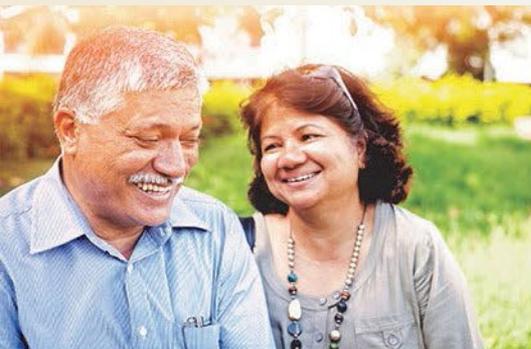




# Social Security: With You Through Life's Journey...



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- **HANG UP** on Social Security scams.
- **DON'T** make payments with gift cards or wire transfers.
- **TELL** your family and friends.

Learn more at  
**[ssa.gov/scam](https://ssa.gov/scam)**

Produced at U.S. taxpayer expense



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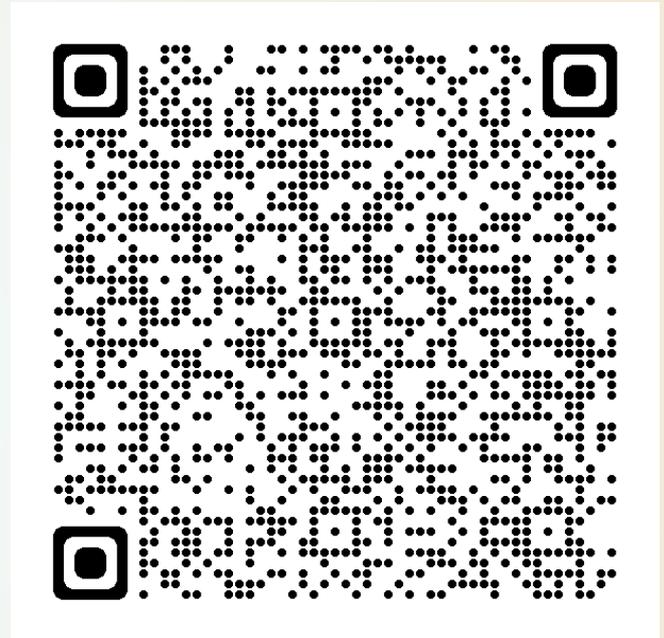
**SSA.gov**

# Social Security Number and Card

Applying online is the fastest way to request a Social Security card. Just go to [ssa.gov/number-card](https://ssa.gov/number-card) and answer a few questions to find out the best way to apply.

You can:

- Request a copy of a lost, stolen, or damaged card.
- Update or correct your personal information (e.g., name, citizenship, sex identification, date of birth).
- Request a Social Security number for the first time.

