Social Security:
Retirement Planning Today for Tomorrow's Future

Securing today and tomorrow

Presented by:

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Social Security

1 Concern: Making the Right Decision

- What is the *'right'* age to retire – Early vs. Delayed
- How working can affect benefits
- How the benefit is calculated
- Dependents, spouses, divorced spouses, impact on widow(er)s benefits
- Leaving the workforce early
- Taxation concerns
- Medicare considerations

How Do You Qualify for Retirement Benefits?

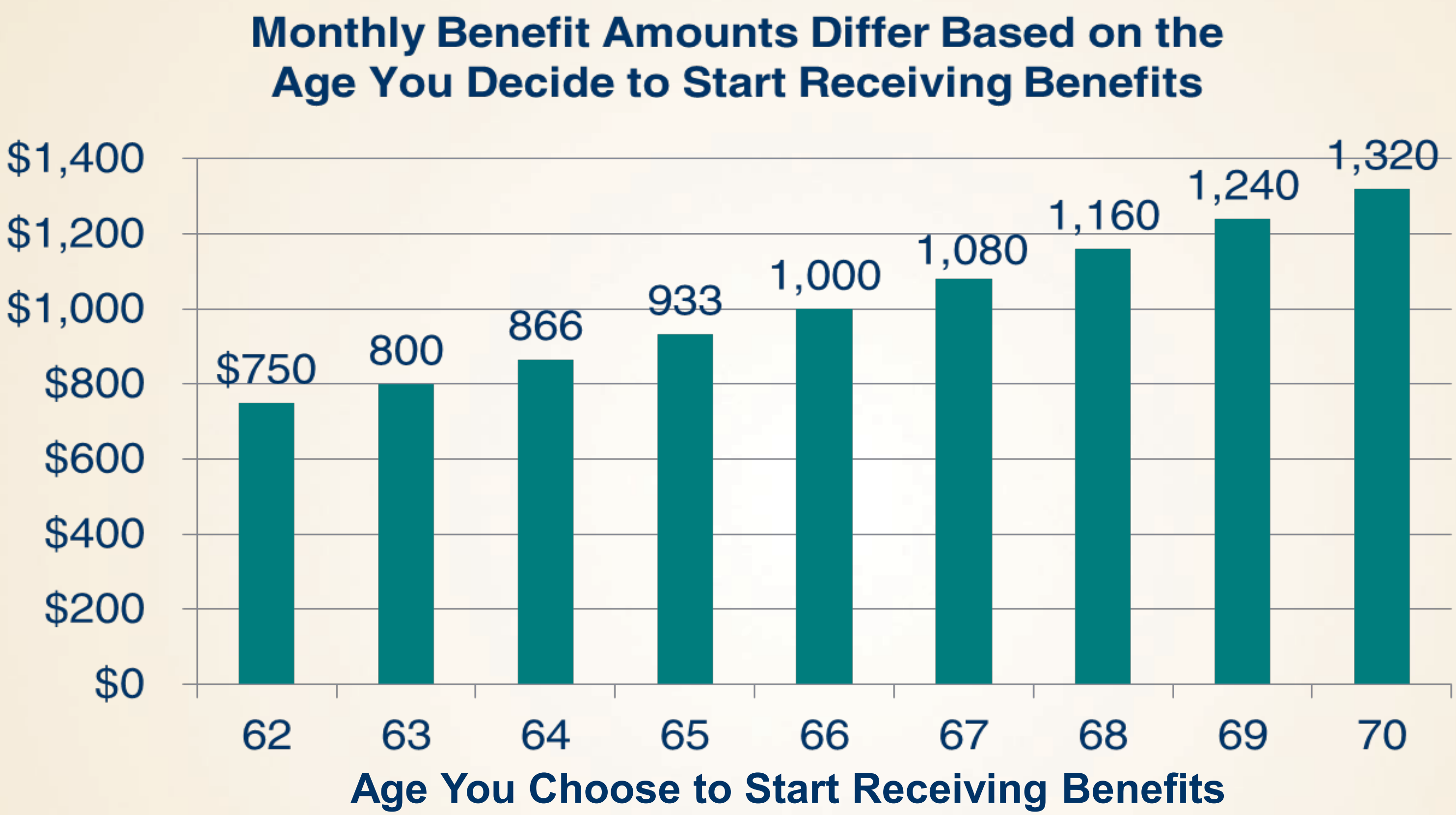
- By earning “credits” when you work and pay Social Security taxes
- You need 40 credits (10 years of work) and you must be 62 or older
- Each $1,360 ($1,410 in 2020) in earnings gives you one credit
- You can earn a maximum of 4 credits per year

Note: To earn 4 credits in 2019, you must earn at least $5,440. ($5,640 in 2020)

Percentages based on year of birth

Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age	% at age 62	% at age 70
1943-1954	66	75.0%	132.00%
1955	66 + 2 months	74.2%	130.67%
1956	66 + 4 months	73.3%	129.33%
1957	66 + 6 months	72.5%	128.00%
1958	66 + 8 months	71.7%	126.67%
1959	66 + 10 months	70.8%	125.33%
1960 or later	67	70.0%	124.00%

What Is the Best Age to Start Receiving Social Security Retirement Benefits?



Note: This example assumes a benefit of $1,000 at a full retirement age of 66

Early Retirement Question

My husband and I both retired early. My husband at 60 years old, and me at 58. We noticed on our Social Security Statements that our full retirement amounts declined.

Is there any other resource you can recommend that can help provide more accurate estimates?

Retirement Estimator

- Convenient, secure, and quick financial planning tool
- Immediate and accurate benefit estimates
- Lets you create “What if” scenarios based on different ages and earnings

socialsecurity.gov/estimator

Example of Results

Your Retirement Benefit Estimate

The age that you start your benefits determines how much you receive each month.

We created estimates for you at three common retirement ages using your earnings information. You can also add your own custom estimates by changing your stop work age and future earnings.

