

Your Age When You Retire Affects Your Benefits

If You are A Worker and Retire

(start receiving social security benefits)

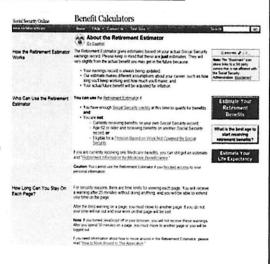
- At age 62, you get a lower monthly payment permanently
- At your full retirement age, you get your full benefit
- After your full retirement age, you get a higher monthly payment

Year Of Birth	Full Retirement Age	At 62	Delay until 70
1943-1954	66 = 100%	- 25.00%	+ 32.00%
1955	66 & 2 months = 100%	- 25.83%	+ 30.66%
1956	66 & 4 months = 100%	- 26.67%	+ 29.33%
1957	66 & 6 months = 100%	- 27.50%	+ 28.00%
1958	66 & 8 months = 100%	- 28.33%	+ 26.66%
1959	66 & 10 months = 100%	- 29.17%	+ 25.33%
1960 & later	67 = 100%	- 30.00%	+ 24.00%

Use the Retirement Estimator

www.socialsecurity.gov/estimator

- Convenient and secure financial planning tool
- Immediate benefit estimates based on your earnings
- Lets you create "What if" scenarios based on different retirement ages and earnings

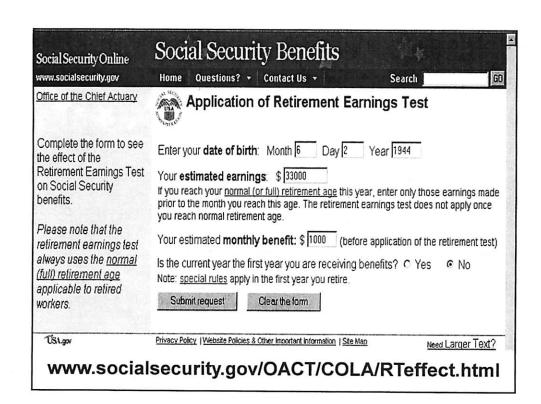


You Can Work & Still Receive Benefits

If You Are	You Can Earn Up To	If You Earn More, Some Benefits Will Be Withheld
Under Full Retirement Age	\$15,120/yr. (\$1,260mo.)	\$1 for every \$2
The Year Full Retirement Age is Reached	\$40,080/yr. (\$3,340/mo.)	\$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.



Special Payments After Retirement

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What are "special payments"?

After you retire, you may receive payments for work you did before you started getting Social Security benefits. Usually, those payments will not affect your Social Security benefit if they are for work done before you retired. This fact sheet describes some of the more common types of special payments, helps you to decide if you received any and tells you what steps to take if you did.

What qualifies as a special payment?

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If you worked for wages, income received after retirement counts as a special payment if the last thing you did to earn the payment was completed before you stopped working. Some special payments to employees include bonuses, accumulated vacation or sick pay, severance pay, back pay, standby pay, sales commissions and retirement payments or deferred compensation reported on a W-2 form for one year, but earned in a previous year. These amounts may be shown on your W-2 in the box labeled "Nonqualified Plan."

If you were self-employed, any net income you receive after the first year you retire counts as a special payment if you performed the services to earn the payment before you were entitled to receive Social Security benefits. "Services" are any regular work or other

Generally, there are limits to how much a Social Security beneficiary can earn while still working and younger than the full retirement age. Full retirement age was 65 for many years. However, beginning with people born in 1938 or later, that age gradually increases until it reaches 67 for people born in 1960 or later. For example, the full retirement age for people born in 1933 through 1954 is 66. Benefits are reduced if earnings exceed certain limits.

- If you are younger than your full retirement age, \$1 in benefits will be deducted for each \$2 you earn above the earnings limit. In 2011, the limit is \$14,160.
- In the year you reach your full retirement age, your benefits will be reduced \$1 for every \$3 you carn above the earnings limit. In 2011, the limit is \$37,680.
- Starting with the month that you reach full retirement age, you can get your full benefits no matter how much you earn.

If you get Social Security and your total yearly carnings exceed the limit and these earnings include a special payment, you should contact Social Security. Tell us you think you

www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/10063.html

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



In Addition to the Retiree, Who Else Can Get Benefits?

