



CLARITAS
— FINANCIAL PARTNERS —

SOCIAL SECURITY

2026 Benefits &
Important Information





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CLAIMING DECISIONS

Full Retirement Age (FRA) – Based on Year of Birth

Birth Year	FRA	Birth Year	FRA
1943-54	66	1958	66 + 8 mo
1955	66 + 2 mo	1959	66 + 10 mo
1956	66 + 4 mo	1960+	67
1957	66 + 6 mo	<i>Jan. 1 birthdays refer to prior year</i>	

Age-Based Reductions & Increases (assuming age 67 FRA)

Filing Age	Individual Benefit (% of Benefit)	Spousal Benefit (% of Benefit)	Survivor Benefit (% of Benefit)
60	NOT ELIGIBLE		71.50%
61			75.58%
62	70%	65%	79.65%
63	75%	70%	83.72%
64	80%	75%	87.79%
65	86.66%	83.33%	91.86%
66	93.33%	91.66%	95.93%
67 - FRA	100%	100% No increases beyond spouse's FRA	
68	108%		
69	116%		
70	124%		

Important Notes and Reminders When Claiming Benefits:

- Federal income tax may apply to benefits, but there are some states that don't apply state income tax (check your state's rules).
- Delayed retirement credits (after FRA) earned in a year aren't re-calculated and applied until January 1 of the following year.
- You have the option to suspend benefits after claiming within certain parameters (depending on when you claimed benefits.)
- All Social Security benefits are subjected to the Earnings Test.

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COUPLE'S BENEFITS

Spousal Benefits – Rules for Married Couples (while both are still alive)

Spousal Benefit Formula:

- Start with 50% of higher earners FRA benefit
- Subtract the lower earners own FRA benefit
- Equals the spousal payment (then adjusted for filing age)

General Notes on Spousal Benefits:

- You can't claim spousal benefits until your spouse claims on his/her own benefit first and there are no delayed credits earned on spousal benefits
- Must have been married for at least 1 year to be eligible
- There is no longer an option to use the "File and Suspend" strategy. Spouse will receive the highest benefit available to them upon filing (Deemed Filing rules).
- [For more information](#) on spousal and other family benefits

Divorced Spouse Benefits (while both are still alive)

- Have been divorced for more than 2 years
- Were married for more than 10 years to your ex-spouse
- Haven't re-married prior to the age of 60
- Can provide a copy of original marriage certificate + divorce decree
- If the above criteria are met, you **may** be entitled to benefits on your ex-spouse's record
- [For more information](#) about divorced spousal benefits

Spousal Claiming Strategy: Break-Even Ages

Three different scenarios below demonstrate at what age waiting to claim benefits (FRA or 70) would result in a higher total payout compared to claiming benefits now at the ages specified.

Claim Now	Claim at FRA	Claim at 70
1 Spouse A / age 62 / \$2,500/mo at FRA Spouse B / age 62 / \$1,250/mo at FRA	Age 76	Age 78
2 Spouse A / age 67 / \$3,000/mo at FRA Spouse B / age 63 / \$750/mo at FRA	Age 76	Age 79
3 Spouse A / age 66 / \$2,500/mo at FRA Spouse B / age 66 / \$2,500/mo at FRA	Age 79	Age 80

Longevity A: age 85, B: age 90, 2% COLA, BlackRock Social Security Benefits Estimator

These scenarios are hypothetical examples only. Your results will vary.

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SURVIVOR BENEFITS

Survivor Benefits – Rules for Widows and Widowers

- **Decedent DID NOT file for benefits and passed away before FRA**
Survivor gets decedent's FRA benefit (*AFSA)
- **Decedent DID NOT file for benefits and passed away after FRA**
Survivor gets decedent's FRA benefit as if filed on date of death (*AFSA)
- **Decedent DID FILE for benefits and passed away before FRA**
Survivor gets the larger of:
Actual benefit of decedent or...
82.5% of the decedent's FRA benefit (Widow's Limit)
- **Decedent DID FILE for benefits and passed away after FRA**
Survivor gets the benefit amount the decedent was receiving at death (*AFSA)

***Adjusted for Survivor's Age (AFSA)** - means the benefit will be reduced if the surviving spouse claims benefits prior to his/her own FRA. Refer to the Age-Based Reduction and Increases chart page 3.

