




Social Security:
With You Through Life's Journey…

Securing today
and tomorrow

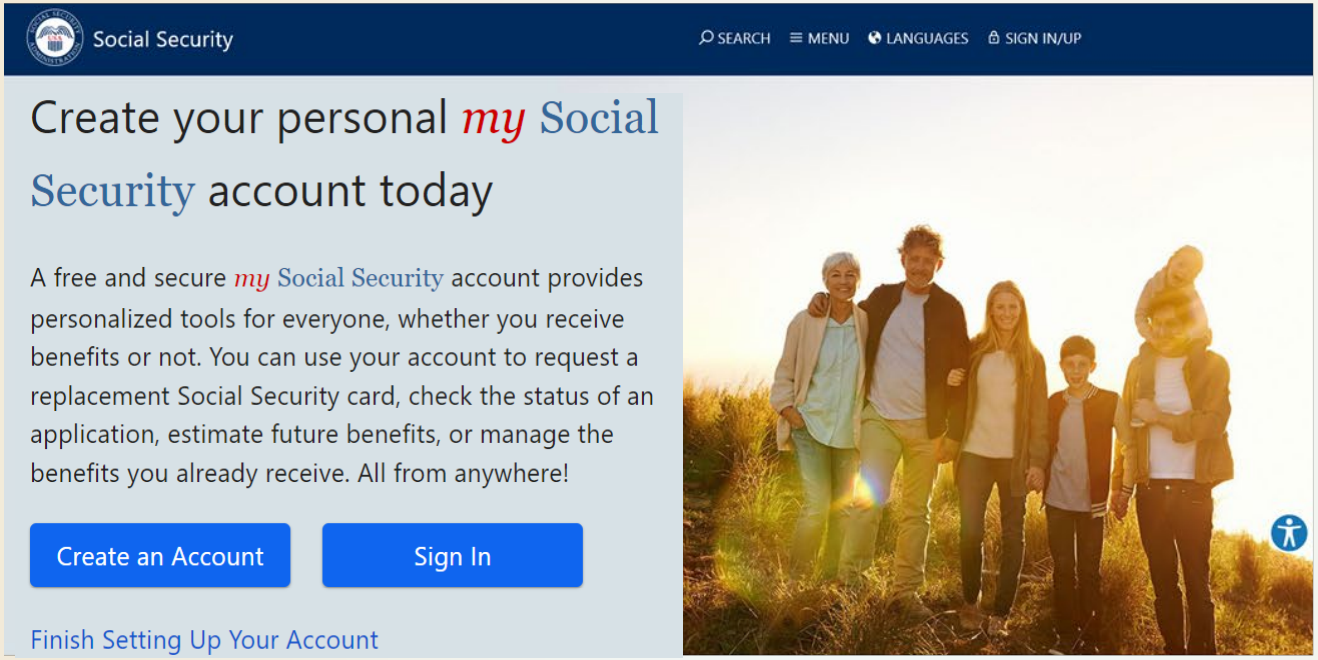


