



Your Statement and other planning tools are available online anytime with a *my Social Security* account, and it's easier than ever to sign up.

myaccount.ssa.gov



Your Social Security Statement

ssa.gov

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Retirement Benefits

You have earned enough credits to qualify for retirement benefits. To qualify for benefits, you earn credits through your work - up to four each year.

Your full retirement age is **66 and 8 months**, based on your date of birth: December 14, 1958. As shown in the chart, you can start your benefits at any time between **your current age** and **70**. For each month you wait to start your benefits, your monthly benefit will be higher—for the rest of your life.

These personalized estimates are based on your earnings to date and assume you continue to earn \$168,600 per year until you start your benefits. Learn more at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/learn.html

Disability Benefits

Your age qualifies you to receive full retirement benefits instead of disability benefits.

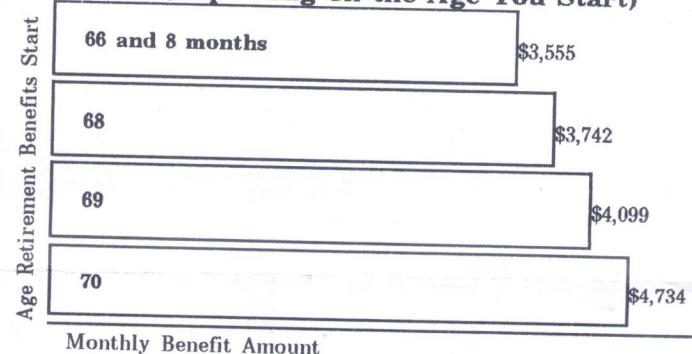
Survivors Benefits

You have earned enough credits for your eligible family members to receive survivors benefits. If you die this year, members of your family who may qualify for monthly benefits include:

Minor child:	\$2,716
Spouse, if caring for a disabled child or child younger than age 16:	\$2,716
Spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age:	\$3,621
Total family benefits cannot be more than:	\$6,337

Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for an additional one-time death benefit of **\$255**. Learn more at ssa.gov/survivors

Personalized Monthly Retirement Benefit Estimates (Depending on the Age You Start)



Medicare

Medicare is the federal health insurance program for people:

- age 65 and older,
- under 65 with certain disabilities, and
- of any age with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant).

Because you are already 65 or older, you should contact Social Security to enroll in Medicare. You may be subject to a lifetime late enrollment penalty. Special rules may apply if you are covered by certain group health plans through work.

For more information about Medicare, visit medicare.gov or ssa.gov/medicare or call **1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227)** (TTY 1-877-486-2048).



Earnings Record

Review your earnings history below to ensure it is accurate because we base your future benefits on our record of your earnings. There's a limit to the amount of earnings you pay Social Security taxes on each year. Earnings above the limit do not appear on your earnings record. We have combined your earlier years of earnings below, but you can view your complete earnings record online with *my Social Security*. **If you find an error**, let us know by visiting *myaccount.ssa.gov* or calling 1-800-772-1213.

Work Year	Earnings Taxed for Social Security	Earnings Taxed for Medicare (began 1966)
1966-1980	\$4,232	\$4,232
1981-1990	\$340,340	\$340,340
1991-2000	\$462,363	\$616,434
2001-2005	\$273,614	\$414,430
2006	\$94,200	\$135,600
2007	\$97,500	\$148,160
2008	\$102,000	\$146,640
2009	\$106,800	\$204,262
2010	\$106,800	\$174,807
2011	\$106,800	\$159,025
2012	\$53,740	\$53,740
2013	\$0	\$0
2014	\$0	\$0
2015	\$0	\$0
2016	\$29,568	\$29,568
2017	\$92,846	\$92,846
2018	\$19,426	\$19,426
2019	\$0	\$0
2020	\$0	\$0
2021	\$0	\$0
2022	\$147,000	\$191,438
2023	\$160,200	\$193,512
2024	\$168,600	\$223,280

Taxes Paid

Total estimated Social Security and Medicare taxes paid over your working career based on your Earnings Record:

