

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





What's New in 2025?

- The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Federal Benefit Rate (FBR) is \$967 per month for an eligible person and \$1,450 per month for an eligible couple in 2025.
- For 2025, the monthly Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) base premium is \$518, and the 45% reduced premium is \$285.
- For 2025, the Medicare Part B (Supplementary Medical Insurance) monthly base premium is \$185 (or higher depending on your income).

What is the Social Security Fairness Act?

The Social Security Fairness Act (Act) was signed into law on January 5, 2025.

The Act ends the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) and Government Pension Offset (GPO). This law increases Social Security benefits for certain types of workers, including some:

- teachers, firefighters, and police officers in many states;
- federal employees covered by the Civil Service Retirement System; and
- people whose work had been covered by a foreign social security system.

To learn more below about the steps the Social Security Administration is taking to implement the law, visit:

ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/social-security-fairness-act.html



STEPS



Toward Your Financial Security

Get to know your Social Security

With you through life's journey...



Verify your earnings

Savings Investments

40 Credits needed for Retirement and Medicare benefits

Estimate your

Security









Manage your















Sample Social Security Statement



Your Social Security Statement

WANDA WORKER January 20, 2024

Important Information That May Affect Your Benefits

The benefit estimates below are based on your earnings that were taxed for Social Security. Your benefits may be reduced if you participate in a retirement plan or receive a pension based on earnings not covered by Social Security. See Earnings Not Covered by Social Security box.

Retirement Benefits

You have earned enough credits to qualify for retirement benefits. To qualify for benefits, you earn "credits" through your work - up to four each year.

Your full retirement age is **67**, based on your date of birth: April 5, 1962. As shown in the chart, you can start your benefits at any time between ages 62 and 70. For each month you wait to start your benefits, your monthly benefit will be higher—for the rest of your life.

These personalized estimates are based on your earnings to date and assume you continue to earn \$54,489 per year until you start your benefits. Learn more at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/learn.html.

Disability Benefits

You have earned enough credits to qualify for disability benefits. If you became disabled right now and you have enough recent work, your monthly payment would be about \$2,083. Learn more at ssa.gov/disability.

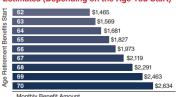
Survivors Benefits

You have earned enough credits for your eligible family members to receive survivors benefits. If you die this year, members of your family who may qualify for monthly benefits include:

Minor child: Spouse, if caring for a disabled child or \$1.562 child younger than age 16: Spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age: \$2,083

Total family benefits cannot be more than: \$3,802 Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for an additional one-time death benefit of \$255. Learn more at ssa.gov/survivors.

Personalized Monthly Retirement Benefit Estimates (Depending on the Age You Start)



You have enough credits to qualify for Medicare at age 65. Medicare is the federal health insurance program for people:

- age 65 and older
- under 65 with certain disabilities, and
- of any age with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant).

Even if you do not retire at age 65, you may need to sign up for Medicare within 3 months of your 65th birthday to avoid a lifetime late enrollment penalty. Special rules may apply if you are covered by certain group health plans through work.

For more information about Medicare, visit medicare.gov or ssa.gov/medicare or call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) (TTY 1-877-486-2048).

We base benefit estimates on current law, which Congress has revised before and may revise again to address needed changes. Learn more about Social Security's future at ssa.gov/ThereForMe.

Earnings Record

Review your earnings history below to ensure it is accurate because we base your future benefits on our record of your earnings. There's a limit to the amount of earnings you pay Social Security taxes on each year. Earnings above the limit do not appear on your earnings record. We have combined your earlier years of earnings below, but you can view your complete earnings record online with my Social Security. If you find an error, view your full earnings record online and call 1-800-772-1213.