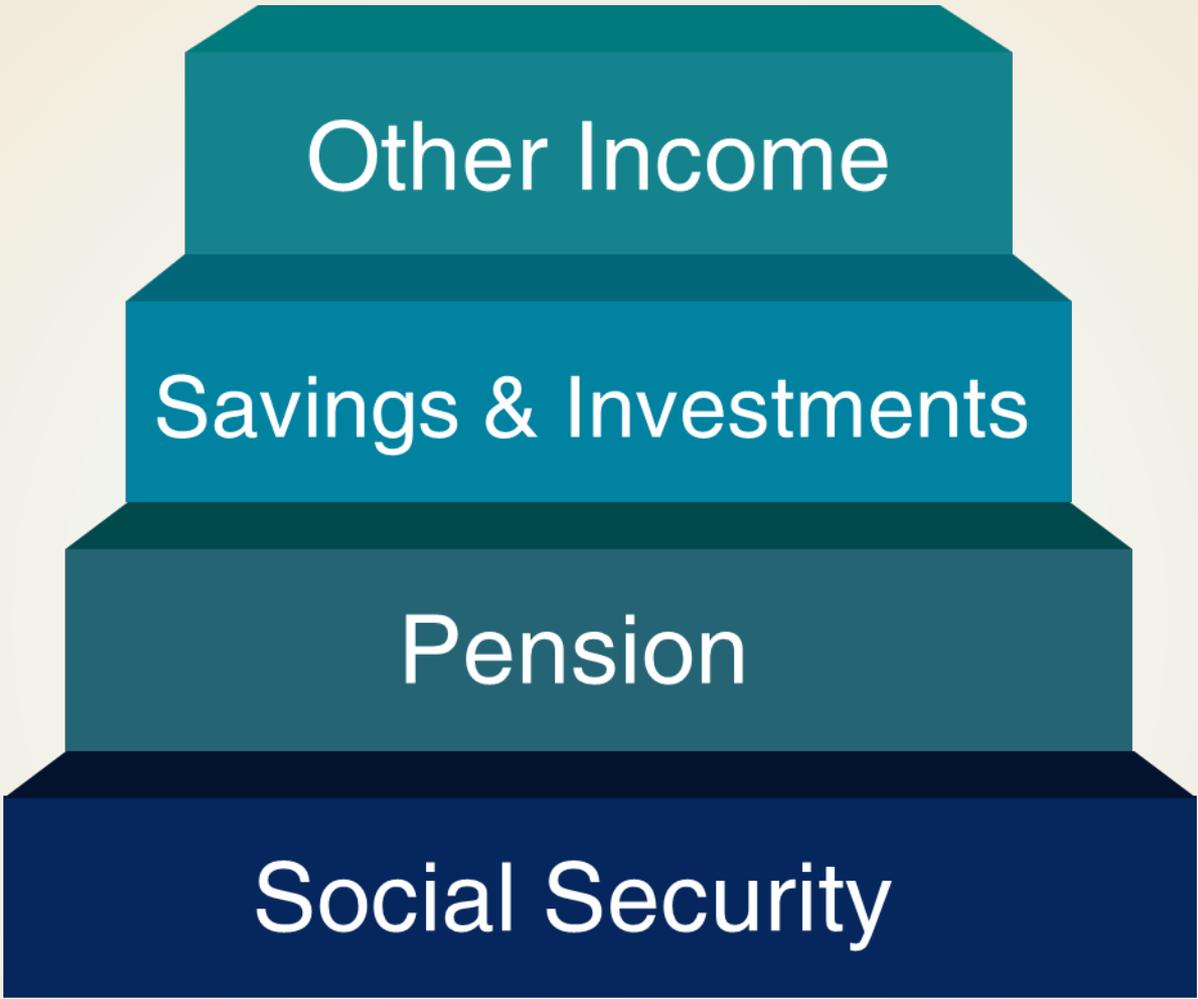


You may be able to apply completely online. In some cases, you will begin the process online and finish it in a local Social Security office or card center.



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Other Income

Savings & Investments

Pension

Social Security



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# What is FICA?

- Stands for Federal Insurance Contributions Act
  - May show on paycheck as OASDI or Social Security
- Federal payroll tax deducted from workers' paychecks, matched by employer, and reported by employer to IRS
- Total FICA tax = 15.3% of gross wages. You and your employer each pay 7.65%
  - 6.2% for Social Security
  - 1.45% for Medicare
- FICA taxes help fund Social Security retirement, disability, survivor benefits and Medicare health insurance



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# How Do You Qualify for Retirement Benefits?

- By earning “credits” when you work and pay Social Security taxes
- You need 40 credits (10 years of work) and you must be 62 or older
- Each \$1,730 in earnings gives you one credit
- You can earn a maximum of 4 credits per year

***Note: To earn 4 credits in 2024, you must earn at least \$6,920.***

**[ssa.gov/planners/credits.html](https://ssa.gov/planners/credits.html)**



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## **Year of Birth**

## **Full Retirement Age**

<b>1937 or earlier</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>1938</b>	<b>65 &amp; 2 months</b>
<b>1939</b>	<b>65 &amp; 4 months</b>
<b>1940</b>	<b>65 &amp; 6 months</b>
<b>1941</b>	<b>65 &amp; 8 months</b>
<b>1942</b>	<b>65 &amp; 10 months</b>
<b>1943 – 1954</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>1955</b>	<b>66 &amp; 2 months</b>
<b>1956</b>	<b>66 &amp; 4 months</b>
<b>1957</b>	<b>66 &amp; 6 months</b>
<b>1958</b>	<b>66 &amp; 8 months</b>
<b>1959</b>	<b>66 &amp; 10 months</b>
<b>1960 or later</b>	<b>67</b>



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# What Is the Best Age to Start Receiving Social Security Retirement Benefits?

