



Social Security: With You Through Life's Journey



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Produced at U.S. taxpayer expense

Presentation Overview – 2022

- Program Introduction
- Retirement Benefits
- Disability Benefits
- Spouse Benefits
- Survivor Benefits
- Medicare Coverage
- Q & A



Information contained in this presentation is subject to changes in legislation, policies, or procedures



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Did You Know?

There were over **4.7 million** reports of fraud, identity theft and other reports to the Federal Trade Commission in 2020.



1 in 5 people lost money in imposter scams in 2020, totaling **\$1,190 million**.



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Scam Awareness - 3 Tips to Protect Yourself

- Understand the threats.
- Exercise caution.
- Secure your information.

To report fraud, go to: <https://oig.ssa.gov>



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Scam Awareness & Social Security

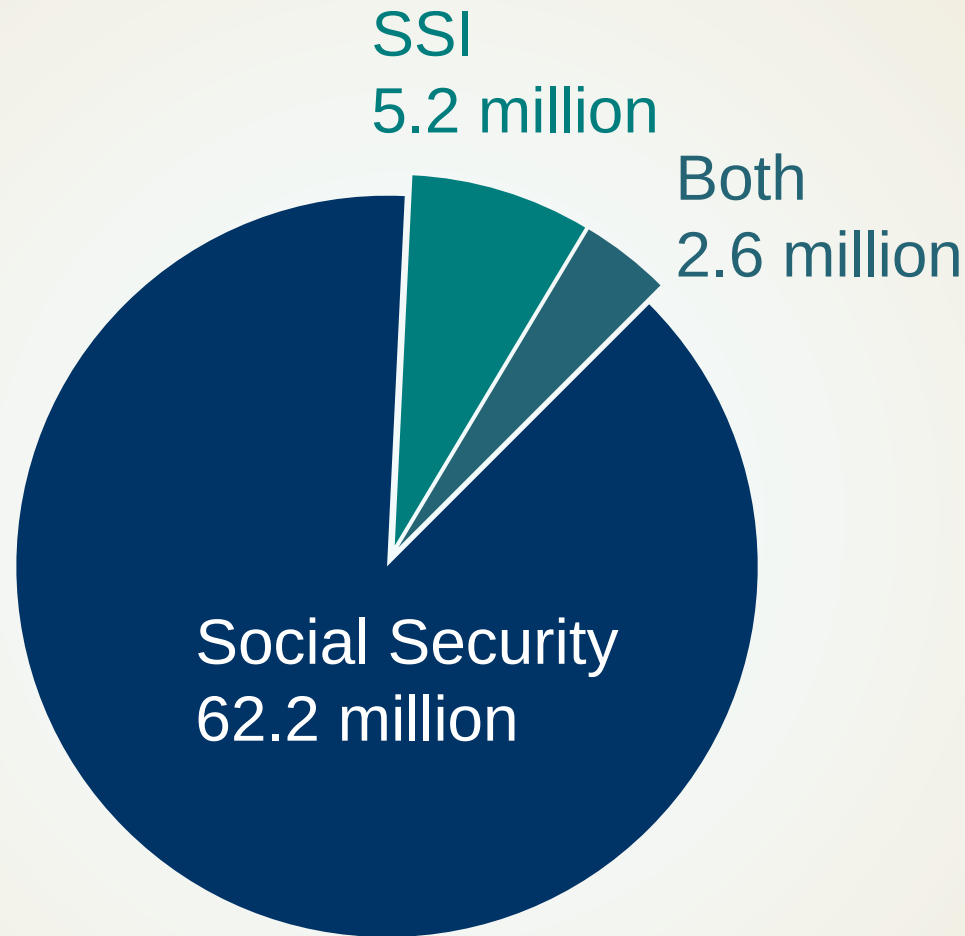
- We do contact citizens - generally those who have ongoing business with Social Security - by telephone for customer-service purposes.
- Social Security employees will never threaten you for information; we will not state that you face potential arrest or other legal action if you fail to provide information.
- In those cases, the call is fraudulent, and you should just hang up. Don't give out any information.



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Social Security Program Beneficiaries



November 2021



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Social Security in the Future

- The two Social Security trust funds – Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) will be able to pay all benefits in full and on time until 2034.
- The trust funds have reached the brink of asset reserve depletion in the past, but Congress made substantial modifications to avoid this.
- If Congress does not act before 2034, the trust funds will still be able to pay 78 percent of each benefit due.



