
Social Security Update

FPPTA Winter Trustee School CEU Presentation

The Rosen Center Hotel, Orlando, FL

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Czarnowski Consulting: Expert Answers to Your Social Security Questions

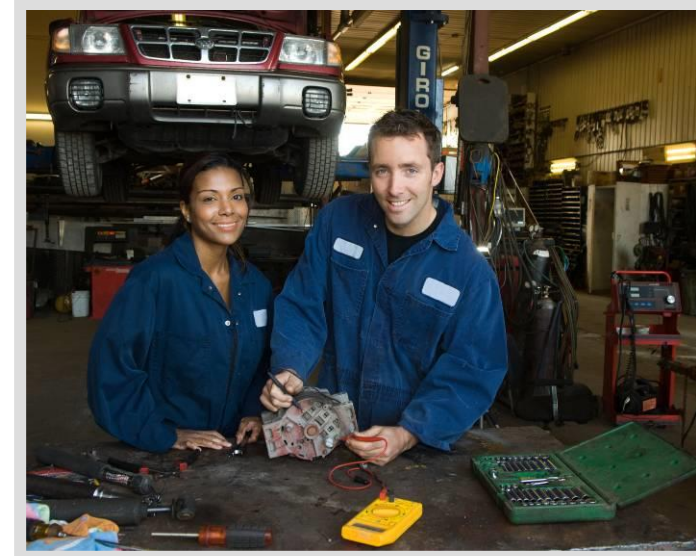
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2023 Cost of Living Adjustment

- **Based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).**
- **SSA compared the CPI-W in the 3rd quarter of 2022 to the CPI-W in the 3rd quarter of 2021.**
- **The resulting 8.7% increase was reflected in benefit payments received this January.**

How Do You Qualify for Retirement Benefits?

- You need to work to earn Social Security “credits”
- In 2023, you get one credit for each \$1,640 in earnings
- You can earn a maximum of 4 credits per year



Example: To earn 4 credits in 2023, you must earn at least \$6,560. Earning 40 credits (10 years of work) throughout your working life will qualify you for a retirement benefit.

Full Retirement Age

Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age
1943 – 1954	66
1955	66 & 2 months
1956	66 & 4 months
1957	66 & 6 months
1958	66 & 8 months
1959	66 & 10 months
1960 or later	67

Your Age At The Time You Start Retirement Benefits Affects the Amount

- **At your Full Retirement Age (FRA,) you get your full benefit amount.**
- **Before FRA, you get a reduced monthly payment. 62 is the earliest age you can start.**
- **Past your FRA, you get an even higher monthly payment. However, Delayed Retirement Credits (DRCs) only accrue until age 70.**

What If I Change My Mind?

- Can withdraw an application, repay any benefits received, and then reapply at a later date.
- Must be done within 12 months, and limited to only one withdrawal in a lifetime.
- At or after FRA, can still ask to have benefits suspended in order to earn Delayed Retirement Credits.

