



Your payment would be about  
**\$1,229 a month**  
at full retirement age

WANDA WORKER  
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MAINTOWN, USA 11111-1111

January 2, 2021

## Your Social Security Statement

Your *Social Security Statement* shows how much you have paid in Social Security and Medicare taxes. It explains about **how much you would get** in Social Security benefits when you reach full retirement age. If you become disabled and unable to work, you may be eligible for disability benefits. In addition, if the family members who depend on you outlive you, they may be eligible for survivor benefits.

Take a look at your earnings. Your earnings determine how much you get in benefits. **If you find an error, please let us know right away.**

Social Security benefits are **not intended to be your only income source when you retire**. On average, Social Security will replace about 40 percent of your annual pre-retirement earnings. You will need other savings, investments, pensions, or retirement accounts to live comfortably. Use this *Statement* as a tool for planning your financial future.

To see your *Statement* online anytime, create a **my Social Security** account at [myaccount.socialsecurity.gov](https://myaccount.socialsecurity.gov).

To view your *Social Security Statement* online anytime create a **my Social Security** account today!



**my Social Security**  
[myaccount.socialsecurity.gov](https://myaccount.socialsecurity.gov)

*Social Security Administration*

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# Your Estimated Benefits

<b>*Retirement</b>	To get retirement benefits, you need 40 credits of work. Your record shows you have at least 35 credits at this time, including assumed credits for last year and this year if you continue to work.
<b>*Disability</b>	You have earned enough credits to qualify for benefits. If you became disabled right now, your payment would be about.....\$ 1,184 a month
<b>*Family</b>	If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children also may qualify for benefits.
<b>*Survivors</b>	You have earned enough credits for your family to receive survivors benefits. If you die this year, certain members of your family may qualify for the following benefits: Your child.....\$ 921 a month Your spouse who is caring for your child.....\$ 921 a month Your spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age.....\$ 1,228 a month Total family benefits cannot be more than .....\$ 1,843 a month Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for a special one-time death benefit of \$255.
<b>Medicare</b>	To get Medicare benefits at age 65, you need the same number of credits that you need for retirement benefits (shown above). You do not have enough credits to qualify at this time. However, if you don't have enough credits when you reach age 65, you may contact a local Social Security office to learn whether you are eligible to buy Medicare coverage.  <b>* Your estimated benefits are based on current law. Congress has made changes to the law in the past and can do so at any time. The law governing benefit amounts may change because, by 2035, the payroll taxes collected will be enough to pay only about 80 percent of scheduled benefits.</b>  <b>We based your benefit estimates on these facts:</b> Your date of birth (please verify your name on page 1 and this date of birth)..... April 5, 1996 Your estimated taxable earnings per year after 2018 ..... \$24,432 Your Social Security number (only the last four digits are shown to help prevent identity theft)..... XXX-XX-1234

## How Your Benefits Are Estimated

To qualify for benefits, you earn “credits” through your work — up to four each year. This year, for example, you earn one credit for each \$1,470 of wages or self-employment income. When you've earned \$5,880, you've earned your four credits for the year. Most people need 40 credits, earned over their working lifetime, to receive retirement benefits. For disability and survivors benefits, young people need fewer credits to be eligible.

We checked your records to see whether you have earned enough credits to qualify for benefits. If you haven't earned enough yet to qualify for any type of benefit, we can't give you a benefit estimate now. If you continue to work, we'll give you an estimate when you do qualify.

**What we assumed** — If you have enough work credits, we estimated your benefit amounts using your average earnings over your working lifetime. For 2021 and later (up to retirement age), we assumed you'll continue to work and make about the same as you did in 2019 or 2020. We also included credits we assumed you earned last year and this year.

Generally, the older you are and the closer you are to retirement, the more accurate the retirement estimates will be because they are based on a longer work history with fewer uncertainties such as earnings fluctuations and future law changes. We encourage you to use our online Retirement Estimator at [www.socialsecurity.gov/estimator](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/estimator) to obtain immediate and personalized benefit estimates.