If you start your benefits:	And you earn an average of:	Your benefit will be about:	Actions:
At age 62	$40,000 a year (from now until age 60)	**$1,310 a month**	Edit
At age 62	$40,000 a year (from now until age 58)	**$1,284 a month**	Edit
At age 62	$40,000 a year (from now until age 55)	**$1,228 a month**	Edit
At full retirement (age 67)	$40,000 a year (from now until full retirement)	**$1,876 a month**	--
At age 70	$40,000 a year (from now until age 70)	**$2,327 a month**	--
At age 62	$40,000 a year (from now until age 62)	**$1,321 a month**	--

Example of Results

Your Retirement Benefit Estimate

The age that you start your benefits determines how much you receive each month.

We created estimates for you at three common retirement ages using your earnings information. You can also add your own custom estimates by changing your stop work age and future earnings.

If you start your benefits:	And you earn an average of:	Your benefit will be about:	Actions:
At age 65	$90,000 a year (from now until age 65)	**$2,159 a month**	Edit
At age 62	$90,000 a year (from now until age 60)	**$1,719 a month**	Edit
At age 62	$90,000 a year (from now until age 58)	**$1,694 a month**	Edit
At full retirement (age 67)	$90,000 a year (from now until full retirement)	**$2,503 a month**	--
At age 70	$90,000 a year (from now until age 70)	**$3,123 a month**	--
At age 62	$90,000 a year (from now until age 62)	**$1,736 a month**	--

Question?

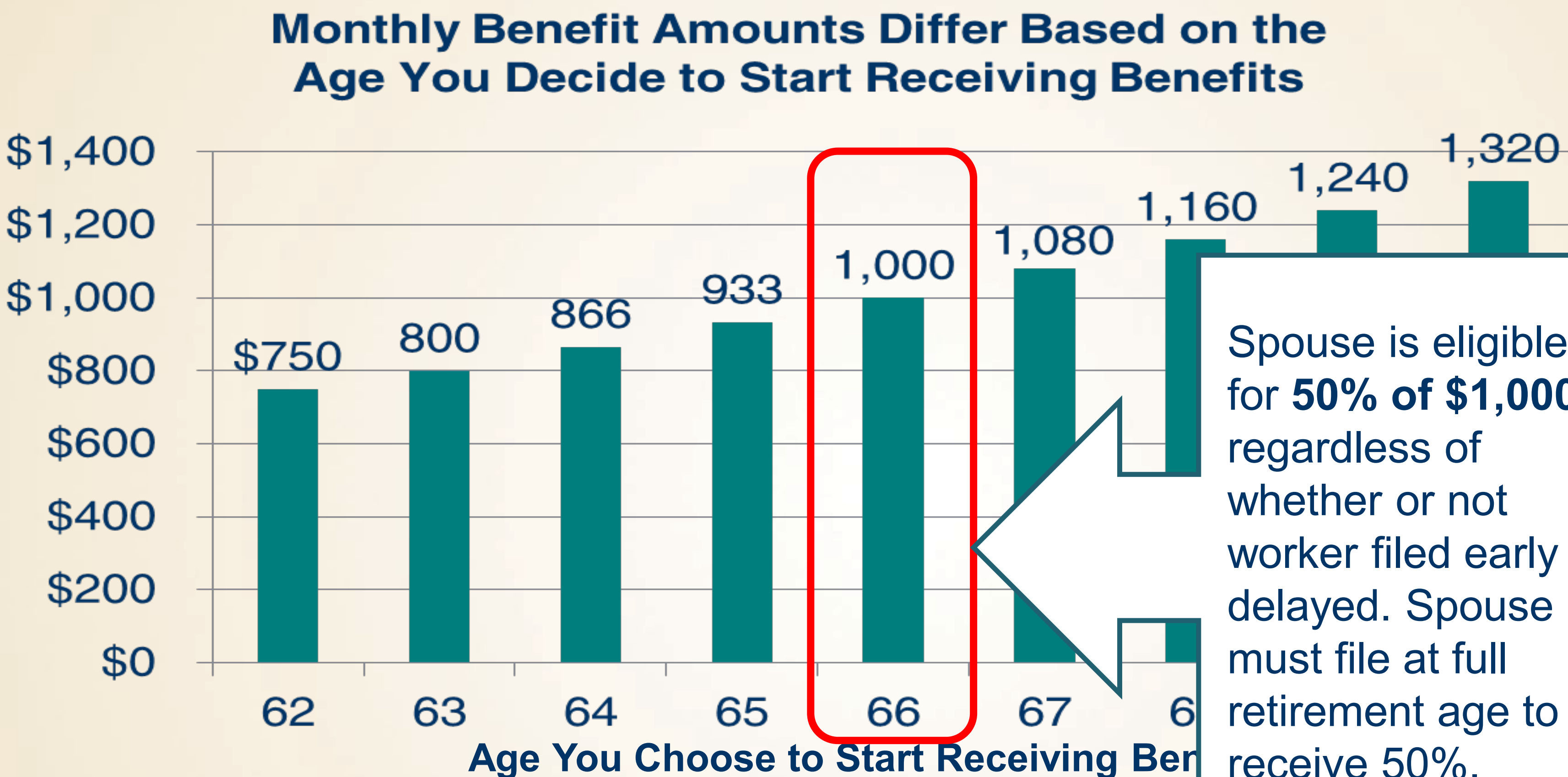
My wife and I are both 62. I am planning on waiting to file for my Social Security. My wife wants to file for her Social Security retirement at 62.

If my wife files for retirement on her own record at 62, does that make her ineligible for spouse's benefits on my record later, when I file?

Spousal Benefits

- Benefit is 50% of worker’s unreduced benefit
- Reduction for early retirement
- If spouse’s own benefit is less than 50% of the worker’s, the benefits are combined
- If spouse’s own benefit is more than 50% of the worker’s, then you don’t file for spouse’s benefits (unless you meet strategy exception).
- Does not reduce payment to the worker

Example



Spouse is eligible for **50% of $1,000**; regardless of whether or not worker filed early or delayed. Spouse must file at full retirement age to receive 50%.

Note: This example assumes a benefit of $1,000 at a full retirement age of 66

Benefits for Divorced Spouses

If you are divorced, and your marriage lasted 10 years or longer, you can receive benefits on your ex-spouse's record (even if he or she has remarried) if:

- You are unmarried;
- You are age 62 or older; and
- The benefit you are entitled to receive based on your own work is less than the benefit you would receive based on your ex-spouse's work.

