

US and UK Social Security Benefits

US Social Security and UK State Pension benefits often form a cornerstone of an individual's retirement planning strategy providing a foundational source of income that will supplement other retirement savings. The ability to receive such benefits generally depends on employment and having earned income in the requisite countries for long enough to qualify. Understanding what benefit you may be entitled to and the basic principles of the US Social Security and UK State Pension systems for a US-UK connected individual is a fundamental first step. Once you understand what your benefit entitlement may look like, it can then be important to assess your strategy for collecting your social security income and determine how it will factor into your broader retirement planning.

Social Security Benefit Entitlements in the US and the UK

Under the UK system, anyone who reaches State Pension Age after 6 April 2016 needs to qualify for benefits under the New State Pension rules. Under the New State Pension, an individual needs 10 qualifying years to receive a benefit. A qualifying year is generally one in which you were employed and paying National Insurance Contributions, received National Insurance Credits due to unemployment or illness, or paid voluntary National Insurance Contributions. The full benefit, currently for 2024/25, amounts to £221.20 per week or £11,502.40 per year (this amount will increase to £230.25 per week or £11,973 per year for 2025/26) but the ultimate amount you receive is based on your National Insurance record. You can usually only pay for gaps in your National Insurance record from the past 6 years. Currently, certain individuals have until 5 April 2025 to pay voluntary contributions for gaps between April 2006 and April 2016.

For US Social Security, an individual must generally be employed in a job where Social Security tax has been paid in an amount that allows the individual to earn at least 40 credits. A maximum of 4 credits can be earned each year, so this equates to an individual paying Social Security taxes over at least 10 years of employment. The amount of projected benefit entitlement is based on a formula which indexes your earnings during the 35 years in which you had the highest earnings. In the instance that you have less than 35 qualifying years then the projected benefit is based on the number of years between 10 and 35 that you have paid into the program. Unlike the UK system, there is no opportunity to make voluntary contributions to enhance your US Social Security record retrospectively.

How is your benefit entitlement impacted from years working abroad?

Some individuals who spend time working in both the US and the UK may find that they do not meet the minimum requirements to qualify for a Social Security benefit in either the US or the UK. In this instance, you may still be able to obtain a Social Security benefit as there is an agreement in place between the US and the UK called a Totalization Agreement which both eliminates the requirement to pay Social Security tax in both countries on the same income source and provides for a gap fill to benefit entitlement in the situation where individuals have spent part of their career working in the US and part in the UK. In the instance where qualifying time periods of participation in each of the US and UK Social Security system can be combined to then subsequently result in an entitlement, then the US and the UK will each pay their pro-rata share in the benefit entitlement being paid.

For many years, the Social Security Administration applied something called the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) to an individual's US Social Security benefits if they worked in a job where Social Security taxes were not required to be paid and they also earned a pension from that job. In that instance, the projected benefits could be recalculated and reduced by up to 50% of the pension benefit you earned from income in which you didn't pay Social Security taxes.

However, in early 2025, the Social Security Fairness Act was signed into law which repealed the WEP which has historically impacted most individuals who spent time working in both the US and the UK. As a result of this new legislation, benefit reductions will cease going forward and those individuals who are currently impacted by WEP and collecting social security income will have their benefits increased back to January 2024 where applicable. No action will need to be taken for individuals to benefit from this change, other than ensuring that the Social Security Administration has your current mailing address and direct deposit information if it recently changed. And, for those individuals who have yet to begin collecting their social security income, the higher payments will be reflected at the point in time you begin to receive your benefit entitlement.

When does it makes sense to consider collecting benefit entitlements?

There are decisions as to when it is best to begin collecting Social Security benefits and it is important to think about maximising the benefit for your own individual situation. Some decisions may seem relatively insignificant, but they may cost a material amount over time.

Under current law, the State Pension age in the UK is currently age 66 with it set to increase to age 67 by 2028 and age 68 by 2046. Recent proposals have indicated the desire to bring the date forward to age 68 from 2046 up to 2039.¹ Once you reach State Pension age, you are entitled to collect your full benefit regardless of whether you continue to work and have employment earnings.

