
Appendix C: Computing a Retired-Worker Benefit

Overview

This section provides instructions and a worksheet for computing a retired-worker benefit for persons born in the years 1946 through 1962—that is, those who attained age 62 from 2008 through 2024. The worksheet assumes that the worker had no prior period of entitlement to disability benefits and did not work after becoming entitled to retired-worker benefits.

The worksheet describes the various steps used in computing a benefit. The steps are based on the following Social Security program goals:

- *To provide a benefit based on lifetime earnings.* Benefits are related to the 35 highest earnings years (the number of computation years), but only for years after 1950. If there are fewer than 35 years with earnings, then years of no earnings are included among the 35 computation years.
- *To index lifetime earnings.* Earnings used in the computation are not the actual covered earnings but an amount that reflects earnings increases in average wage levels for each year after the earnings were paid. This procedure is termed *wage indexing*. Currently, earnings are generally indexed to wage levels in the year the worker turns age 60. For example, for a person attaining age 62 in 2024, actual earnings in 1990 of \$20,000 are indexed to \$ 60,676.42, on the basis of 2022 wage levels. Earnings after age 60 are included at their actual (nominal) value.
- *To replace a portion of the indexed earnings.* Indexed earnings are averaged over the number of computation years to calculate the average indexed monthly earnings (AIME). A benefit formula is applied to the AIME as the first step in computing the *primary insurance amount* (PIA), the amount payable to a worker who retires at the full retirement age (FRA). The benefit formula is weighted to provide a higher replacement of earnings for lower-wage workers. The formula for persons aged 62 in 2024 is 90 percent of the first \$1,174 of AIME; plus 32 percent of the next \$5,904; plus 15 percent of the AIME over \$7,078.
- *To permit early retirement.* Persons can retire as early as age 62, but the monthly benefit is reduced. This reduction applies to all future benefits. The reduction is calculated as $\frac{5}{9}$ of 1 percent for each month immediately preceding the FRA, up to 36 months. If the number of months exceeds 36, then the benefit is further reduced $\frac{5}{12}$ of 1 percent per month. For a person aged 62 in 2024, the maximum reduction is 30 percent if the individual is entitled to benefits for all 60 months between ages 62 and 67.
- *To provide for price indexing after age 62.* Benefits are adjusted annually in December to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). The benefit increase in 2023 was 3.2 percent. These cost-of-living adjustments are applied to the benefit for each year after the person attained age 62—even if the person was not actually receiving benefits.
- *To give credit for earnings after age 61.* Earnings after age 61 (which are not indexed) can be substituted for earnings in earlier years if they result in a higher benefit.
- *To give credit for late retirement.* Persons who initiate benefits after FRA may receive increased benefits as a result of the delayed retirement credit provision. The benefit is increased by a specified percentage for each month between FRA and age 70 a benefit is deferred. See Table 2.A20 for percentage increases.

Clarifying the Worksheet Procedure

Step 1 - Wage Indexing of Earnings

The following description and examples are provided for persons who wish to compute the index factors and indexed earnings. The indexing year is the year a person attains age 60. Beneficiaries born on January 1 are deemed to have attained age 60 on December 31 of the prior year.

The average wage for the indexing year is divided by the average wage in each prior year to obtain the factor for each prior year. For example, for a person attaining age 62 in 2024, the indexing year is 2022. The average annual wage for 2022 was \$63,795.13. The average annual wage for 1990 was \$21,027.98. The amount \$63,795.13 divided by \$21,027.98 yields a factor of 3.0338211.

The worker's actual earnings covered under Social Security in that year, up to the maximum earnings creditable, are multiplied by the indexing factor to obtain the indexed earnings (see Worksheet 1). For example, actual covered earnings of \$10,000 in 1990, multiplied by 3.0338211, result in indexed earnings of \$30,338.21; actual earnings of \$51,300 (the maximum creditable) result in indexed earnings of \$155,635.02.

