

Social Security

Preparing for Retirement



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Under the Social Security Fairness Act, the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) and the Government Pension Offset (GPO) were repealed. These provisions reduced, or eliminated, Social Security benefits for certain workers who were also receiving a pension from earnings not covered by Social Security. The information provided in this material has not been updated to reflect the current legislation and is subject to change pending further regulatory guidance or updates following the enforcement of the referenced bill. For the most up-to-date and accurate information, please refer to the official Social Security Administration resources.





Your Social Security Statement

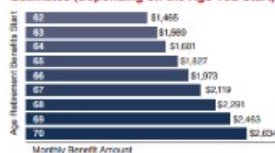
WANDA WORKER

February 2, 2023

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 67, based on your date of birth. April 5, 1962. As shown in the chart, you can start your benefits at any time between ages 62 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 \$54,489 per year until you start your benefits. Learn more at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/learn.html.

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



Disability Benefits

You have earned enough credits to qualify for disability benefits. If you became disabled right now and you have enough recent work, your monthly payment would be about \$2,063. Learn more at ssa.gov/disability.

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:	\$1,562
Spouse, if caring for a disabled child or child younger than age 18:	\$1,562
Spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age:	\$2,063
Total family benefits cannot be more than:	\$3,802

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

We base benefit estimates on current law, which Congress has revised before and may revise again to address needed changes. Learn more about Social Security's future at ssa.gov/ThereForMe.

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, view your full earnings record online and call 1-800-772-1213.

Work Year	Earnings Taxed for Social Security	Earnings Taxed for Medicare (began 1996)
1971-1980	\$ 2,142	\$ 2,142
1981-1990	67,102	67,102
1991-2000	246,069	246,069
2001	34,147	34,147
2002	34,846	34,846
2003	36,021	36,021
2004	38,032	38,032
2005	39,711	39,711
2006	41,829	41,829
2007	43,971	43,971
2008	45,170	45,170
2009	44,603	44,603
2010	45,666	45,666
2011	47,099	47,099
2012	48,560	48,560
2013	49,095	49,095
2014	50,605	50,605
2015	51,998	51,998
2016	52,108	52,108
2017	53,251	53,251
2018	53,966	53,966
2019	54,559	54,559
2020	54,489	54,489
2021	Not yet recorded	

Taxes Paid

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

Social Security taxes	Medicare taxes
You paid: \$75,568	You paid: \$18,158
Employer(s): \$77,498	Employer(s): \$18,158

Earnings Not Covered by Social Security

You may also have earnings from work not covered by Social Security, where you did not pay Social Security taxes. This work may have been for federal, state, or local government or in a foreign country. If you participate in a retirement plan or receive a pension based on work for which you did not pay Social Security tax, it could lower your benefits. Learn more at ssa.gov/gov-emp.

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. Your benefit amount 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.
- If you and your spouse both work, use the my Social Security Retirement Calculator to estimate spousal benefits.
- The age you claim benefits will affect the benefit amount for your surviving spouse. 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 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.
- Learn more about benefits for you and your family at ssa.gov/benefits/claimers/planning/apply2.htm.
- 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.