Monthly Benefit Amounts Differ Based on the Age You Decide to Start Receiving Benefits



*Note: This example assumes a benefit of \$1,000 at a full retirement age of 66*



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# Spousal Benefit Reduction Based on Retirement Age

Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age	A \$1000 retirement benefit taken at age 62 would be reduced by	A \$500 spouse benefit taken at age 62 would be reduced by
1943-1954	66	25%	30%
1955	66 and 2 months	25.83%	30.83%
1956	66 and 4 months	26.67%	31.67%
1957	66 and 6 months	27.5%	32.5%
1958	66 and 8 months	28.33%	33.33%
1959	66 and 10 months	29.17%	34.17%
1960 +	67	30%	35%



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# Working While Receiving Benefits 2024

If you are	You can make up to	If you earn more, some benefits will be withheld
Under Full Retirement Age	\$22,320/yr.	\$1 for every \$2
The Year Full Retirement Age is Reached	\$59,520/yr. before month of full retirement age	\$1 for every \$3
Month of Full Retirement Age and Above	No Limit	No Limit

**Retirement Earnings Test Calculator:**  
**[ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/RTeffect.html](https://ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/RTeffect.html)**



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# How Social Security Determines Your Benefit

Benefits are based on earnings

Step 1 - Your wages are adjusted for changes in wage levels over time

Step 2 - Find the monthly average of your 35 highest earnings years

Step 3 - Result is “average indexed monthly earnings”

**[ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/Benefits.html](https://ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/Benefits.html)**



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# Retirement Calculator

- Gives estimates based on your actual Social Security earnings record
- You can use the Retirement Calculator if:
  - You have enough Social Security credits at this time to qualify for benefits **and**
  - You are **not**:
    - Currently receiving benefits on your own Social Security record;
    - Waiting for a decision about your application for benefits or Medicare;
    - Age 62 or older and receiving benefits on another Social Security record; **or**
    - Eligible for a Pension Based on Work Not Covered By Social Security.



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# Benefits for a Spouse

- Maximum benefit = 50% of worker's unreduced benefit
- Reduction for early retirement
- If spouse's own benefit is less than 50% of the worker's, they will be combined to equal to 50% of the worker's
- Does not reduce payment to the worker
- Benefit is unreduced if spouse is caring for worker's child younger than age 16 or disabled
- Spouse benefits are not payable until worker collects

**[ssa.gov/planners/retire/yourspouse.html](https://ssa.gov/planners/retire/yourspouse.html)**



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# Benefits for Divorced Spouses

You may receive benefits on your former spouse's record (even if he or she has remarried) if:

- Marriage lasted at least 10 years
- You are unmarried
- You are age 62 or older
- Your ex-spouse is at least 62 and eligible for Social Security retirement or disability benefits, even if not collecting
- Benefit you would receive based on your own work is less than benefit you would receive based on ex-spouse's work

**[ssa.gov/planners/retire/yourdivspouse.html](https://ssa.gov/planners/retire/yourdivspouse.html)**



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# Survivor Benefits

Child	May receive benefits if unmarried and younger than age 18, or between ages 18 and 19 and a full-time student (no higher than grade 12)
Disabled Child	May receive benefits after age 18 if unmarried and disabled before age 22
Widow/er or Divorced Widow/er (Remarriage after age 60 will not affect benefits)	May receive full benefits at full retirement age or reduced benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• as early as age 60</li><li>• as early as 50, if disabled</li><li>• at any age if caring for child younger than 16 or disabled</li></ul>

**[ssa.gov/planners/survivors](https://ssa.gov/planners/survivors)**



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# Survivor Benefits

When you pass away, your surviving spouse may:

- At full retirement age, receive 100% of deceased worker's unreduced benefit; or,
- At age 60, receive 71.5% of your full benefit and increases each month you wait up to 100% if you start at full retirement age; or
- Claim survivor benefits at any age between 60 and full retirement age.



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# Spouse vs. Surviving Spouse Benefits

Spouse (living)	Surviving Spouse (deceased)
May start as early as age 62	May start as early as age 60 or as early as 50 if disabled
50% if you wait until FRA or later	71.5% at age 60, increases each month you wait
Less than 50% if you start before FRA (reduction for each month you take benefit early)	100% if you start at FRA or later

***Certain conditions must be met.***

**[ssa.gov/planners/survivors/ifyou.html#h6](https://ssa.gov/planners/survivors/ifyou.html#h6)**



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# Auxiliary Benefits for Children

A child must have:

- A parent who's disabled or retired and entitled to Social Security benefits; or
- A parent who died after having worked long enough in a job where they paid Social Security taxes.