Step 2 - Computing the Average Indexed Monthly Earnings (AIME)

After the earnings in each year have been indexed, they are used in computing average indexed monthly earnings. The years of highest indexed earnings corresponding to the number of computation years are selected and totaled. This total is then divided by the number of months in the computation years. The result, rounded to the nearest lower dollar, is the average indexed monthly earnings.

For example, for a person attaining age 62 in 2024, the highest 35 years of indexed earnings are used. If the sum of these earnings equals \$400,000, the AIME is \$952 (\$400,000 divided by 420 months = \$952.38, rounded to \$952).

Step 3 - Computing the Primary Insurance Amount (PIA)

The PIA, the amount from which all Social Security benefits payable on a worker's earnings record are based, is computed by applying (1) a formula to the AIME and (2) cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) to the formula's result. Amounts are rounded to the nearest lower 10 cents at each computation step.

The PIA formula consists of three AIME brackets, to each of which a given percentage applies. The dollar amounts defining the brackets are called *bend points*, and the bend points are different for each calendar year of attainment of age 62. The percentages—90 percent for the first bracket, 32 percent for the second bracket, and 15 percent for the third bracket—are consistent from year to year.

For retired workers who attained age 62 in 2024, the bend points are \$1,174 and \$7,078. Thus the formula is 90 percent of the first \$1,174 of AIME; plus 32 percent of the next \$5,904 of AIME; plus 15 percent of AIME above \$7,078. The following examples illustrate the computations for workers with different AIME amounts.

Example 1 - AIME of \$700

Result is \$630

Based on: 90 percent of \$700

Example 2 - AIME of \$3,000

Result is \$1,640.92, rounded to \$1,640.90

Based on: 90 percent of \$1,174 (\$1,056.60); plus
32 percent of \$1,826 (\$584.32)

Example 3 - AIME of \$8,000

Result is \$3,084.18, rounded to \$3,084.10

Based on: 90 percent of \$1,174 (\$1,056.60); plus
32 percent of \$5,904 (\$1,889.28); plus
15 percent of \$922 (\$138.30)

The above calculations are applicable to workers who attain age 62 in 2024. For workers who attained age 62 in prior years, the bend points are different, and the result of the computation must be increased to reflect COLAs between the year of attainment of age 62 and 2024. Worksheet 2 shows bend points and COLA factors for 2009 through 2024.

For example, a worker who attained age 62 in 2021 would receive COLAs for the years 2021–2023. The adjustments are cumulative, with each step rounded to the next lower dime. Continuing from Example 2 above, the COLA computations would be:

2021: \$1,640.90 multiplied by 1.059 = \$1,737.71,
rounded to \$1,737.70

2022: \$1,737.70 multiplied by 1.087 = \$1,888.88,
rounded to \$1,888.80

2023: \$1,888.80 multiplied by 1.032 = \$1,949.24,
rounded to \$1,949.20

\$1,949.20 would be the PIA effective December 2023.

Step 4 - Computation of the Monthly Benefit

The PIA is payable to a worker who claims at the full retirement age (FRA). In 2000, workers reaching age 62 were the first to be affected by incremental increases in the FRA—from age 65 for workers born before 1938 to age 67 for workers born 1960 and later.

Early retirement reduces benefits:

Workers can retire as early as age 62, but the monthly benefit is reduced. The reduction is calculated as $\frac{5}{9}$ of 1 percent for each month immediately preceding the FRA, up to 36 months. If the number of months exceeds 36, then the benefit is further reduced $\frac{5}{12}$ of 1 percent per month. Workers attaining age 62 in 2024 have their benefits computed based on the FRA of 67. See Table 2.A17.1 to determine the FRA based on the year of birth as well as the benefit reduction factors. For individuals electing benefits at age 62 in 2024, the maximum reduction is 30 percent.