❖ If you have been divorced at least two years and your ex-spouse is at least 62, you can file on ex’s record even if he/she is not retired and has not filed.

❖ You filing on ex-spouse’s record has no effect on the amount they receive or their current spouse/children receive.

Deemed Filing

For those born on January 2, 1954 or LATER

You do not have the option of filing for just spouse's benefits. If you file for spouse's benefits, you must also file for retirement benefits.

Basically, you file for one benefit and you will be effectively filing for all retirement or spousal benefits.

For those born BEFORE January 2, 1954

At your full retirement age, you can choose to receive only spouse's benefits and delay receiving your retirement benefit until a later date.

socialsecurity.gov/planners/retire/deemedfaq.html

Auxiliary Benefits for Children

A child must have:

- A parent who's disabled or retired and entitled to Social Security benefits; or
- A parent who died after having worked long enough in a job where they paid Social Security taxes.

The child must also be:

- Unmarried;
- Younger than age 18;
- 18-19 years old and a full-time student (no higher than grade 12); or
- 18 or older and disabled. (The disability must have started before age 22.)

How Social Security Determines Your Benefit

Benefits are based on earnings

- Step 1 -Your wages are adjusted for changes in wage levels over time
- Step 2 -Find the monthly average of your 35 highest earnings years
- Step 3 -Result is "average indexed monthly earnings"

Factsheet on How Your Retirement Benefit is Figured

www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10070.pdf

2019

Your Retirement Benefit: How It's Figured

As you make plans for your retirement, you may ask, "How much will I get from Social Security?" To find out, you can use the *Retirement Estimator* at ***www.socialsecurity.gov/estimator***. Workers age 18 and older can also go online, create a personal account, and request their *Social Security Statement*. To review your *Statement*, go to ***www.socialsecurity.gov/myaccount***.

Many people wonder how we figure their Social Security retirement benefit. We base Social Security benefits on your lifetime earnings. We adjust or "index" your actual earnings to account for changes in average wages since the year the earnings were received. Then Social Security calculates your average indexed monthly earnings during the 35 years in which you earned the most. We apply a formula to these earnings and arrive at your basic benefit, or "primary insurance amount." This is how much you would receive at your full retirement age — 65 or older, depending on your date of birth.

On the back of this page is a worksheet you can use to estimate your retirement benefit if you were born in 1957. It's only an estimate; for specific information, talk with a Social Security representative.

Factors that can change the amount of your retirement benefit

- *You choose to get benefits before your full retirement age.* You can begin to receive Social Security benefits as early as age 62, but at a reduced rate. We reduce your basic benefit a certain percentage if you retire before reaching full retirement age.
- *You're eligible for cost-of-living benefit increases starting with the year you become age 62.* This is true even if you don't get benefits until your full retirement age or even age 70. We add cost-of-living increases to your benefit beginning with the year you reach 62, and up to the year you start receiving benefits.
- *You delay your retirement past your full retirement age.* We increase Social Security benefits a certain percentage (depending on your date of birth) if you delay receiving benefits until after your full retirement age. If you do so, we'll increase your benefit amount until you start taking benefits, or until you reach age 70.
- *You're a government worker with a pension.* If you also get, or are eligible for, a retirement or disability pension from work for which you didn't pay Social Security taxes (usually a government job or a job in a foreign country), we apply a different formula to your average indexed monthly earnings. To find out how the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) affects your benefits, go to ***www.socialsecurity.gov/gpo-wep*** and use the WEP online calculator or view the WEP fact sheet to find out how we figure your benefit. Or, you can read *Windfall Elimination Provision* (Publication No. 05-10045).

You can find a detailed explanation about how we calculate your retirement benefit in the *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2017, Appendix D*. The publication is available on the internet at ***www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement***.

Contacting Social Security

The most convenient way to contact us anytime, anywhere is to visit ***www.socialsecurity.gov***. There, you can: apply for benefits; open a *my* Social Security account, which you can use to review your *Social Security Statement*, verify your earnings, print a benefit verification letter, change your direct deposit information, request a replacement Medicare card, and get a replacement SSA-1099/1042S; obtain valuable information; find publications; get answers to frequently asked questions; and much more.

If you don't have access to the internet, we offer many automated services by telephone, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** or at our TTY number, **1-800-325-0778**, if you're deaf or hard of hearing.

If you need to speak to a person, we can answer your calls from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. We ask for your patience during busy periods since you may experience a higher than usual rate of busy signals and longer hold times to speak to us. We look forward to serving you.

Estimating your Social Security retirement benefit

For workers born in 1957 (people born in 1957 become age 62 in 2019 and are eligible for a benefit)

The worksheet on the back page shows how to estimate the Social Security monthly retirement benefit you would be eligible for at age 62, if you were born in 1957. It also allows you to estimate what you would receive at age 66 and 6 months, your full retirement age, **excluding any cost-of-living adjustments for which you may be eligible**. If you continue working past age 62, your additional earnings could increase your benefit. People born after 1957 can use the worksheet, but their benefit may be higher because of additional earnings and benefit increases. If you were born before 1957, visit ***www.socialsecurity.gov***, and search for *Retirement Age Calculator*.

Step 1: Enter your earnings in Column B, but not more than the amount shown in Column A. If you have no earnings, enter "0."

Step 2: Multiply the amounts in Column B by the index factors in Column C, and enter the results in Column D. This gives you your indexed earnings, or the estimated value of your earnings in current dollars.

Step 3: Choose from Column D the 35 years with the highest amounts. Add these amounts. $__________

Step 4: Divide the result from Step 3 by 420 (the number of months in 35 years). Round down to the next lowest dollar. This will give you your average indexed monthly earnings. $__________

Step 5:

a. Multiply the first $926 in Step 4 by 90%. $__________

b. Multiply the amount in Step 4 over $926, and less than or equal to $5,583, by 32%. $__________

c. Multiply the amount in Step 4 over $5,583 by 15%. $__________

Step 6: Add a, b, and c from Step 5. Round down to the next lowest dollar. This is your estimated monthly retirement benefit at age 66 and 6 months, your full retirement age. $__________

Step 7: Multiply the amount in Step 6 by 72.5%.