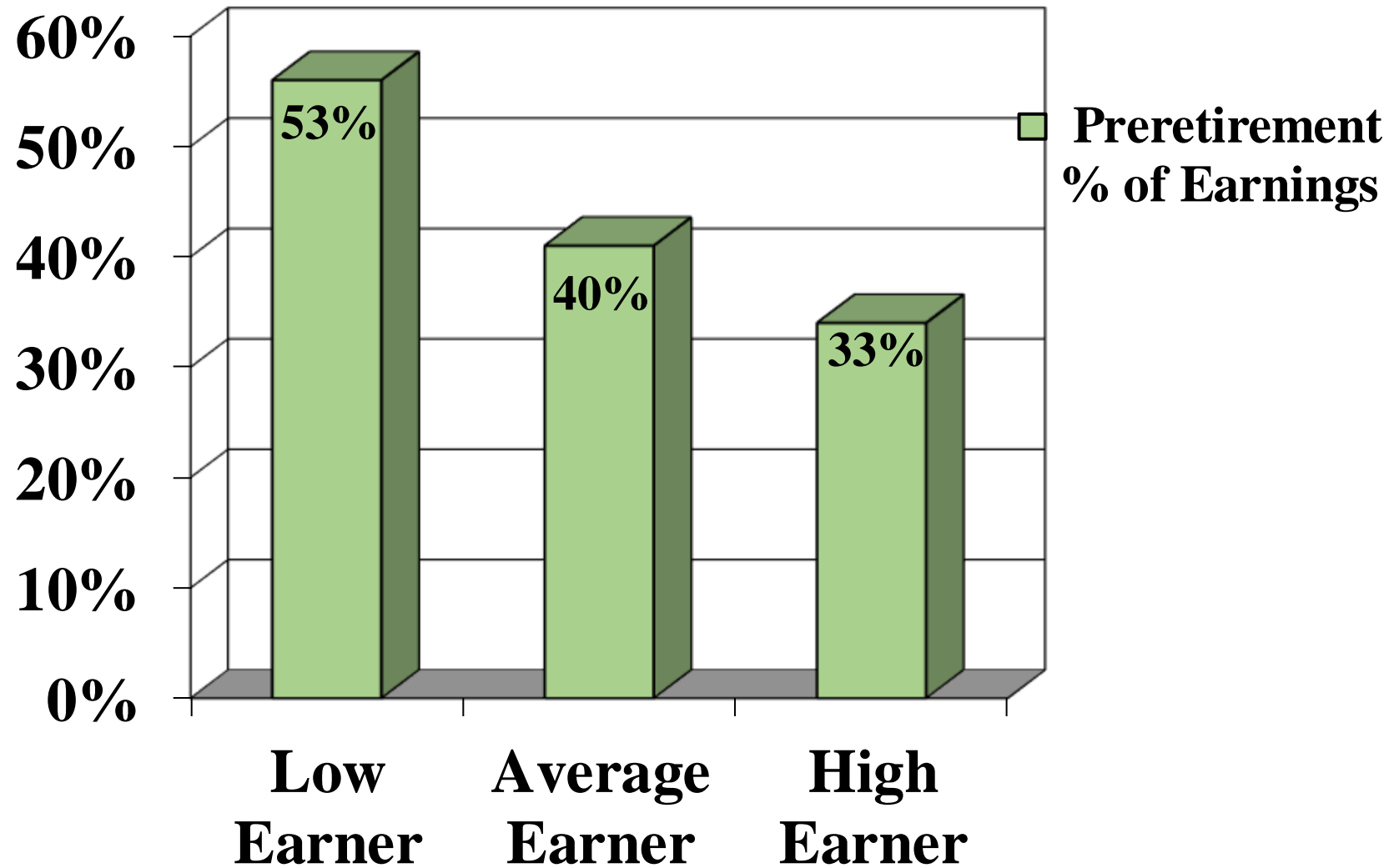
How Social Security Determines Your Benefit

Social Security benefits are based on earnings

- **Your wages are adjusted for inflation**
- **Benefit amount based on the monthly average of your 35 highest years of earnings**



What You Can Expect at Full Retirement Age



You Can Work & Still Receive Benefits

<u>If You Are</u>	<u>In 2023 You Can Make Up To</u>	<u>If You Make More, Some Benefits Will Be Withheld</u>
Under Full Retirement Age	\$21,240/yr. (\$1,770/mo.)	\$1 for every \$2
Month of Full Retirement Age and Above	No Limit	No Limit



Note: If some of your retirement benefits are withheld because of your earnings, your benefits will be increased starting at your full retirement age to take into account those months in which benefits were withheld.

Spouse's Benefit Computation

- **Must take own retirement benefit first.**
- **Worker must be receiving his/her own benefit in order for spouse to collect.**
- **Benefit is based on 50% of worker's FRA amount.**
- **Benefit amount is reduced if spouse is under FRA.**

