

Social Security: With You Through Life's Journey...





We're There If You Lose A Loved One







Auxiliary Benefits for Children

A child must have:

- A parent who's disabled or retired and entitled to Social Security benefits;
- 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 fulltime student (no higher than grade 12); or
- 18 or older and disabled. (The disability must have started before age 22.)



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
- Benefit is unreduced if spouse is caring for a child under age 16 or disabled



Benefits for Divorced Spouses

You may 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;
- Your ex-spouse is entitled to Social Security retirement or disability benefits; 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.

Note: Marriage must have lasted 10 years or longer





Survivor Benefits

When you pass away, your surviving spouse may:

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



Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age	A \$1000 retirement benefit taken at age 62 would be reduced by	A \$500 spouse benefit taken at age 62 would be reduced by
1943-1954	66	25%	30%
1955	66 and 2 months	25.83%	30.83%
1956	66 and 4 months	26.67%	31.67%
1957	66 and 6 months	27.5%	32.5%
1958	66 and 8 months	28.33%	33.33%
1959	66 and 10 months	29.17%	34.17%
1960 +	67	30%	35%



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	May get full benefits at full retirement age – or reduced benefits at age 60 – or as early as age 50 if disabled – or at any age if caring for child under 16 or a disabled child



Other Survivor Benefits

- Parents' Benefits For a parent who is age 62 and was receiving at least one-half of his or her financial support from the son or daughter who died.
- Lump Sum Death Payment A surviving spouse or child may receive a one-time lump-sum death payment of \$255.00 if they meet certain requirements.

socialsecurity.gov/survivors





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, or as early as age 50 if disabled

Divorced spouses qualify if marriage lasted at least 10 years and other conditions are met

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



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 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.





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"



2019 Retirement Benefit Formula



If your average monthly earnings are = \$5,800

Then your monthly benefit would be = \$2,356

Average Monthly Earnings = \$5,800





32% of Earnings over \$926 through \$5,583... **\$4,657** is **\$1,490** (\$5,583-\$926=\$4,657)



15% of Earnings over \$5,583...... **\$217** is **\$33**

\$5,800 is \$2,356

*Payments rounded to whole dollar amounts





Retirement Estimator

- Gives estimates based on your actual Social Security earnings record
- You can use the Retirement Estimator if:
 - You have enough <u>Social Security credits</u> at this time to qualify for benefits and
 - You are not:
 - Currently receiving benefits on your own Social Security record;
 - Waiting for a decision about your application for benefits or Medicare;
 - Age 62 or older and receiving benefits on another Social Security record;
 or
 - Eligible for a Pension Based on Work Not Covered By Social Security.

socialsecurity.gov/estimator

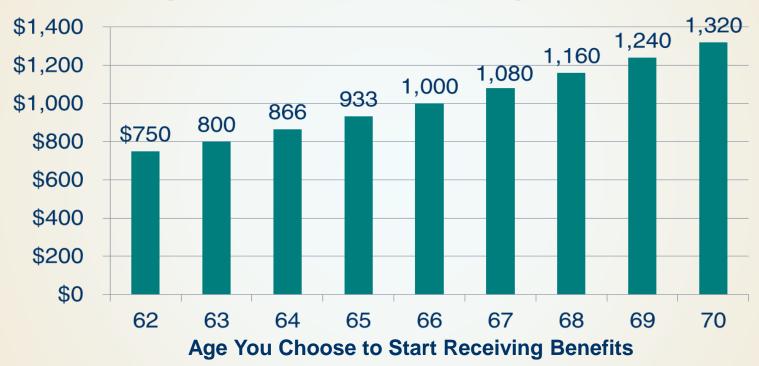


Online Calculators

WEP **Online** Calculator Life Expectancy **Earnings Test** Retirement Early or Late Benefits for Spouses Quick Estimator Detailed

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

Monthly Benefit Amounts Differ Based on the Age You Decide to Start Receiving Benefits



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



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	\$17,640/yr.	\$1 for every \$2
The Year Full Retirement Age is Reached	\$46,920/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.