It should be noted that you can choose to defer the start of your payments. Your State Pension increases by 1% for every 9 weeks that you defer. This would amount to just under 5.8% for every year that the payments are delayed.²

In the US, the current Full Retirement Age (FRA), or age that an individual is entitled to collect full benefits, ranges between age 66 and 67 depending on date of birth. The US does allow benefits to begin to be collected as early as age 62 albeit at a reduced rate of up to 30%.³

It should also be noted that if you choose to begin collecting your US Social Security benefit before FRA but you continue to work, your benefit may be temporarily reduced based on your earnings until you reach FRA. In 2025, if you earn more than \$23,400, \$1 is deducted from payment for every \$2 that exceeds the earnings limit.⁴ Once you reach FRA, your earnings no longer affect your benefits.

1 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/proposed-new-timetable-for-state-pension-age-increases>

2. <https://www.gov.uk/deferring-state-pension/what-you-get>

3. <https://www.ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/agereduction.html>

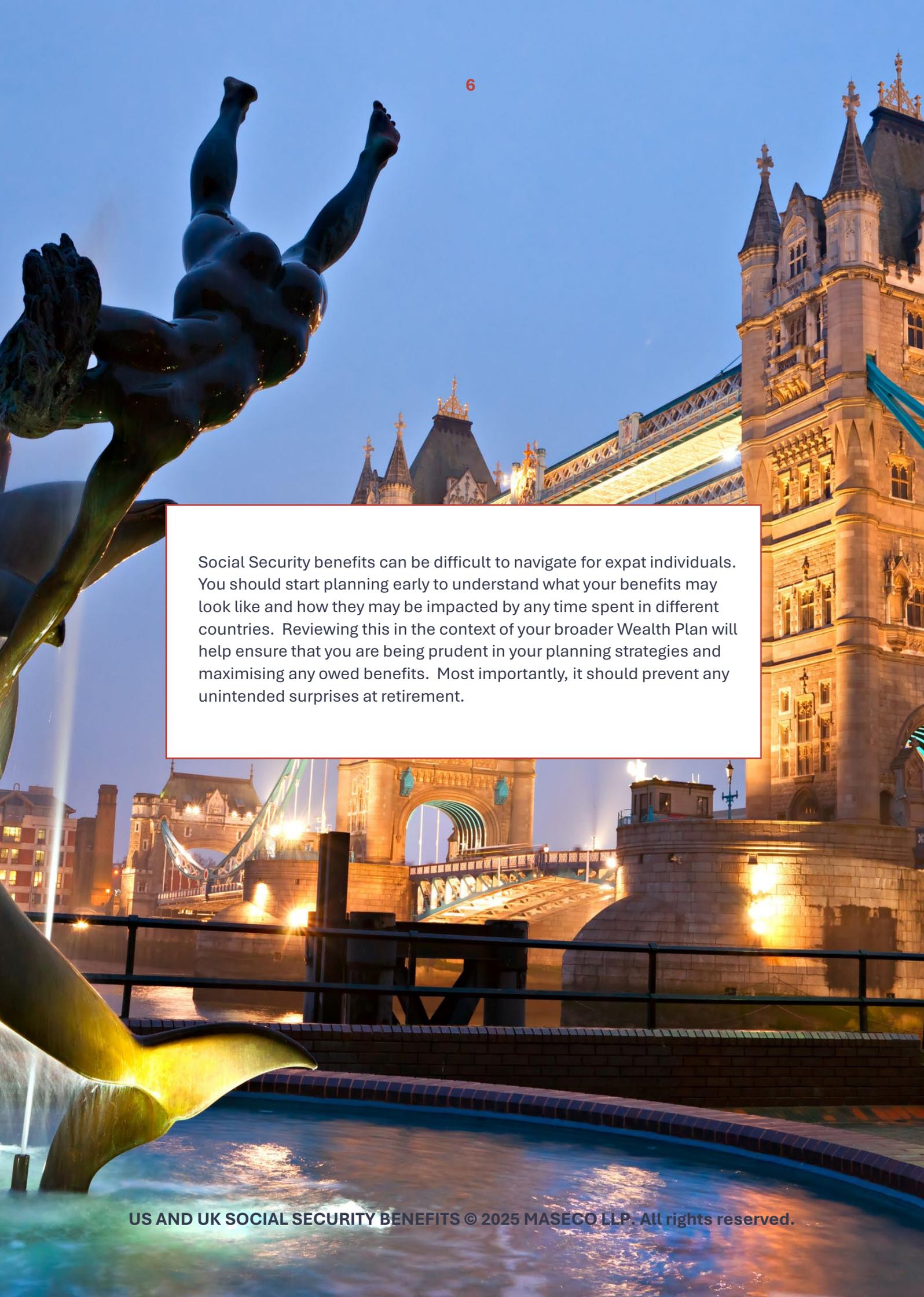
4. <https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10069.pdf>

