

SOCIAL SECURITY 101





Did You Know?



As of December 2023, we paid **\$95.5 billion dollars** per month to **50.1 million** retired workers.



At the same time, we paid **\$2.3 billion dollars** in monthly Social Security benefits to **2.6 million dependents** of retired workers.









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 <u>ssa.gow/benefits/retirement/learn.html</u>.

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.

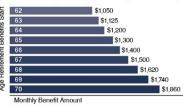
Survivors Benefits

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: Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for an

additional one-time death benefit of \$255.

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 <u>sse.gov/ThereForMe</u>.

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 <u>my</u> 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	\$ 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 r	ecorded

Taxes Paid

Total estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes paid over your working career based on your Earnings Record: Social Security taxes You paid: \$34,288 You paid: \$19,396 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 <u>ssa.gov/gpo-wep</u>.

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 <u>ssa.gov/benefits/</u> 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.

SSA.gov Follow us on social media <u>ssa.gov/socialmedia</u>

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





Other Income

Savings & Investments

Pension

Social Security







Mn official website of the United States government Here's how you know 🗸



Español

Q SEARCH

HOME MYMONEY FIVE LIFE EVENTS TOOLS



My Money Five

Making the most of your money starts with five building blocks for managing and growing your money -- The MyMoney Five. Keep these five principles in mind as you make day-to-day decisions and plan your financial goals.

THE FIVE PRINCIPLES

EARN – Make the most of what you earn by understanding your pay and benefits.

SAVE & INVEST - It's never too early to start saving for future goals such as a house or retirement, even by saving small amounts.

PROTECT – Taking precautions about your financial situation, accumulate emergency savings, and have the right insurance.

SPEND - Be sure you are getting a good value, especially with big purchases, by shopping around and comparing prices and products.

<u>BORROW</u> – Borrowing money can enable some essential purchases and builds credit, but interest costs can be expenses. And, if you borrow too much, you will have a large debt to be repaid.

mymoney.gov or 1-800-FED-INFO





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

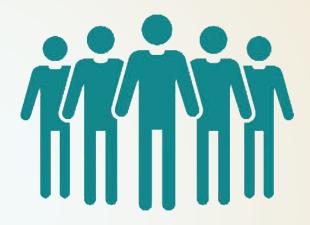




Did You Know?

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



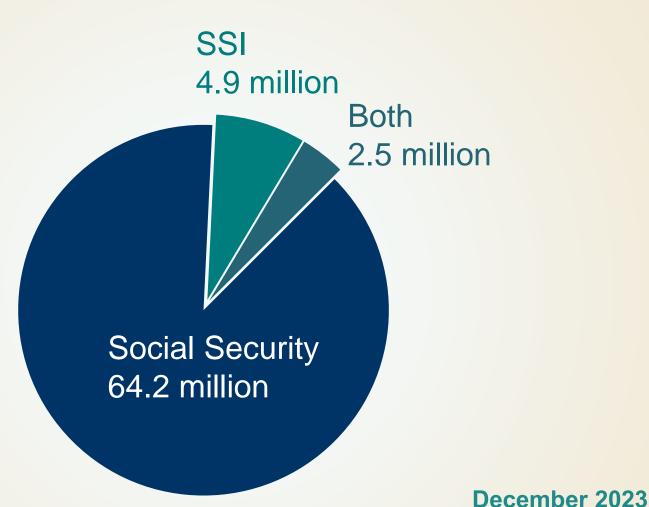


About **94%** of all workers are covered by Social Security.





Social Security Program Beneficiaries







We'll Be Here For Your Family In The Future







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 80 percent of each benefit due.