We can't provide your actual benefit amount until you apply for benefits. **And that amount may differ from the estimates stated above because:**

- (1) Your earnings may increase or decrease in the future.
- (2) After you start receiving benefits, they will be adjusted for cost-of-living increases.

- (3) Your estimated benefits are based on current law. **The law governing benefit amounts may change.**
- (4) Your benefit amount may be affected by **military service, railroad employment or pensions earned through work on which you did not pay Social Security tax.** Visit [www.socialsecurity.gov](http://www.socialsecurity.gov) to learn more.

**Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP)** — In the future, if you receive a pension from employment in which you do not pay Social Security taxes, such as some federal, state or local government work, some nonprofit organizations or foreign employment, and you also qualify for your own Social Security retirement or disability benefit, your Social Security benefit may be reduced, but not eliminated, by WEP. The amount of the reduction, if any, depends on your earnings and number of years in jobs in which you paid Social Security taxes, and the year you are age 62 or become disabled. For more information, please see *Windfall Elimination Provision* (Publication No. 05-10045) at [www.socialsecurity.gov/WEP](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/WEP).

**Government Pension Offset (GPO)** — If you receive a pension based on federal, state or local government work in which you did not pay Social Security taxes and you qualify, now or in the future, for Social Security benefits as a current or former spouse, widow or widower, you are likely to be affected by GPO. If GPO applies, your Social Security benefit will be reduced by an amount equal to two-thirds of your government pension, and could be reduced to zero. Even if your benefit is reduced to zero, you will be eligible for Medicare at age 65 on your spouse's record. To learn more, please see *Government Pension Offset* (Publication No. 05-10007) at [www.socialsecurity.gov/GPO](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/GPO).

# Your Earnings Record

Years You Worked	Your Taxed Social Security Earnings	Your Taxed Medicare Earnings
2011	1,053	1,053
2012	2,681	2,681
2013	4,866	4,866
2014	8,566	8,566
2015	11,927	11,927
2016	14,567	14,567
2017	18,256	18,256
2018	23,698	23,698
2019	Not yet recorded	

You and your family may be eligible for valuable benefits:

When you die, your family may be eligible to receive survivors benefits.

Social Security may help you if you become disabled—even at a young age.

A young person who has worked and paid Social Security taxes in as few as two years can be eligible for disability benefits.

Social Security credits you earn move with you from job to job throughout your career.

## Total Social Security and Medicare taxes paid over your working career through the last year reported on the chart above:

Estimated taxes paid for Social Security:

You paid:	\$5,233
Your employers paid:	\$5,308

Estimated taxes paid for Medicare:

You paid:	\$1,241
Your employers paid:	\$1,241

**Note: Currently, you and your employer each pay a 6.2 percent Social Security tax on up to \$142,800 of your earnings and a 1.45\* percent Medicare tax on all your earnings. If you are self-employed, you pay the combined employee and employer amount, which is a 12.4 percent Social Security tax on up to \$142,800 of your net earnings and a 2.9\* percent Medicare tax on your entire net earnings.**

\*If you have earned income of more than \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples filing jointly), you must pay 0.9 percent more in Medicare taxes.

## Help Us Keep Your Earnings Record Accurate

You, your employer and Social Security share responsibility for the accuracy of your earnings record. Since you began working, we recorded your reported earnings under your name and Social Security number. We have updated your record each time your employer (or you, if you're self-employed) reported your earnings.

Remember, it's your earnings, not the amount of taxes you paid or the number of credits you've earned, that determine your benefit amount. When we figure that amount, we base it on your average earnings over your lifetime. If our records are wrong, you may not receive all the benefits to which you're entitled.

**Review this chart carefully** using your own records to make sure our information is correct and that we've recorded each year you worked. You're the only person who can look at the earnings chart and know whether it is complete and correct.

Some or all of your earnings from **last year** may not be shown on your *Statement*. It could be that we still were

processing last year's earnings reports when your *Statement* was prepared. Your complete earnings for last year will be shown on next year's *Statement*. **Note:** If you worked for more than one employer during any year, or if you had both earnings and self-employment income, we combined your earnings for the year.