Social Security taxes
You paid: \$155,174
Employer(s): \$144,038

Medicare taxes
You paid: \$48,557
Employer(s): \$41,977

Important Things to Know about Your Social Security Benefits

- Social Security benefits are not intended to be your only source of retirement income. You may need other savings, investments, pensions, or retirement accounts to make sure you have enough money when you retire.
- You need at least 10 years of work (40 credits) to qualify for retirement benefits. The amount of your benefit is based on your highest 35 years of earnings. If you have fewer than 35 years of earnings, years without work count as 0 and may reduce your benefit amount.
- To keep up with inflation, benefits are adjusted through "cost of living adjustments."
- If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children may qualify for benefits.
- When you apply for either retirement or spousal benefits, you may be required to apply for both benefits at the same time.
- The age you claim benefits will affect your surviving spouse's benefit amount. For example, claiming benefits after your full retirement age may increase the *Spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age amount* on page 1; claiming early may reduce it.
- If you and your spouse both work, use the *my Social Security Retirement Calculator* to estimate spousal benefits.
- If you are divorced and were married for 10 years, you may be able to claim benefits on your ex-spouse's record. If your ex-spouse receives benefits on your record, that does not affect your or your current spouse's benefit amounts.
- If you receive a pension from earnings not covered by Social Security, your benefits may have been reduced prior to January 2024. The *Social Security Fairness Act* ended the Windfall Elimination Provision and Government Pension Offset. Learn more at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/social-security-fairness-act.html.
- Learn more about benefits for you and your family at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/applying7.html.
- When you are ready to apply, visit ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/apply.html
- The *Statement* is updated annually. It is available online, or by mail upon request.



Retirement Ready

Fact Sheet For Workers Ages 61-69

ssa.gov



Retirement is different for everyone

Because retirement is not one-size-fits-all, we want to provide you with the information you need to plan for retirement and to make informed decisions.

You have choices to make

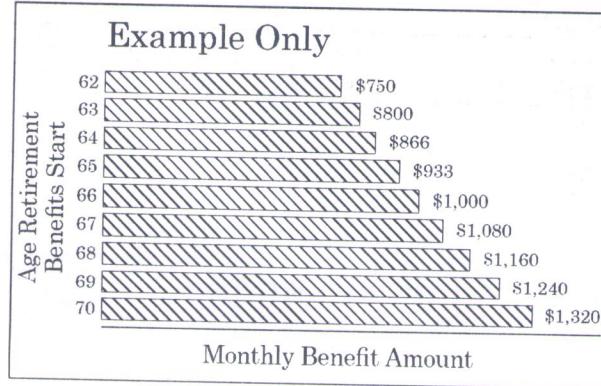
Some of these decisions may involve your Social Security retirement benefits. You can continue to work, apply for benefits, do both, or do neither. Each choice comes with important considerations for you and your family. Learn about them at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/matrix.html.

Your “full” retirement age

Depending on when you were born, your full retirement age could be from 66 to 67. Find your exact full retirement age at ssa.gov/planners/retire/retirechart.html.

When you start affects how much you get

Everyone's decision about when to start receiving benefits is different. Say that your monthly benefit at a full retirement age of 66 is \$1,000. Starting retirement benefits early at 62 or late at 70 can mean the difference between \$750 and \$1,320 a month. The graph on this page gives you an example. Your *Social Security Statement* provides your personalized retirement benefit estimates.



Earnings are essential

Your earnings are used to determine your eligibility for Social Security benefits and your benefit amount. Use your *Social Security Statement* to check your earnings each year. If you see an error on your earnings record, report it to us. Learn how at ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10081.pdf.

Benefits last as long as you live

Your benefits last as long as you live. Taking benefits before your full retirement age (as early as age 62) lowers the amount you get each month. Delaying benefits past full retirement age (up to age 70) increases the monthly amount for the rest of your life. Our Life Expectancy Calculator can provide a rough estimate of how long you might live based on your age and sex: ssa.gov/planners/lifeexpectancy.html.

Benefits are protected from inflation

Your benefit will be adjusted to keep up with inflation. Learn about these cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) at ssa.gov/cola.

Some benefits are taxed

You may have to pay federal income taxes on a portion of your Social Security benefits if you have other substantial income in addition to your benefits (such as wages, self-employment, interest, dividends, and other taxable income that must be reported on your tax return). You may choose to have federal income taxes withheld from your Social Security benefit. Learn more at ssa.gov/planners/taxes.html.