This is your estimated monthly retirement benefit if you retire at age 62. $__________

Year	A. Maximum earnings	B. Actual earnings	C. Index factor	D. Indexed earnings
1958	$4,200		13.70	
1959	$4,800		13.05	
1960	$4,800		12.56	
1961	$4,800		12.31	
1962	$4,800		11.73	
1963	$4,800		11.45	
1964	$4,800		11.00	
1965	$4,800		10.80	
1966	$6,600		10.19	
1967	$6,600		9.65	
1968	$7,800		9.03	
1969	$7,800		8.54	
1970	$7,800		8.13	
1971	$7,800		7.75	
1972	$9,000		7.05	
1973	$10,800		6.64	
1974	$13,200		6.27	
1975	$14,100		5.83	
1976	$15,300		5.45	
1977	$16,500		5.15	
1978	$17,700		4.77	
1979	$22,900		4.38	
1980	$25,900		4.02	
1981	$29,700		3.65	
1982	$32,400		3.46	
1983	$35,700		3.30	
1984	$37,800		3.12	
1985	$39,600		2.99	
1986	$42,000		2.91	
1987	$43,800		2.73	

Year	A. Maximum earnings	B. Actual earnings	C. Index factor	D. Indexed earnings
1988	$45,000		2.60	
1989	$48,000		2.50	
1990	$51,300		2.39	
1991	$53,400	$10,000	2.31	$23,100
1992	$55,500		2.19	
1993	$57,600		2.18	
1994	$60,600		2.12	
1995	$61,200		2.04	
1996	$62,700		1.94	
1997	$65,400		1.83	
1998	$68,400		1.74	
1999	$72,600		1.65	
2000	$76,200		1.56	
2001	$80,400		1.53	
2002	$84,900		1.51	
2003	$87,000		1.48	
2004	$87,900		1.41	
2005	$90,000		1.36	
2006	$94,200		1.30	
2007	$97,500		1.25	
2008	$102,000		1.22	
2009	$106,800		1.24	
2010	$106,800		1.21	
2011	$106,800		1.17	
2012	$110,100		1.14	
2013	$113,700		1.12	
2014	$117,000		1.08	
2015	$118,500		1.05	
2016	$118,500		1.03	
2017	$127,200		1.00	
2018	$128,400		1.00	

Question?

I am 72 years old and still work part-time as a Registered Nurse. I am receiving Social Security benefits and paying into Social Security. Am I going to receive more Social Security since I'm paying in?

We're There If You Lose Your Soulmate

Survivor Benefits

When you pass away, your surviving spouse can:

- Receive 100% of your full benefit if full retirement age; or
- At age 60, receive 71.5% of your full benefit and increases each month you wait up to 100% if you start at full retirement age; or
- Claim survivor benefits at any age between 60 and full retirement age.
- A widow(er) can remarry after age 60 and continue to collect the survivor benefit.

Survivor Benefits Question

I'm receiving a widow's benefit on my deceased husband's record. I never filed for retirement.

In September 2019 I will turn 70. At that time, I want to stop receiving the widows benefit and start receiving my own retirement benefit. Can I do that?

"Filing Strategy" for some

You can switch to retirement as early as age 62 if that benefit is higher than your widows benefit.

Spouse (living) benefits	Survivor (death) benefits
Can start from age 62 to Full Retirement Age (FRA)	Can start from age 60 to Full Retirement Age (FRA)
50% at FRA or less if you start prior to FRA (reduction for each month you take it early)	71.5% at age 60 and increases each month you wait, up to 100% if you start at FRA
Divorced spouses qualify if marriage lasted at least 10 years and other conditions are met	*Divorced spouses qualify if marriage lasted at least 10 years and other conditions are met*

Working While Receiving Benefits – 2019/ 2020

If you are	You can make up to	If you earn more, some benefits will be withheld
Under Full Retirement Age (FRA)	$17,640/yr. ($1,470/month) $18,240/yr. in 2020 ($1,520/month)	$1 for every $2
The Year Full Retirement Age is Reached	$46,920/yr. You can earn this much in ALL months **prior** to the month of FRA. ($3,910/month) $48,600/yr. in 2020 ($4,050/month)	$1 for every $3 (Example: If you turn FRA in June of 2019, you can earn $46,920 from Jan. '19 thru May '19 and receive benefits. However, you will have a 5-month reduction.)
Month of Full Retirement Age and Above	No Limit From the month of FRA and continuing there is no limit.	No Limit

Note: If some of your retirement benefits are withheld because of your earnings, your benefits will be increased starting at your full retirement age to take into account those months in which benefits were withheld.

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Question on working after retirement

I already filed for Social Security retirement benefits. The company I retired from wants to hire me back at a much higher salary. I'm 64 years old. I've been receiving benefits since I was 62.

What do I do?

What can he do?

1. Nothing. He already filed for benefits.
2. Withdraw his application. He will have to pay Social Security back what he received.
3. Go to Work. His Social Security benefits are subject to the $1 for every $2 withholding.
4. Go to Work. He can make as much as he wants anyway.

Social Security Benefits and Taxation

If you file a **“joint return”** and your combined income ** is:

- Between $32,000 and $44,000, you have to pay income tax on up to 50% of your benefits.
- More than $44,000, up to 85% of your benefits may be taxable.

If you file as an **“individual”** and your combined income ** is:

- Between $25,000 and $34,000, you have to pay income tax on up to 50% of your benefits.
- More than $34,000, up to 85% of your benefits may be taxable.

** Combined income is:

Your adjusted gross income
+ Nontaxable interest
+ ½ of your Social Security
= Your “Combined Income”

Voluntary Tax Withholding

https://www.ssa.gov/planners/taxwithold.html

To start, change or stop voluntary tax withholding, you'll need a Form W-4V from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Can download at SSA website.

Form **W-4V**
(Rev. February 2018)
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Voluntary Withholding Request

(For unemployment compensation and certain Federal Government and other payments.)

▶ Give this form to your payer. Do not send it to the IRS.

OMB No. 1545-0074

1 Your first name and middle initial | Last name | 2 Your social security number

3 Home address (number and street or rural route) | City or town | State | ZIP code

4 Claim or identification number (if any) you use with your payer

5 ☐ I want federal income tax withheld from my unemployment compensation at a rate of 10% of each payment.

