Social Security: With You Through Life’s Journey...
Understanding Retirement Benefits

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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?
Create your personal my Social Security account today

With your free, personal my Social Security account, you can receive personalized estimates of future benefits based on your real earnings, see your latest Statement, and review your earnings history. It even makes it easy to request a replacement Social Security Card or check the status of an application, all from the comfort of your home or office!

CREATE AN ACCOUNT →
SIGN IN →
FINISH SETTING UP YOUR ACCOUNT →

socialsecurity.gov/myaccount
Social Security

- Social Security
- Pension
- Savings & Investments
- Other Income
Retirement Estimator

• Gives estimates based on your actual Social Security earnings record

• You can use the Retirement Estimator 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.

  ssa.gov/estimator
Online Calculators

- Online
- Life Expectancy Calculator
- Retirement Earnings Test
- Early or Late Benefits for Spouses
- Quick Estimator
- Detailed Age
- WEP
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”
# Benefits Chart by Age

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

[ssa.gov/oact/quickcalc/earlyretire.html](https://ssa.gov/oact/quickcalc/earlyretire.html)
## Social Security Retirement Payment Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth Date On</th>
<th>Benefits Paid On</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st-10th</td>
<td>Second Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th-20th</td>
<td>Third Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st-31st</td>
<td>Fourth Wednesday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Working While Receiving Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you are</th>
<th>You can make up to</th>
<th>If you earn more, some benefits will be withheld</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Full Retirement Age</td>
<td>$19,560/yr. 2022</td>
<td>$1 for every $2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Year Full Retirement Age is Reached</td>
<td>$51,960/yr. 2022 before month of full retirement age</td>
<td>$1 for every $3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month of Full Retirement Age and Above</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retirement Earnings Test Calculator: [ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/RTeffect.html](http://ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/RTeffect.html)
Spousal Benefits

- Benefit is 50% of worker’s unreduced benefit
- Reduction for early retirement
- If spouse’s own benefit is less than 50% of the worker’s, the benefits are combined
- Does not reduce payment to the worker
- Benefit is 100% regardless of age if spouse is caring for a child under age 16 or disabled
Benefits for Divorced Spouses

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

- You are unmarried;
- You are age 62 or older;
- Your ex-spouse is entitled to Social Security retirement or disability benefits; and
- The benefit you are entitled to receive based on your own work is less than the benefit you would receive based on your ex-spouse's work.

Note: Marriage must have lasted 10 years or longer
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/planners/retire/deemedfaq.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 full-time student (no higher than grade 12); or
- 18 or older and disabled. (The disability must have started before age 22.)
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.
## Survivor Eligibility Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Eligibility Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>May receive benefits if not married and is under age 18 (or under age 19 if still in high school).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Child</td>
<td>May receive benefits beyond age 18 if not married and was disabled before age 22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow / Widower Or Divorced Widow/Widower</td>
<td>May get full benefits at full retirement age – or reduced benefits at age 60 – or as early as age 50 if disabled – or at any age if caring for child under 16 or a disabled child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Survivor Benefits

• **Parents’ Benefits** – For a parent who is age 62 and was receiving at least one-half of his or her financial support from the son or daughter who died.

• **Lump Sum Death Payment** – A surviving spouse or child may receive a one-time lump-sum death payment of $255.00 if they meet certain requirements.

[Visit ssa.gov/survivors](http://ssa.gov/survivors)
# Medicare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Medicare</th>
<th>Medicare Advantage (aka Part C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part A (Hospital Insurance)</td>
<td>Part A (Hospital Insurance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part B (Medical Insurance)</td>
<td>Part B (Medical Insurance)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**You can add:**
- Part D (Prescription Drug Plan)

**You can also add:**
- Supplemental insurance coverage (Medigap)

**Most plans include:**
- Part D (Prescription Drug Plan)
- Extra Benefits (e.g. vision, hearing, dental, and more)

**Some plans also include:**
- Lower out-of-pocket costs

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**Medicare.gov**
Medicare Enrollment

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

General Enrollment Period
January 1 – March 31

Special Enrollment Period
If 65 or older and covered under a group health plan based on your – or your spouse’s – current work.
# Medicare Part B Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you enroll in this month of your initial enrollment period:</th>
<th>Then your Part B Medicare coverage starts:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One to three months before you reach age 65</td>
<td>The month you reach age 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The month you reach age 65</td>
<td>One month after the month you reach age 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One month after you reach age 65</td>
<td>Two months after the month of enrollment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or three months after you reach age 65</td>
<td>Three months after the month of enrollment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medicare Part B Coverage
Special Enrollment Period

If you are age 65 or older, you or your spouse are still working and you are covered under a group health plan based on that current employment, you may not need to apply for Medicare medical insurance (Part B) at age 65.

You may qualify for a "Special Enrollment Period" (SEP) that will let you sign up for Part B at the time you retire.

Forms to request Part B for a SEP:
✓ CMS 40B Application for Enrollment in Medicare
✓ CMS L564 Request for Employment Information
Medicare Part B Coverage
General Enrollment Period (GEP)

If you didn't sign up for Part A and/or Part B when you were first eligible, and you aren’t eligible for a Special Enrollment Period, you can sign up during the General Enrollment Period between January 1–March 31 each year.

• Must submit the form CMS 40B Application for Enrollment in Medicare.
• Your coverage would begin July 1 of the year you request a GEP.
• You may have to pay a late enrollment penalty for as long as you have Part B coverage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your yearly income in 2020 (for what you pay in 2022) was</th>
<th>File individual tax return</th>
<th>File joint tax return</th>
<th>File married &amp; separate tax return</th>
<th>You pay each month (in 2022)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$91,000 or less</td>
<td>$182,000 or less</td>
<td>$91,000 or less</td>
<td>$170.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above $91,000 up to $114,000</td>
<td>above $182,000 up to $228,000</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>$238.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above $114,000 up to $142,000</td>
<td>above $228,000 up to $284,000</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>$340.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above $142,000 up to $170,000</td>
<td>above $284,000 up to $340,000</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>$442.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above $170,000 and less than $500,000</td>
<td>above $340,000 and less than $750,000</td>
<td>above $91,000 and less than $409,000</td>
<td>$544.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 or above</td>
<td>$750,000 or above</td>
<td>$409,000 or above</td>
<td>$578.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When Enrolling is Not Automatic

- If you are **not** receiving Social Security or Railroad benefits, you will need to apply for Medicare directly.

- Apply 3 months before you turn 65 (you do not have to be retired to receive Medicare benefits)
Extra Help Program

Medicare beneficiaries may qualify for Extra Help with their Medicare prescription drug plan costs.

Extra Help is estimated to be worth about $5,000 per year.

ssa.gov/extrahelp
Your new card will have a new Medicare Number that's unique to you, instead of your Social Security number. This will help to protect your identity.
Applying for Benefits

3 options available to apply:

- Online
- By phone 1-800-772-1213
- At our office*

You choose the most convenient option for you!

Note: Child and survivor claims can only be done by phone or in a field office (not online) at this time.

* Due to COVID-19, Social Security has suspended in office services.
Q & A Session