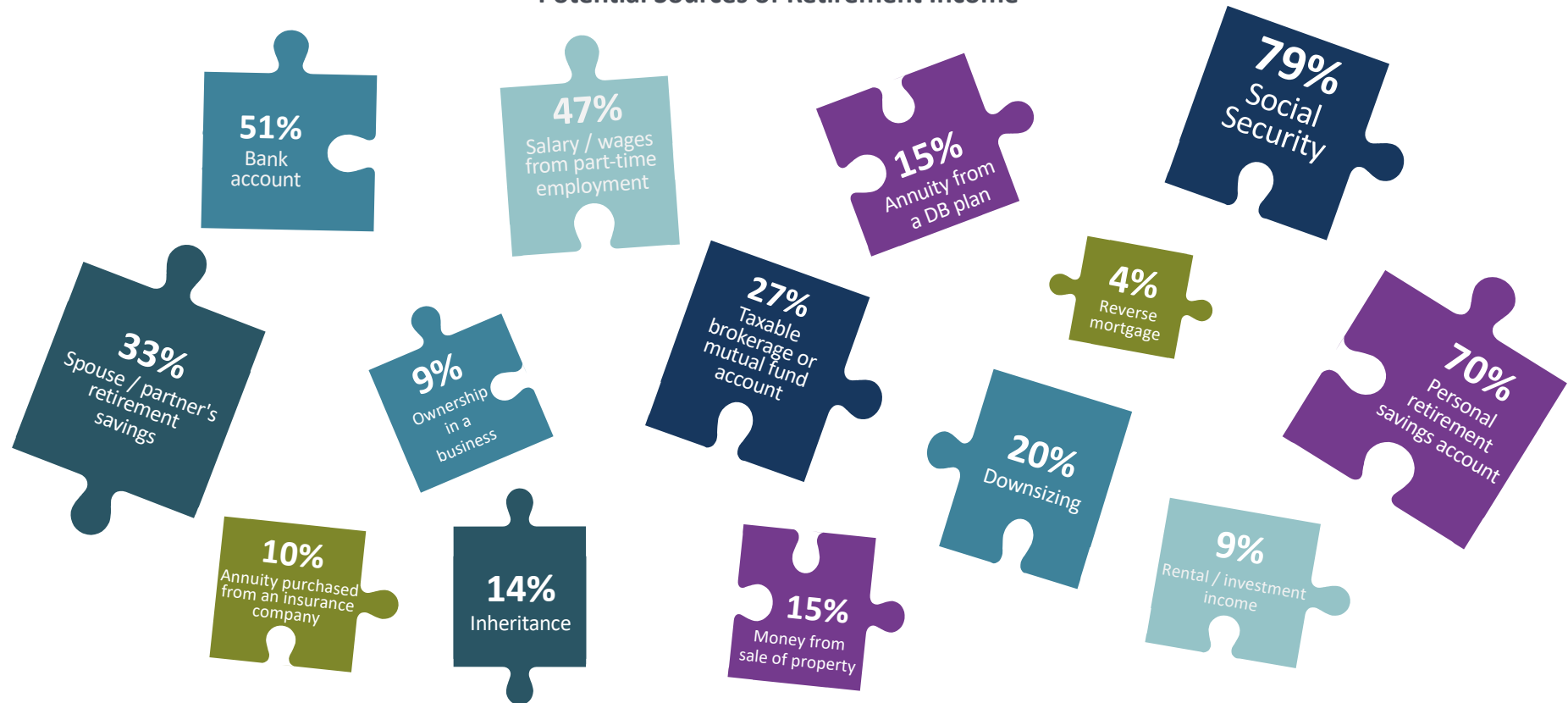
[SSA.gov](https://ssa.gov) | Follow us on social media ssa.gov/socialmedia

Form SSA-7005-SM-OL (02/23) | Enclosures: Publication XX-XXXXX, Publication XX-XXXXX

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

No “One-Size-Fits-All” Solution to the Retirement Income Puzzle

Potential Sources of Retirement Income



Source: MFS 2024 Global Retirement Survey, US participants. Q: Select all potential sources of retirement income in retirement. This question was only posed to respondents age 45+. Respondents could choose more than one response so responses will not total to 100%. See slide 49 for survey methodology.

Agenda



How retirement
benefits are calculated



Options for married
couples and divorcees



Taxes and your
retirement plan

How Retirement Benefits Are Calculated



Full Retirement Age



Social Security benefits
are based on your
Full Retirement Age.

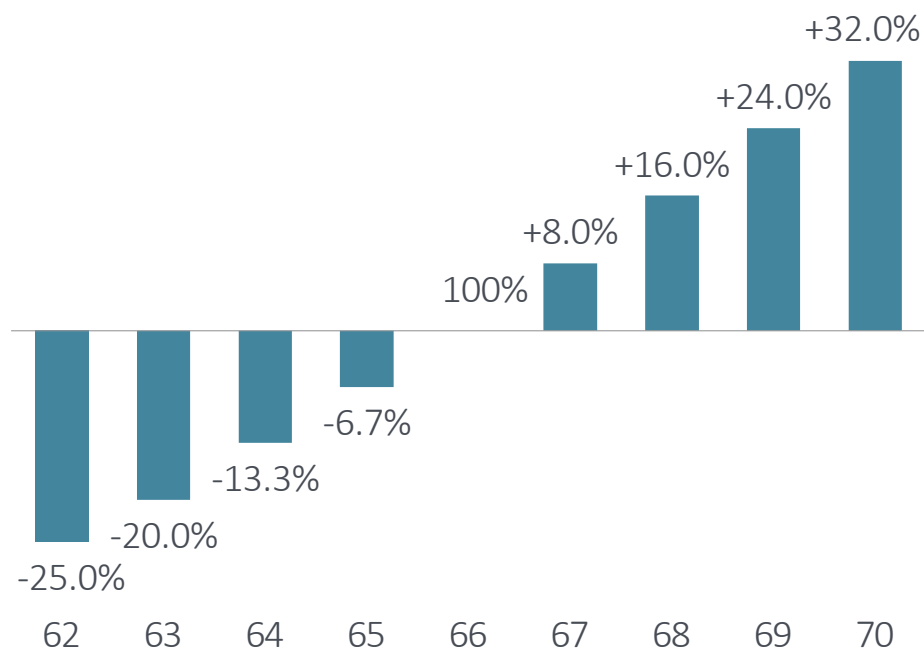
Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age (FRA)
1943-1954	66 years
1955	66 years and two months
1956	66 years and four months
1957	66 years and six months
1958	66 years and eight months
1959	66 years and ten months
1960+	67 years