For example, in 2024 a worker with a PIA of \$1,640.90 would receive \$1,148 at age 62. The PIA is reduced by \$492.27, reflecting a reduction rate of $\frac{5}{9}$ of 1 percent for each of the first 36 months and a reduction rate of $\frac{5}{12}$ of 1 percent for each of the additional 24 months for a total reduction of 30 percent. After reducing the PIA by \$492.27, the result (\$1,148.63) is rounded to the next lower dollar. This is the monthly benefit amount.

Delayed retirement increases benefits:

Delayed retirement increases the benefit amount (by a certain percentage depending on a person's date of birth) if the worker delays retirement beyond FRA. Benefit increases stop accumulating when the worker reaches age 70, even if he or she continues to delay taking benefits. Delayed-retirement increases begin to apply to benefits in January of the year following the year the worker reaches FRA. The credit given for delayed retirement is 8 percent per year ($\frac{16}{24}$ of 1 percent monthly) for those born 1943 and later. See Table 2.A20 for percentage increases.

For example, a worker born in February 1957 reached FRA in August 2023. If the worker delayed receiving benefits until January 2024 (5 months after FRA), his or her benefit is 103.333% of the PIA. If the worker's PIA is \$1,640.90, the credit for delayed claiming brings that amount to \$1,695.59. That amount, rounded to the nearest lower dollar (\$1,695), is the monthly benefit amount.

Deductions and other adjustments:

Depending on an individual's circumstances, the monthly benefit amount that results from these computations may be subject to adjustments. For details, see <https://secure.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lnx/0300601020>.

Instructions for computing a retired-worker benefit (only for workers attaining age 62 in years 2009–2024)

STEP 1.—Indexing of Earnings (Use Worksheet 1 for Steps 1 and 2.)		
1	Enter in column 2 your earnings in each year 1951 through 2023. If none, enter “0.”	
2	Column 3 contains the maximum earnings creditable under Social Security for each year.	
3	Enter in column 4 the lower amount from columns 2 or 3 for each year.	
4	Enter in column 5 the indexing factors applicable to the year you attained age 62 from Table 2.A8. (This table contains the indexing factors for persons attaining age 62 during the period 2009–2024.)	
5	Multiply column 4 by column 5 and enter results in column 6 in dollars and cents. These are your indexed earnings.	

STEP 2.—Computing the Average Indexed Monthly Earnings (AIME)		
6	Place an “X” in column 7 next to each of the 35 highest indexed earnings entries.	
7	Add all individual indexed earnings marked with an “X.”	
8	Number of months in the computation period (35 × 12).	420
9	Divide line 7 by line 8.	
10	Round the result in line 9 to the next lower dollar. This is your average indexed monthly earnings (AIME).	

STEP 3.—Computing the Primary Insurance Amount (PIA) (Use Worksheet 2 for Step 3.)		
11	Enter first bend point from Worksheet 2 based on year of attainment of age 62. (If your birthday is January 1, enter prior year.)	
12	Enter second bend point from Worksheet 2.	
13	If your AIME (obtained in line 10) is equal to or less than line 11, complete line 14, otherwise skip to line 15.	
14	Multiply line 10 by 0.9. (If you receive a pension on the basis of noncovered employment, see Table 2.A11.1.) Round to next lower dime and enter the result. Continue with line 24.	
15	If your AIME (obtained in line 10) is greater than line 11 but less than or equal to line 12, complete lines 16–18, otherwise skip to line 19.	
16	Multiply line 11 by 0.9. (If you receive a pension on the basis of noncovered employment, see Table 2.A11.1.)	
17	Subtract line 11 from line 10 then multiply by 0.32.	
18	Add line 16 to line 17, and round to next lower dime and enter the result. Continue with line 24.	
19	If your AIME (obtained in line 10) is greater than line 12, complete lines 20–23.	
20	Multiply line 11 by 0.9. (If you receive a pension on the basis of noncovered employment, see Table 2.A11.1.)	
21	Subtract line 11 from line 12 then multiply by 0.32.	
22	Subtract line 12 from line 10 then multiply by 0.15.	
23	Add lines 20, 21, and 22, and round to the next lower dime and enter the result. Continue with line 24.	
24	If you attained age 62 in 2024, skip to line 30. Otherwise you will need to adjust your computation to reflect cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) from the year you attained age 62 through 2023 by using lines 25–29 and Worksheet 2.	
25	Enter year of attainment of age 62.	
26	Place an “X” corresponding to the year you attained age 62 in column 5 (Worksheet 2).	
27	Place an “X” in column 5 (Worksheet 2) next to each subsequent year through 2023.	
28	Enter your result from either line 14, 18, or 23—here and in the first row of column 6 (Worksheet 2).	
29	Beginning with first year marked in Worksheet 2, multiply your benefit formula result (from line 28 above) by the corresponding factor (column 4), round to the next lower dime, and enter in column 6. The resulting amount is then multiplied by the next factor and is again rounded to the next lower dime. Continue this process through 2023. Enter this last figure, which is your PIA effective December 2023.	