Similar to the UK, individuals can also choose to delay their US benefits after FRA until the age of 70. For every year that an individual defers their US Social Security benefit, the monthly benefit will increase by roughly 8%.⁵ However, once you reach age 70, benefits will no longer continue to increase.

With all this in mind, you should give some thought as to the underlying purpose that your Social Security income will serve in your retirement and legacy planning. If you are trying to maximise your own income over your lifetime or maximise the income of the family, and you do not require access to income earlier in retirement then choosing to wait until FRA or delay payments past FRA may be beneficial. Alternatively, if your health is poor and you think your life expectancy will be shorter than average, collecting a benefit earlier may be beneficial in terms of the amount of benefit you collect during your lifetime. That being said, for married individuals, you must also keep in mind that any surviving spousal benefit would also be reduced which may impact the surviving spouses financial planning should they have a much longer life expectancy.

Choosing to take benefits early means that you are collecting your benefits over a longer time period. However, the monthly benefit is permanently reduced. Additionally, if you continue to work before reaching FRA, your benefit will be reduced further during the time period before you reach FRA. If you are working or you have other assets or income sources that can plug the gap, delaying your payments can permanently increase your monthly retirement income stream over your lifetime. If your US benefit will be subject to the WEP, delaying the commencement of payment can help make up some of the reduction.

5. <https://www.ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/1943-delay.html>



Social Security benefits can be difficult to navigate for expat individuals. You should start planning early to understand what your benefits may look like and how they may be impacted by any time spent in different countries. Reviewing this in the context of your broader Wealth Plan will help ensure that you are being prudent in your planning strategies and maximising any owed benefits. Most importantly, it should prevent any unintended surprises at retirement.

Date of Review: January 2025

All investments involve risk and may lose value. The value of investments can go down depending upon market conditions and you may not get back the original amount invested. Your capital is always at risk. Currency exchange rates may cause the value of an investment and/or a portfolio to go up or down.

The information in this article is provided for information purposes only and does not take into account the specific goals or requirements of any particular individual. You should carefully consider the suitability of any strategies along with your financial situation prior to making any decisions on an appropriate strategy.

The information is based on our understanding of current tax law and practice. However, MASECO Private Wealth is not a tax specialist. We strongly recommend that every client seeks their own tax advice. The tax treatment of any investment or particular strategy will depend on the individual circumstances of each person and may be subject to change in the future. This document does not constitute and should not be construed as investment, tax, or any other advice. The information contained herein is subject to copyright with all rights reserved.

MASECO LLP (trading as MASECO Private Wealth) is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (Companies House No. OC337650) and has its registered office at The Kodak Building, 11 Keeley Street, London, WC2B 4BA.

MASECO LLP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority for the conduct of investment business in the UK and is registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission as a Registered Investment Adviser.

enquiries@masecopw.com
+44 (0) 207 043 0455 | +1-888-MASECO1

MASECOPRIVATEWEALTH.COM