| Work Year | Earnings Taxed for Social Security | Earnings Taxed for Medicare (began 1966) |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1971-1980 | \$ 2,142 | \$ 2,142 |
| 1981-1990 | 87,102 | 87,102 |
| 1991-2000 | 246,069 | 246,069 |
| 2001 | 34,147 | 34,147 |
| 2002 | 34,846 | 34,846 |
| 2003 | 36,021 | 36,021 |
| 2004 | 38,032 | 38,032 |
| 2005 | 39,711 | 39,711 |
| 2006 | 41,829 | 41,829 |
| 2007 | 43,971 | 43,971 |
| 2008 | 45,170 | 45,170 |
| 2009 | 44,603 | 44,603 |
| 2010 | 45,666 | 45,847 |
| 2011 | 47,093 | 47,093 |
| 2012 | 48,560 | 48,560 |
| 2013 | 49,095 | 49,095 |
| 2014 | 50,605 | 50,605 |
| 2015 | 51,996 | 51,996 |
| 2016 | 52,108 | 52,108 |
| 2017 | 53,251 | 53,251 |
| 2018 | 53,966 | 53,966 |
| 2019 | 54,559 | 54,559 |
| 2020 | 54,489 | 54,489 |
| 2021 | Not yet recorded | |

Taxes Paid

Total estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes paid over your working career based on your Earnings Record:

Social Security taxes You paid: \$75,568 Employer(s): \$77,498

Medicare taxes You paid: \$18,158 Employer(s): \$18,158

Earnings Not Covered by Social Security

You may also have earnings from work not covered by Social Security, where you did not pay Social Security taxes. This work might have been for federal, state, or local government or in a foreign country. If you participate in a retirement plan or receive a pension from this work, your Social Security benefits may be affected by:

Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) - Your retirement or disability benefit may be reduced, but not eliminated, by the WEP. The reduction amount, if any, depends on the number of years and the amount earned in jobs in which you paid Social Security taxes, and the year you turn age 62 or become disabled. To estimate the WEP's effect on your Social Security benefit, visit ssa.gov/WEP-CHART. In 2024, the maximum monthly reduction is \$587. Learn more at ssa.gov/WEP.

Government Pension Offset (GPO) - If you qualify for benefits as a current or former spouse, widow, or widowe the GPO may reduce or eliminate your benefits. If the GPO applies, your Social Security benefit will be reduced by an amount equal to two-thirds of your government pension, and could be reduced to zero. Even if your benefit is reduced to zero, you will be eligible for Medicare at age 65 on your spouse's record. Learn more at ssa.gov/GPO.

Important Things to Know about Your **Social Security Benefits**

- Social Security benefits are not intended to be your only source of retirement income. You may need other savings, investments, pensions, or retirement accounts to make sure you have enough money when you retire.
- You need at least 10 years of work (40 credits) to qualify for retirement benefits. Your benefit amount is based on your highest 35 years of earnings. If you have fewer than 35 years of earnings, years without work count as 0 and may reduce your benefit amount.
- To keep up with inflation, benefits are adjusted through "cost of living adjustments."
- · If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children may qualify for benefits.
- · When you apply for either retirement or spousal benefits, you may be required to apply for both benefits at the same time.
- If you and your spouse both work, use the mu Social Security Retirement Calculator to estimate spousal benefits.
- The age you claim benefits will affect the benefit amount for your surviving spouse. For example, claiming benefits after your full retirement age may increase the Spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age amount on page 1; claiming early may reduce it.
- If you are divorced and were married for 10 years, you may be able to claim benefits on your ex-spouse's record. If your ex-spouse receives benefits on your record, that does not affect your or your current spouse's benefit amounts.
- Learn more about benefits for you and your family at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/applying7.html.
- When you are ready to apply, visit <u>ssa.gov/benefits/</u>
- . The Statement is updated annually. It is available online, or by mail upon request.

SSA.gov Follow us on social media ssa.gov/socialmedia

Form SSA-7005-SM-OL (01/24) | Enclosures: Publication XX-XXXXX, Publication XX-XXXXX



Other Income

Savings & Investments

Pension

Social Security



Who Pays for Social Security?





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

Did You Know?