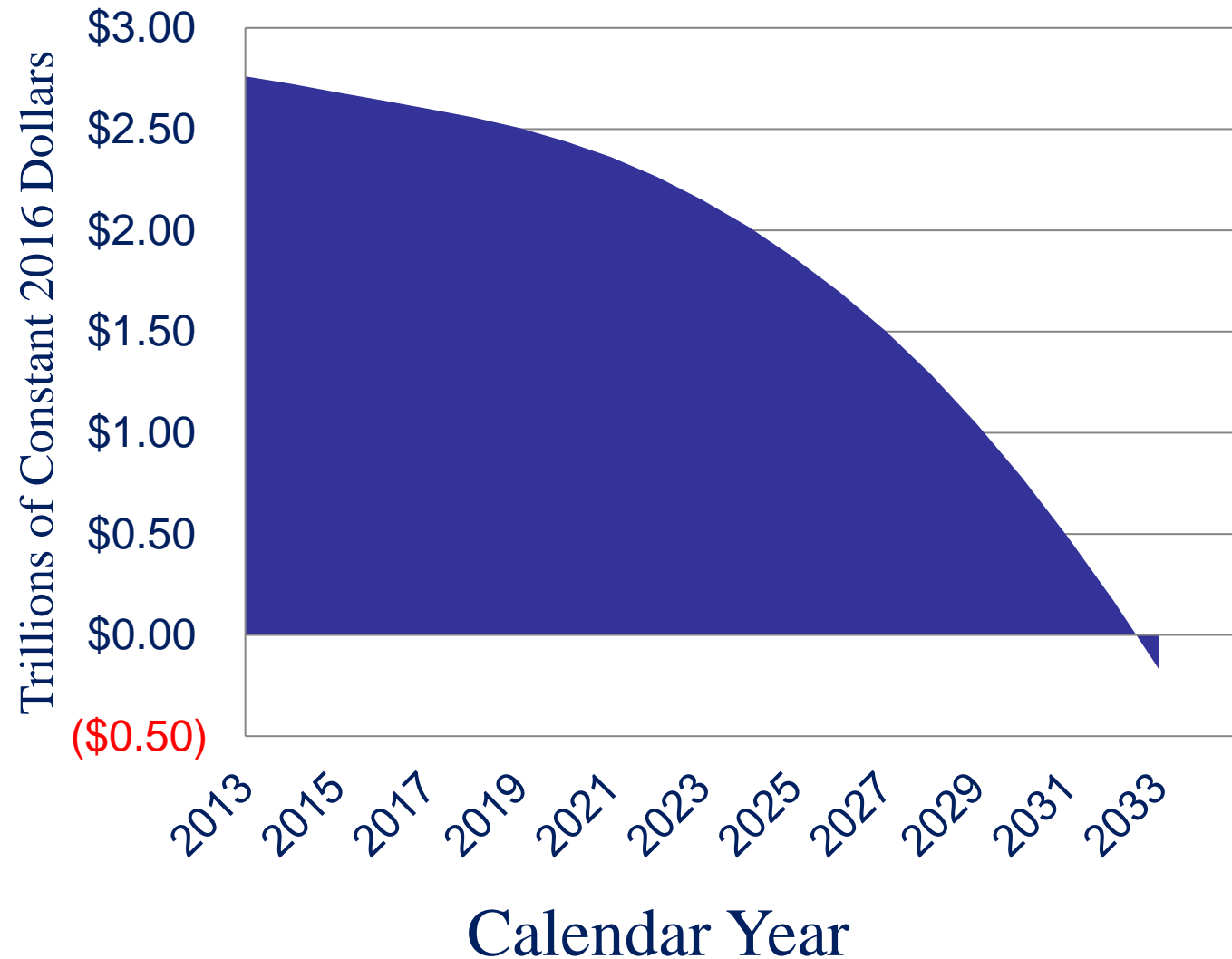
Divorced Spousal Benefits

- **Marriage must have lasted at least 10 years**
- **Must be 62 or older and unmarried**
- **If both at least age 62, and divorce was finalized at least two years ago, benefits can be paid even if worker is not yet collecting**
- **Ex-spouse's benefit has no impact on the amount anyone else can collect**

Widow or Widower Benefit Computation

- **At full retirement age, 100% of deceased worker's benefit amount**
- **At age 60, 71.5% of deceased worker's benefit**
- **Can collect benefits on one account and then switch to benefits on the other record at a later date**

Social Security Trust Funds Will Be Able to Pay Only About 80 Cents for Each Dollar of Scheduled Benefits after 2034



How Do I Apply for Retirement Benefits?

- **Apply online at www.socialsecurity.gov
It is the most convenient way to apply;**
- **Call Social Security: 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778) to schedule a telephone or an in-person appointment;**
- **Local Social Security offices are once again open to the public.**

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