



Your payment would be about
\$2,739 a month
at full retirement age

Jeffrey E. Epstein

October 23, 2018

Your Social Security Statement

Are you thinking about retirement? Are you ready for retirement?

We have tools that can help you!

- Estimate your future retirement benefits using our retirement estimator
- Apply for retirement, spouse's, Medicare, or disability benefits using our *Online Applications*
- And once you receive benefits you can manage your benefits within *my Social Security*

Your *Social Security Statement* tells you about **how much you or your family would receive** in disability, survivor, or retirement benefits. It also includes our record of your lifetime earnings. Check out your earnings history, and **let us know right away if you find an error**. This is important because we base your benefits on our record of your lifetime earnings.

Social Security benefits are **not intended to be your only source of income 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 when you retire.

Social Security Administration

Follow the Social Security Administration at these social media sites.



Your Estimated Benefits

*Retirement	You have earned enough credits to qualify for benefits. At your current earnings rate, if you continue working until...	
	your full retirement age (66 years), your payment would be about.....	\$ 2,739 a month
	age 70, your payment would be about.....	\$ 3,700 a month
	age 65, your payment would be about.....	\$ 2,674 a month
*Disability	You have earned enough credits to qualify for benefits. If you became disabled right now	
	your payment would be about.....	\$ 2,720 a month
*Family	If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children also may qualify for benefits.	
*Survivors	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.....	\$ 2,054 a month
	Your spouse who is caring for your child.....	\$ 2,054 a month
	Your spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age.....	\$ 2,739 a month
	Total family benefits cannot be more than.....	\$ 4,794 a month
	Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for a special one-time death benefit of \$255.	
Medicare	You already are receiving Medicare benefits. We used your past and current earnings to provide the benefit estimates shown above.	

*** 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 2034, the payroll taxes collected will be enough to pay only about 79 percent of scheduled benefits.**

We based your benefit estimates on these facts:

Your date of birth (please verify your name on page 1 and this date of birth).....	January 20, 1953
Your estimated taxable earnings per year after 2018.....	\$127,200
Your Social Security number (only the last four digits are shown to help prevent identity theft).....	XXX-XX-3348

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 \$1,320 of wages or self-employment income. When you've earned \$5,280, 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 2018 and later (up to retirement age), we assumed you'll continue to work and make about the same as you did in 2016 or 2017. 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 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 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 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.

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.

Your Earnings Record

Years You Worked	Your Taxed Social Security Earnings	Your Taxed Medicare Earnings	Years You Worked	Your Taxed Social Security Earnings	Your Taxed Medicare Earnings
1968	94	94	1999	72,600	180,000
1969	39	39	2000	76,200	240,666
1970	0	0	2001	80,400	240,666
1971	0	0	2002	84,900	240,756
1972	256	256	2003	87,000	241,021
1973	50	50	2004	87,900	241,021
1974	4,000	4,000	2005	90,000	241,021
1975	10,200	10,200	2006	94,200	241,021
1976	15,300	15,300	2007	97,500	180,785
1977	16,500	16,500	2008	0	0
1978	17,700	17,700	2009	0	0
1979	22,900	22,900	2010	106,800	190,980
1980	25,900	25,900	2011	106,800	190,980
1981	29,700	29,700	2012	110,100	190,301
1982	0	0	2013	113,700	186,345
1983	0	0	2014	117,000	189,999
1984	0	0	2015	118,500	189,999
1985	0	0	2016	118,500	197,307
1986	0	0	2017	127,200	189,999
1987	43,800	43,800			
1988	45,000	45,000			
1989	48,000	48,000			
1990	51,300	51,300			
1991	53,400	125,000			
1992	55,500	130,200			
1993	57,600	135,000			
1994	60,600	2,014,839			
1995	61,200	153,564			
1996	62,700	150,754			
1997	65,400	150,754			
1998	68,400	151,287			

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: \$152,811
Your employers paid: \$151,151

Estimated taxes paid for Medicare:

You paid: \$100,601
Your employers paid: \$98,397

Note: Currently, you and your employer each pay a 6.2 percent Social Security tax on up to \$128,400 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 \$128,400 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. **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 -7 , your local time, TTY 1-800-325-0778) 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. Your Social Security covered earnings qualify you for both programs. Medicare does not pay for long-term care, so you may want to consider options for private insurance. For more information about Medicare, visit 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 income and resources, 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 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 using our online Retirement Estimator. You also can calculate future retirement benefits by using the Social Security Benefit Calculators at 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, 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.

If you need more information — Contact any Social Security office, or call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213**. (If you are deaf or hard of hearing, you may call our TTY number, **1-800-325-0778**.) If you have questions about your personal information, you must provide your complete Social Security Number. If you are in the United States, you also may write to the Social Security Administration, Office of Earnings Operations, █. Box 33026, Baltimore, MD 21290-3026. If you are outside the United States, please write to the Office of International Operations, █. Box 17769, Baltimore, MD 21235-7769, USA.