

A Simple and Fairer System to Fund Social Security

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*FICA withholding from wages is currently used to fund Social Security. It uses a **Cap with no Floor** system, which subjects the first dollar of wage earners salaries to FICA, up to a wage cap, after which FICA is no longer applied. What is shown here, is that a **Floor with no Cap** system is better, for the myriad of reasons provided herein, and should be adopted by Congress to replace the current system.*

1. Introduction

Under the current tax system, wage earners are subjected to FICA withholding, starting from the first dollar they make in a year, up to a yearly Cap, after which wages over it are no longer subject to FICA. This is a **Cap with no Floor** system. There are fundamental issues of fairness, wealth disparity, and economic viability, regarding this approach to funding Social Security (SS), and Medicare.

What is proposed here is that Congress act to replace it with a **Floor with no Cap** system. This system is inherently fairer to more people. It will totally eliminate the current system's burden of subjecting all the wages of poor people to FICA (thus making them poorer), will greatly reduce the burden on middle income wage earners (who for most, also have all their wages subjected to FICA), and more equitably spreads the burden to higher wage earners, who are most able to (and least debilitated from) paying it.

Economically, this will also increase the revenue base to fund SS. The immediate way it does this is by exposing to FICA all the wages above the Cap currently not subject to it. This potential revenue greatly exceeds that which no longer would be generated from wages below the Floor.

2. Current System

Under the current system, worker's wages are immediately subject to FICA withholding each year. The current FICA rate is 7.65%,

of which 1.45% goes to fund Medicare, and 6.2% goes to Social Security, also called OASDI (Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance). This is matched by the employer at 7.65% for a total of 15.3%, split between Social Security at 12.4% and Medicare at 2.9%.

The 2024 SS employees Cap is \$168,600 (up \$8,400 from 2023) an employee max of \$10,453.20. **There is no wage Cap for the 1.45% Medicare portion.** If there was no Cap for SS, it could also raise all its revenue, at a lower rate too, from the same expanded wage base for Medicare.

Sources:

<https://www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc751>

<https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/cbb.html>

<https://www.forbes.com/advisor/taxes/fica-tax-rate/>

<https://www.nerdwallet.com/article/taxes/oasdi-tax>

<https://www.nerdwallet.com/article/taxes/fica-tax-withholding>

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/social-security-benefits-tax-cap-2023/>

<https://www.wsj.com/buyside/personal-finance/what-is-fica-tax-01674395539>

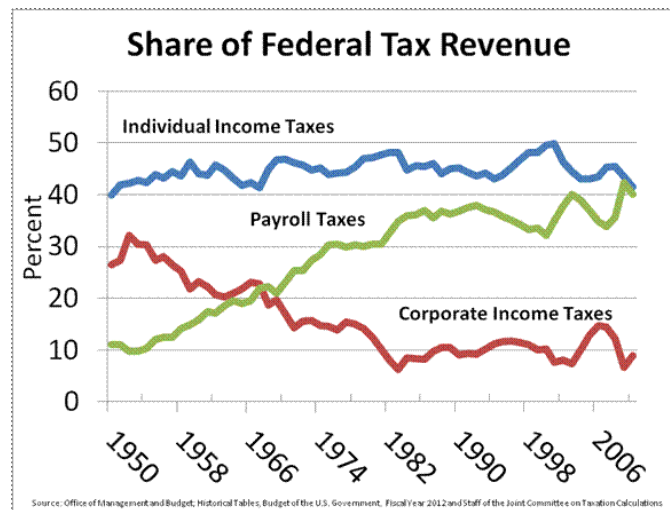
3. Poverty Level Floor

Below are the 2022/3 poverty levels: <https://www.healthcare.gov/glossary/federal-poverty-level-fpl/>

Family size	2022 income numbers	2023 income numbers
For individuals	\$13,590	\$14,580
For a family of 2	\$18,310	\$19,720
For a family of 3	\$23,030	\$24,860
For a family of 4	\$27,750	\$30,000
For a family of 5	\$32,470	\$35,140
For a family of 6	\$37,190	\$40,280
For a family of 7	\$41,910	\$45,420
For a family of 8	\$46,630	\$50,560
For a family of 9+	Add \$4,720 for each extra person	Add \$5,140 for each extra person

Note: Federal Poverty Level amounts are higher in Alaska and Hawaii. Get all HHS poverty guidelines for 2023.

For the purposes of administrative simplicity, and to acknowledge the true effective poverty levels in different geographic regions, and economic disparities among different demographics of peoples, a **Floor of \$50,000** will effectively capture all the graduated family size poverty levels with one number. This number could be easily raised, if corporate income and investment profits were also exposed to more taxation|withholding, which Congress has increasingly reduced from former higher levels.



Contribution and benefit bases, 1937-2024

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1937-50	\$3,000	1986	\$42,000	2006	\$94,200
1951-54	3,600	1987	43,800	2007	97,500
1955-58	4,200	1988	45,000	2008	102,000
1959-65	4,800	1989	48,000	2009	106,800
1966-67	6,600	1990	51,300	2010	106,800
1968-71	7,800	1991	53,400	2011	106,800
1972	9,000	1992	55,500	2012	110,100
1973	10,800	1993	57,600	2013	113,700
1974	13,200	1994	60,600	2014	117,000
1975	14,100	1995	61,200	2015	118,500
1976	15,300	1996	62,700	2016	118,500
1977	16,500	1997	65,400	2017	127,200
1978	17,700	1998	68,400	2018	128,400
1979	22,900	1999	72,600	2019	132,900
1980	25,900	2000	76,200	2020	137,700
1981	29,700	2001	80,400	2021	142,800
1982	32,400	2002	84,900	2022	147,000
1983	35,700	2003	87,000	2023	160,200
1984	37,800	2004	87,900	2024	168,600
1985	39,600	2005	90,000		

Note: Amounts for 1937-74 and for 1979-81 were set by statute; all other amounts were determined under automatic adjustment provisions of the Social Security Act.