**There's a limit on the amount of earnings on which you pay Social Security taxes each year.** The limit increases yearly. Earnings above the limit will not appear on your earnings chart as Social Security earnings. (For Medicare taxes, the maximum earnings amount began rising in 1991. Since 1994, **all** of your earnings are taxed for Medicare.)

**Call us right away at 1-800-772-1213** (7 a.m.–7 p.m. your local time) if any earnings for years **before last year** are shown incorrectly. Please have your W-2 or tax return for those years available. (If you live outside the U.S., follow the directions at the bottom of page 4.)

# Some Facts About Social Security

## About Social Security and Medicare...

Social Security pays retirement, disability, family and survivors benefits. Medicare, a separate program run by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, helps pay for inpatient hospital care, nursing care, doctors' fees, drugs, and other medical services and supplies to people age 65 and older, as well as to people who have been receiving Social Security disability benefits for two years or more. Medicare does not pay for long-term care, so you may want to consider options for private insurance. Your Social Security covered earnings qualify you for both programs. For more information about Medicare, visit [www.medicare.gov](http://www.medicare.gov) or call **1-800-633-4227** (TTY **1-877-486-2048** if you are deaf or hard of hearing).

**Retirement** — If you were born before 1938, your full retirement age is 65. Because of a 1983 change in the law, the full retirement age will increase gradually to 67 for people born in 1960 and later.

Some people retire before their full retirement age. You can retire as early as 62 and take benefits at a reduced rate. If you work after your full retirement age, you can receive higher benefits because of additional earnings and credits for delayed retirement.

**Disability** — If you become disabled before full retirement age, you can receive disability benefits after six months if you have:

- enough credits from earnings (depending on your age, you must have earned six to 20 of your credits in the three to 10 years before you became disabled); and
- a physical or mental impairment that's expected to prevent you from doing "substantial" work for a year or more or result in death.

If you are filing for disability benefits, please let us know if you are on active military duty or are a recently discharged veteran, so that we can handle your claim more quickly.

**Family** — If you're eligible for disability or retirement benefits, your current or divorced spouse, minor children or adult children disabled before age 22 also may receive benefits. Each may qualify for up to about 50 percent of your benefit amount.

**Survivors** — When you die, certain members of your family may be eligible for benefits:

- your spouse age 60 or older (50 or older if disabled, or any age if caring for your children younger than age 16); and
- your children if unmarried and younger than age 18, still in school and younger than 19 years old, or adult children disabled before age 22.

If you are divorced, your ex-spouse could be eligible for a widow's or widower's benefit on your record when you die.

**Extra Help with Medicare** — If you know someone who is on Medicare and has limited resources and income, Extra Help is available for prescription drug costs. The Extra Help can help pay the monthly premiums, annual deductibles and prescription co-payments. To learn more or to apply, visit [www.socialsecurity.gov](http://www.socialsecurity.gov) or call **1-800-772-1213** (TTY **1-800-325-0778**).

## Receive benefits and still work...

You can work and still get retirement or survivors benefits. If you're younger than your full retirement age, there are limits on how much you can earn without affecting your benefit amount. When you apply for benefits, we'll tell you what the limits are and whether work would affect your monthly benefits. When you reach full retirement age, the earnings limits no longer apply.

## Before you decide to retire...

Carefully consider the advantages and disadvantages of early retirement. If you choose to receive benefits before you reach full retirement age, your monthly benefits will be reduced.

To help you decide the best time to retire, we offer a free publication, *When To Start Receiving Retirement Benefits* (Publication No. 05-10147), that identifies the many factors you should consider before applying. Most people can receive an estimate of their benefit based on their actual Social Security earnings record by going to [www.socialsecurity.gov/estimator](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/estimator). You also can calculate future retirement benefits by using the Social Security Benefit Calculators at [www.socialsecurity.gov](http://www.socialsecurity.gov).