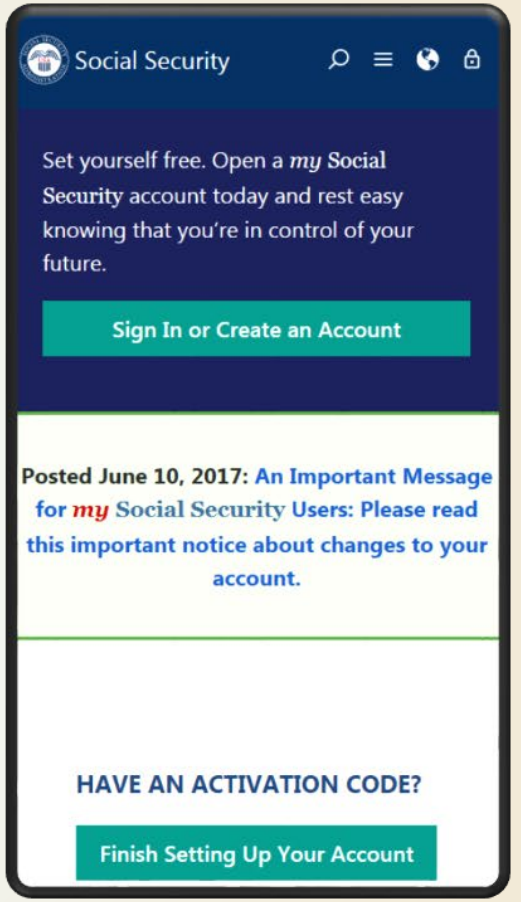




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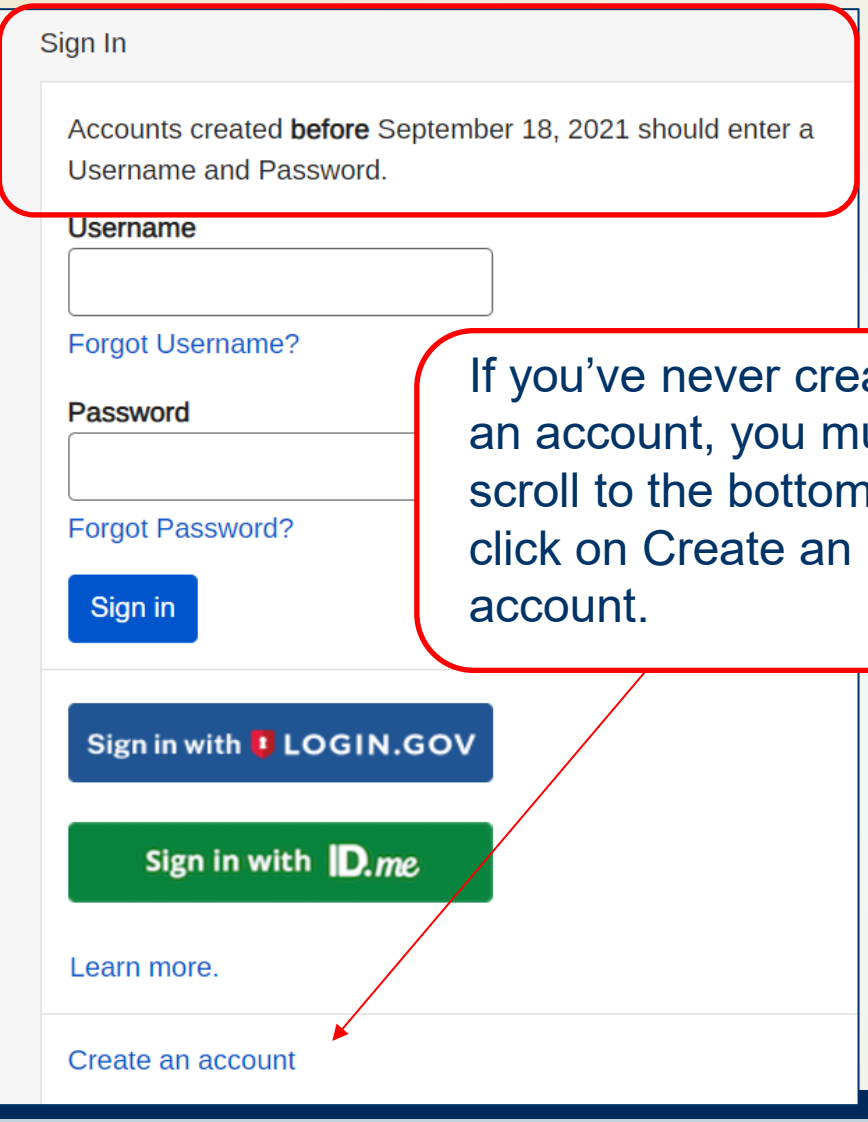
my Social Security