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Instructions for computing a retired-worker benefit (only for workers attaining age 62 in years 2009–2024)—Continued

STEP 4.—Computing the Monthly Benefit

30	Enter the PIA from either line 14, 18, 23, or 29.	
31	Using Table 2.A17.1, determine your full retirement age and enter here.	
32	If you retired at your full retirement age, round the PIA from line 30 to the next lower dollar to obtain your monthly benefit. If you retired before the full retirement age, skip to line 33. If you retired after the full retirement age, skip to line 43.	
33	If you retired before the full retirement age, enter your age at retirement in years and months, and complete lines 34–42.	
34	Subtract line 33 from line 31, and convert the result to months to determine the total number of reduction months.	
35	If line 34 is greater than 36 reduction months, subtract 36 months and enter the result here.	
36	“0.0055556” (the decimal equivalent of $\frac{5}{9}$ of 1 percent—the monthly reduction factor for the first 36 months) has been entered.	0.0055556
37	“0.0041667” (the decimal equivalent of $\frac{5}{12}$ of 1 percent—the monthly reduction factor for months above 36) has been entered.	0.0041667
38	Multiply line 34 (but not more than 36 months) by line 36 to obtain the percent reduction for the first 36 months.	
39	Multiply line 35 by line 37 to obtain the percent reduction for months in excess of 36.	
40	Add line 38 to line 39 to obtain the total percent reduction.	
41	Multiply line 30 by line 40 to obtain the amount of benefit reduction.	
42	Subtract line 41 from line 30, and round to the next lower dollar to obtain your monthly benefit.	
43	If you retired (or plan to retire) after the full retirement age, enter your actual (or planned) age at retirement in years and months, and complete lines 44–48. If you worked (or plan to work) after attaining age 70, enter “70 years 0 months.”	
44	Subtract line 31 from line 43, and convert the result to months to determine the total number of delayed months.	
45	“0.006667” (the decimal equivalent of $\frac{16}{24}$ of 1 percent—the monthly percentage increase for persons born 1943 or later) has been entered.	0.006667
46	Multiply line 44 by line 45 to obtain the total percent increase.	
47	Multiply line 30 by line 46 to obtain the amount of benefit increase.	
48	Add line 30 to line 47, and round to the next lower dollar to obtain your monthly benefit.	

NOTE: The final benefit amount may be adjusted to account for Medicare premium deductions and other factors that apply case by case.