Other helpful free publications include:

- *Retirement Benefits* (No. 05-10035)
- *Understanding The Benefits* (No. 05-10024)
- *Your Retirement Benefit: How It Is Figured* (No. 05-10070)
- *Windfall Elimination Provision* (No. 05-10045)
- *Government Pension Offset* (No. 05-10007)
- *Identity Theft And Your Social Security Number* (No. 05-10064)

We also have other leaflets and fact sheets with information about specific topics such as military service, self-employment or foreign employment. You can request Social Security publications at our website, [www.socialsecurity.gov](http://www.socialsecurity.gov), or by calling us at **1-800-772-1213**. Our website has a list of frequently asked questions that may answer questions you have. We have easy-to-use online applications for benefits that can save you a telephone call or a trip to a field office.

You also may qualify for government benefits outside of Social Security. For more information on these benefits, visit [www.benefits.gov](http://www.benefits.gov).

**If you need more information** — Visit [www.socialsecurity.gov](http://www.socialsecurity.gov) on the Internet, contact any Social Security office, call **1-800-772-1213** or write to Social Security Administration, Office of Earnings Operations, P.O. Box 33026, Baltimore, MD 21290-3026. If you're deaf or hard of hearing, call TTY **1-800-325-0778**. If you have questions about your personal information, you must provide your complete Social Security number. If your address is incorrect on this *Statement*, ask the IRS to send you a Form 8822. We don't keep your address if you're not receiving Social Security benefits.



# Social Security—What's In It For You

[socialsecurity.gov](http://socialsecurity.gov)

**B**y now, you probably have worked various jobs where you paid taxes to support the Social Security and Medicare programs. It's important you understand what these taxes are paying for, since you likely will be paying them for the rest of your working career.

The enclosed *Social Security Statement* shows how much you have paid in taxes and provides an estimate of how much you may receive in benefits when you are eligible. Please pay close attention to a few items:

- Check your earnings information. Your earnings will determine how much you will receive in Social Security benefit payments.
- If you find an error in your earnings, please let us know right away.
- If you change jobs or your marital status, please make sure your employer has the correct name and Social Security number on record.

## Why should I think about retirement now?

We realize you have a long time to go until retirement. However, if you want to be able to look forward to financial security when the time comes, it is never too early to begin planning. The good news is that Social Security will provide the foundation for your retirement income.

Financial planners generally agree retirees will need about 70-80 percent of preretirement earnings to enjoy a comfortable retirement. For an average worker, Social Security replaces about 40 percent of annual preretirement earnings, so you will need to save and invest to ensure an adequate income during retirement for you and your family.

While there are many unreliable and self-interested financial planning sources on the Internet, the federal government provides unbiased information at [mymoney.gov](http://mymoney.gov).

You can maximize your savings through the power of compound interest and by starting early.

## Will Social Security be there for me?

Social Security is there for you right now. Like most people, you probably think of Social Security as just a retirement program. However, depending on your circumstances, you may need the protection of Social Security well before retirement.

### Protection if you become disabled...

Studies show that more than one in four 20-year-olds insured for disability benefits become disabled before reaching retirement age. As a result, they may need to rely on Social Security for income support.

### Protection when you die...

Of course, we all hope to live long and healthy lives, but the truth is about one in seven of today's 20-year-olds will die before reaching age 67. More than two million children and surviving spouses caring for children receive Social Security survivor benefits because of a worker's death.

## How do I get my *Statement* in the future?

You can get your *Statement* online anytime by creating your personal **my Social Security** account. Create your account today at [socialsecurity.gov/myaccount](http://socialsecurity.gov/myaccount). We encourage you to check your earnings information on your *Statement* and compare it with your own records to make sure our information is correct.

We want to make sure you are getting full credit for the taxes you are paying, so you should review the earnings information each year. You also should access your *Statement* online periodically and get up-to-date estimates of your future benefits to see how your earnings are increasing the amount of those expected benefits.

There is a wealth of information and popular services available for you and your family at one convenient location on the Internet. Learn what you can do online by visiting [socialsecurity.gov/onlineservices](http://socialsecurity.gov/onlineservices).

## Promise of security...

It is true that Social Security faces financial problems, and action is needed soon to make sure the system can continue to pay approximately the same level of benefits. Social Security has been a contract between generations since 1935, and America has always kept the promise of security for workers and their families.