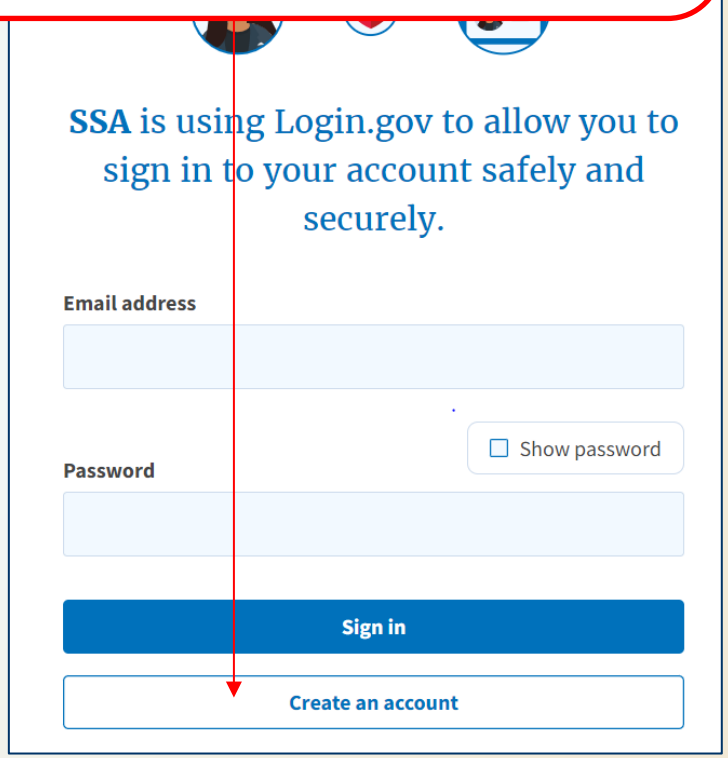
ssa.gov/myaccount

Sign in or Create an Account



If you've never created an account, you must scroll to the bottom and click on Create an account.

That will bring you to Login.gov and you click on Create an account again. Follow the prompts and you'll have a my Social Security account in no time.



my Social Security **Services**

If you receive benefits or have Medicare, you can:

- Opt out of mailed notices for those available online;
- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements;
- Report your wages if you work and receive Disability Insurance (SSDI) and/or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
- Get a benefit verification letter as proof that you are getting benefits;
- Check your benefit and payment information and your earnings record;
- Change your address and phone number (Social Security beneficiaries only);
- Start or change direct deposit of your benefit payment (Social Security beneficiaries only);
- Submit your advance designation of representative payee request;
- Request a replacement Medicare card; and
- Get a replacement SSA-1099 or SSA-1042S for tax season.

ssa.gov/myaccount/what.html

Your Social Security Statement

WANDA WORKER

October 2, 2021

Retirement Benefits

You have earned enough credits to qualify for retirement benefits. To qualify for benefits, you earn "credits" through your work — up to four each year. Your full retirement age is **67**, based on your date of birth: April 10, 1960. As shown in the chart, you can start your benefits at any time between ages 62 and 70. **For each month you wait to start your benefits, your monthly benefit will be higher—for the rest of your life.**

These personalized estimates are based on your earnings to date and assume you continue to earn $51,995 per year until you start your benefits.

To learn more about retirement benefits, visit ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/learn.html.

Disability Benefits

You have earned enough credits to qualify for disability benefits. If you became disabled right now, your monthly payment would be about **$1,656 a month**.

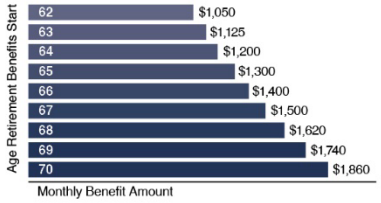
Survivors Benefits

You have earned enough credits for your eligible family members to receive survivors benefits. If you die this year, members of your family who may qualify for monthly benefits include:

Minor child:	**$2,129**
Spouse, if caring for a disabled child or child younger than age 16:	**$2,129**
Spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age:	**$2,838**
Total family benefits cannot be more than:	**$4,968**

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

Personalized Monthly Retirement Benefit Estimates (Depending on the Age You Start)



Medicare

You have enough credits to qualify for Medicare at age 65. Medicare is the federal health insurance program for:

- people age 65 and older,
- under 65 with certain disabilities, and
- people of any age with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant).

Even if you do not retire at age 65, you may need to sign up for Medicare within 3 months of your 65th birthday to **avoid a lifetime late enrollment penalty**. Special rules may apply if you are covered by certain group health plans through work.

For more information about Medicare, visit medicare.gov or ssa.gov/medicare or call **1-800-MEDICARE** (**1-800-633-4227**) (TTY **1-877-486-2048**).

We base benefit estimates on current law, which Congress has revised before and may revise again to address needed changes. Learn more about Social Security's future at ssa.gov/ThereForMe.