Worksheet 1: Indexing of earnings

Year	Your earnings	Maximum taxable earnings (\$)	Lower of columns 2 or 3	Indexing factor	Column 4 times column 5	Highest indexed earnings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951		3,600				
1952		3,600				
1953		3,600				
1954		3,600				
1955		4,200				
1956		4,200				
1957		4,200				
1958		4,200				
1959		4,800				
1960		4,800				
1961		4,800				
1962		4,800				
1963		4,800				
1964		4,800				
1965		4,800				
1966		6,600				
1967		6,600				
1968		7,800				
1969		7,800				
1970		7,800				
1971		7,800				
1972		9,000				
1973		10,800				
1974		13,200				
1975		14,100				
1976		15,300				
1977		16,500				
1978		17,700				
1979		22,900				
1980		25,900				
1981		29,700				
1982		32,400				
1983		35,700				
1984		37,800				
1985		39,600				
1986		42,000				
1987		43,800				

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Worksheet 1: Indexing of earnings—Continued

Year	Your earnings	Maximum taxable earnings (\$)	Lower of columns 2 or 3	Indexing factor	Column 4 times column 5	Highest indexed earnings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1988		45,000				
1989		48,000				
1990		51,300				
1991		53,400				
1992		55,500				
1993		57,600				
1994		60,600				
1995		61,200				
1996		62,700				
1997		65,400				
1998		68,400				
1999		72,600				
2000		76,200				
2001		80,400				
2002		84,900				
2003		87,000				
2004		87,900				
2005		90,000				
2006		94,200				
2007		97,500				
2008		102,000				
2009		106,800				
2010		106,800				
2011		106,800				
2012		110,100				
2013		113,700				
2014		117,000				
2015		118,500				
2016		118,500				
2017		127,200				
2018		128,400				
2019		132,900				
2020		137,700				
2021		142,800				
2022		147,000				
2023		160,200				

Worksheet 2: Computing the primary insurance amount (PIA) for workers retiring after age 62

	1st bend point (\$)	2nd bend point (\$)	Cost-of-living increase (%)	Cost-of-living factor	Years aged 62 or older	Incremental COLA computation (\$)
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
						Benefit formula result (line 28 of instructions):
2009	744	4,483	0.0	1.000		
2010	761	4,586	0.0	1.000		
2011	749	4,517	3.6	1.036		
2012	767	4,624	1.7	1.017		
2013	791	4,768	1.5	1.015		
2014	816	4,917	1.7	1.017		
2015	826	4,980	0.0	1.000		
2016	856	5,157	0.3	1.003		
2017	885	5,336	2.0	1.020		
2018	895	5,397	2.8	1.028		
2019	926	5,583	1.6	1.016		
2020	960	5,785	1.3	1.013		
2021	996	6,002	5.9	1.059		
2022	1,024	6,172	8.7	1.087		
2023	1,115	6,721	3.2	1.032		
2024	1,174	7,078		

NOTE: ... = not applicable.

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2.A OASDI: Benefit Computation and Automatic Adjustments

Table 2.A8—Factors for indexing earnings in a benefit computation, 1951–2024—Continued

Year	Annual maximum taxable earnings (dollars)	Average annual wage ^a (dollars)	Factors for workers who were first eligible (attained age 62, became disabled, or died) in ^b —							
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2000	76,200	32,154.82	1.2565917	1.2854984	1.2661122	1.2960368	1.3366460	1.3783834	1.3960010	1.4455537
2001	80,400	32,921.92	1.2273124	1.2555455	1.2366110	1.2658384	1.3055013	1.3462663	1.3634733	1.4118715
2002	84,900	33,252.09	1.2151260	1.2430789	1.2243324	1.2532695	1.2925386	1.3328988	1.3499350	1.3978526
2003	87,000	34,064.95	1.1861306	1.2134164	1.1951173	1.2233639	1.2616960	1.3010931	1.3177228	1.3644969
2004	87,900	35,648.55	1.1334396	1.1595134	1.1420271	1.1690189	1.2056482	1.2432952	1.2591861	1.3038825
2005	90,000	36,952.94	1.0934307	1.1185841	1.1017150	1.1277541	1.1630904	1.1994085	1.2147385	1.2578572
2006	94,200	38,651.41	1.0453818	1.0694298	1.0533021	1.0781969	1.1119804	1.1467025	1.1613589	1.2025828
2007	97,500	40,405.48	1.0000000	1.0230041	1.0075764	1.0313905	1.0637074	1.0969222	1.1109424	1.1503766
2008	102,000	41,334.97	1.0000000	1.0000000	0.9849193	1.0081979	1.0397881	1.0722560	1.0859609	1.1245084
2009	106,800	40,711.61	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0236350	1.0557089	1.0886740	1.1025887	1.1417264
2010	106,800	41,673.83	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0313333	1.0635372	1.0771307	1.1153647
2011	106,800	42,979.61	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0312255	1.0444059	1.0814784
2012	110,100	44,321.67	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0127813	1.0487312
2013	113,700	44,888.16	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0354962
2014	117,000	46,481.52	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2015	118,500	48,098.63	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2016	118,500	48,642.15	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2017	127,200	50,321.89	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2018	128,400	52,145.80	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2019	132,900	54,099.99	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2020	137,700	55,628.60	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2021	142,800	60,575.07	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2022	147,000	63,795.13	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2023	160,200	66,621.80	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2024	168,600	--	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000

