

Social Security and Medicare Basics

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About the Alliance

Founded by the AFL-CIO in 2001

Leadership

Robert Roach, Jr., President
Joseph Peters, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer
Julie Rivera Horwin, Executive Vice
President

4.4 million members and growing
Union retirees & community members
Open to All - \$10 annual membership fee





Members in Every State



What We Do

- Grassroots advocacy and actions
- Legislative advocacy
- Educate
- Empower
- Mobilize



We fight for retirement security and economic fairness for all Americans

Resources



Annual Congressional Voting Record

Fact Sheets and advocacy toolkits

Monthly Seminars and Workshops

Friday Alert weekly newsletter



Americans Are Concerned

Does the U.S. Face a Retirement Crisis? YES

Democrats – 70 percent

Republicans - 62 percent

Independents - 70 percent



Retirement Savings is Low

57% of all households have no retirement savings

Median retirement account balances:

- \$3,000 for working-age households
- \$12,000 for near-retirement households





Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA)

Benefits Earned Over a Lifetime of Work

Social Security – 12.4%

Employee 6.2%

Employer 6.2%

2023 capped at \$160,200

Medicare – 2.9%

Employee 1.45%

Employer 1.45%

No wage cap



Social Security Basics

- Nearly Universal, Portable
- Lifetime benefits
- Provides family benefits if a worker dies; provides disability protection
- Provides a yearly cost-of-living adjustment (COLA)
- Funded by payroll taxes, bond interest, tax revenue on high-earner beneficiaries
- Just .6% of total expenditures is spent on administration



Faces of Social Security

176 million workers contribute

65.2 Million Beneficiaries

50.1 million receive retiree benefits

5.9 million receive survivors' benefits including more than 4 million children

9.2 million receive disability benefits

Average Benefits

Retired worker \$1,657

Retired couple \$2,753

Disabled Worker \$1,358







Primary Income Source for Most Older Americans

For 1/3 of current beneficiaries – 90% of income is from Social Security

For 2/3 of current beneficiaries – 50% of income is from Social Security





Younger Workers and Social Security

- 9% of millennials have received Social Security because their working parent died, became disabled, or retired
- A young person starting a career today has a 30% chance of being disabled before 67
- Social Security likely to provide most of their income in old age

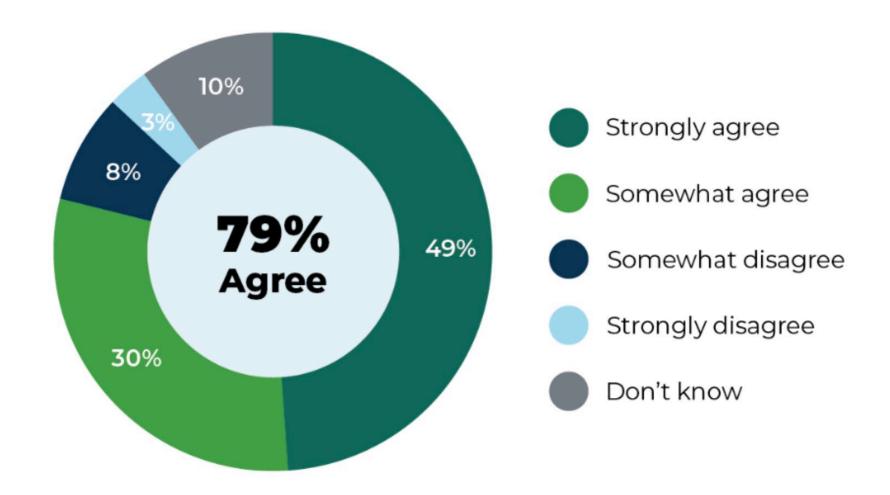
 Lack of traditional pensions; only 1/3 have a retirement savings plan at work
- 65% of people 18-29 want no reduction in Social Security, but only 15% believe Social Security will have enough money to provide benefits at current levels



Social Security is Valued

Survey:

Social Security should remain a priority REGARDLESS of budget deficits.





Social Security is Solvent



Social Security's combined trust funds are solvent until 2034!

Could pay 75% after that if nothing changes



Social Security Expansion

Social Security 2100: A Sacred Trust Act, H.R. 2023 and S. 3071

- Introduced by Rep. John Larson (CT) and Sen. Richard Blumenthal (CT)
- Increases benefits for all for 5 years
- All earnings over \$400,000 subject to the Social Security payroll tax
- Extends the solvency of the Social Security Trust Fund by 9 years
- Repeals the WEP and GPO provisions
- Adopts the Consumer Price Index for the Elderly (CPI-E)
- Reported from Ways and Means Committee with no recommendation



Social Security Expansion

Social Security Expansion Act S. 4365 and H.R. 8005

- Introduced by Sen. Bernie Sanders (VT) and Rep. Peter DeFazio (OR)
- Increases benefits by \$200 per month across the board for current and new beneficiaries
- All income over \$250,000 subject to the Social Security payroll tax
- Extends the solvency for 75 years
- Adopts the Consumer Price Index for the Elderly (CPI-E)
- Improves the Special Minimum Benefit for Social Security recipients