Source: Social Security Administration.

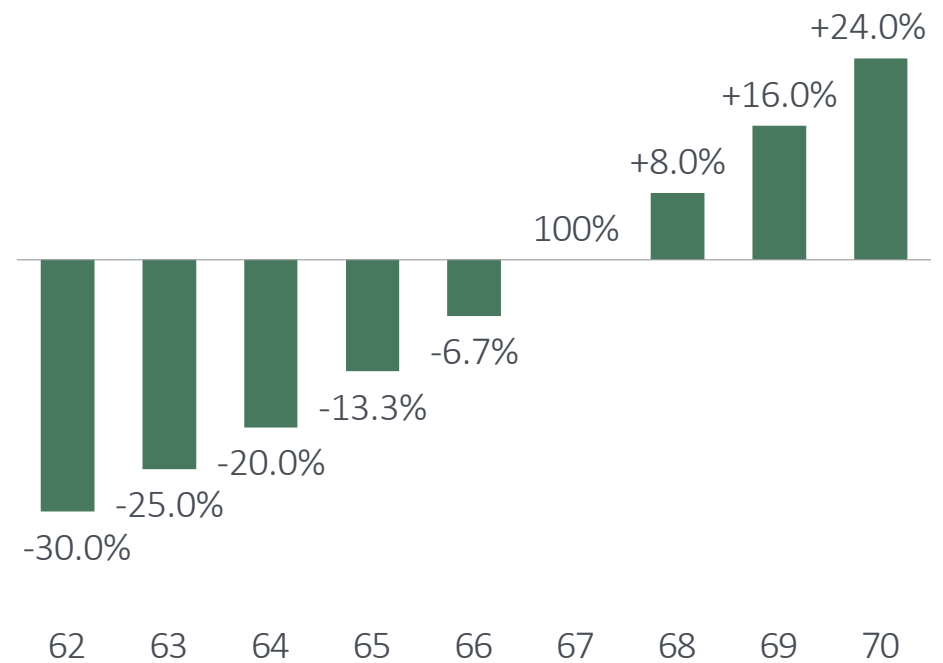
Retirement Benefits

40 quarters to qualify for Social Security retirement benefits, averaged over 35 highest years of earnings

Full Retirement Age 66



Full Retirement Age 67



Source: Social Security Administration.

Social Security Options While Working

Earnings limit affects your Social Security benefits (retirement, spousal, survivor, divorce) received before FRA

	Through year before you reach Full Retirement Age	In the year you reach Full Retirement Age	Month you reach Full Retirement Age and older
Earnings Limit (2025)	\$23,400 (\$1,950 per month)	\$62,160 (\$5,180 per month)	No restrictions
Amount of Withholding	\$1 of benefits withheld for every \$2 of earnings above limit	\$1 of benefits withheld for every \$3 of earnings above limit	No restrictions

- Earnings limit looks at gross wages only. Unearned income (pensions, IRAs, rental income, etc.) does not cause Social Security benefits to be withheld.
- Earnings limit only affects gross wages received after you start Social Security.
- If married, Social Security only considers the wages of the spouse receiving Social Security.

Source: Social Security Administration.

Retirement Benefits: Potential Options to Stop Social Security benefits



Before FRA

GO BACK TO WORK

- Benefits will be temporarily withheld.*

At/After FRA

SUSPEND BENEFITS

- Eight percent annual growth continues off current amount.
- Cannot receive spousal benefits nor can your spouse receive a spousal benefit off you.
- Medicare premiums are paid out of pocket.

Any age

WITHDRAW APPLICATION

- Must be done within first twelve months
- Must repay everything (Social Security, taxes withheld, Medicare)

*If some of your retirement benefits are withheld because of your earnings, your monthly benefit will increase starting at your Full Retirement Age to take into account those months in which benefits were withheld.