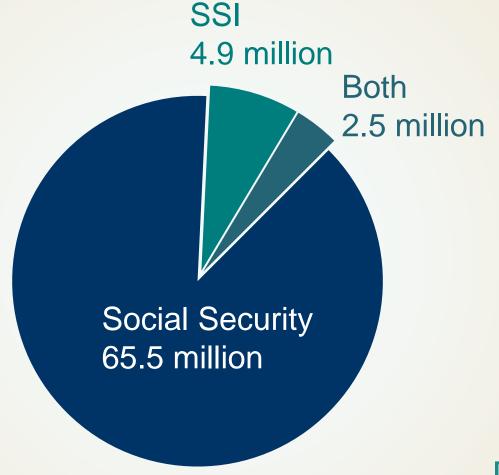
About 184 million workers will pay Social Security taxes in 2024.





About 94% of all workers are covered by Social Security.

Social Security Program Beneficiaries



December 2024







How Do You Become Eligible 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
- In 2025, each \$1,810 in earnings gives you one credit
- You can earn a maximum of 4 credits per year

Note: To earn 4 credits in 2025, you must earn at least \$7,240.

ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/credits.html



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" (AIME)

ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/Benefits.html



2025 Retirement Benefit Formula

If your average monthly earnings are = \$8,000

Then your monthly benefit would be = \$3,167

Average Monthly Earnings = \$8,000

32% of Earnings over \$1,226 through \$7,391... **\$6,165** is **\$1,973** (\$7,391 - \$1,226 = \$6,165)

15% of Earnings over \$7,391...... \$609 is \$91

\$8,000 is \$3,167

*Payments rounded to whole dollar amounts







| Year of Birth | Full Retirement Age |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1943-1954 | 66 |
| 1955 | 66 and 2 months |
| 1956 | 66 and 4 months |
| 1957 | 66 and 6 months |
| 1958 | 66 and 8 months |
| 1959 | 66 and 10 months |
| 1960 and later | 67 |

The benefit amount is affected by the retirement age.

Early Retirement:

- -Benefits as early as 62
- -20 to 30 % reduction

Full Retirement:

-Full benefits at full retirement age Delayed Retirement:

-Benefits increase automatically if retirement is delayed past full retirement age



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

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



Note: This example assumes a benefit of \$2,000 at a full retirement age of 67







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



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





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 fulltime 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



We're There If You Lose A Loved One





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: as early as age 60 as early as 50, if disabled at any age if caring for child younger than 16 or disabled |

ssa.gov/planners/survivors



Survivor Benefits

When you pass away, your surviving spouse may:

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

Other Survivor Benefits

- Lump Sum Death Payment of \$255 is a one-time payment to surviving spouse or child(ren) who meet certain requirements.
- Parents' Benefits are for a parent age 62 or older who was receiving at least one-half support from their deceased son or daughter.

ssa.gov/planners/survivors/ifyou.html



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





You can switch to retirement on your own record as early as age 62 if that benefit is higher than your surviving spouse's benefit.

OR

You can take retirement as early as age 62, then switch to surviving spouses at full retirement age if benefit is higher.

Working While Receiving Benefits

| If you are | In 2025, you can earn up to | If you earn more, some benefits will be withheld |
|--|--|--|
| Under Full Retirement Age | \$23,400/yr. | \$1 for every \$2 earned above the limit |
| The Year Full Retirement Age is Reached | \$62,160/yr. before month of full retirement age | \$1 for every \$3 earned above the limit |
| Month of Full Retirement Age and Above | No Limit | No Limit |

Retirement Earnings Test Calculator: ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/RTeffect.html



What Income Counts Towards the Earnings Test Limits

Income that Counts as Earnings



Gross wages from employment and/or net earnings from self employment

Income that Does NOT Count as Earnings

Pensions Capital gains

Income from investments Other sources





Medicare



Medicare

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

Medicare.gov



Initial Enrollment Period

Begins 3 months before your 65th birthday and ends 3 months after that birthday

General Enrollment Period

January 1 – March 31

Medicare Enrollment

Special Enrollment Period

If 65 or older and covered under a group health plan based on your – or your spouse's – current work.

