouse at any time during the tax year; married individuals filing separately who did not live with their spouse are treated the same as unmarried individuals.

Table 2.A32.-Taxation of Social Security benefits: Examples


[^2]
[^0]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Earnings are net of any wage subsidies and impairment-related expenses. SGA guidelines for self-employed individuals differ from the guidelines for wage earners. Self employment activity is generally examined in terms of time spent and degree of effort, as compared to that of non-disabled self-employed individuals.
    2 Earnings above the maximum amount ordinarily demonstrate SGA; earnings below the minimum amount show that SGA has not occurred. When earnings are between the maximum and minimum, other factors are considered.
    ${ }^{3}$ The 1977 amendments provided that, effective 1978, earnings of blind beneficiries would not be considered to demonstrate ability to engage in SGA unless they average more than the amount shown below.
    ${ }^{4}$ Guidelines are the same as those applicable to nonblind beneficiaries.
    5 Annual amounts were determined by automatic adjustments linked to increases in average wage level. The amounts equal the monthly exempt amounts under the earnings test applicable to beneficiaries who have reached the normal retirement age (see table 2.A29-fourth column, third bank-for the 1983-95 amounts).

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Adjusted gross income (before Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits are considered), plus tax-exempt interest income, with further modification of adjusted gross income in some cases involving certain tax provisions of limited applicability among the beneficiary population.
    ${ }^{2}$ Social Security and Tier 1 Railroad Retirement benefits, including workers' compensation benefits to the extent they cause a reduction in either of these two types of benefits.
    ${ }^{3}$ For married couples filing joint returns, up to 50 percent of benefits are subject to income tax if gross income is over $\$ 32,000$ but less than $\$ 44,000$. If gross income is less than $\$ 32,000$, none of the Social Security benefits will be taxable. If gross income exceeds $\$ 44,000$, up to 85 percent of Social Security benefits will be taxable income. Similar lower and upper level thresholds or "base amounts" for single individuals are $\$ 25,000$ and $\$ 34,000$. There is no similar threshold or base amount for married individuals who live together but file separate returns (for example, up to 85 percent of Social Security benefits in those cases may be considered taxable income).
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes only married taxpayers filing separately who lived with their spouse at any time during the tax year; married individuals filing separately who did not live with their spouse are treated the same as unmarried individuals.