Source: Social Security Administration.

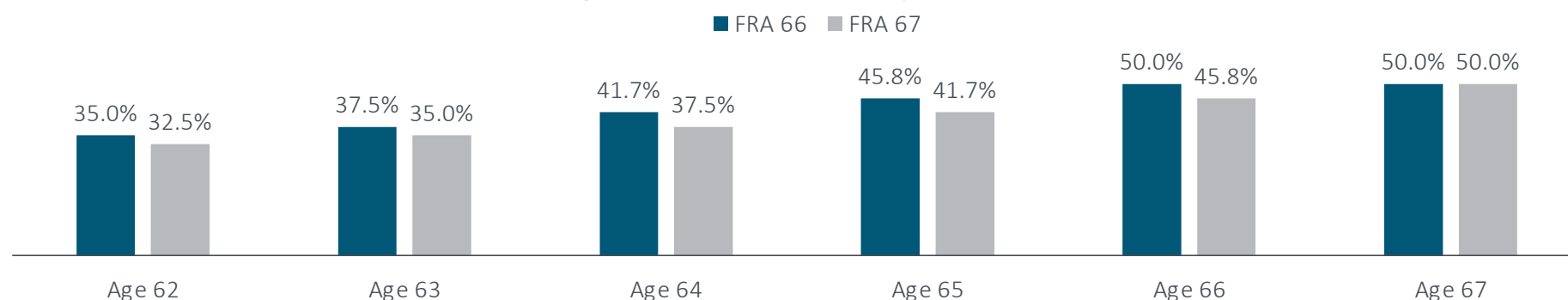
Options for Married Couples and Divorcees



Spousal Benefits

Based on spouse's FRA benefit, earnings test applies to spousal benefits until Full Retirement Age

Age When You Claim the Spousal Benefit



Calculation

- Amount is based on your spouse's FRA benefit
- Percent is based on your age when you receive the spousal benefit

Requirements

- Available even if you did not work
- Your spouse must be receiving his or her retirement benefit

If both spouses worked

- Receive greater of your retirement or spousal benefit.
- Cannot start with spousal and switch to your own benefit*

*The option to start with the spousal benefit and then switch to your own retirement benefit was only available if you were born on or before 1/1/1954.
Source: Social Security Administration.



Calculating Spousal Benefits

Spousal benefits are based on higher earner's benefit at Full Retirement Age

Diane and Jack

- Diane is the higher earner
- Jack's retirement benefit is less than spousal benefit
- Diane's annual Social Security retirement benefit at
 - Age 62: \$7,000
 - Age 67: \$10,000
 - Age 70: \$12,400

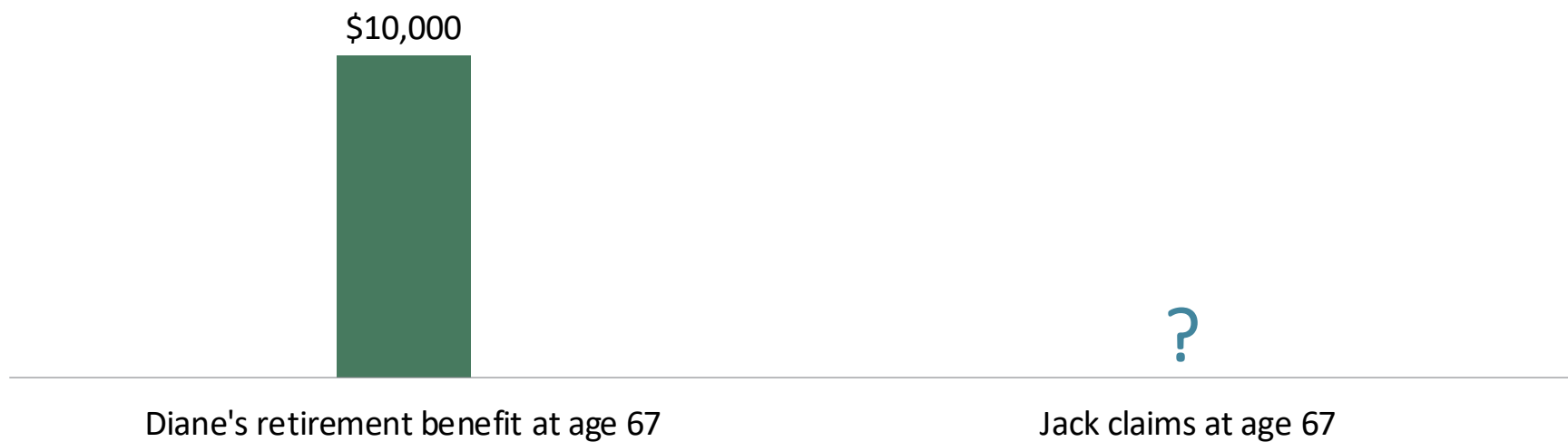
What is Jack's maximum and minimum spousal benefit?