6 I want federal income tax withheld from (a) my social security benefits, (b) my social security equivalent Tier 1 railroad retirement benefits, (c) my Commodity Credit Corporation loans, (d) certain crop disaster payments under the Agricultural Act of 1949 or under Title II of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1988, or (e) dividends and other distributions from Alaska Native Corporations to its shareholders, at the rate of (check one):

7% ☐ **10%** ☐ **12%** ☐ **22%** ☐

7 ☐ I want you to stop withholding federal income tax from my payment(s).

Your signature ▶ **Date ▶**

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 2. Cat. No. 22891V Form **W-4V** (Rev. 2-2018)

Medicare

Part A = Hospital Insurance

Part B = Medical Insurance (Standard monthly Premium is $135.50/month in 2019)

Part C = Medicare Advantage Plans

Part D = Prescription Drug Plans

Visit Medicare.gov for details

Medicare Eligibility

- Age 65
- After 24 months of SSDI
- ALS
- Kidney failure

Medicare Enrollment

Automatic Enrollment

Anyone receiving a Social Security benefit prior to age 65 is automatically enrolled in Medicare A &B at age 65.

Initial Enrollment Period

Begins 3 months before your 65th birthday and ends 3 months after that birthday

Special Enrollment Period

If 65 or older and covered under a group health plan based on your – or your spouse's – current work.

General Enrollment Period

January 1 – March 31

Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amt (IRMAA)

Modified Adjusted Gross Income	Part B monthly premium amount
Individuals with a MAGI of $85,000 or less Married couples with a MAGI of $170,000 or less	2019 standard premium $135.50
Individuals with a MAGI above $85,000 up to $107,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $170,000 up to $214,000	$189.60
Individuals with a MAGI above $107,000 up to $133,500 Married couples with a MAGI above $214,000 up to $267,000	$270.90
Individuals with a MAGI above $133,500 up to $160,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $267,000 up to $320,000	$352.20
Individuals with a MAGI above $160,000 and less than $500,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $320,000 and less than $750,000	$433.40
Individuals with a MAGI above $500,000 Married couples with a MAGI above $750,000	$460.50

IRMAA Life Changing Event

https://www.ssa.gov/forms/ssa-44.pdf

Form SSA-44 (12-2017) Page 2 of 6

STEP 1: Type of Life-Changing Event

Check ONE life-changing event and fill in the date that the event occurred (mm/dd/yyyy). If you had more than one life-changing event, please call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778).

- ☐ Marriage
- ☐ Divorce/Annulment
- ☐ Death of Your Spouse
- ☐ Work Stoppage
- ☐ Work Reduction
- ☐ Loss of Income-Producing Property
- ☐ Loss of Pension Income
- ☐ Employer Settlement Payment

Date of life-changing event: ____________
mm/dd/yyyy

STEP 2: Reduction in Income

Fill in the tax year in which your income was reduced by the life-changing event (see instructions on page 6), the amount of your adjusted gross income (AGI, as used on line 37 of IRS form 1040) and tax-exempt interest income (as used on line 8b of IRS form 1040), and your tax filing status.

Tax Year	Adjusted Gross Income	Tax-Exempt Interest
2 0 __ __	$ __ __ __ __ __ __ . __ __	$ __ __ __ __ __ __ . __ __

Tax Filing Status for this Tax Year (choose ONE):

- ☐ Single
- ☐ Head of Household
- ☐ Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child
- ☐ Married, Filing Jointly
- ☐ Married, Filing Separately

STEP 3: Modified Adjusted Gross Income

Will your modified adjusted gross income be lower next year than the year in Step 2?

- ☐ No - Skip to STEP 4
- ☐ Yes - Complete the blocks below for next year

Tax Year	Estimated Adjusted Gross Income	Estimated Tax-Exempt Interest
2 0 __ __	$ __ __ __ __ __ __ . __ __	$ __ __ __ __ __ __ . __ __

Expected Tax Filing Status for this Tax Year (choose ONE):

- ☐ Single
- ☐ Head of Household
- ☐ Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child
- ☐ Married, Filing Jointly
- ☐ Married, Filing Separately

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For More Information on Medicare

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS):

www.medicare.gov

1-800-633-4227

Michigan Medicare/Medicaid Assistance Program (MMAP):

www.mmapinc.org

1-800-803-7174

Applying for Benefits

3 options available to apply:

Online - socialsecurity.gov (Retirement, Spouses, Disability and Medicare) Survivor Benefits CANNOT be filed online.

By phone - 1-800-772-1213 (7am-7pm)

At our office (9am-4pm except Weds. 9-noon)

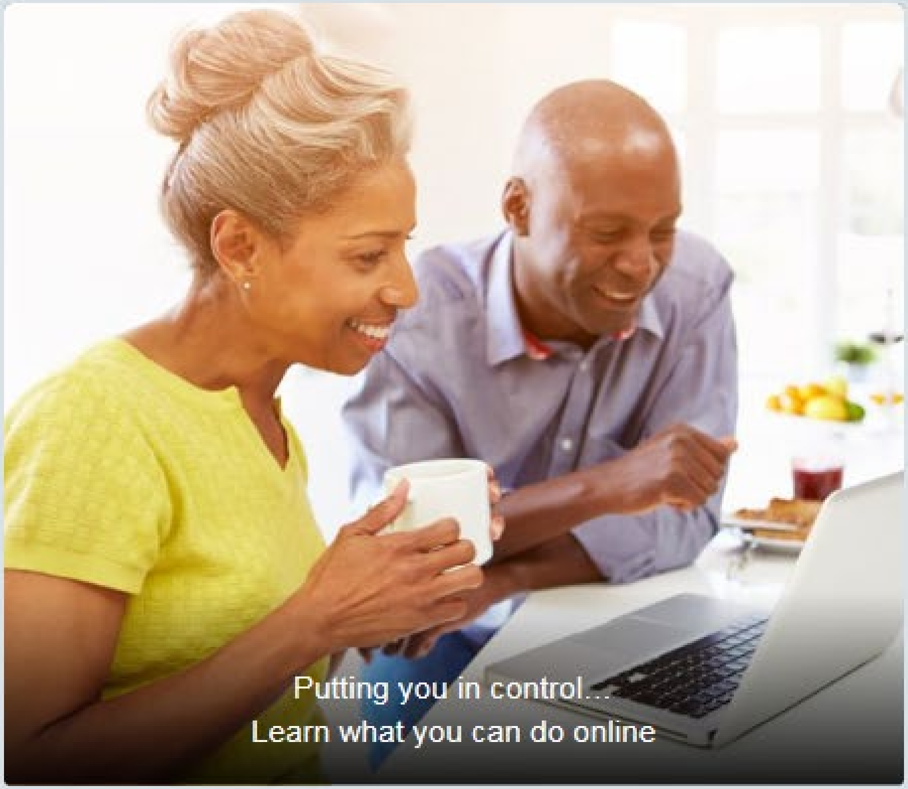
You choose the most convenient option for you!