Medicare Enrollment Periods

| Enrollment Period: | When the period occurs: |
|--|---|
| Initial Enrollment Period – Your first opportunity to enroll | 3 months before you turn age 65, the month you turn age 65, and 3 months after you turn age 65 |
| General Enrollment Period | Annually, January 1 – March 31 |
| Special Enrollment Period | During any month you remain covered under the group health plan and your, or your spouse's, current employment continues; or In the eight-month period that begins with the month your group health plan coverage or the current employment it is based on ends, whichever comes first. |



Medicare Part B Premiums for 2025

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 \$106,000 or less Married couples with a MAGI of \$212,000 or less | 2025 standard premium = \$185 | Your plan premium + \$0 |
| Individuals with a MAGI above \$106,000 up to \$133,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$212,000 up to \$266,000 | Standard premium + \$74.00 | Your plan premium + \$13.70 |
| Individuals with a MAGI above \$133,000 up to \$167,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$266,000 up to \$334,000 | Standard premium + \$185 | Your plan premium + \$35.30 |
| Individuals with a MAGI above \$167,000 up to \$200,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$334,000 up to \$400,000 | Standard premium + \$295.90 | Your plan premium + \$57.00 |
| Individuals with a MAGI above \$200,000 up to \$500,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$400,000 up to \$750,000 | Standard premium + \$406.90 | Your plan premium + \$78.60 |
| 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 + \$443.90 | Your plan premium + \$85.80 |



A Qualifying Life-Changing Event May Reduce Monthly Part B/D Premiums

STEP 1: Type of Life-Changing Event

Check ONE life-changing event and fill in the date that the event occurred (mm/dd/yyyy). If you had more than one life-changing event, please call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778).

Marriage

Work Reduction

Divorce/Annulment

Loss of Income-Producing Property

Death of Your Spouse

Loss of Pension Income

Employer Settlement Payment

| Date of life-changing event: | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| | mm/dd/yyyy |

ssa.gov/forms/ssa-44-ext.pdf

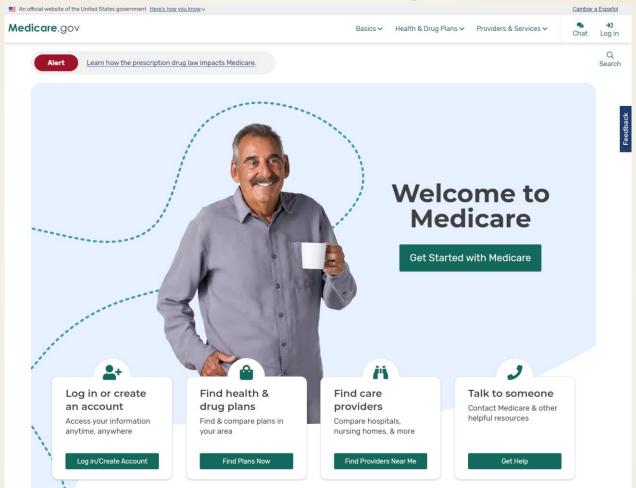


Work Stoppage

Form **SSA-44** (11-2019)

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Medicare.gov



1-800-MEDICARE or Medicare.gov







Frequently Asked Questions

ssa.gov/faqs



Will unemployment benefits affect my Social Security benefits?

- Social Security does not count unemployment benefits as earnings
- Unemployment does not affect retirement benefits
- Social Security benefits may reduce your unemployment compensation
 - Contact your local unemployment office at your state's Dept.
 of Labor for information on how your state applies the reduction

Will my Social Security benefit increase if I work?

- Each year SSA reviews records of all working Social Security beneficiaries to determine if recent earnings may increase monthly benefit amount.
- If increase is due, we figure a new benefit amount and pay the increase retroactive to January following the year of earnings.
 - Review is usually completed by October. No need to contact SSA.
- Example: If you had earnings in 2024 that will increase your monthly benefit, we will increase your amount retroactive to January 2025 once we review your record.

ssa.gov/planners/retire/whileworking.html



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% of your benefits.
- more than \$34,000, up to 85% 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% of your benefits
- more than \$44,000, up to 85% of your benefits may be taxable.