Your Ex-Spouse

- ➤ Marriage lasted at least 10 years
- ➤ Ex-spouse 62 or older and unmarried (you can be married)
- ➤ Divorced at least two years prior and you and your ex-spouse are at least 62, (he/she can get benefits even if you have not started receiving)
- >Ex-spouse's benefit amount has no effect on the amount you or your current spouse can get

Spouse's Benefit Computation

- ➤ Benefit is 50% of worker's unreduced benefit
- ➤ Permanent Reduction for early retirement (starting social security benefits early)
- ➤ If spouse's own benefit is less than 50% of the worker's, the benefits are combined
- ➤ Does not reduce payment to worker

Who Can Get Survivors Benefits?

Your Child if:

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

Widow or Widower:

- >Full benefits at full retirement age
- >Reduced benefits at age 60, If disabled as early as age 50
- >At any age if caring for child under 16 or disabled
- >Remarriage after age 60 (50 if disabled) is protected
- >Divorced widows/widowers may qualify

Widow or Widower Benefit Computation

If you start receiving benefits

- >At full retirement age, you will receive 100% of deceased worker's benefit
- ➤ At age 60, you will receive 71.5% of deceased worker's benefit (remember there is a permanent reduction for starting benefits early)
- ➤ Options to reduced benefits on one record and switch to other record later

WEP & GPO – Special Rules Affecting Non-Covered Pensions

When part of your pension is from work not covered by Social Security two laws may affect your Social Security benefit amount:

- Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) applies when you have at least 40 Social Security credits and you are eligible for Social Security benefits on your own work record
- Government Pension Offset (GPO) applies only to Social Security spouse or widow(er)'s benefits

www.socialsecurity.gov/gpo-wep

Who Can Get Disability Benefits?

Worker

 Must have paid into Social Security five out of last 10 years

Spouse

- At age 62
- At any age if caring for child under 16 or disabled
- Divorced spouses may qualify

Child

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





Social Security's Disability Definition:

A medical condition preventing substantial work for at least 12 months, or expected to result in death. The determination also considers age, education & work experience.

> Substantial Work \$1,040 per month (Non-Blind) \$1,740 per month (Blind)

Will My Social Security Benefit Be Taxed?

- Determine Modified Adjusted Gross Income
 - -- All taxable income plus 1/2 of Social Security benefit received
- Individual
 - -- \$24,999 or less no Federal tax on Social Security benefit
 - -- \$25,000 \$33,999 pay Federal tax on 50% of Social Security benefit
 - -- \$34,000 or more- pay Federal tax on 85% of Social Security benefit

For more information, call IRS toll free:1-800-829-3676 ask for publications 554 Tax Guide for Seniors & 915 Social Security benefits



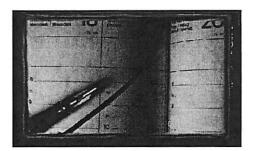
Will My Social Security Benefit Be Taxed?

- Couple
 - -- \$31,999 or less no Federal tax
 - -- \$32,000 \$43,999 pay Federal tax on 50% of Social Security benefit
 - -- \$44,000 or more pay Federal tax on 85% of Social Security benefit

For more information, call IRS toll free:1-800-829-3676 ask for publications 554 Tax Guide for Seniors & 915 Social Security benefits



When Can I Sign Up for Medicare?



Medicare Enrollment Periods:

- Initial at age 65
- Special if still working
- General January-March

Medicare Coverage

Part A Hospital Insurance

Covers most inpatient hospital expenses.
 2013 Deductible \$1,184.00

Part B Supplementary Medical Insurance

Covers 80% doctor bills & other outpatient medical expenses after 1^{st \$}140 in approved charges.
 2013 Monthly Premium \$104.90

Part D Medicare Prescription Drug Plan

- Covers a major portion of prescription drug costs for Medicare beneficiaries.
 - Monthly Premiums, Deductibles, and Co-Payments Apply
- Annual enrollment period expanded beginning 2011 to October 15 through December 7

1-800-MEDICARE

(1-800-633-4227)

www.medicare.gov

additional resource:

SHIP

(State Health Insurance assistance Program)

1-800-452-4800

www.medicare.in.gov