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We Wouldn't Miss Your Retirement Party



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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 \$1,510 in earnings gives you one credit
- You can earn a maximum of 4 credits per year

Note: To earn 4 credits in 2022, you must earn at least \$6,040.

ssa.gov/planners/credits.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



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2022 Retirement Benefit Formula

If your average monthly earnings are = **\$7,000**

Then your monthly benefit would be = **\$2,693**

Average Monthly Earnings = \$7,000

90% of First..... **\$1,024** is **\$922**

32% of Earnings over \$1,024 through \$6,172... **\$5,148** is **\$1,647**
(\$6,172 - \$1,024 = \$5,148)

15% of Earnings over \$6,172..... **\$828** is **\$124**

\$7,000 is \$2,693

**Payments rounded to whole dollar amounts*



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Benefits Chart by 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%

ssa.gov/oact/quickcalc/earlyretire.html

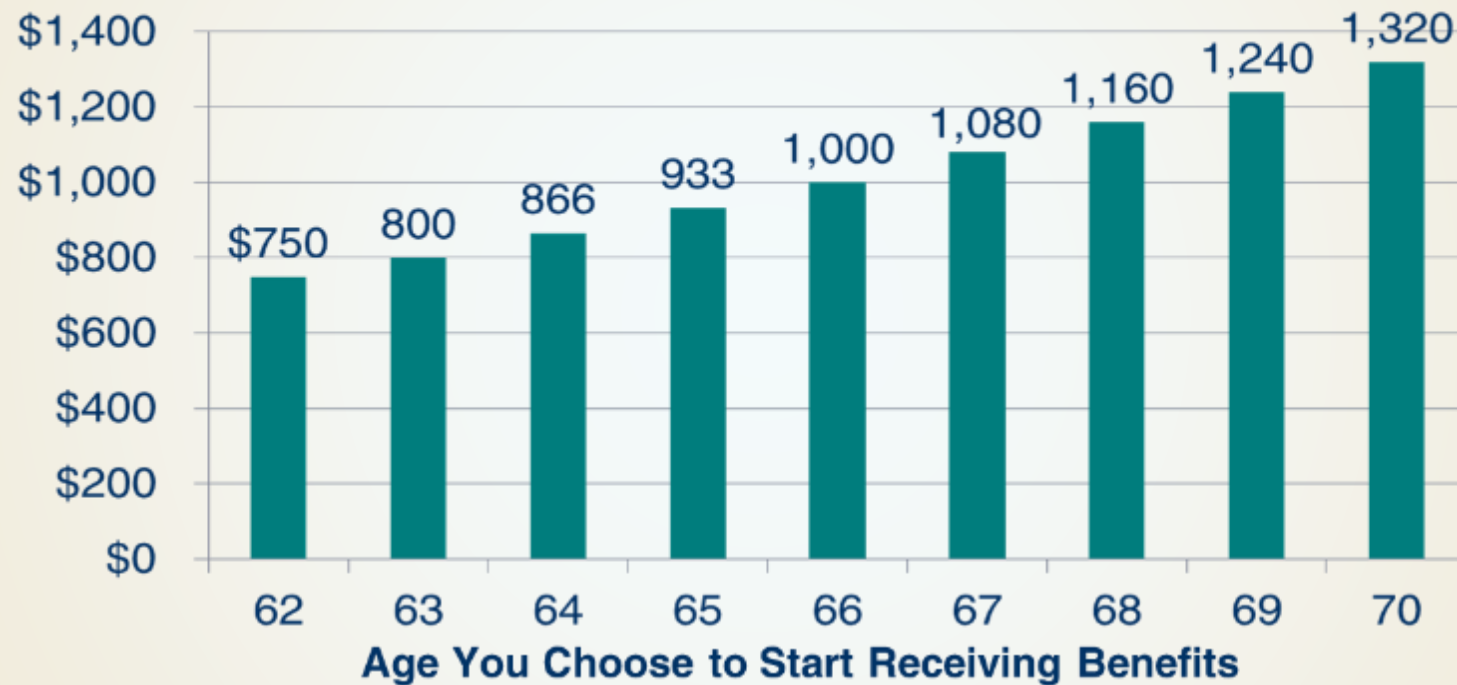


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What Is the Best Age to Start Receiving Social Security Retirement Benefits?