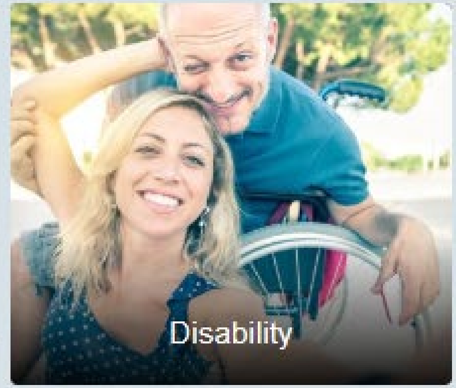
- You can apply for benefits four months before you want your payments to start.
- Benefits are paid the month after they are due. (Go to https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10031.pdf for a payment calendar)

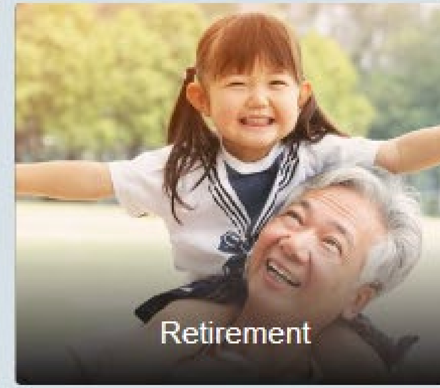
We'll Be Here For Your Family In The Future

www.socialsecurity.gov

SEARCH MENU LANGUAGES SIGN IN/UP







my Social Security

Check out your *Social Security Statement*, change your address & manage your benefits online today.

Social Security Number

Your Social Security number remains your first and continuous link with Social Security.

Retirement Estimator

Calculate your benefits based on your actual Social Security earnings record.

FAQs

Get answers to frequently asked questions about Social Security.

my Social Security

Create your personal *my* Social Security account today

With your free, personal *my* Social Security account, you can receive personalized estimates of future benefits based on your real earnings, see your latest Statement, and review your earnings history. It even makes it easy to request a replacement Social Security Card or check the status of an application, from anywhere!

Create an Account

Finish Setting Up Your Account   Sign In to Your Account

Who is unable to create an account online?

- 50% of the public cannot set up *my* Social Security accounts online, <u>requiring a visit to the SSA office.</u>

  - Credit Freeze
  - Multiple Address Changes
  - Name doesn't match Social Security's records
  - Unable to answer questions
  - Suspended from Quiz
  - Three Attempts at the Quiz

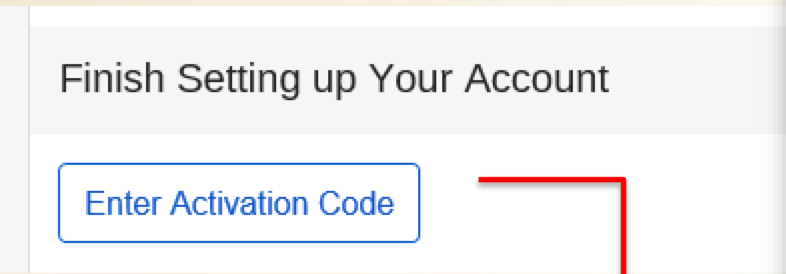
If unable to create an account, visit the local Social Security office

Visit a Social Security office to obtain a unique activation code.

Must have proof of identity in one of the following forms (must be current):

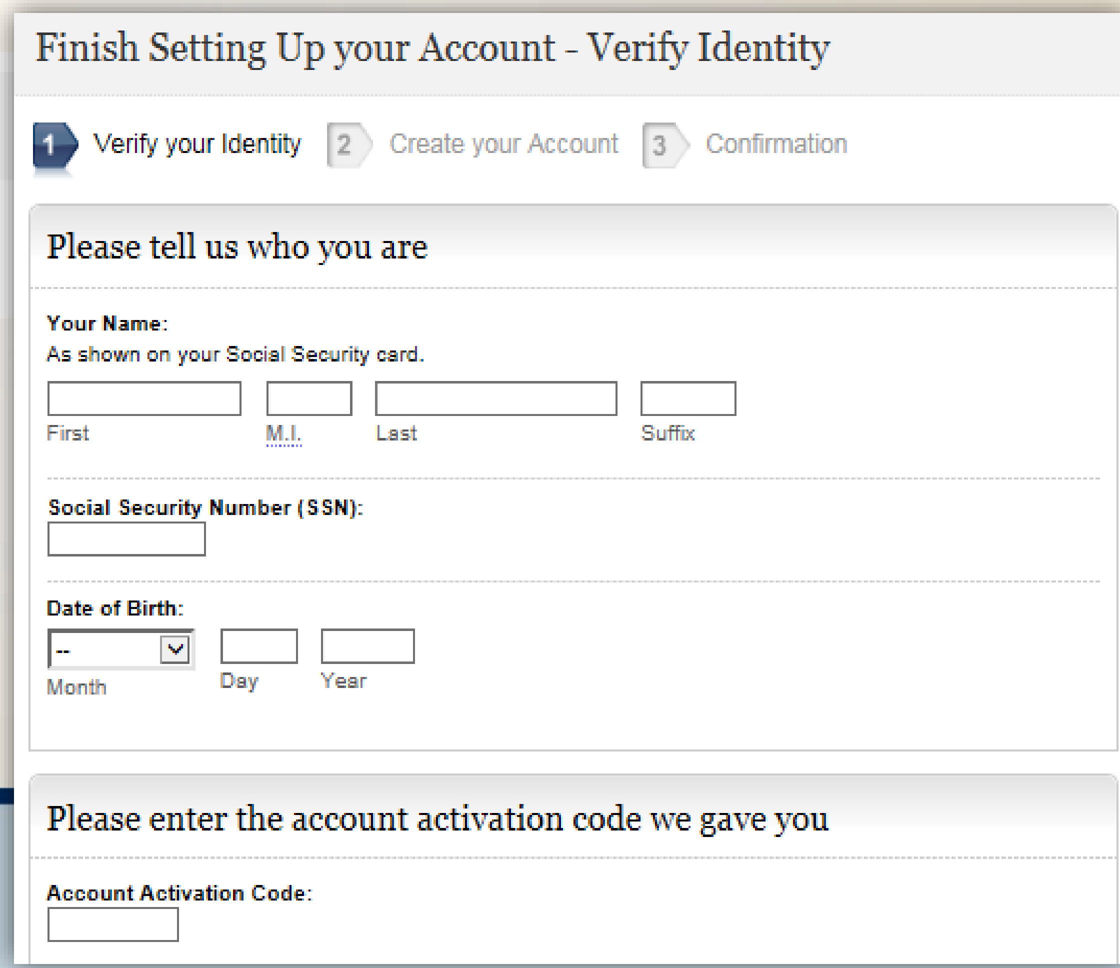
- State driver's license or identity card;
- U.S. passport or passport card;
- U.S. military identification; or
- U.S. government employee identification card.