The child must also be:

- Unmarried;
- Younger than age 18;
- 18-19 years old and a full-time student (no higher than grade 12);
- 18 or older and disabled from a disability that started before age 22.

**[ssa.gov/planners/retire/applying7.html](https://ssa.gov/planners/retire/applying7.html)**



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# Will I pay federal taxes on my benefits?



If you:

**file a federal tax return as an "individual"** and your *combined income\** is

- between \$25,000 and \$34,000, you may have to pay income tax on up to 50 percent of your benefits.
- more than \$34,000, up to 85 percent of your benefits may be taxable.



**file a joint return**, and you and your spouse have a *combined income\** that is

- between \$32,000 and \$44,000, you may have to pay income tax on up to 50 percent of your benefits
- more than \$44,000, up to 85 percent of your benefits may be taxable.



**are married and file a separate tax return**, you will probably pay taxes on your benefits.



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# How to Apply for Benefits



File online for Retirement, Spouse, Disability, or Medicare Only

- If you are disabled, you can file for Retirement and Disability with same application if you are at least 62 but not yet FRA.
- Survivor\* application is not available online.



Schedule phone appointment at 1-800-772-1213, 8 a.m. – 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.



Schedule in-office appointment at 1-800-772-1213.

***\*Child and survivor claims can only be done by phone or in the office.***



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 [What should I do if I get a call claiming there's a problem with my Social Security number or account?](#)



Social Security

Benefits ▾

Medicare ▾

Card & record ▾

Search SSA.gov



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Sign in

## Securing your today and tomorrow



### Prepare

Check eligibility for benefits

Plan for retirement



### Apply

Apply for benefits

Sign up for Medicare

### After you apply

Check application or appeal status

Appeal application decision

Feedback

## Manage benefits & information



### Documents

Get benefit verification letter

Get tax form (1099/1042s)