For illustrative purposes only. Based on Full Retirement Age (FRA) of 66. Calculations will vary if your FRA is different. Divorced spousal benefits are calculated in the same manner.



Calculating Spousal Benefit

Diane claims retirement benefit at Full Retirement Age of 67

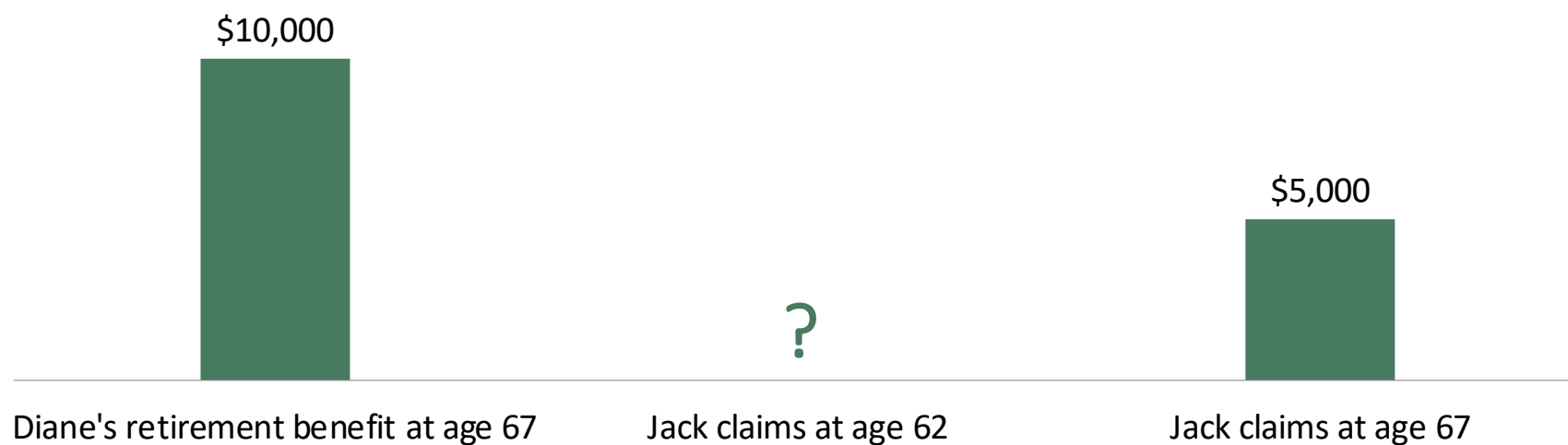


For Illustrative purposes only. Based on Full Retirement Age (FRA) of 67. Calculations will vary if your FRA is different. Divorced spousal benefits are calculated in the same manner.