We Wouldn't Miss Your Retirement Party







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







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







If You Have a Gap in Your Earnings

- Your retirement benefit is based on your 35 highest years of "indexed" earnings
- If you do not have 35 years of earnings, we calculate your benefit using a zero (0) for each year without earnings
- It's important to review your earnings record every year for accuracy

ssa.gov/planners/retire/stopwork.html





2024 Retirement Benefit Formula

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

Then your monthly benefit would be = \$3,084

Average Monthly Earnings = \$8,000

90% of First..... \$1,174 is \$1,057

32% of Earnings over \$1,174 through \$7,078... **\$5,904** is **\$1,889** (\$7,078 - \$1,174 = \$5,904)

15% of Earnings over \$7,078..... \$922 is **\$138**

\$8,000 is \$3,084

*Payments rounded to whole dollar amounts







Full Retirement Age Chart

Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age	The benefit amount is affected by the retirement age.
1943-1954	66	Early Retirement:
1955	66 and 2 months	-Benefits as early as 62
1956	66 and 4 months	-20 to 30 % reduction Full Retirement:
1957	66 and 6 months	–Full benefits at full retirement age
1958	66 and 8 months	Delayed Retirement:
1959	66 and 10 months	–Benefits increase automatically if retirement is delayed past full
1960 and later	67	retirement age



Securing today and tomorrow



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

SSA.gov



Schedule of Social Security Benefit Payments 2024

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	Third Wednesday 11 th - 20 th May 1997 or if receiving both Social Security is paid on the 3 rd and SSI on the 1 st . three additional mailing days before contacting Social Security.																						



Securing today and tomorrow



We're There For Your Wedding







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





Divorced Spouses

- If you remarry, you generally cannot collect benefits on your former spouse's record unless your later marriage ends (whether by death, divorce or annulment).
- If your ex-spouse has not applied for retirement benefits, but can qualify for them, you may receive benefits on his or her record if you have been divorced for at least two years.
- If you are eligible for retirement benefits on your own record and divorced spouse's benefits, we will pay the retirement benefit first. IF the benefit on your ex-spouse's record is higher, you will get an additional amount on your ex-spouse's record so that the combination of benefits equals that higher amount



Securing today and tomorrow SocialSecurity.gov



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





Working While Receiving Benefits

lf 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





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

Inheritance payments

Interest and dividends

Pensions

Capital gains

Income from investments

Other sources







WEP & GPO



Produced at U.S. taxpayer expense



What is WEP?

- A provision that can affect how we calculate your retirement or disability benefit.
- If you work for an employer who doesn't withhold Social Security taxes from your salary, such as a government agency or an employer in another country, any pension you get from that work can reduce your Social Security benefits.
- WEP uses a formula to adjust the Social Security benefits for people who receive "non-covered pensions" and qualify for Social Security benefits based on other Social Security-covered earnings.



Securing today and tomorrow

ssa.gov/planners/retire/wep.html





Normal PIA Computation Example (2024)

If your average indexed monthly earnings (AIME) = \$2,500 Then your PIA would be = \$1,480.90

90% of First \$1,174	\$1,174	= \$1,056.60
32% of earnings between \$1,174 and \$7,078 (\$2,500 - \$1,174 = \$1,326)	\$1,326	= \$424.32
15% of Earnings over \$7,078	\$0	\$0
Total	\$2,500	\$1,480.92







WEP PIA Computation Example (2024)

If your average indexed monthly earnings (AIME) = \$2,500Then your PIA would be = \$1,480 **\$893.90**

90% 40% of First \$1,174	\$1,174	= \$1,056.60 \$469.60
32% of earnings between \$1,174 and \$7,078 (\$2,500 - \$1,174 = \$1,326)	\$1,326	= \$424.32
15% of earnings over \$7,078	\$0	\$0
Total	\$2,500	\$1480.92 \$893.92

SSA.gov



WEP Exceptions

- The WEP doesn't apply if:
 - You're a federal worker first hired after 12/31/1983;
 - You were employed on 12/31/1983 by a non-profit organization that didn't withhold Social Security taxes from your pay at first, but then began withholding Social Security taxes;
 - Your only pension is for railroad employment;
 - The only work you performed for which you didn't pay Social Security taxes was *before 1957*; or
 - You have 30 or more years of substantial earnings also referred to as years of coverage (YOC) under Social Security.
 - Years of Coverage (YOC) is not the same as your 40 credits needed for retirement.