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

ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/taxes.html

Voluntary Withholding Request

| Form | W-4V Voluntary Withholding Request | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|-----|-----------------|--|----|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (Rev. February 2018) (For unemployment compensation and | | | | and certain Fed | nd certain Federal Government and other payments.) | | | |
| Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service ► Give this form to your payer. Do not send it to the IRS. | | | | | | | , | |
| 1 | Your first name and middle initial | | | Last name | | | 2 Your social security num | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3 Home address (number and street or rural route) | | | City or town S | | te | ZIP code | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Claim or identification number (if any) you use with your payer | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | ■ I want federal income tax withheld from my unemployment compensation at a rate of 10% of each payment. | | | | | | | |
| 6 | I want federal income tax withheld from (a) my social security benefits, (b) my social security equivalent Tier 1 railroad retirement benefits, (c) my Commodity Credit Corporation loans, (d) certain crop disaster payments under the Agricultural Act of 1949 or under Title II of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1988, or (e) dividends and other distributions from Alaska Native Corporations to its shareholders, at the rate of (check one): | | | | | | | |
| | | 7% 🗌 | 10% | 12% | 22% | | | |
| 7 | I want you to stop withholding federal income tax from my payment(s). | | | | | | | |
| Your | signature ▶ | | | | Date ► | | | |
| For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 2. | | | | | Cat. No. 22891V | | F | form W-4V (Rev. 2-2018) |



How to Apply for Benefits



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

- If you have a disability, 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 a phone appointment at **1-800-772-1213**, 8 a.m. – 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.



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

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



How to Get Help from Social Security

To ensure the best service, customers must make an appointment.

- Many transactions can be completed conveniently and securely online at SSA.gov. Our website is the best way for most people to get help.
- If you cannot use our website, **call** our National 800 Number (**1-800-772-1213**) or your local Social Security office for help. We will schedule an appointment to serve you by phone or in person. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, please call our TTY number, **1-800-325-0778**.

ssa.gov/appointment





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



Payment

Update direct deposit

Repay overpaid benefits

Request to withhold taxes

View benefit payment schedule



Record

Change name

Update contact information

Update citizenship or immigration status

Report a death

Appointments

Learn how to make or change an appointment at a local office.

Learn how to make an appointment

my Social Security

Find out what you can do with an account and access personalized online services.

Learn about your account

Scams

Learn how to identify and report scams.

Read about scams



Social Security Number and Card

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

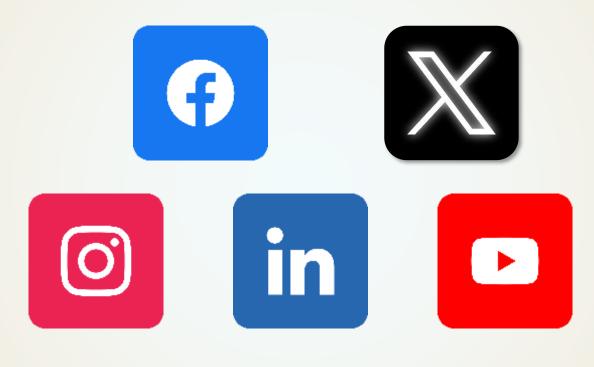
You can:

- Request a Social Security number for the first time.
- Request a replacement Social Security Number card.
- Update or correct your personal information (e.g., name, date of birth).

You may be able to apply completely online. In some cases, you can start the process online and complete it at a local Social Security office or Card Center. You may also have the option to self-schedule an in-office appointment online to finish the process. If you are unable to self-schedule online, please call 1-800-772-1213 to make an appointment to come into a local office. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, please call our TTY number, 1-800-325-0778.



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Disclaimer

This information is current at the time of the presentation, but Social Security policy is subject to change. Please visit SSA.gov for up-to-date information on our programs.

Q&A Session

















We're With You Through Life's Journey