Earnings Record

Review your earnings history below to ensure it is accurate. This is important because we base your future benefits on our record of your earnings. There's a limit to the amount of earnings you pay Social Security taxes on each year. Earnings above the limit do not appear on your earnings record. We have combined your earlier years of earnings, but you can view them online with *my* Social Security. **If you find an error** view your full earnings record online and call **1-800-772-1213.**

Work Year	Earnings Taxed for Social Security	Earnings Taxed for Medicare (began 1966)
1971-1980	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
1981-1990	41,250	41,250
1991-2000	257,712	257,712
2001	34,915	34,915
2002	35,591	35,591
2003	36,717	36,717
2004	38,686	38,686
2005	40,325	40,325
2006	42,315	42,315
2007	44,346	44,346
2008	45,437	45,437
2009	44,784	44,784
2010	45,847	45,847
2011	47,146	47,146
2012	48,349	48,349
2013	48,606	48,606
2014	49,860	49,860
2015	50,850	50,850
2016	50,158	50,158
2017	50,440	50,440
2018	50,653	50,653
2019	50,957	50,957
2020	51,995	51,995
2021	Not yet recorded	

Taxes Paid

Total estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes paid over your working career based on your Earnings Record:

Social Security taxes	Medicare taxes
You paid: $34,288	You paid: $19,396
Employer(s): $36,003	Employer(s): $19,396

Earnings Not Covered by Social Security

You may also have earnings from work not covered by Social Security. This work may have been for federal, state, or local government or in a foreign country.

If you participate in a retirement plan or receive a pension based on work for which you did not pay Social Security tax, it could lower your benefits. To find out more, visit ssa.gov/gpo-wep.

Important Things to Know about Your Social Security Benefits

- Social Security benefits are not intended to be your only source of retirement income. You may need other savings, investments, pensions, or retirement accounts to make sure you have enough money when you retire.
- You need at least 10 years of work (40 credits) to qualify for retirement benefits. Your benefit amount is based on your highest 35 years of earnings. If you have fewer than 35 years of earnings, years without work count as 0 and may reduce your benefit amount.
- We use cost of living adjustments so your benefits will keep up with inflation.
- The age you claim benefits will affect the benefit amount for your surviving spouse.
- If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children also may qualify for benefits.
- If you are divorced and were married for 10 years, you may be able to claim benefits on your ex-spouse's record. If your divorced spouse receives benefits on your record, that does not affect your or your current spouse's benefit amounts.
- When you apply for either retirement or spousal benefits, you may be required to apply for the other benefit as well.
- For more information about benefits for you and your family, visit ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/applying7.html.
- When you are ready to apply, visit us at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/apply.html.
- The *Statement* is updated annually. It is available upon request, either online or by mail.

SSA.gov | Follow us on social media ssa.gov/socialmedia

Form SSA-7005-SM-OL (05/21)



How Do You Qualify for Retirement Benefits?