### Number & card

Replace card

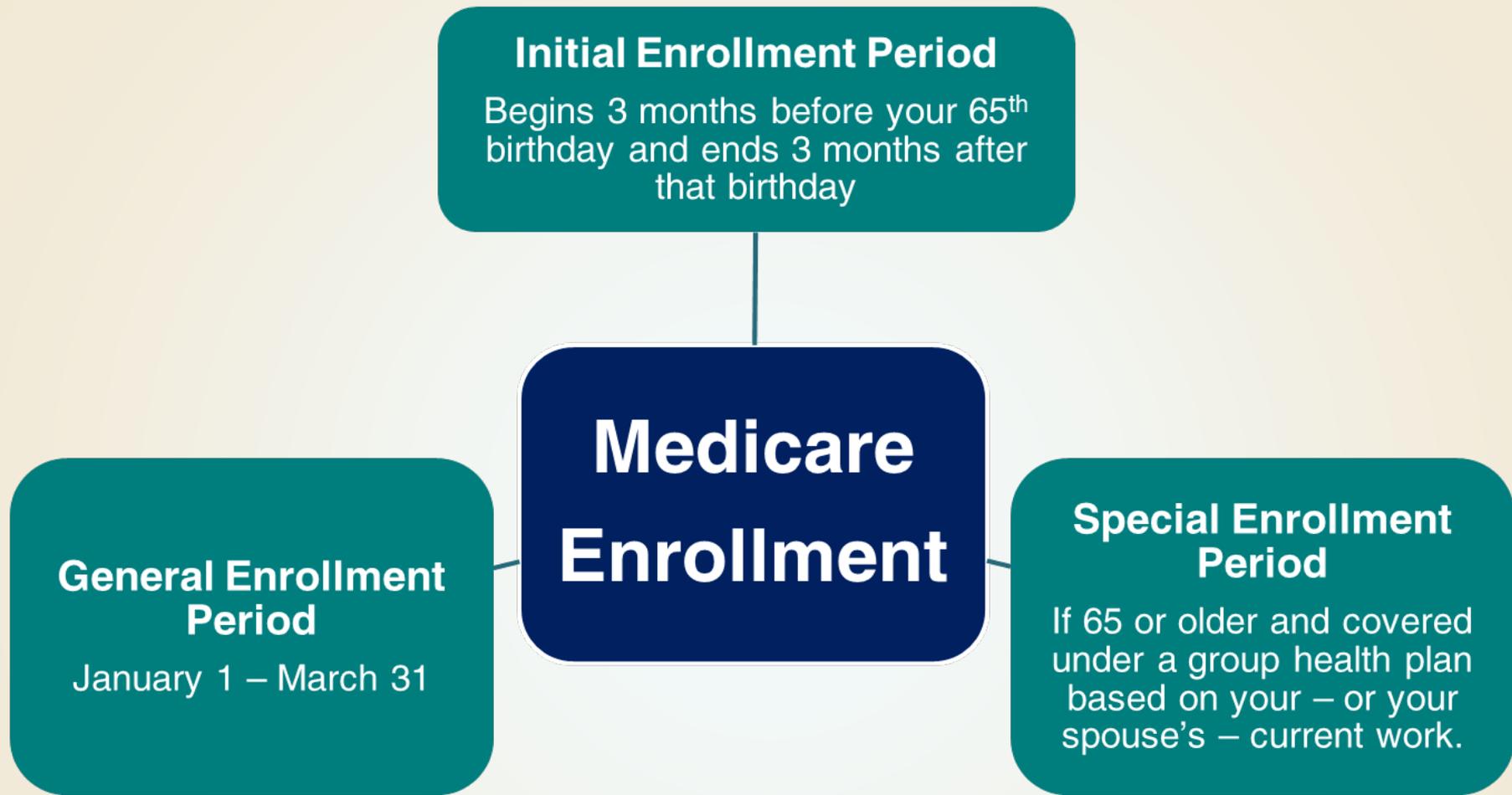
Request number for the first time

Report stolen number



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# Medicare Part B Coverage - IEP

<b>Beginning in 2023, if you enroll in the month of your Initial Enrollment Period:</b>	<b>Your Part B Medicare coverage starts:</b>
One to three months before you turn age 65	The month you turn age 65
The month you turn age 65, or one to three months after you turn age 65	The first day of the month after you sign up



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# Medicare Part B Coverage - GEP

**Beginning in 2023, if you enroll in the month of the General Enrollment Period:**

January 1 to March 31 (You might pay a late enrollment penalty)

**Your Part B Medicare coverage starts:**

The first day of the month after you sign up



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# Medicare Part B Coverage - SEP

<b>If you enroll in the month of your Special Enrollment Period:</b>	<b>Your Part B Medicare coverage starts:</b>
Any time while you or your spouse have a group health plan based on current employment, or during the first full month you are no longer covered or employed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On the first day of the month you enroll, or</li><li>• By your choice, on the first day of any of the following 3 months</li></ul>
During any of the remaining 7 months of the SEP	The first day of the month after you sign up.



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# Medicare

Original Medicare	Medicare Advantage (aka Part C)
Part A (Hospital Insurance) Part B (Medical Insurance)	Part A (Hospital Insurance) Part B (Medical Insurance)
<b>You can add:</b> Part D (Prescription Drug Plan)	<b>Most plans include:</b> Part D (Prescription Drug Plan) Extra Benefits (e.g. vision, hearing, dental, and more)
<b>You can also add:</b> Supplemental insurance coverage (Medigap)	<b>Some plans also include:</b> Lower out-of-pocket costs

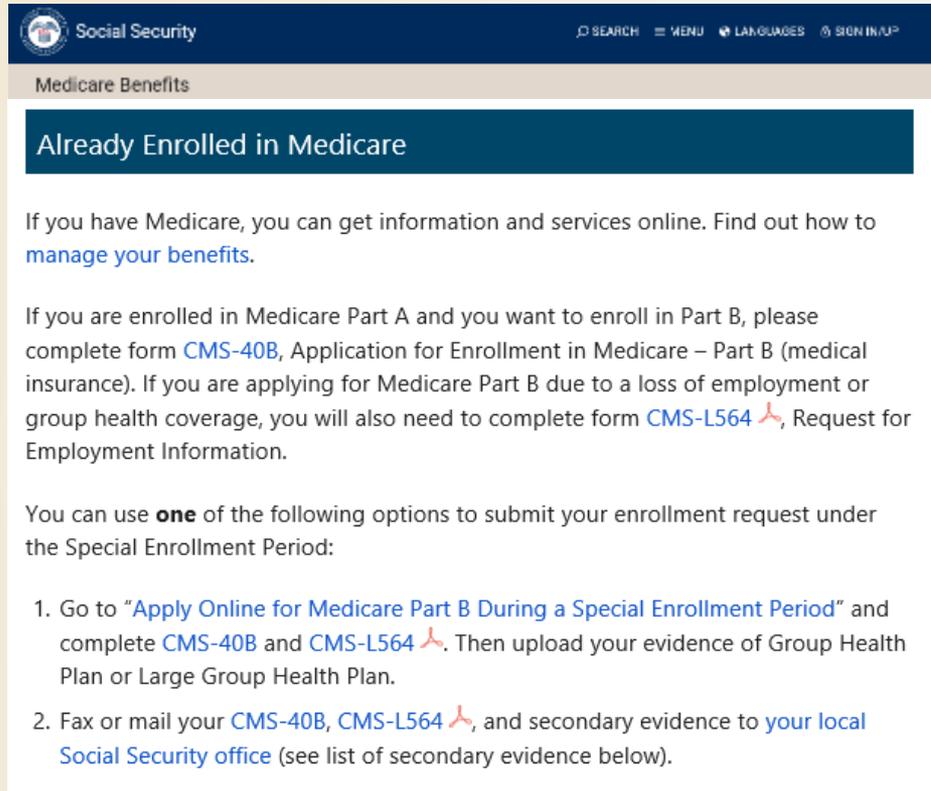
**[Medicare.gov](https://www.Medicare.gov)**