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2.A OASDI: Benefit Computation and Automatic Adjustments

Table 2.A8—Factors for indexing earnings in a benefit computation, 1951–2024—Continued

Year	Annual maximum taxable earnings (dollars)	Average annual wage ^a (dollars)	Factors for workers who were first eligible (attained age 62, became disabled, or died) in ^b —							
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2000	76,200	32,154.82	1.4958451	1.5127483	1.5649875	1.6217102	1.6824846	1.7300237	1.8838566	1.9839990
2001	80,400	32,921.92	1.4609910	1.4775004	1.5285223	1.5839234	1.6432817	1.6897131	1.8399616	1.9377706
2002	84,900	33,252.09	1.4464844	1.4628299	1.5133452	1.5681962	1.6269651	1.6729354	1.8216921	1.9185299
2003	87,000	34,064.95	1.4119683	1.4279237	1.4772336	1.5307758	1.5881424	1.6330158	1.7782228	1.8727498
2004	87,900	35,648.55	1.3492451	1.3644917	1.4116111	1.4627748	1.5175930	1.5604730	1.6992296	1.7895575
2005	90,000	36,952.94	1.3016185	1.3163269	1.3617831	1.4111408	1.4640240	1.5053904	1.6392490	1.7263885
2006	94,200	38,651.41	1.2444211	1.2584832	1.3019419	1.3491306	1.3996899	1.4392386	1.5672150	1.6505253
2007	97,500	40,405.48	1.1903987	1.2038503	1.2454224	1.2905626	1.3389270	1.3767588	1.4991796	1.5788732
2008	102,000	41,334.97	1.1636305	1.1767796	1.2174169	1.2615420	1.3088189	1.3457999	1.4654679	1.5433695
2009	106,800	40,711.61	1.1814475	1.1947980	1.2360575	1.2808582	1.3288590	1.3664063	1.4879065	1.5670009
2010	106,800	41,673.83	1.1541687	1.1672109	1.2075178	1.2512841	1.2981766	1.3348569	1.4535518	1.5308199
2011	106,800	42,979.61	1.1191035	1.1317495	1.1708317	1.2132683	1.2587362	1.2943021	1.4093909	1.4843115
2012	110,100	44,321.67	1.0852170	1.0974801	1.1353789	1.1765306	1.2206217	1.2551106	1.3667145	1.4393666
2013	113,700	44,888.16	1.0715215	1.0836298	1.1210504	1.1616827	1.2052174	1.2392711	1.3494665	1.4212017
2014	117,000	46,481.52	1.0347904	1.0464836	1.0826214	1.1218609	1.1639032	1.1967896	1.3032076	1.3724837
2015	118,500	48,098.63	1.0000000	1.0113001	1.0462229	1.0841431	1.1247720	1.1565527	1.2593928	1.3263399
2016	118,500	48,642.15	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0345326	1.0720291	1.1122039	1.1436295	1.2453206	1.3115195
2017	127,200	50,321.89	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0362449	1.0750787	1.1054553	1.2037519	1.2677411
2018	128,400	52,145.80	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0374755	1.0667897	1.1616481	1.2233992
2019	132,900	54,099.99	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0282553	1.1196873	1.1792078
2020	137,700	55,628.60	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0889195	1.1468045
2021	142,800	60,575.07	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0531582
2022	147,000	63,795.13	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2023	160,200	66,621.80	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000
2024	168,600	--	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000	1.0000000