- You need 40 credits (10 years of work) and you must be 62 or older

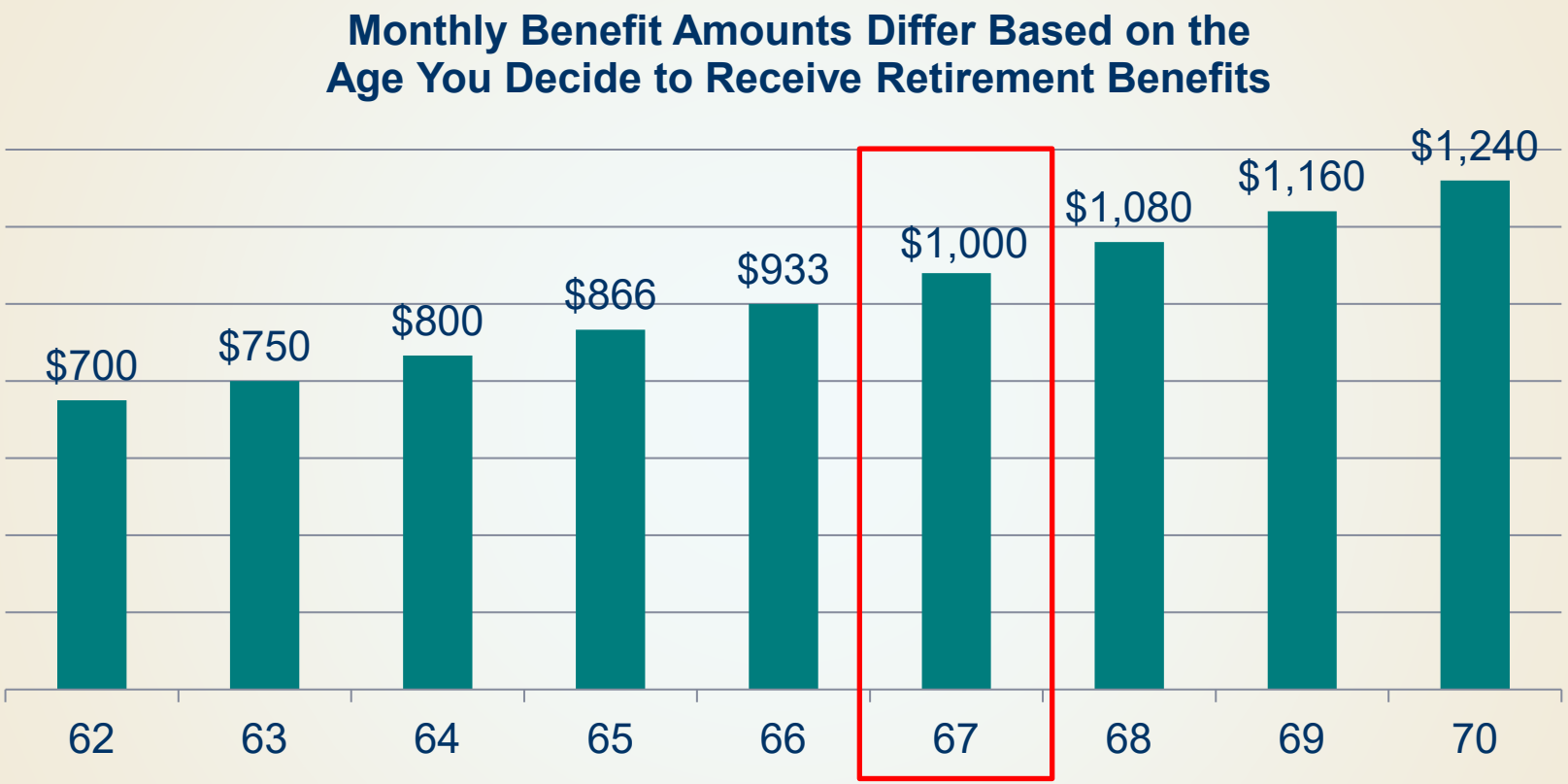
- Each $1890, in earnings gives you one credit
- You can earn a maximum of 4 credits per year

Note: To earn 4 credits in 2026, you must earn at least $7560

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 67

Working While Receiving Benefits

If you are	You can make up to	If you earn more, some benefits will be withheld
Under Full Retirement Age	$24,480	$1 for every $2
The Year Full Retirement Age is Reached	$65,160/yr. before month of full retirement age	$1 for every $3
Month of Full Retirement Age and Above	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.



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

- Does not reduce payment to the worker



Benefits for Divorced Spouses

You may receive benefits on your ex-spouse's record (even if he or she has remarried) if:

- unmarried
- Age 62 +
- Ex is 62 +
- Financial advantage

Note: Marriage must have lasted 10 years or longer

Applying for Benefits

3 options available to apply:



Online

By phone 1-800-772-1213 or local office



www.ssa.gov/locator

OR



In Person 9-4 M-F

You choose the most convenient option for you!

Note: Child and survivor claims can only be done by phone (not online) at this time.

Survivor Eligibility Factors

Child	May receive benefits if not married and is under age 18 (or under age 19 if still in high school)
Disabled Child	May receive benefits beyond age 18 if not married and was disabled before age 22
Widow / Widower Or Divorced Widow/Widower	50-59 ½ if disabled 60 and up not disabled Marriage meets duration *Young mother/father



Survivor Benefits

When you pass away, your surviving spouse may:

- At full retirement age, receive 100% of deceased worker's unreduced benefit;

or

***Earlier with reduction for age (71.5 minimum)



Disability and SSI Benefits

- Define Disability
- When to file
- How to file
- Who qualifies for Disability
- Who qualifies for SSI

socialsecurity.gov/disability



Medicare

- Enrollment periods
- Medicare A- B
  - Costs ($202.90 in 2026)

  - Medicare C-D

socialsecurity.gov/medicare

Q&A session