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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Working While Receiving Benefits

If you are	You can make up to	If you earn more, some benefits will be withheld
Under Full Retirement Age	\$19,560/yr.	\$1 for every \$2
The Year Full Retirement Age is Reached	\$51,960/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



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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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Taxation of Social Security Benefits

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Your adjusted gross income} \\ &+ \text{Nontaxable interest} \\ &+ \underline{\frac{1}{2} \text{ of your Social Security benefits}} \\ &= \text{Your “} \textit{combined income} \text{”} \end{aligned}$$

Publication 554, *Tax Guide for Seniors*

Publication 915, *Social Security and Equivalent Railroad Retirement Benefits*

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We're There If The Unexpected Happens



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Disability Definition 2022

- Must have severe medical condition
- Expected to last at least one year or result in death
- Inability to perform substantial gainful employment
 - **Disability** (\$1350/month) **Blind** (\$2260/month)

ssa.gov/disability



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SSDI vs. SSI

Social Security Disability Insurance	Supplemental Security Income
Payments come from Social Security trust funds and are based on a person's earnings.	Payments come from the general treasury fund, NOT the Social Security trust funds. SSI payments are not based on a person's earnings.
Insurance that workers earn by paying Social Security taxes on their wages.	Needs-based public assistance program that does not require a person to have a work history.
Pays benefits to disabled individuals who are unable to work, regardless of their income and resources.	Pays disabled individuals who are unable to work AND have limited income and resources; pays aged individuals 65 and older with limited income and resources.
Pays benefits for workers and for adults disabled since childhood. Must meet insured status requirements.	Benefits for children and adults in financial need. Must have limited income and limited resources.



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We'll Be Here For Your Family In The Future



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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

<https://www.ssa.gov/planners/retire/yourspouse.html>



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Spouse Benefit Computation

Kelly's own Full Retirement Age (FRA) benefit = \$800

Kelly's spouse/Ex-spouse FRA amount = \$2,000

\$1,000 Kelly's max spouse benefit (50% of \$2,000)

- \$800 Kelly's own FRA benefit

\$200 Kelly's spousal payment

Kelly's spousal benefit (**\$200**) is added to Kelly's own FRA benefit (**\$800**) for a **total benefit** of **\$1,000**



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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



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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: • 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



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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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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 spouse's at full retirement age if benefit is higher.



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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



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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



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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 office.***



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Medicare

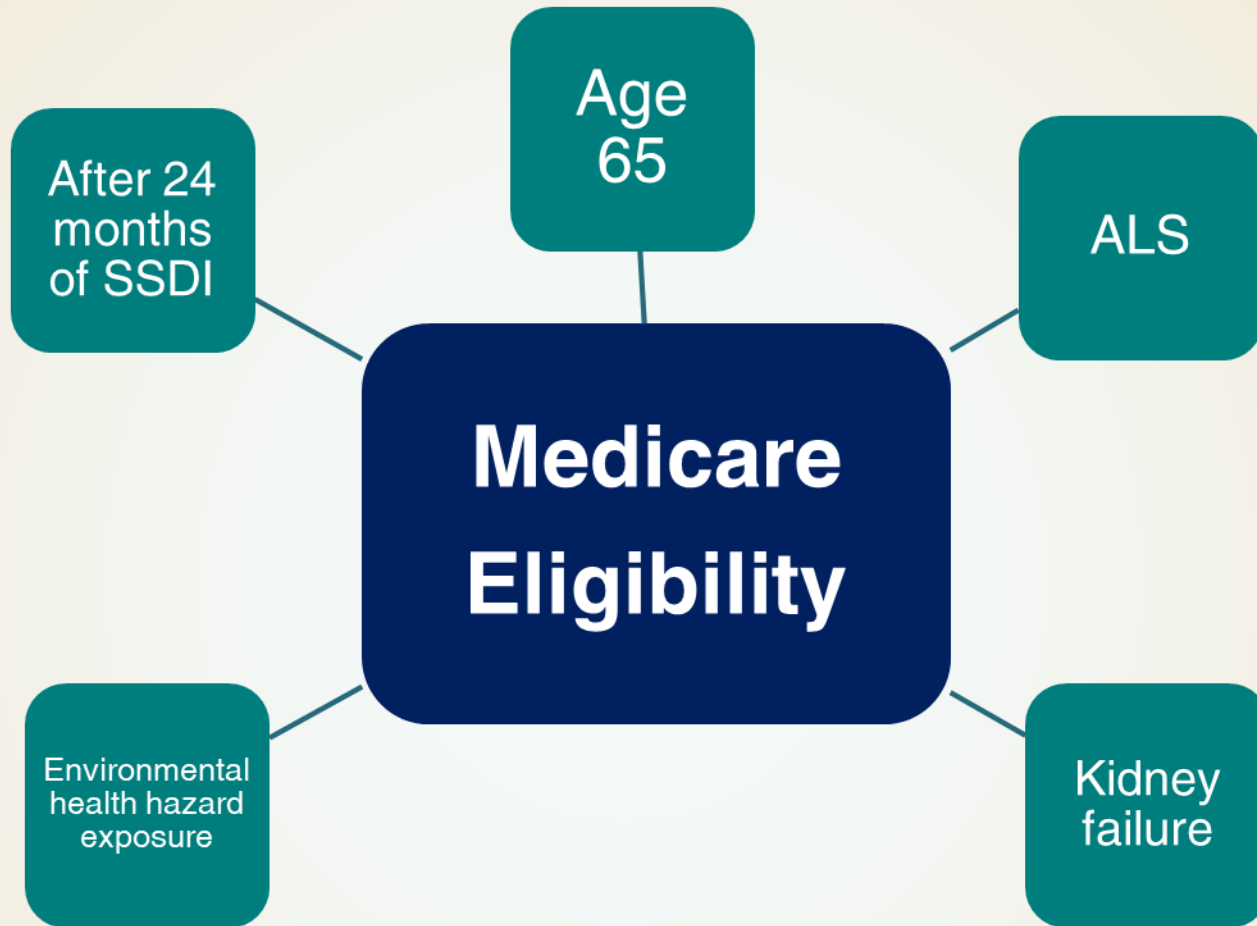
Original Medicare	Medicare Advantage (aka Part C)
Part A (Hospital Insurance) Part B (Medical Insurance)	Part A (Hospital Insurance) Part B (Medical Insurance)
You can add: Part D (Prescription Drug Plan)	Most plans include: Part D (Prescription Drug Plan) Extra Benefits (e.g. vision, hearing, dental,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