General Notes on Survivor Benefits:

- Surviving spouses can switch from receiving a survivor benefit to his/her own individual retirement record (if advantageous). This allows the surviving spouse to let their own retirement benefit grow and receive delayed credits.
- Must have been married at least 9 months
- Can start as early as age 60
- [For more information](#) on survivor benefits

Survivor Benefits From an Ex-Spouse Who Passed Away

If you:

- Are age 60 or older
- Were married for 10+ consecutive years to your ex-spouse
- Are unmarried or re-married after age 60

You **may** be eligible for survivor benefits on your deceased ex-spouse.



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TAXATION & EARNINGS TEST

How much of your benefit will be subject to tax? (2 Steps)

STEP 1: Calculate your Provisional Income (PI)	
Start with Adjusted Gross Income (excludes foreign income) + 50% of your Social Security benefits being received + Non-taxable Interest = Provisional Income	
What will increase Provisional Income?	
WILL increase PI	WILL NOT increase PI
• Pre-Tax Account Distributions • Earnings / W2 Wages • Capital Gains • Pension payments	• Roth IRA distributions • Life Insurance Loans or Basis

STEP 2: Based on PI, determine how much (if any) of your benefits are subject to federal income tax?		
	MFJ	SINGLE
0% Taxable	< \$32,000	< \$25,000
50% Taxable	\$32,000 - \$44,000	\$25,000 - \$34,000
85% Taxable	> \$44,000	> \$34,000

Earnings Test – Impact when claiming benefits before FRA

Age	Earnings Limit	Benefit Withheld
62 - Jan 1 of the year reaching FRA	\$24,480	\$1 for every \$2 over limit
Year reaching FRA	\$65,160	\$1 for every \$3 over limit (for months leading up to FRA)
FRA and Beyond	No Limit	N/A once FRA is achieved

What Counts as "Earnings"? <i>Note: Earnings test looks at gross income</i>	
DOES Count	DOES NOT Count
• Wages • Net earnings from self employment	• Pension Payments • Annuity Payments • IRA Distributions • Dividends • Interest Income • Capital Gains

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ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

Additional benefits that may be available

1. Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)

- An entitlement benefit that is included in the taxes paid into Social Security. You must have enough credits to qualify for SSDI.
- Eligibility is based on having a medical condition that meets the strict [definition of disability](#)
- In general, SSDI pays monthly benefits to people who are unable to work for a year (12 consecutive months) or more because of a disability. Generally, there is a 5-month waiting period and they will pay your 1st benefit in the 6th full month after the date they find your disability began.
- If someone is receiving SSDI benefits, upon reaching FRA, SSDI will automatically convert to a retirement benefit with the benefit amount staying the same.
- [Learn more about SSDI](#)

2. Child-In-Care Benefit Spousal Benefit

- Payable to a spouse of any age who is caring for their child who is either under the age of 16 or permanently disabled before age 22
- Maximum % of FRA benefit amount they're eligible for:
 - 75% if due to death or
 - 50% if retired or permanently disabled
- Other spouse must have filed for Retirement benefits
- Subject to the Family Maximum rules and the Earnings Test
- Will not be reduced no matter when the spouse claims the benefit
- Doesn't impact the claiming spouse's own retirement record

3. Benefits to Children

- Payable to a child who is either:
 - Under the age of 18 or,
 - Under age 19 if still in high school or,
 - Any age if permanently disabled before the age of 22
- Maximum % of FRA benefit amount they're eligible for:
 - 75% if due to death or 50% if retired or permanently disabled
 - Subject to the Family Maximum rules and the Earnings Test



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GENERAL INFORMATION

H.R. 82 – Social Security Fairness Act (SSFA)

WEP and GPO have been repealed

- Signed into law January 5, 2025
- Repeals the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) and Government Pension Offset (GPO) provision, both of which can reduce Social Security benefits when someone receives a pension based on work that was not covered by Social Security.
- Retroactively applies to benefits payable for months after December 2023.
- [Learn More about H.R. 82](#)

2026 Numbers	
Cost of Living Increase	2.8%
Employee Tax Rate	7.65% (Employer pays the other 7.65%)
Self-Employed Tax Rate	15.3%
SS Max Taxable Earnings	\$184,500
Medicare Taxable Earnings	No Limit
Quarter of Coverage	\$1,891
Average Social Security Benefits Being Paid	
All Retirees	\$2,017
Couples (both collecting)	\$3,208
Disabled Worker	\$1,630



For more information call 800-772-1213 or visit [SSA.gov](https://www.ssa.gov)



1 Holtec Drive, Suite 201
Marlton, NJ 08053

609-888-6779

info@claritasfp.com

claritasfinancialpartners.com

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