MTSU
Social Security:
With You Through Life’s Journey...
History of Social Security Programs

- 1935 – Retirement Insurance
- 1939 – Survivors Insurance
- 1956 – Disability Insurance
Other Programs

- 1965 – Medicare Program
- 1972 – Supplemental Security Income
- 2003 – Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage
America is Getting Older

- **2035**: (21% of total population) - Million
- **2015**: (15% of total population) - Million
- **1946**: (7% of total population) - Million

SocialSecurity.gov
Social Security Beneficiaries

- Social Security: 58.8 million
- SSI: 5.5 million
- Both: 2.7 million

December 2017

SocialSecurity.gov
About 174 million workers will pay Social Security taxes in 2018.

About 94 percent of all workers are covered or eligible under Social Security.
Life Expectancy Statistics

• A man reaching age 65 today can expect to live, on average, until age 84.3.

• A woman turning age 65 today can expect to live, on average, until age 86.6.

• And those are just averages. About one out of every four 65-year-olds today will live past age 90, and one out of 10 will live past age 95.
Social Security Trust Funds Will Be Able to Pay Only About 77 Cents for Each Dollar of Scheduled Benefits after 2034

SocialSecurity.gov
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 $1,320 in earnings gives you one credit
- You can earn a maximum of 4 credits per year

Note: To earn 4 credits in 2018, you must earn at least $5,280.00.
Retirement Benefits

If You’re a Worker and Retire:

- Reduced benefits at age 62
- Full benefits at full retirement age
- You get an even higher monthly payment if you work past your full retirement age up to age 70
# Full Retirement Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Birth</th>
<th>Full Retirement Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1937 or earlier</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>65 &amp; 2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>65 &amp; 4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>65 &amp; 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>65 &amp; 8 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>65 &amp; 10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943 – 1954</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>66 &amp; 2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>66 &amp; 4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>66 &amp; 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>66 &amp; 8 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>66 &amp; 10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960 or later</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your Age at the Time You Elect Retirement Benefits Affects the Amount

For example, if you were born from 1943 through 1954:

- Age 62  75% of benefit
- Age 66  100% of benefit
- Age 70  132% of benefit
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
In Addition to the Retiree, Who Else Can Get Benefits?

Your Child
- Not married under 18
  (under 19 if still in high school)
- Not married and disabled before age 22

Your Spouse
- Age 62 or older
- At any age, if caring for a child under age 16 or disabled
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;
- 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.
# Working While Receiving Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you are</th>
<th>You can make up to</th>
<th>If you earn more, some benefits will be withheld</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Full Retirement Age</td>
<td>$17,040/yr. $1,420/mo.</td>
<td>$1 for every $2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Year Full Retirement Age is Reached</td>
<td>$45,360/yr. before month of full retirement age</td>
<td>$1 for every $3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month of Full Retirement Age and Above</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your Benefits Can Be Taxable

- About 40 percent of people who get Social Security pay income taxes on their benefits.

- At the end of each year, you’ll receive a Social Security Benefit Statement (Form SSA-1099). Use this statement to complete your Federal income tax return to find out if you have to pay taxes on your benefit.

- To get a replacement SSA-1099, go to my Social Security at www.socialsecurity.gov/myaccount.

- For more information, call the IRS: 1-800-829-3676
What Is the Best Age to Retire?

- Deciding what is the ‘right’ age to retire
- Check your online Social Security Statement
- How working after retirement can affect benefits
- Medicare considerations
- Online retirement estimator
- How to apply online for benefits
Social Security

Pension

Savings & Investments

Other Income
Retirement Estimator

Gives estimates based on your actual Social Security earnings record

- You can use the Retirement Estimator if:
  - You have enough Social Security credits 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.
Online Calculators

- Online
- Life Expectancy Calculator
- Retirement
- Early or Late
- GPO
- Quick
- Detailed
- Earnings Test
- Benefits for Spouses
- Age
- WEP
- Quick Estimator
If you receive benefits or have Medicare, you can:

- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements;
- 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.
Applying for Retirement Benefits
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Eligibility Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>Can receive benefit if not married and is under age 18 (or under age 19 if still in high school)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Child</td>
<td>Can receive benefits beyond age 18 if not married and was disabled before age 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow / Widower</td>
<td>Can 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can switch to retirement as early as age 62 if that benefit is higher than your widows benefit.
As of June 2017, Social Security paid an average monthly disability benefit of $1,172.00.

56 million Americans, or 1-in-5 people in this country, live with disabilities.

48 million disabled Americans, or 1-in-10 people here, live with severe disabilities.
Social Security Disability

A medical condition or combination of impairments preventing substantial work for at least 12 months, or expected to result in death. The determination also considers age, education & work experience.
Applying for Disability Benefits
What Will You Need When Applying for Your Social Security Benefits?

- Social Security number for each applicant
- Proof of age (only if date of birth allegation doesn't match Social Security records)
- Latest W-2 or self-employment tax return
- Earnings estimate
- Bank information for direct deposit
- Information about marriages/divorces
- Information about military or railroad service
Medicare

Part A = Hospital Insurance

Part B = Medical Insurance

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

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

General Enrollment Period
 January 1 – March 31

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