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



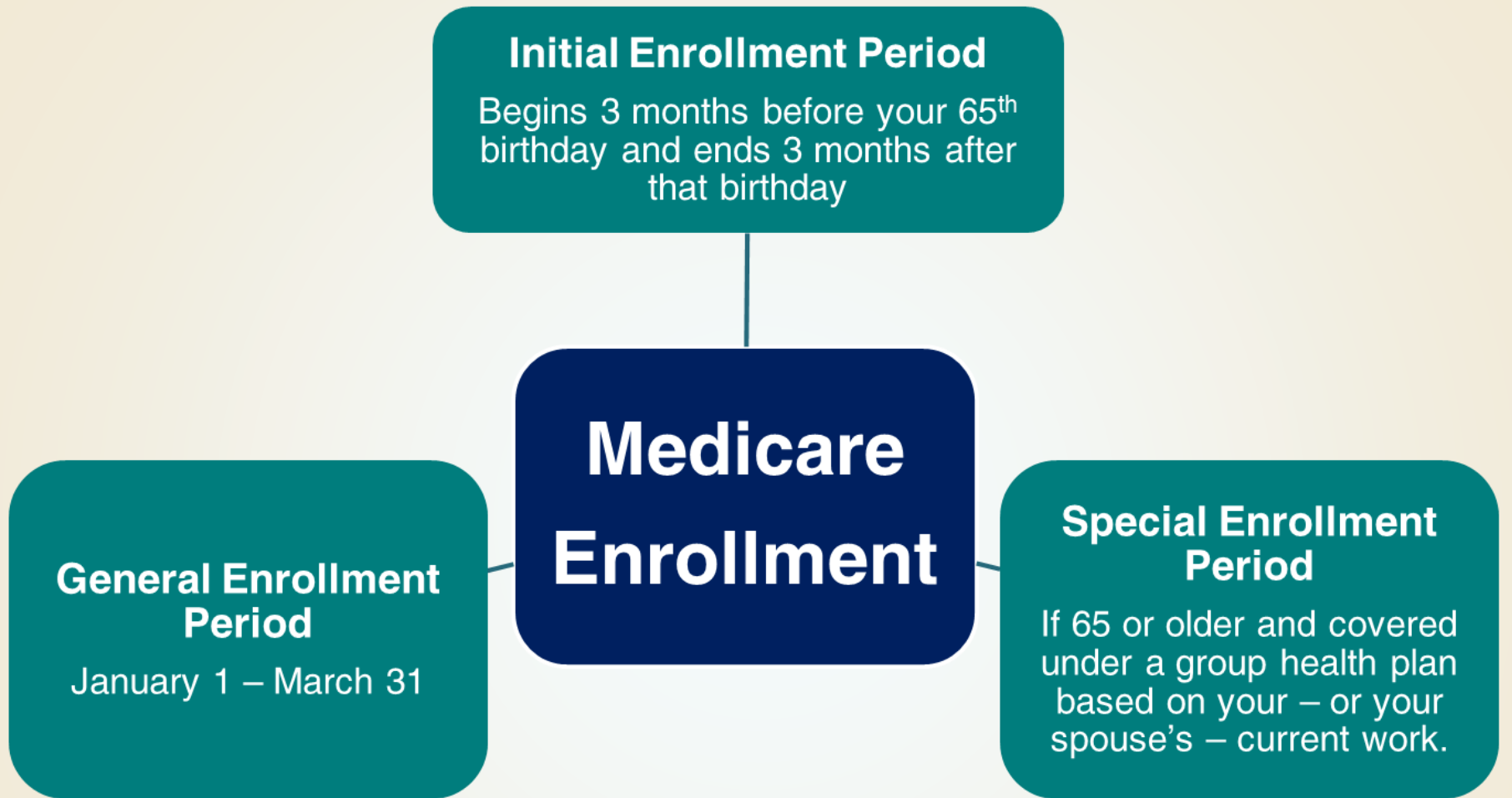
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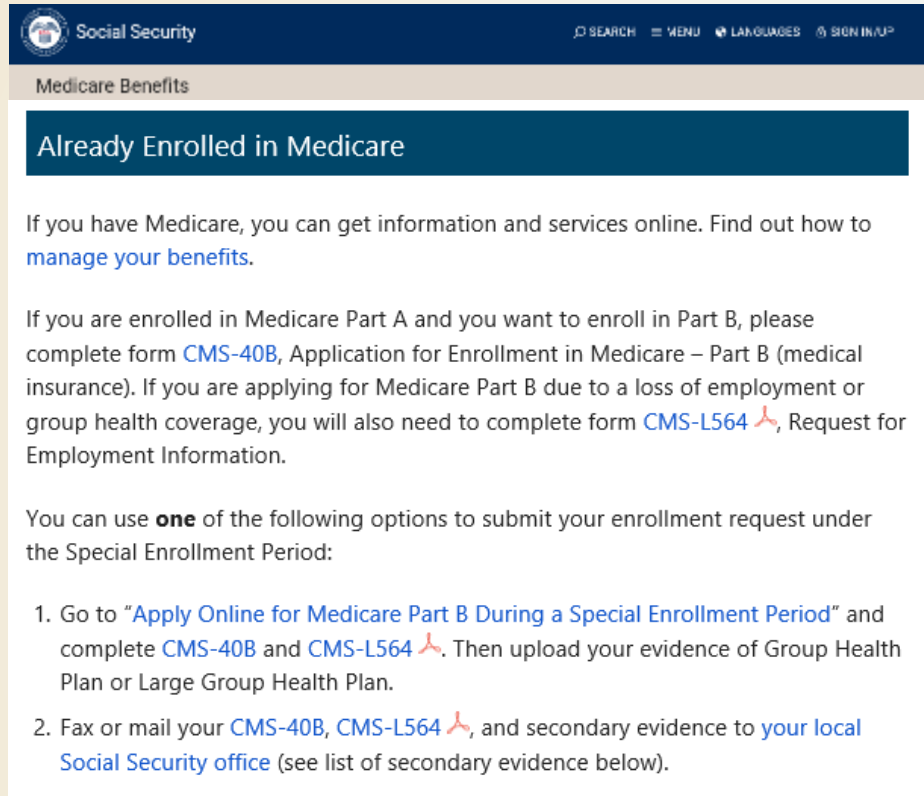
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Medicare Applications