Exception to the WEP

Years of Substantial Earnings	% of First Factor in Benefit Formula
30 or more	90
29	85
28	80
27	75
26	70
25	65
24	60
23	55
22	50
21	45
20 or fewer	40





Years of Substantial Earnings	% of First Factor in Benefit Formula
30 or more	90
29	85
28	80
27	75
26	70
25	65
24	60
23	55
22	50
21	45
20 or fewer	40

Year	Substantial earnings
2015-2016	\$22,050
2017	\$23,625
2018	\$23,850
2019	\$24,675
2020	\$25,575
2021	\$26,550
2022	\$27,300
2023	\$29,700
2024	\$31,275

How do you earn 30 years of substantial earnings?

For example: In 2024 you have to earn \$31,275 in SSA taxable wages for ONE year of coverage (YOC)





WEP Benefit Computation	Examp	le:					
20 or less years of coverage (YOCs) If your average indexed monthly earnings (AIME) = \$2,500 Then your monthly benefit would be = \$1,446 \$889 Years of substantial							
90% 40% of First \$1,174	earnings	Percentage					
	\$1,174	= \$1,056.6 \$469.6	30 or more	90 %			
			29	85 %			
32% of earnings between \$1,174 and	\$1,326	= \$424.30	28	80 %			
\$7,078			27	75 %			
			26	70 %			
(\$2,500 - \$1,174 = \$1,326)			25	65 %			
15% of earnings over \$6,721	\$0	\$0	24	60 %			
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		**	23	55 %			
Total monthly benefit	\$2,500	\$1480.90	22	50 %			
Iotal montiny benefit	Ψ2,000		21	45 %			
		\$893.9	20 or less	40 %			





Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP)

Normal Computation	WEP Computation
90% of the <u>first</u> \$1,174	40% of the <u>first</u> \$1,174
32% of the next \$5,904	32% of the next \$5,904
15% of the remainder	15% of the remainder

Max WEP reduction for someone who turns 62 in 2024 is \$587/month





Government Pension Offset

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



ssa.gov/prepare/government-and-foreign-pensions







Government Pension Offset

GPO reduces Social Security spouse's or surviving spouse's benefit by 2/3 of non-covered pension amount.

<u>Examples:</u> \$1200 Non-covered Pension 2/3 = \$800

If Social Security spouse's or surviving spouse's benefit = \$750, no benefit payable due to offset (\$750 - \$800 = \$0)

If Social Security spouse's or surviving spouse's benefit =\$1000, \$200 would be payable after offset (\$1000 - \$800 = \$200)

ssa.gov/prepare/government-and-foreign-pensions







WEP/GPO Comparison Chart

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





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

- The length of marriage requirement for a widow or widower to be eligible for benefits is 9 months, and for a surviving divorced spouse 10 years.
 There are exceptions to the duration of marriage requirements.
- Generally, you cannot get widow or widower benefits if you remarry before age 60. Remarriage after age 60 (or age 50 if you are disabled) will not prevent you from getting benefits based on your former spouse's work.
- Also, at age 62 or older, you may get benefits based on your new spouse's work, if those benefits would be higher.







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.







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 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





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

Form SSA-44 (11-2019)

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STEP 1: Type of Life-Changing Event

Check <u>ONE</u> 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
Work Stoppage	Employer Settlement Payment
Date of life-changing event:	

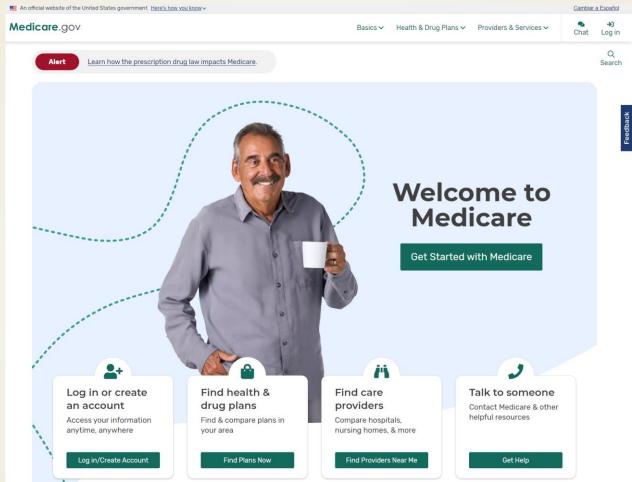
mm/dd/yyyy

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





Medicare.gov



1-800-MEDICARE or Medicare.gov







2

Frequently Asked Questions <u>ssa.gov/faqs</u>





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

SSA.gov



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 2023 that will increase your monthly benefit, we will increase your amount retroactive to January 2024 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