For People Younger Than Full Retirement Age During 2019

If your monthly Social Security Benefit is	And you earn	You'll receive yearly benefits of
\$700	\$17,640 or less	\$8,400
\$700	\$18,000	\$8,220
\$700	\$20,000	\$7,220

Note: Chart above for illustrative purposes only



Taxation of Social Security Benefits



If you:

file a federal tax return as an "individual" and your combined income* is

- between \$25,000 and \$34,000, you may have to pay income tax on up to 50 percent of your benefits.
- more than \$34,000, up to 85 percent of your benefits may be taxable.



file a joint return, and you and your spouse have a *combined income** that is

- between \$32,000 and \$44,000, you may have to pay income tax on up to 50 percent of your benefits
- more than \$44,000, up to 85 percent of your benefits may be taxable.



are married and file a separate tax return, you will probably pay taxes on your benefits.

Visit IRS.gov and search for Publication 554, *Tax Guide for Seniors*, and Publication 915, *Social Security And Equivalent Railroad Retirement Benefits*





Taxation of Social Security Benefits

Your adjusted gross income

- + Nontaxable interest
- + ½ of your Social Security benefits
 - = Your "combined income"



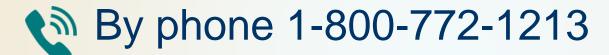
Social Security in the Future

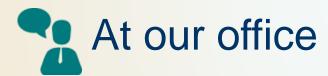
- The two Social Security trust funds Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) will be able to pay all benefits in full and on time until 2035.
- The trust funds have reached the brink of asset reserve depletion in the past, but Congress made substantial modifications to avoid this.
- If Congress does not act before 2035, the trust funds will still be able to pay 80 percent of each benefit due.

Applying for Benefits

3 options available to apply:



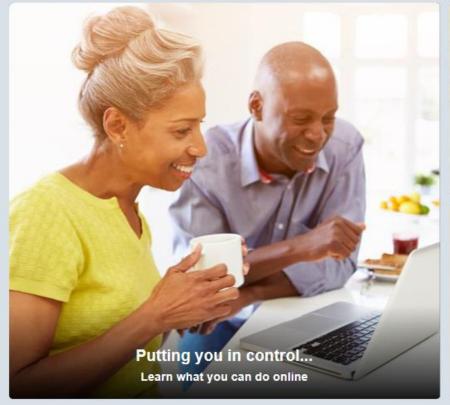




You choose the most convenient option for you!

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















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

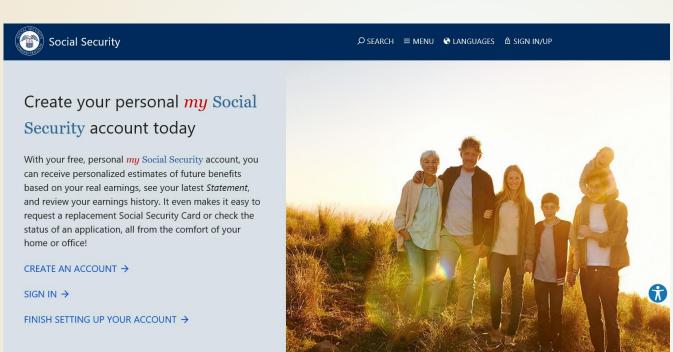
Calculate your benefits based on your actual Social Security earnings record.



FAQs

Get answers to frequently asked questions about Social Security.

my Social Security





socialsecurity.gov/myaccount



my Social Security Services

If you receive benefits or have Medicare, you can:

- 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;
- Start or change direct deposit of your benefit payment;
- Request a replacement Medicare card; and
- Get a replacement SSA-1099 or SSA-1042S for tax season.

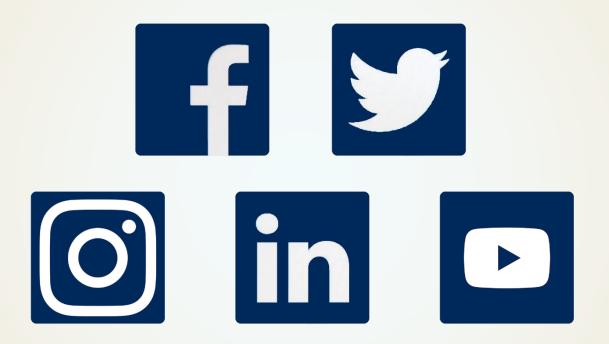
my Social Security Services

If you do not receive benefits, you can:

- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements;
- Check the status of your application or appeal;
- Get a benefit verification letter as proof that you are not getting benefits;
- Get your Social Security Statement to review:
 - Estimates of your future retirement, disability, and survivor benefits;
 - Your earnings once a year to verify the amounts that we posted are correct; and
 - The estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes you've paid.



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Q&A session







Social Security: With You Through Life's Journey...