The screenshot shows the Social Security website's Medicare Benefits section. At the top, there's a dark blue header with the Social Security logo, a search bar, and links for menu, languages, and sign in/up. Below this is a light blue bar with the text "Medicare Benefits". A dark blue box with white text reads "Already Enrolled in Medicare". The main content area has a white background and contains the following text: "If you have Medicare, you can get information and services online. Find out how to [manage your benefits](#)." followed by "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." Then it says "You can use **one** of the following options to submit your enrollment request under the Special Enrollment Period:" followed by a numbered list: "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." and "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



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Medicare Standard Part B Premiums for 2022

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 \$91,000 or less Married couples with a MAGI of \$182,000 or less	2022 standard premium = \$170.10	Your plan premium is \$0
Individuals with a MAGI above \$91,000 up to \$114,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$176,000 up to \$222,000	Standard premium + \$68.00	Your plan premium + \$12.40
Individuals with a MAGI above \$111,000 up to \$138,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$222,000 up to \$276,000	Standard premium + \$170.10	Your plan premium + \$32.10
Individuals with a MAGI above \$138,000 up to \$165,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$276,000 up to \$330,000	Standard premium + \$272.20	Your plan premium + \$51.70
Individuals with a MAGI above \$165,000 up to \$500,000 Married couples with a MAGI above \$330,000 up to \$750,000	Standard premium + \$374.20	Your plan premium + \$71.30
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 + \$408.20	Your plan premium + \$77.90



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Medicare.gov

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Medicare.gov

The Official U.S. Government Site for Medicare

[Sign Up /
Change Plans](#)

[Your Medicare
Costs](#)

[What Medicare
Covers](#)

[Drug Coverage
\(Part D\)](#)

[Supplements &
Other Insurance](#)

[Claims &
Appeals](#)

[Manage Your
Health](#)

[Forms, Help, &
Resources](#)

Need to change plans?