SOURCES: Social Security Act of 1935 (the Act), as amended through December 31, 2023; regulations issued under the Act; and precedential case decisions (rulings). Social Security Administration, "Cost-of-Living Increase and Other Determinations for 2024," *Federal Register*, vol. 88, no. 203 (October 23, 2023). See the Social Security Program Rules page (<https://www.ssa.gov/regulations/index.htm>) for specific laws, regulations, rulings, legislation, and a link to the *Federal Register*.

NOTE: -- = not available.

- a. National average wage levels. For years before 1978, average wages were determined from wages earned during the first quarter of the year and reported to the Social Security Administration (SSA) for Social Security tax purposes. These wages were then multiplied by 4 to obtain the average wage for the year. For 1973–1977 from data collected on all taxable wages reported to SSA; for 1957–1972, based on 1 percent statistical sample; for 1951–1956, based on 1/10 of 1 percent statistical sample. For 1978–1984, from wage data collected by the Internal Revenue Service during processing of annual tax returns. For years after 1984, from W-2 data processed by SSA. For years after 1977, the average wage amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the pre-1978 series.
- b. The indexing factor for a given year represents the ratio of the average annual wage for the second year before the year of first eligibility to the average annual wage for the year to be indexed. Multiplying a worker's covered earnings, up to the maximum taxable amounts for various years after 1951, by the indicated factors gives the indexed earnings. Earnings in the year before the year of first eligibility, and any earnings thereafter, are not indexed. The actual taxable earnings for those years are considered in calculating the average indexed monthly earnings (AIME).

CONTACT: statistics@ssa.gov.

2.A OASDI: Benefit Computation and Automatic Adjustments

Table 2.A11.1—Legislative provisions addressing the computation of primary insurance amount (PIA) based on Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP), by year enacted

Year effective	Provision																				
Enacted in 1983																					
1986	Workers first eligible for pensions based on noncovered employment and disability or retired workers after December 31, 1985. ^a The benefit computation formula uses a reduced factor of the usual first average indexed monthly earnings (AIME) bend point.																				
	<table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Year eligible</i></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Factor (percent)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1986</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>1987</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>1988</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>1989</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>1990 and later</td><td>40</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Year eligible</i>	<i>Factor (percent)</i>	1986	80	1987	70	1988	60	1989	50	1990 and later	40								
<i>Year eligible</i>	<i>Factor (percent)</i>																				
1986	80																				
1987	70																				
1988	60																				
1989	50																				
1990 and later	40																				
	<p>WEP is not applicable to persons who were federal employees or nonprofit employees on January 1, 1984, and who were covered by Social Security on that date with no Civil Service Retirement System coverage; to persons with Railroad Retirement pensions; or to workers with 30 years of substantial Social Security earnings. Workers with 26–29 years of coverage have less than full WEP applied.^b For benefits payable before January 1989:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Years of coverage</i></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Factor (percent)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>26</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>80</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Years of coverage</i>	<i>Factor (percent)</i>	26	50	27	60	28	70	29	80										
<i>Years of coverage</i>	<i>Factor (percent)</i>																				
26	50																				
27	60																				
28	70																				
29	80																				
Enacted in 1988																					
1989	5 percent added to factor for each year of coverage over 20.																				
	<table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Years of coverage</i></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Factor (percent)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>21</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>85</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Years of coverage</i>	<i>Factor (percent)</i>	21	45	22	50	23	55	24	60	25	65	26	70	27	75	28	80	29	85
<i>Years of coverage</i>	<i>Factor (percent)</i>																				
21	45																				
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(Continued)