Working while getting benefits

If you get retirement benefits but want to continue to work, you can. However, depending on how much you earn before full retirement age, we might temporarily withhold all or some of your benefit amount. When you reach full retirement age, we will recalculate your benefit amount to give you credit for the months we reduced or withheld benefits due to your excess earnings. Any earnings after you reach your full retirement age won't reduce your benefits. Learn more at ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10069.pdf.

Work may boost your benefits

Your earnings can increase your monthly benefit amount — even after you start receiving benefits. Each year, we check your earnings record if you continue to work. If your latest year of earnings turns out to be one of your highest 35 years, we will automatically recalculate your benefit amount and pay you any increase due. You can get additional estimates based on what you think your future earnings will be with the *my Social Security Retirement Calculator* at myaccount.ssa.gov.

Avoid a Medicare penalty

Even if you delay retirement benefits, be sure to sign up for Medicare three months before you turn 65 to avoid the lifelong penalty. Special rules apply if you are covered by a health plan at work. Find out about Medicare, including the different parts of Medicare, the coverage options, how to apply, and how to avoid a lifelong penalty at ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10043.pdf.

Unable to work due to a mental or physical disability

You may be able to receive Social Security disability benefits if you are unable to work at a certain earnings level due to a mental or physical disability, have not reached full retirement age, and if you meet certain eligibility requirements. Learn more about disability benefits at ssa.gov/disability. The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program pays benefits to adults and children with disabilities who have limited income and resources. Learn more about SSI at ssa.gov/benefits/ssi.

Benefits for family members

Your family, including your spouse, former spouses, and dependent children, may qualify for benefits on your record. Find out more about benefits for your family at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/applying7.html.

Your family may also be eligible for survivors benefits. If you are the higher earning spouse, your decision on when to claim benefits can affect the benefits of your surviving spouse. Find out more about survivors benefits at ssa.gov/planners/survivors.

Benefits as a spouse

If you are married, divorced, or widowed, you may be eligible for higher benefits on your spouse's record. When you apply for either retirement or spousal benefits, you may be required to apply for both benefits at the same time. Learn more at ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10035.pdf.

Understanding your retirement benefits

Social Security is not meant to be your only source of income in retirement. On average, Social Security will replace about 40% of your annual pre-retirement earnings, although this can vary based on each person's circumstances. Learn more at ssa.gov/planners/retire.

We are here for you

Social Security covers about 96% of American workers. To learn more about Social Security, visit ssa.gov.



Securing today
and tomorrow

When you're retirement ready...

The easiest and most convenient way to apply for retirement benefits is at ssa.gov/applyforbenefits.



Medicare Ready

ssa.gov



Understanding Medicare

Medicare is a federal health insurance program for people age 65 or older, certain people under 65 with disabilities, and people of any age with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant).

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) manages the Medicare program. There are different parts to the Medicare program. Social Security takes applications for and enrolls people in Parts A and B. Private insurance companies take applications for and provide coverage under Part C (Medicare Advantage), Part D (Prescription Drug Coverage), and the Medicare Supplemental Insurance program (Medigap). This document explains some of the options you may have when choosing your Medicare coverage. Note that if you choose not to enroll in Medicare Parts B or D when first eligible and then decide to enroll later, **you may have to pay higher monthly premiums, also known as a late enrollment penalty, for as long as you have coverage.** Also, you may have to wait for a "Special Enrollment Period" to enroll in Part B, which may delay this coverage. You may have to wait for an Open Enrollment Period to enroll in Part D.

Parts of Medicare

Medicare helps with the cost of health care, *but it may not cover all medical expenses and does not cover the cost of long-term care when it's the only care you need.* This section explains the different parts of Medicare and the services they cover.

Original Medicare (Parts A and B)

Original Medicare Includes:

- Part A
- Part B

You can add:

- Part D
- Supplemental Coverage

Medicare Advantage (Part C)

Medicare Advantage includes:

- Part A
- Part B

Most plans also include:

- Part D
- Extra Benefits



Part A (Hospital Insurance) helps pay for inpatient care in a hospital or for a limited time at a skilled nursing facility (following a hospital stay). Part A also pays for some home health care and hospice care.