Calculating Spousal Benefit

Maximum spousal benefit at Full Retirement Age

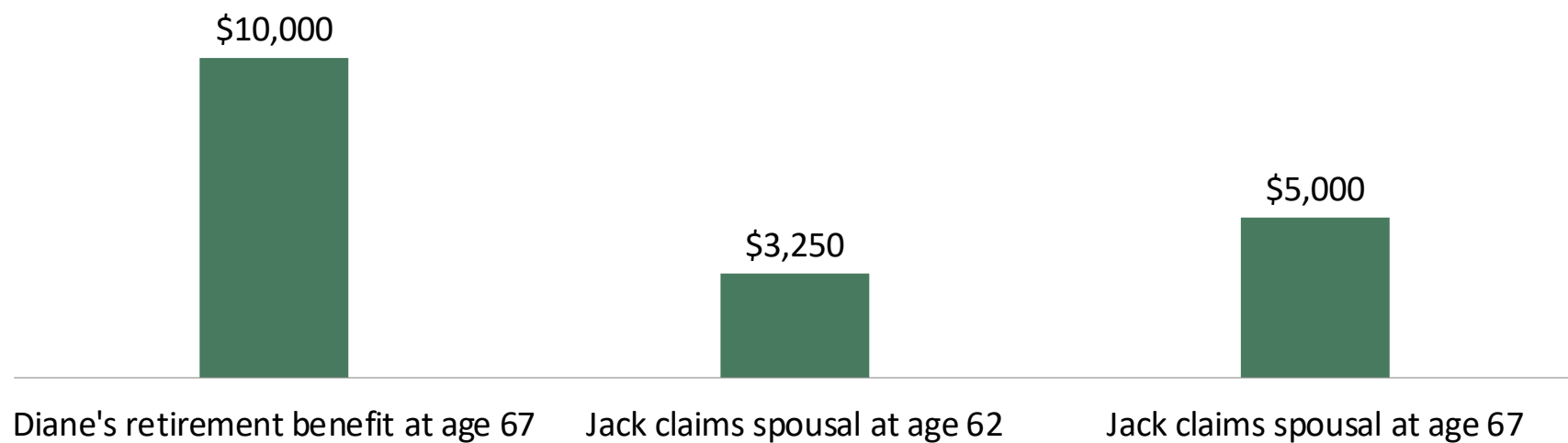


For Illustrative purposes only. Based on Full Retirement Age (FRA) of 67. Calculations will vary if your FRA is different. Divorced spousal benefits are calculated in the same manner.



Calculating Spousal Benefit

Minimum spousal benefit at age 62

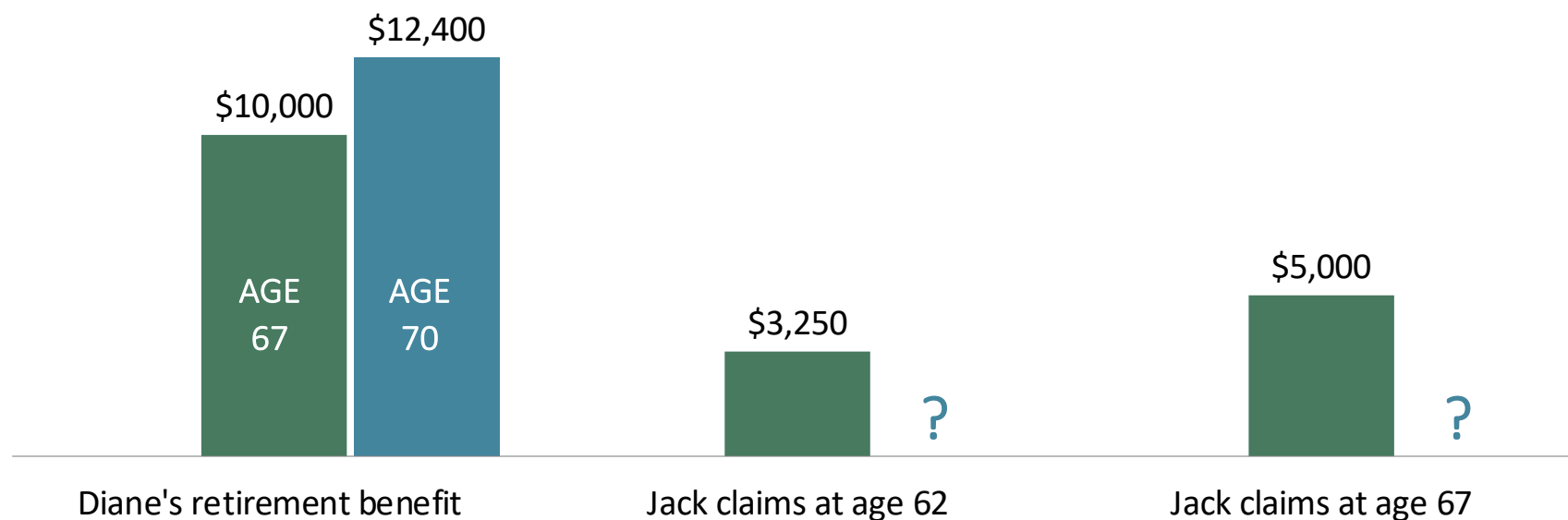


For Illustrative purposes only. Based on Full Retirement Age (FRA) of 67. Calculations will vary if your FRA is different. Divorced spousal benefits are calculated in the same manner.