In Office Registration to receive an Activation Code



Finish Setting up Your Account

Enter Activation Code



Finish Setting Up your Account - Verify Identity

1 Verify your Identity 2 Create your Account 3 Confirmation

Please tell us who you are

Your Name:
As shown on your Social Security card.

First M.I. Last Suffix

Social Security Number (SSN):

Date of Birth:

-- Month Day Year

Please enter the account activation code we gave you

Account Activation Code:

Application Status – Claim Processing

Your Benefit Applications

Benefit Type	Level	Date Started	Status	More Info
Retirement	Initial	03/31/2016	Processing	View Details

Get a Benefit Verification Letter

Need proof that you have applied for Social Security benefits? Here's your official letter.

Your Retirement benefit application is currently processing

Date started:	Level:	Social Security Office:
03/31/2016	**Initial**	**SOCIAL SECURITY ROOM 135 10 CAUSEWAY STREET BOSTON, MA 02222-1098**

Current Status

Step 2 of 3

Processing

09/14/2016	**Benefit Application Pending** We are reviewing your Retirement benefit application. A Social Security Representative may contact you directly if we need any additional documents or information.
03/31/2016	Your Retirement benefit application was submitted.
03/31/2016	Your online Retirement benefit application was started.

my Social Security – What You Can Do in Your Account

Social Security Statement

About Your Estimated Benefits

- How you qualify for benefits...
- How we estimated your benefits...
- If you work in a job where you don't pay Social Security tax...

Retirement

You have earned enough credits to qualify for retirement benefits. At your current earnings
your estimated payment would be:

At full retirement age (66):	**$1,526 a month**
At age 70:	**$2,014 a month**
At your current age (65):	**$1,484 a month**

Your estimates are based on the assumption that you will earn $0 a year from now until re

Apply Online for Retirement

Disability

To get benefits if you become disabled right now, you need 40 credits of work, and 20 of t
credits had to be earned in the last 10 years.

Your record shows you do not have enough credits in the right time period.

Apply Online for Disability

We only mail *Statements* to people age 60 and over, who are not getting benefits, and don't have a *my* Social Security account.

Survivors

You have enough credits for your family to qualify for survivor benefits. If you die this year, certain members of your family may be eligible for these benefits:

Your child:	**$1,144 a month**
Your spouse who is caring for your child:	**$1,144 a month**
Your spouse (starting at full retirement age):	**$1,526 a month**

Your total family benefits cannot be more than $2,852 a month.

Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for a special one-time death benefit of $255.

Medicare

You have earned enough credits to qualify for Medicare at age 65.

Apply Online for Medicare

Print / Save Your Full Statement

Get a copy of your Statement information in a convenient, print-friendly format.

my Social Security – What You Can Do in Your Account

Earnings Record

Social Security Statement

Your benefits are based on your earnings. If our records are wrong, you may not receive all the benefits to which you're entitled.

- Review your earnings record carefully...
- Limits on taxable earnings for Social Security...
- Contact us about errors...

Work Year	Taxed Social Security Earnings	Taxed Medicare Earnings
2016	Not yet recorded	Not yet recorded
2015	$0	$0
2014	$0	$0
2013	$0	$0
2012	$0	$0
2011	$0	$0
2010	$106,800	$159,088
2009	$106,800	$146,541
2008	$102,000	$153,017
2007	$97,500	$161,013
2006	$94,200	$133,980
2005	$90,000	$122,449
2004	$87,900	$129,262
2003	$87,000	$114,084
2002	$84,900	$111,095
2001	$80,400	$102,728
2000	$76,200	$93,742

New!