4. Cap With No Floor Revenues

The economic deficiencies of **Cap with no Floor** to rely only on wage withholding to fund Medicare and SS (along with FICA revenues pilfering for unintended purposes) continually causes the Cap to be raised to makeup for projected shortfalls, as shown above. <https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/cbb.html>

As seen previously, because Congress is continually reducing the burden on the highest wage earners and corporations to pay taxes, and contribute to SS, it has to make larger and larger yearly increases in the Cap, and expose more middle class wage earners salaries to it, to makeup for projected shortfalls. But at some point, logic and economic need will force Congress to just remove the Cap, if it intends to fund SS without completely depleting the middle class (as the poor are already completely depleted).

Another benefit of **Floor with No Cap** is, it will actually allow more people to potentially reach middle-class, which would mean there would be more people earning above the Floor, which would mean more revenue can be raised, in a non-destructive economic manner.

5. Fairness

The life expectancy of non-whites (especially black-males) is depressingly below the SS benefits age.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/21/us/american-life-expectancy-report.html>

<https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/issue-brief/what-is-driving-widening-racial-disparities-in-life-expectancy/>

Economic status has a direct causal relationship to life expectancy, i.e. your economic status is directly related to how long you will live, meaning people who live below the federal poverty level are less likely to live to receive SS. Thus, the SS revenue generated from low life expectancy wage earners goes disproportionately to benefit the people who live the longest, who statistically are white-women.

6. Legislative Considerations

As a legislative matter, Congress can change to **Floor with no Cap** with simple legislation. There are no structural barriers to prevent it from acting. It only needs to exhibit the will, and empathy, to do so.

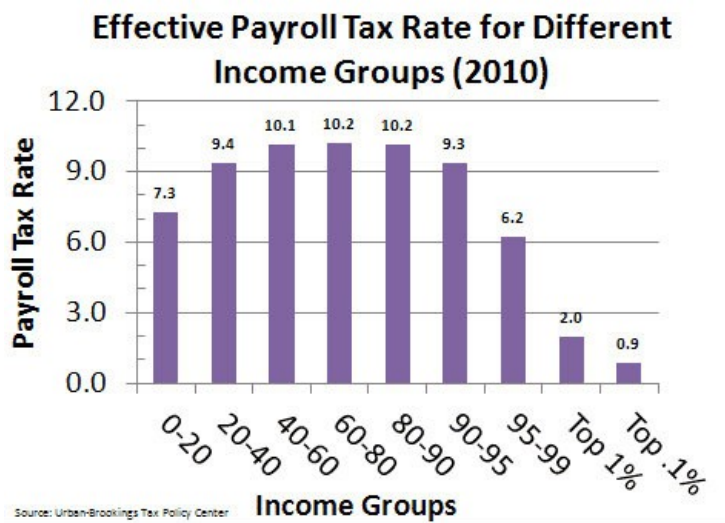
7. Political Considerations

Congress has chosen to construct, and pay for, Social Security and Medicare in the current manner. Without debating the need to even have these systems in their present forms, and separate systems to fund them, if they are to exist they should at least be financially

viable and operationally effective (actually do what is claimed they were created to do).

But its continual shielding of high wage and income earners from contributing to funding Medicare and SS (and government operations in general) is having increasing deleterious affects on

the fabric of life in America. And the growing economic inequality between the haves and haves-nots will, at some point, lead to catastrophic consequences for the country.



The proposal to eliminate the FICA Cap is nothing new. There has literally always been criticism of it (along with rationales to keep it).

- <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RL/RL32896/24>
- <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/economy/what-impact-would-eliminating>
- <https://www.cbpp.org/research/increasing-payroll-taxes-would-strengthen-social-security>
- <https://www.asppa.org/news/crs-outlines-proposals-fix-social-security-raising-or-eliminating-wage-cap>
- <https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/081514/why-there-cap-federal-insurance-contribution-fica-tax.asp>
- <https://www.pgpf.org/blog/2023/12/should-we-eliminate-the-social-security-tax-cap-here-are-the-pros-and-cons>

However, a search for papers promoting a FICA Floor came up blank. Thus the political considerations have been exclusively about either eliminating or raising the Cap. No consideration of relieving the onerous regressive nature of raising the Cap on a larger group of people seems to ever enter the picture.

The political considerations seem to exclusively focus on reducing, or eliminating completely, any new or additional burden on the growing numbers of “upper middle class” and “rich” wage earners.

8. Conclusion

The method to fund Social Security and Medicare thru FICA withholding on wages is an artificial political decision. There have always been proposed fairer systems that would spread the economic burden of paying for these programs to people and entities most able to do so, and be hurt the least in the process.

The fact that the FICA Cap has steadily been raised each year from 1972 (\$9,000) to 2024 (\$168,600) should set off alarms that there are fundamental issues with the current funding method that are not being addressed. At some point, the calls to just eliminate the Cap will have to be addressed, as its continued exponential raising will soon reach the millionaires class anyway within a few years, at its present rate of increase.

Thus, in the face of these empirical realities, **Floor with no Cap** constitutes an economically rationale and logical replacement. It's unquestionably more fair, economically more sustainable and flexible, and socially more acceptable. Its resistance will primarily come from the (relatively small) groups of people and entities who are hugely benefiting from the present system.

Hopefully, Congress will put the welfare of the majority of the people as its primary concern, and adopt **Floor with no Cap**, and put funding Social Security and Medicare on a more sustainable foundation.

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