2.A OASDI: Benefit Computation and Automatic Adjustments

Table 2.A11.1—Legislative provisions addressing the computation of primary insurance amount (PIA) based on Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP), by year enacted—Continued

Year effective	Provision
	<i>Enacted in 1988 (cont.)</i>
1991	Earnings required for a year of substantial coverage (decoupled from the definition of a year of coverage for special minimum PIA). ^b
	<i>Year</i> <i>Earnings (dollars)</i>
	1991 9,900
	1992 10,350
	1993 10,725
	1994 11,250
	1995 11,325
	1996 11,625
	1997 12,150
	1998 12,675
	1999 13,425
	2000 14,175
	2001 14,925
	2002 15,750
	2003 16,125
	2004 16,275
	2005 16,725
	2006 17,475
	2007 18,150
	2008 18,975
	2009 19,800
	2010 19,800
	2011 19,800
	2012 20,475
	2013 21,075
	2014 21,750
	2015 22,050
	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

SOURCES: Social Security Act of 1935 (the Act), as amended through December 31, 2023; regulations issued under the Act; and precedential case decisions (rulings). Social Security Administration, "Cost-of-Living Increase and Other Determinations for 2024," *Federal Register*, vol. 88, no. 203 (October 23, 2023). See the Social Security Program Rules page (<https://www.ssa.gov/regulations/index.htm>) for specific laws, regulations, rulings, legislation, and a link to the *Federal Register*.

- a. Reduction in PIA will not be greater than one-half the amount of the pension based on noncovered employment performed after 1956.
- b. See Table 2.A12a. Before 1991, a year of substantial coverage for WEP was the same amount as for the minimum PIA (25 percent of the "old law" contribution and benefit base). For 1991 and following, a year of substantial coverage under WEP provisions remains 25 percent of the old law base, while the criterion for computing the special minimum PIA was changed to 15 percent of the base.

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2.A OASDI: Benefit Computation and Automatic Adjustments

Table 2.A17.1—Full retirement age (FRA) and maximum reduction of retired-worker benefits, by year of birth

Year of birth ^a	Year of attainment of age 62	FRA	Year of attainment of FRA	Maximum reduction months	Maximum reduction at age 62 ^b
1935	1997	65 years	2000	36	0.2000000
1936	1998	65 years	2001	36	0.2000000
1937	1999	65 years	2002	36	0.2000000
1938	2000	65 years and 2 months	2003 or 2004	38	0.2083333
1939	2001	65 years and 4 months	2004 or 2005	40	0.2166667
1940	2002	65 years and 6 months	2005 or 2006	42	0.2250000
1941	2003	65 years and 8 months	2006 or 2007	44	0.2333333
1942	2004	65 years and 10 months	2007 or 2008	46	0.2416667
1943–1954	2005–2016	66 years	2009–2020	48	0.2500000
1955	2017	66 years and 2 months	2021 or 2022	50	0.2583333
1956	2018	66 years and 4 months	2022 or 2023	52	0.2666667
1957	2019	66 years and 6 months	2023 or 2024	54	0.2750000
1958	2020	66 years and 8 months	2024 or 2025	56	0.2833333
1959	2021	66 years and 10 months	2025 or 2026	58	0.2916667
1960 or later	2022 and later	67 years	2027 and later	60	0.3000000

SOURCES: Social Security Act of 1935 (the Act), as amended through December 31, 2023; regulations issued under the Act; and precedential case decisions (rulings). See the Social Security Program Rules page (<https://www.ssa.gov/regulations/index.htm>) for specific laws, regulations, rulings, legislation, and a link to the *Federal Register*.

a. If birthday is January 1, refer to previous year.

b. The monthly reduction factor is 0.0055556 for the 36 months immediately preceding FRA and 0.0041667 for prior months.

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