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# Medicare Applications



The screenshot shows the Social Security Administration website. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the Social Security logo on the left and navigation links for SEARCH, MENU, LANGUAGES, and SIGN IN/UP on the right. Below the header is a light blue navigation bar with the text "Medicare Benefits". A dark blue banner below that contains the text "Already Enrolled in Medicare". The main content area is white and contains the following text:

If you have Medicare, you can get information and services online. Find out how to [manage your benefits](#).

If you are enrolled in Medicare Part A and you want to enroll in Part B, please complete form [CMS-40B](#), Application for Enrollment in Medicare – Part B (medical insurance). If you are applying for Medicare Part B due to a loss of employment or group health coverage, you will also need to complete form [CMS-L564](#), Request for Employment Information.

You can use **one** of the following options to submit your enrollment request under the Special Enrollment Period:

1. Go to "[Apply Online for Medicare Part B During a Special Enrollment Period](#)" and complete [CMS-40B](#) and [CMS-L564](#). Then upload your evidence of Group Health Plan or Large Group Health Plan.
2. Fax or mail your [CMS-40B](#), [CMS-L564](#), and secondary evidence to [your local Social Security office](#) (see list of secondary evidence below).

- If you already have Medicare Part A and wish to add Medicare Part B, complete the online application, or fax or mail completed forms CMS-40B and CMS-L564 to your local Social Security office.

[ssa.gov/benefits/medicare](https://ssa.gov/benefits/medicare)



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# Medicare Standard Part B Premiums for 2024

If you're single and file an individual tax return, or married and file a joint tax return:

Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)	Part B monthly premium amount	Prescription drug plan monthly premium amount
Individuals with a MAGI of \$103,000 or less Married couples with a MAGI of \$206,000 or less	2024 standard premium = \$174.70	Your plan premium + \$0
Individuals with a MAGI above \$103,000 up to \$129,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$206,000 up to \$258,000	Standard premium + \$69.90	Your plan premium + \$12.90
Individuals with a MAGI above \$129,000 up to \$161,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$258,000 up to \$322,000	Standard premium + \$174.70	Your plan premium + \$33.30
Individuals with a MAGI above \$161,000 up to \$193,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$322,000 up to \$386,000	Standard premium + \$279.50	Your plan premium + \$53.80
Individuals with a MAGI above \$193,000 up to \$500,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$386,000 up to \$750,000	Standard premium + \$384.30	Your plan premium + \$74.20
Individuals with a MAGI equal to or greater than \$500,000 Married couples with a MAGI equal to or greater than \$750,000	Standard premium + \$419.30	Your plan premium + \$81.00



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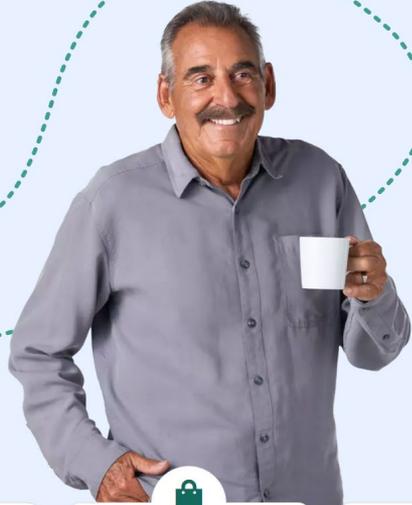
[SocialSecurity.gov](https://www.SocialSecurity.gov)