Calculating Spousal Benefit

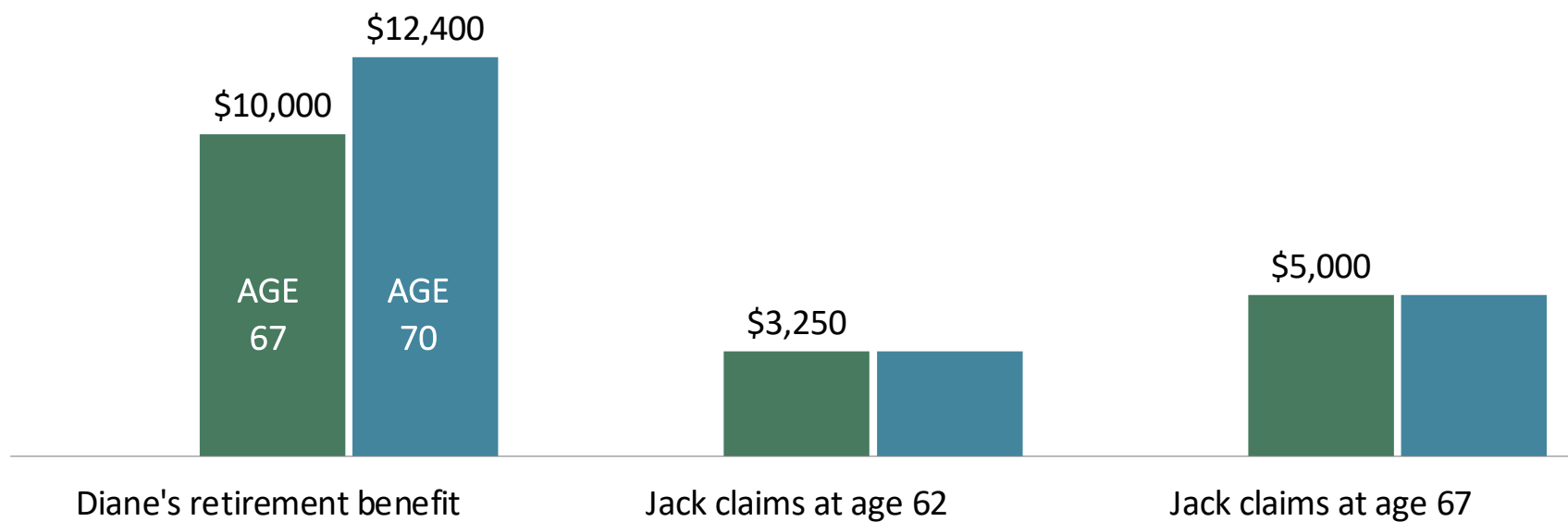
If Diane claims at age 70



For Illustrative purposes only. Based on Full Retirement Age (FRA) of 67. Calculations will vary if your FRA is different. Divorced spousal benefits are calculated in the same manner.

Calculating Spousal Benefit

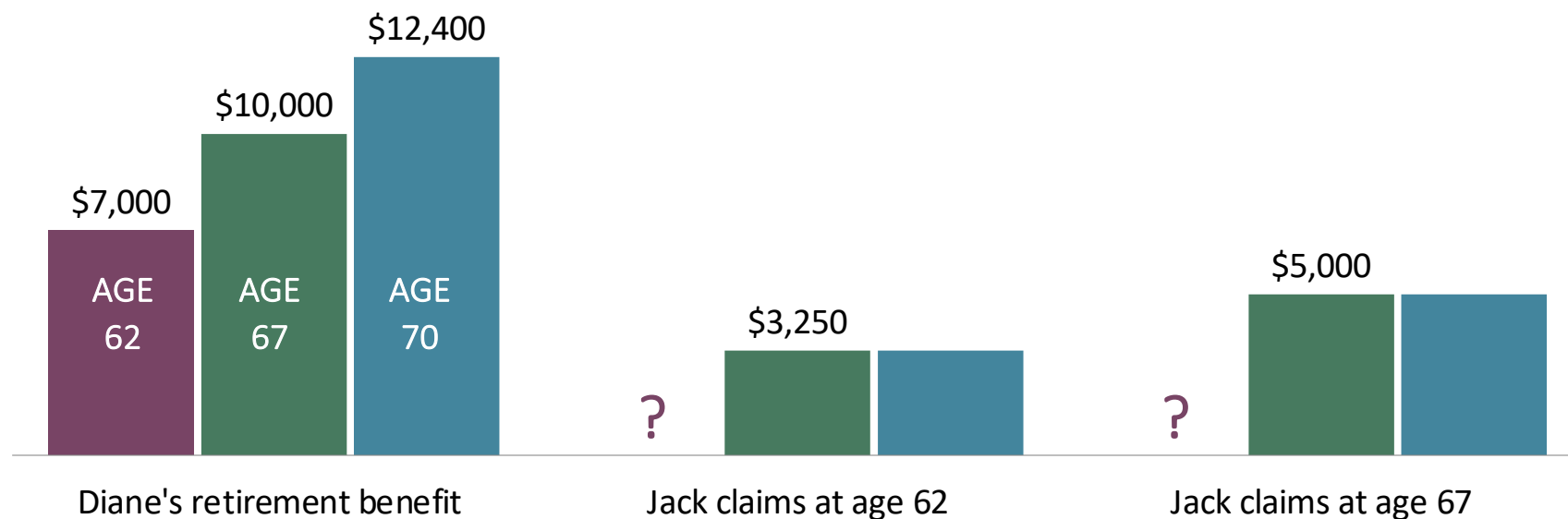
Spousal benefit based on Diane's benefit at Full Retirement Age