Part B (Medical Insurance) helps pay for services from doctors and other health care providers, outpatient care, home health care, durable medical equipment, and some preventive services. After you meet your deductible for the year, you typically pay 20% of the Medicare-approved amount for most of these services.



Part D (Prescription Drug Coverage) helps cover the cost of prescription drugs and many shots and vaccines.



Medicare Supplemental Insurance Program (Medigap) is extra insurance you can buy from a private company that helps pay your share of costs in Original Medicare.



Medicare Advantage (Medicare Part C) is a "bundled" plan, offered by Medicare-approved private companies, that includes all benefits and services covered under Parts A and B, usually Part D, and may include additional benefits such as vision, hearing, and dental.



Your Medicare Enrollment Options

If you're getting benefits from Social Security or the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) at least 4 months before you turn 65, you'll automatically get Part A and Part B when you turn 65. If you live in Puerto Rico, you automatically get Part A, and if you want Part B, you'll need to sign up for it. If you're not getting benefits from Social Security or the RRB at least 4 months before you turn 65, you'll need to sign up with Social Security to get Part A and Part B. If you're getting benefits, your Part B premium will get deducted automatically from your benefit payment, and if not, you'll get a bill from Medicare to pay your premiums. You may delay signing up for Part B if you qualify for a Special Enrollment Period: ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10012.pdf. If you're under 65 and have a disability, you'll automatically get Part A and Part B after you get disability benefits from Social Security, or certain disability benefits from the RRB, for 24 months.

You can choose one of two ways to get Medicare coverage:

Original Medicare

- Includes Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) and Part B (Medical Insurance).
- If you have a work history, you most likely will not pay a premium for Medicare Part A because of Medicare taxes you paid while working.
- You will pay monthly premiums for Medicare Parts B and D, and Medigap, unless you qualify for a low-income subsidy.
- If you want drug coverage, you can join a separate Medicare drug plan (Part D).
- To help pay your out-of-pocket costs in Original Medicare (like your 20% coinsurance), you can also shop for and buy supplemental coverage, like Medigap or insurance from a private company.
- You can use any doctor or hospital that takes Medicare, anywhere in the U.S.
- **The cost of the Part B late enrollment penalty increases the longer you go without Part B coverage or employer group health insurance.** Your Part B monthly premium will go up 10% for each 12-month period you were eligible but did not enroll. If you have group health insurance and work for an employer with 20 or more employees, you can delay Medicare Part B without penalty.
- **The cost of the Part D late enrollment penalty depends on how long you went without Part D or creditable prescription drug coverage.** Your Part D late enrollment penalty is 1% of the national base beneficiary premium multiplied by the number of months you were eligible but didn't join a Medicare drug plan. Usually, you don't pay a penalty if you had other creditable prescription drug coverage. To be creditable, the coverage must pay, on average, at least as much as Medicare's standard prescription coverage.
- Learn more about **Original Medicare** at ssa.gov/benefits/medicare.

Medicare Advantage (also known as Part C)

- Medicare Advantage is an "all in one" alternative to Original Medicare. These "bundled" plans include Part A, Part B, and usually Part D.
- You must first be enrolled in Original Medicare before you can choose to switch to a Medicare Advantage plan.
- Plans may have lower out-of-pocket costs than Original Medicare.
- In most cases, you'll need to use doctors who are in the plan's network.
- Most plans offer extra benefits that Original Medicare doesn't cover—like vision, hearing, dental, and more.
- Coverage is provided by private insurance companies approved by Medicare.
- In addition to the monthly premium for Part B, Medicare Advantage plans may charge an additional premium for the extra benefits they offer.
- Learn more about **Medicare Advantage** at Medicare.gov/Pubs/pdf/12026-Understanding-Medicare-Advantage-Plans.pdf.



Securing today
and tomorrow

For additional information, visit our publication,
Medicare, at ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10043.pdf
or the CMS publication, *Medicare & You*,
at Medicare.gov/Pubs/pdf/10050-Medicare-and-You.pdf.