Social Security and Medicare Quick Reference In alphabetical order

Age -- Full Retirement:

Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age	Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age
1937 and Earlier	65	1943 – 1954	66
1938	65 and 2 months	1955	66 and 2 months
1939	65 and 4 months	1956	66 and 4 months
1940	65 and 6 months	1957	66 and 6 months
1941	65 and 8 months	1958	66 and 8 months
1942	65 and 10 months	1959	66 and 10 months

Year of Birth Full Retirement Age

67

1960 and Later

Early Benefits [reduced benefits]:

Based on Full Retirement Age of 67

Age of Primary Spouse or	Age of Spouse				
Unmarried	% of Reduction	When Benefits Start	% of Reduction		
When Benefits Start					
62	30.0%	62	32.5%		
63	25.0%	63	65.0%		
64	20.0%	64	62.5%		
65	13.3%	65	58.3%		
66	6.7%	66	54.2%		
	67[Maximum				
		Benefit Amount]	50.0%		

NOTE: Once Reduced Benefits Are Received, Full Benefits Can Not Be Received in the Future.

Earn One Quarter – Necessary Earnings:

Calendar Year 2020 \$1,410 # Calendar Year 2021 \$1,470 #

If Earnings Are From Self Employment ... The Net Self Employment Earnings are further Reduced by the Self Employment Tax Deduction and Other Self Employment Related Deductions

Eligibility Requirements:

Social Security Age [62 reduced benefits] Plus 40 Quarters ^ [Full Benefits at Full Retirement Age]

Medicare Age 65 plus 40 Quarters ^

^ Maximum Quarters That Can Be Earned in One Calendar Year is 4

Maximum Compensation [Salary/Wages and/or Net

Self Employment Income] Subject to Social Security \$142,800 ... Year 2021

Tax: \$137,700 ... Year 2020

Maximum Compensation [Salary/Wages and/or Net Self Employment Income] Subject to Medicare Tax:

No Limit ... 100% of Compensation is Subject to Tax

Maximum Earnings Before Benefits are

Reduced [Salary/Wages and Net Self			Amount to be
Employment Income]:	Year 2020	Year 2021	Reimbursed
Under Full Retirement Age	\$18,240	\$18,960	\$1 for every \$2 over limit
Year Full Retirement Age is Reached:			
Months to Full Retirement Age	\$45,360	\$46,920	\$1 for every \$3 over limit
Months Full Retirement Reached and Later	No Limit	No Limit	

Self Employment Tax:

This Tax is Basically the Social Security Tax and the Medicare Tax Assessed on Salaries and Wages. This Tax is Assessed on Net Self Employment Income.

Spousal Benefits:

The greater of his/her earned benefit or 50% of his/her spouse's earned benefit

Tax Rates:

Social Security Tax 6.2% Medicare Tax 1.45%

NOTE: The Social Security Tax and the Medicare Tax is Assessed on Both the Employee and the Employer [an employer must match or remit to same amount of tax that is withheld from an employee].

The Self Employment Tax ... The Self Employed Individual Must Pay Both the Employee and Employer Tax. The Self Employed Individual Pays Double What an Employee Would Pay. The Self Employed Individual is Considered Both an Employee and an Employer.

<see disclaimer - legal>