[Find Health & Drug Plans](#)

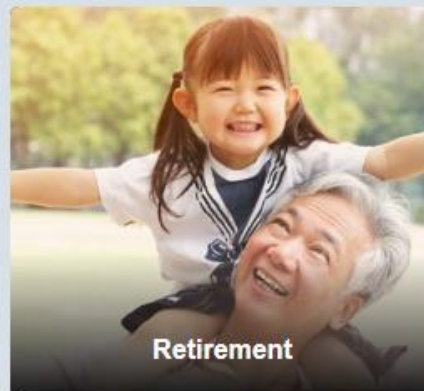
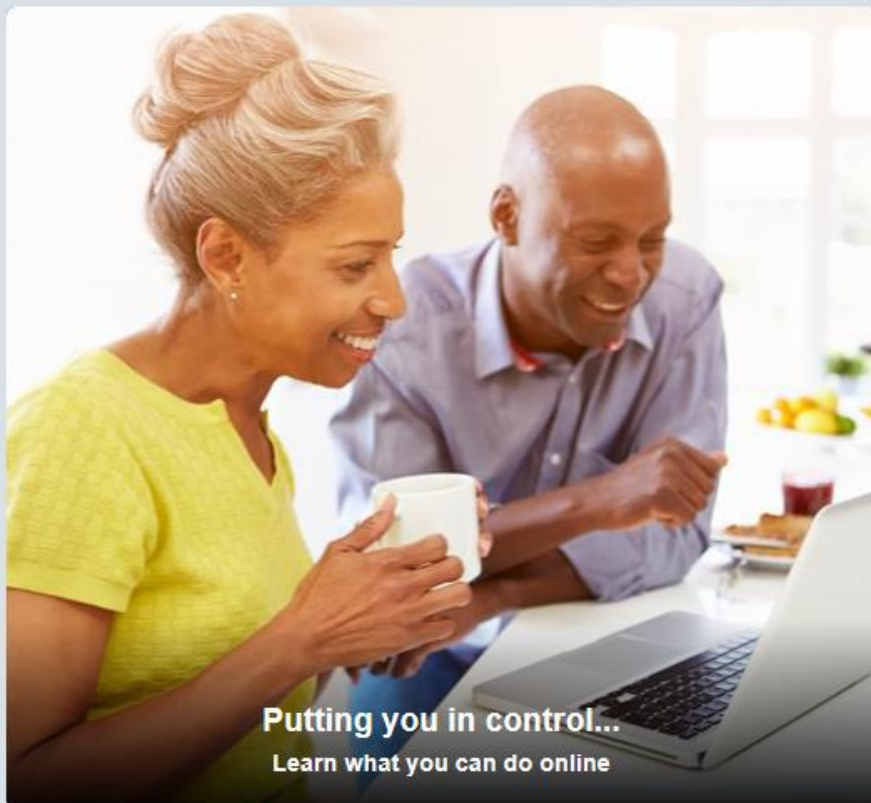
[Log in/Create Account](#)

[1-800-MEDICARE or Medicare.gov](#)



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[my Social Security](#)

Check out your *Social Security Statement*, change your address & manage your benefits online today.



[Social Security Number](#)

Your Social Security number remains your first and continuous link with Social Security.



[Retirement Estimator](#)