my Social Security Retirement Calculator

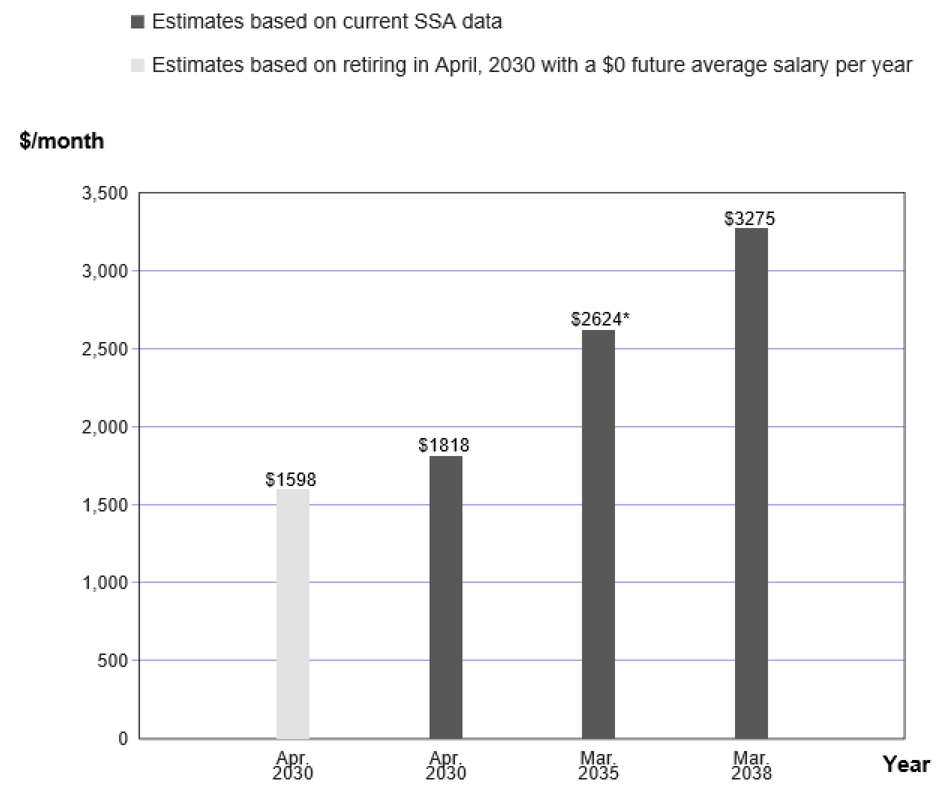
This new calculator compares your individualized retirement benefit estimates at age 62, Full Retirement Age (FRA), and age 70 with various scenarios that you select:

- Choose a future age to begin receiving retirement benefits in years and months (Example: age 64 and 4 months)

- Choose a future date to begin receiving retirement benefits (Example: June 2025)

- Enter the average annual income you expect to earn until retirement

Retirement Benefits Breakdown



Note: * Full Retirement Age

- If I retire and start claiming benefits in April, 2030 with a $0 future average salary per year, my estimated retirement benefits will be $1,598 per month.

Previous Estimate(s):

- If I retire and start claiming benefits in April, 2030, my estimated retirement benefits will be $1,818 per month.
- If I retire and start claiming benefits in March, 2035, my estimated retirement benefits will be $2,624 per month.
- If I retire and start claiming benefits in March, 2038, my estimated retirement benefits will be $3,275 per month.

Securing today and tomorrow

my Social Security – What You Can Do in Your Account

Benefit Details

Social Security (Disability)

Status:	**Active**
Monthly Benefit Amount:	$753.00 (before any deductions)
Payment Schedule:	3rd of the month
Next Payment Date:	July 3, 2017

SSI (Disability)

Status:	**Active**
Monthly Benefit Amount:	$5.00 (before any deductions)
Payment Schedule:	1st of the month
Next Payment Date:	June 30, 2017

Medicare

The following information should not be used as proof of coverage. It is provided by the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and **may not reflect recent updates**.

Status: **Enrolled**

Part A (Hospital Insurance)

Coverage Started:	July 2008
Monthly Premium:	$0.00 (as of July 2008)

Part B (Medical Insurance)

Coverage Started:	July 2008
Monthly Premium:	$0.00 (as of July 2008)

Part C (Medicare Advantage)

Please contact Medicare for the status of your enrollment.

Part D (Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage)

Please contact Medicare for the status of your enrollment.

Learn about replacing your Medicare card.

Medicare Questions?

Please call 1-800-633-4227 or visit www.medicare.gov for assistance. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, you may call the TTY number, at 1-877-486-2048.

What else can you do in *my* Social Security?

Get a Benefit Verification Letter:

If you need proof that you are receiving Social Security benefits, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and/or Medicare, **or** that you are not getting benefits, you can request a benefit verification letter online. This letter is sometimes called a "budget letter," a "benefits letter," a "proof of income letter," or a "proof of award letter."

Replace Documents:

- Social Security Card
- SSA-1099
- Medicare Card

View or Update your Contact Information:

People receiving Social Security (Retirement, Survivors and Disability) benefits and those enrolled in Medicare can use my Social Security to change their address and other contact information.

Check the Status of your application or appeal:

The service provides detailed information about retirement, disability, Medicare, and Supplemental Security Income applications and appeals, filed either online at SocialSecurity.gov or with a Social Security employee.

socialsecurity.gov/myaccount

Securing today and tomorrow

Questions?

Find answers and general information quickly about Social Security's programs and procedures.

Search All Answers | Search

www.socialsecurity.gov/faq

Most Asked Questions

How much will the COLA amount be for 2018 and when will I receive it?

Does Social Security offer special services to disaster victims?

How do I apply for a new or replacement Social Security number card?

How do I change or correct my name on my Social Security number card?

How can I get a Social Security Statement that shows a record of my earnings and an estimate of my future benefits?

How do I schedule, reschedule, or cancel an appointment?

What happens if I work and get Social Security retirement benefits?

How long will it take to get a Social Security card?

Question?

Vonda, can we set up an appointment with you to sit down and discuss our retirement options?

Today’s Presenter and Contact Information

Vonda Van Til

Public Affairs Specialist

Find me on LinkedIn

[Visit the website](#)

www.socialsecurity.gov

[Call the toll-free number](#)

1-800-772-1213

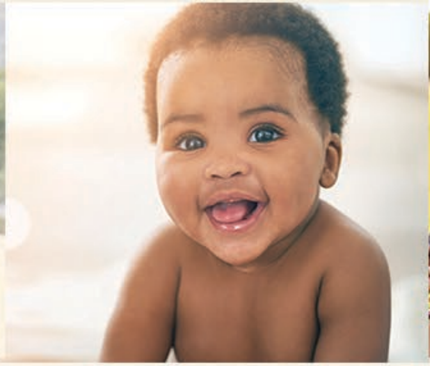
Specific questions can be answered from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. Information is provided by automated phone service 24 hours a day.

If deaf or hard of hearing, call Social Security’s TTY number, 1-800-325-0778.

[Visit a local office](#)

Most offices are open to the public Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and Wednesdays from 9 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., except Federal holidays.



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and tomorrow