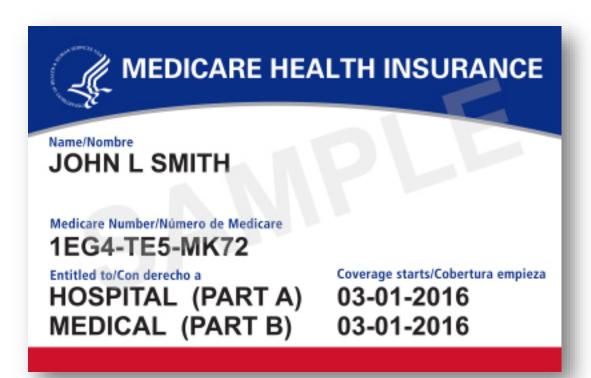
Social Security Expansion

Social Security Fairness Act S. 1302 and H.R. 82

- Introduced by Sen. Sherrod Brown (OH) and Rep. Rodney Davis (IL)
- Repeals the GPO and the WEP
- The WEP affects nearly two million public sector retirees with public pensions
- The GPO reduces the spousal or survivor benefits of nearly 800,000 retirees who collect a public pension by 2/3
- More than 300 House co-sponsors



Medicare Basics



Universal hospital and health insurance for people 65 years+ and those with certain disabilities

Beneficiaries choose traditional Medicare or private plans



Faces of Medicare



176 million workers contribute to the system

More than 63 million beneficiaries

55.5 million seniors

8.1 million people with disabilities



Medicare is Solvent

Medicare is solvent until 2028.

The Inflation Reduction Act will save Medicare \$300 billion and families \$200 billion.





Traditional Medicare

Part A - hospital insurance

- Inpatient hospital care, short-term skilled nursing, hospice care
- Most do not pay premiums because of lifetime contributions

Part B - medical insurance

- Doctor visits, Ambulance services, durable medical equipment
- Monthly premiums, adjusted annually and based on income

No limit on out-of-pocket charges – beneficiaries pay 20% of covered costs

No coverage for prescription drugs, vision, Alliance Retired Americans dental services

Traditional Medicare Add-Ons

Part D – Prescription drug coverage

- Monthly premiums + yearly deductible, co-pays, and coinsurance
- Available from private insurers

Medicare Supplemental insurance (Medigap)

- Helps pay beneficiary's share of costs including co-pays, co-insurance, deductibles
- Monthly premiums
- Limit out-of-pocket costs for hospital and medical care
- No network restrictions



Medicare Advantage

- Private plans, often charge premiums
- Beneficiaries have Part A and Part B coverage (some plans may pay Part B premiums)
- HMOs or PPOs with networks for providers and pharmacies
- Often require prior authorization for specialist care
- Prescription drug coverage
- Annual out-of-pocket maximums
- May include vision, dental, & hearing coverage
- Costs taxpayers \$321 more per beneficiary than Traditional Medicare

Recent Medicare Changes



- Free vaccines
- Insulin cost capped at \$35/month
- Medicare must negotiate lower prices for the 20 most expensive drugs
- \$2,000 annual out-of-pocket cap on drug costs for Part D beneficiaries
- Coverage for medically necessary dental care



Growing Support for Medicare Expansion

Guaranteed Medicare hearing, vision, and dental services

House passed in 2019 and 2021





Policy Threats to Social Security and Medicare

Would-be House Budget Committee Chairs:

Block Debt Ceiling Increase to Force Cuts to Social Security and Medicare



Rep. Jason Smith (MO)





Rep. Jodey Arrington (TX) Rep. Buddy Carter (GA)



Rep. Lloyd Smucker (PA)



Threats to Social Security and Medicare

Sen. Lindsay Graham: Entitlement reform "a must"; means testing and raising the retirement age

Sen. Rick Scott: Require reauthorization of Social Security and Medicare every 5 years

Sen. Ron Johnson: Make Social Security and Medicare discretionary spending; "coax seniors" back to work

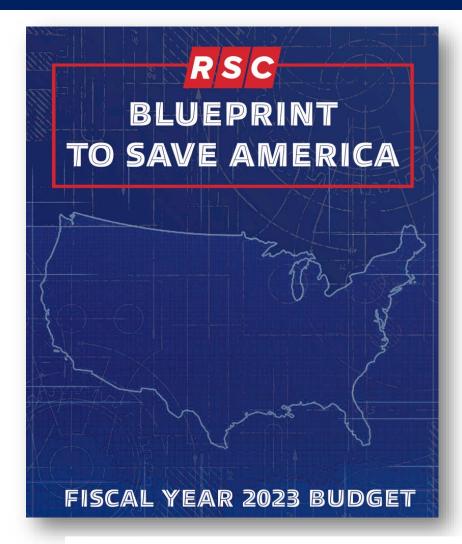




Threats to Social Security and Medicare

House Republican Study Committee

- "Blueprint to Save America"
- Raise the eligibility age for Medicare and Social Security
- Withhold payments to early retirees and/or higher earners
- Allow private accounts
- Endorsed by 157 House members





Policy Threats to Social Security and Medicare

TRUST Act, S. 1295

- Introduced by Sen. Romney;
 13 bipartisan co-sponsors
- Establishes "rescue committees" to meet behind closed doors
- Recommendations fast-tracked to House and Senate floor for vote, no amendments allowed





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Questions? Comments? Discussion?