Taxation of Social Security Benefits

Your adjusted gross income

+ Nontaxable interest

+ ¹/₂ of your Social Security benefits

= Your "*combined income*"

Publication 554, Tax Guide for Seniors Publication 915, Social Security and Equivalent Railroad Retirement Benefits IRS.gov







Voluntary Withholding Request

Form	W-4V Voluntary Withholding Request							
(Rev. F	ev. February 2018) (For unemployment compensation and certain Federal Government and other payments.)					OMB No. 1545-0074		
Departr Internal	Partment of the Treasury email Revenue Service Service Service							
1	•			Last name		2 Your social security number		
3	Home address (number and street or rural route)			City or	own	State	code	
4	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.						vment.	
6	my Commodity	Credit Corporation	on Ioans, (d) certain cr	op disaster payme	nts under the Ag	gricultural Act of	1949 or und	d retirement benefits, (c) er Title II of the Disaster the rate of (check one):
7	📃 I want you	to stop withhol	ding federal income	tax from my pay	ment(s).			
Your	signature 🕨				Da	te 🕨		
For P	ivacy Act and Pa	perwork Reduc	tion Act Notice, see p	age 2.	Cat. No.	22891V	F	Form W-4V (Rev. 2-2018)

SSA.gov



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.

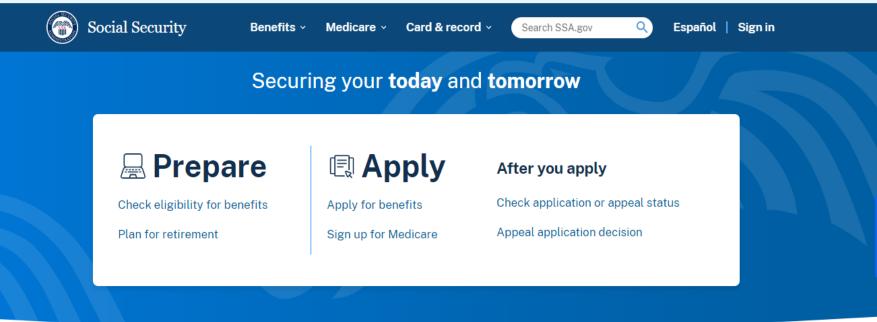




An official website of the United States government Here's how you know 🗸



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



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



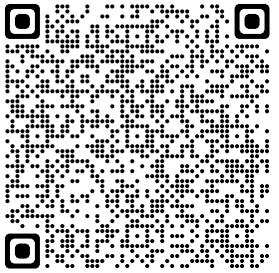


Social Security Number and Card

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 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.



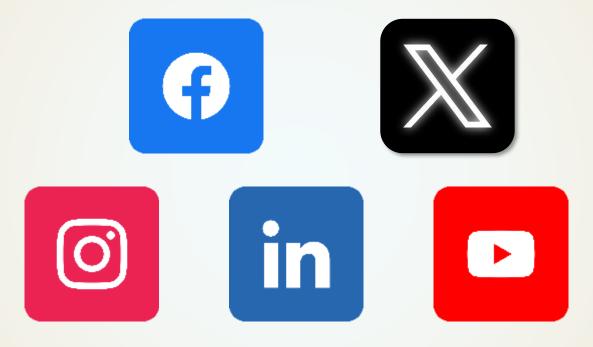
You may be able to apply completely online. In some cases, you can start the process online and complete it at a local Social Security office or Card Center. You may also have the option to schedule an in office appointment to finish the process.







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@SocialSecurity





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.















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



Securing today and tomorrow



Produced at U.S. taxpayer expense