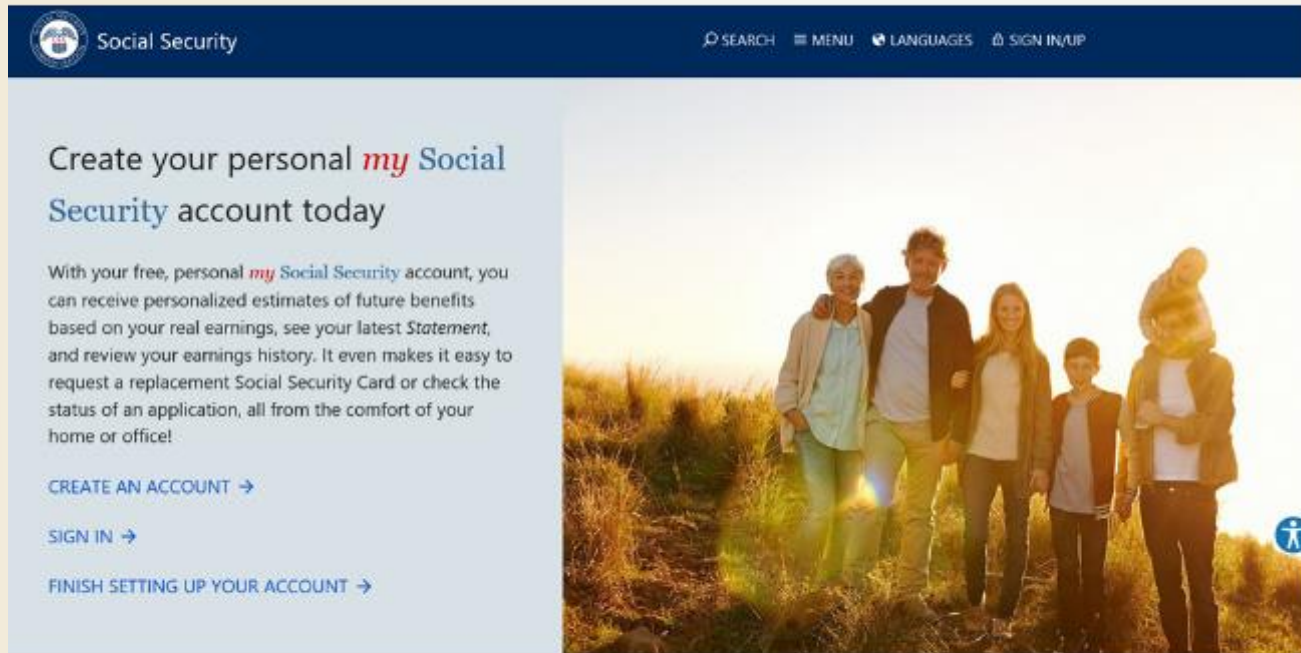
Calculate your benefits based on your actual Social Security earnings record.



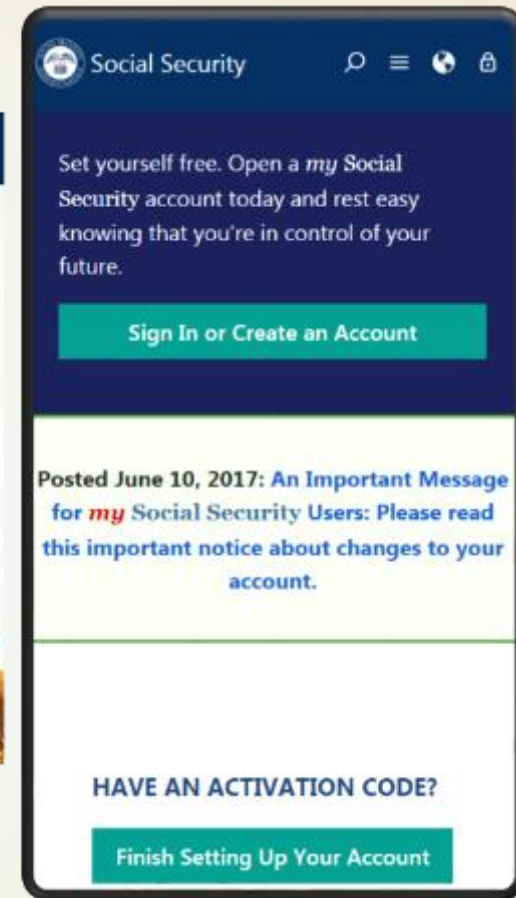
[FAQs](#)

Get answers to frequently asked questions about Social Security.

my Social Security



The desktop view of the my Social Security website features a dark blue header with the Social Security logo, a search icon, a menu icon, a languages icon, and a sign in/up icon. The main content area has a light blue background on the left with the heading "Create your personal my Social Security account today". Below this heading is a paragraph explaining the benefits of a free account, followed by three links: "CREATE AN ACCOUNT →", "SIGN IN →", and "FINISH SETTING UP YOUR ACCOUNT →". To the right of the text is a large photograph of a diverse family of six (grandmother, father, mother, two children, and grandfather) standing in a field of tall grass at sunset. A small accessibility icon is visible in the bottom right corner of the photo.



The mobile view of the my Social Security website features a dark blue header with the Social Security logo, a search icon, a menu icon, a languages icon, and a sign in/up icon. The main content area has a dark blue background with the text "Set yourself free. Open a my Social Security account today and rest easy knowing that you're in control of your future." Below this text is a green button labeled "Sign In or Create an Account". A white box contains a notice: "Posted June 10, 2017: An Important Message for my Social Security Users: Please read this important notice about changes to your account." Below the notice is a green button labeled "Finish Setting Up Your Account".

ssa.gov/myaccount



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How to Open a *my* Social Security Account

1. Visit ssa.gov/myaccount
2. Select: “Sign In or Create an Account”
3. Provide some personal information to verify your identity (answer “out of wallet” questions)
4. Choose a username and password
5. Select how to receive a security code every time you access your account (text or email)



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Your Social Security Statement

WANDA WORKER

October 2, 2021

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 10, 1960. 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 \$51,995 per year until you start your benefits. To learn more about retirement benefits, visit ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/learn.html.