# Medicare.gov

An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#) Cambiar a Español

Medicare.gov Basics Health & Drug Plans Providers & Services Chat Log in

**Alert** Learn how the prescription drug law impacts Medicare. Search



## Welcome to Medicare

[Get Started with Medicare](#)

-  **Log in or create an account**  
Access your information anytime, anywhere  
[Log in/Create Account](#)
-  **Find health & drug plans**  
Find & compare plans in your area  
[Find Plans Now](#)
-  **Find care providers**  
Compare hospitals, nursing homes, & more  
[Find Providers Near Me](#)
-  **Talk to someone**  
Contact Medicare & other helpful resources  
[Get Help](#)

[Feedback](#)

**1-800-MEDICARE or Medicare.gov**



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# Medicare.gov

An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#)

[Cambiar a español](#)

Medicare.gov

Basics

Health & Drug Plans

Providers & Services

Chat

Log in

Home > Basics > Get started with Medicare

Search

Print

## Get started with Medicare

Medicare is health insurance for people 65 or older. You may be eligible to get Medicare earlier if you have a disability, End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD), or ALS (also called Lou Gehrig's disease).

Some people get Medicare automatically, others have to actively sign up -- it depends if you start getting retirement or disability benefits from Social Security before you turn 65.

[What do Social Security benefits have to do with getting Medicare?](#)



## Get basic information & next steps

Start with the basics and then get specific steps to follow.



### Getting Social Security Benefits before 65

Follow this path to sign up for Medicare if you're getting retirement or disability benefits from Social Security at least 4 months before turning 65

[Get My Medicare Steps](#)



### Getting Social Security Benefits after 65

Follow this path to sign up for Medicare if you're waiting until 65 or older to get retirement benefits from Social Security

[Get My Medicare Steps](#)



### Find the path for your situation

Find the right steps for your situation

[Get More Information](#)

## Create an account at [Medicare.gov](#)



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# Medicare Card



Your card will have a Medicare number that's unique to you, instead of your Social Security number. This will help to protect your identity.



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[SocialSecurity.gov](https://www.SocialSecurity.gov)

# Extra Help with Medicare Prescription Drug Plan Costs

- Medicare beneficiaries may qualify for Extra Help with Medicare prescription drug plan costs
  - Needs-based program for people with limited income and resources
- Extra Help may be worth an estimated \$5,000 per year



[ssa.gov/extrahelp](https://ssa.gov/extrahelp)



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# Follow Us on Social Media!



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[SocialSecurity.gov](https://www.SocialSecurity.gov)



- **HANG UP** on Social Security scams.
- **DON'T** make payments with gift cards or wire transfers.
- **TELL** your family and friends.

Learn more at  
[ssa.gov/scam](https://ssa.gov/scam)

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# my Social Security



Social Security

Benefits ▾

Medicare ▾

Card & record ▾

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Account

## Create your personal *my* Social Security account today

A free and secure *my* Social Security account provides personalized tools for everyone, whether you receive benefits or not. You can use your account to request a replacement Social Security card, check the status of an application, estimate future benefits, or manage the benefits you already receive.

Create an Account

Sign In

[Finish Setting Up Your Account](#)



[ssa.gov/myaccount](https://ssa.gov/myaccount)



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# How to open a *my* Social Security account

1 Visit [ssa.gov/myaccount](https://ssa.gov/myaccount)

2 Select: Sign In or Create an Account

3 Provide some personal information to verify your identity.

4 Choose a “username” and “password” to create your account.



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# *my* Social Security Services

If you don't get benefits, you can—

- Request a replacement Social Security card (Now available in Connecticut and other states);
- Review estimates of your future retirement and disability benefits;
- Review estimates of the benefits your family may get when you receive Social Security or die;
- Verify your lifetime earnings according to Social Security's records;
- Review the estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes you've paid;
- Learn about qualifying and signing up for Medicare; and
- View, save, and print your *Social Security Statement*.



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# *my* Social Security Services

If you do get benefits you can—

- Request a replacement Social Security card (in some states and the District of Columbia);
- Check your benefit and payment information and verify your earnings record;
- Change your address and phone number;
- Start or change your direct deposit;
- Request a replacement Medicare card; and
- Get a replacement SSA-1099 or SSA-1042S.



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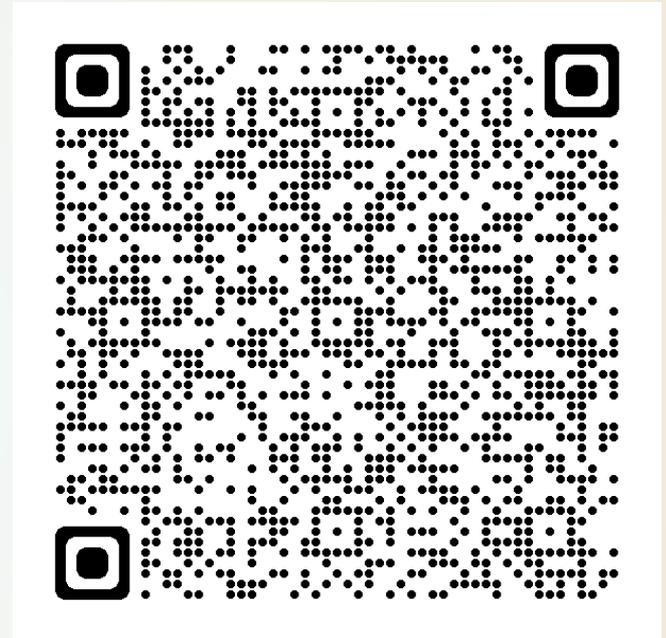
[SocialSecurity.gov](https://www.SocialSecurity.gov)

# Social Security Number and Card

Applying online is the fastest way to request a Social Security card. Just go to [ssa.gov/number-card](https://ssa.gov/number-card) and answer a few questions to find out the best way to apply.

You can:

- Request a copy of a lost, stolen, or damaged card.
- Update or correct your personal information (e.g., name, citizenship, sex identification, date of birth).
- Request a Social Security number for the first time.



You may be able to apply completely online. In some cases, you will begin the process online and finish it in a local Social Security office or card center.



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# Q&A session



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[SocialSecurity.gov](https://www.SocialSecurity.gov)



This event is public. Please do not share any personal information, such as dates of birth or Social Security numbers, about yourself or others during the event.



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# Deemed Filing

- **If you were born on or after January 2, 1954** and qualify for both retirement and spouse's (or divorced spouse's) benefits, you must apply for both benefits. This is called "deemed filing." If you file for one benefit, you are "deemed" to file for the other one, too, even if you don't become eligible for it until later.
- Applies at any age for people who turned age 62 after January 1, 2016.

*Note: There are two exceptions.*

**[ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/claiming.html](https://ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/claiming.html)**



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# Birth Rates



Source: 2021 Trustees Report Table V.A1.



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# Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP)

If any part of your pension is based on work not covered by Social Security, you may be affected by the Windfall Elimination Provision.

WEP can apply if:

- You reach 62 after 1985; or
- You become disabled after 1985; and
- You first become eligible after 1985 for a monthly pension based on work where you didn't pay Social Security taxes.

**[ssa.gov/planners/retire/wep.html](https://ssa.gov/planners/retire/wep.html)**



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# The Windfall Elimination Provision (1983)

- Before 1983, people whose primary job wasn't covered by Social Security had their Social Security benefits calculated as if they were long-term, low-wage workers.
- They had the advantage of receiving a Social Security benefit representing a higher percentage of their earnings, plus a pension from a job for which they didn't pay Social Security taxes.
- Congress passed the Windfall Elimination Provision in 1983 to remove that advantage.

[ssa.gov/planners/retire/wep.html](https://ssa.gov/planners/retire/wep.html)



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# Government Pension Offset

- A type of benefit reduction that may affect some **spouses** and **widows** or **widowers**
- If you receive a government pension based on work not covered by Social Security, your **SS spouse's** or **widow(er)'s** benefits may be reduced.



[socialsecurity.gov/gpo](https://www.socialsecurity.gov/gpo)



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# WEP/GPO Comparison Chart

WEP	GPO
<p>Applies when you have 40 credits plus a non-covered pension and you're filing for <b>retirement or disability benefits</b></p>	<p>Applies when you are receiving a non-covered pension and filing for <b>spouses, widows or widowers benefits</b></p>
<p>Would never reduce a benefit to zero</p>	<p>Could reduce to zero</p>
<p>Change in computation</p>	<p>Offset</p>



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