Disability Benefits

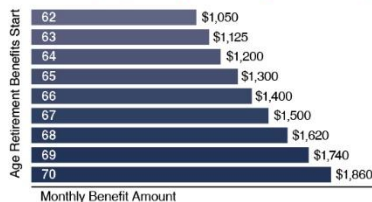
You have earned enough credits to qualify for disability benefits. If you became disabled right now, your monthly payment would be about **\$1,656 a month**.

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:	\$2,129
Spouse, if caring for a disabled child or child younger than age 16:	\$2,129
Spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age:	\$2,838
Total family benefits cannot be more than:	\$4,968
Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for an additional one-time death benefit of \$255.	

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



Medicare

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
- people 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).

Earnings Record

Review your earnings history below to ensure it is accurate. This is important 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, but you can view them online with [my Social Security](https://my.ssa.gov). 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	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
1981-1990	41,250	41,250
1991-2000	257,712	257,712
2001	34,915	34,915
2002	35,591	35,591
2003	36,717	36,717
2004	38,686	38,686
2005	40,325	40,325
2006	42,315	42,315
2007	44,346	44,346
2008	45,437	45,437
2009	44,784	44,784
2010	45,847	45,847
2011	47,146	47,146
2012	48,349	48,349
2013	48,606	48,606
2014	49,860	49,860
2015	50,850	50,850
2016	50,158	50,158
2017	50,440	50,440
2018	50,653	50,653
2019	50,957	50,957
2020	51,995	51,995
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	Medicare taxes
You paid: \$34,288	You paid: \$19,396
Employer(s): \$36,003	Employer(s): \$19,396

Earnings Not Covered by Social Security

You may also have earnings from work not covered by Social Security. This work may have been for federal, state, or local government or in a foreign country.

If you participate in a retirement plan or receive a pension based on work for which you did not pay Social Security tax, it could lower your benefits. To find out more, visit ssa.gov/gpo-wep.

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.
- We use cost of living adjustments so your benefits will keep up with inflation.
- The age you claim benefits will affect the benefit amount for your surviving spouse.
- If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children also may qualify for benefits.
- 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 divorced spouse receives benefits on your record, that does not affect your or your current spouse's benefit amounts.
- When you apply for either retirement or spousal benefits, you may be required to apply for the other benefit as well.
- For more information about benefits for you and your family, visit ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/applying7.html.
- When you are ready to apply, visit us at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/apply.html.
- The *Statement* is updated annually. It is available upon request, either online or by mail.

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Form SSA-7005-SM-OL (05/21)



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Fact Sheets

- We now show supplemental fact sheets, based on a person's age and work history, with the *Statement* to provide additional information helpful to make informed decisions.
- The fact sheets include:
 - Four Age-related fact sheets - (Age Groups 18-48, 49-60, 61-69, and 70+)
 - Four Earnings-related fact sheets for:
 - Workers with non-covered earnings who may be subject to WEP-GPO,
 - Workers who are not fully insured,
 - Workers with an intermittent work history, and
 - New workers
 - Medicare fact sheet (ages 62+)

ssa.gov/myaccount/statement.html



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my Social Security Services

If you do not receive benefits, you can:

- View retirement benefit estimates at different ages or dates when you want to start receiving benefits;
- View possible spouse's benefits;
- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements;
- Check the status of your application or appeal;
- Get a benefit verification letter as proof that you are not getting benefits;
- Get your *Social Security Statement* to review:
 - Estimates of your future retirement, disability, and survivor benefits;
 - Your earnings record, to verify the amounts that we posted are correct; and
 - The estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes you've paid.

ssa.gov/myaccount/what.html



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my Social Security Services

If you receive benefits or have Medicare, you can:

- Opt out of mailed notices for those available online;
- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements;
- Report your wages if you work and receive Disability Insurance (SSDI) and/or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
- Get a benefit verification letter as proof that you are getting benefits;
- Check your benefit and payment information and your earnings record;
- Change your address and phone number;
- Start or change direct deposit of your benefit payment;
- Submit your advance designation of representative payee request;
- Request a replacement Medicare card; and
- Get a replacement SSA-1099 or SSA-1042S for tax season.

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Q&A Session

Participation in this presentation does not constitute an endorsement by the Social Security Administration (SSA) or its employees of the organizations and information and products not provided by SSA.



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