For illustrative purposes only. Based on Full Retirement Age (FRA) of 67. Calculations will vary if your FRA is different. Divorced spousal benefits are calculated in the same manner.

Calculating Spousal Benefit

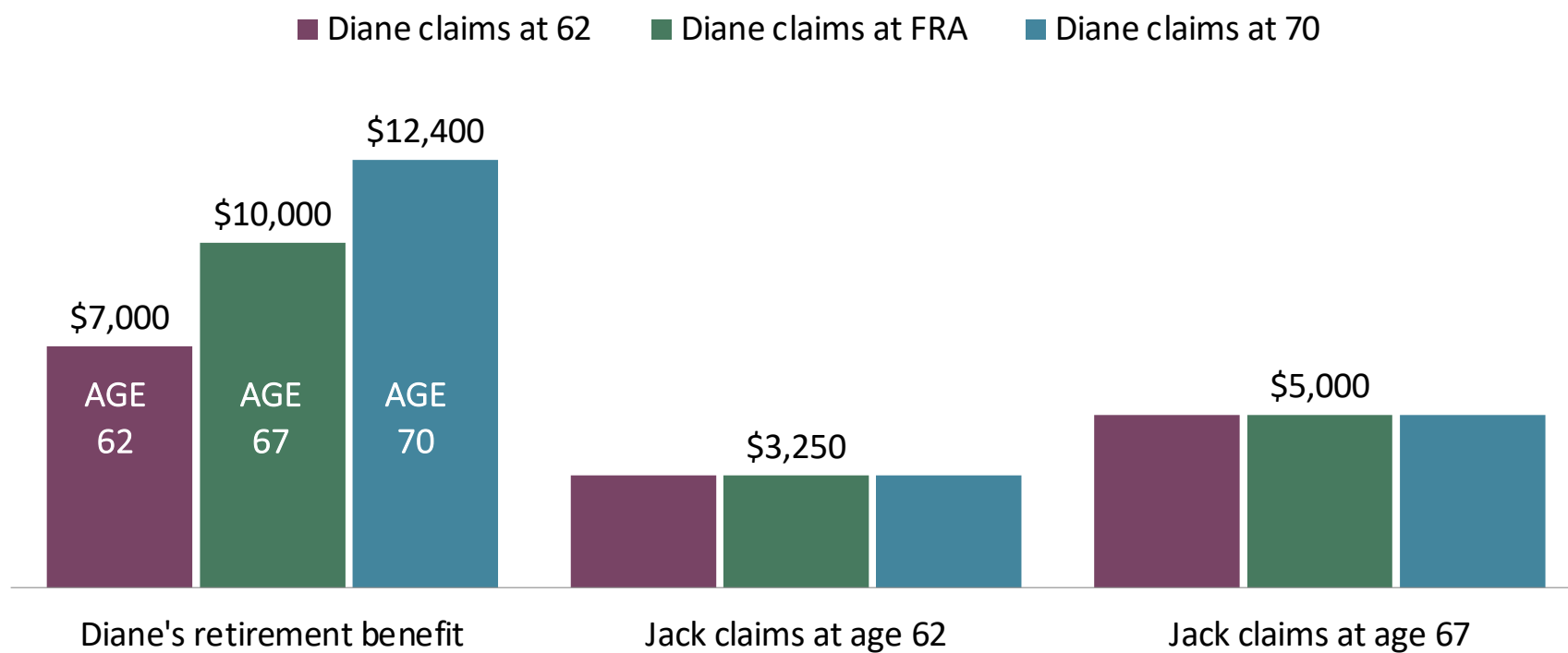
If Diane claims at age 62



For Illustrative purposes only. Based on Full Retirement Age (FRA) of 67. Calculations will vary if your FRA is different. Divorced spousal benefits are calculated in the same manner.

Calculating Spousal Benefit

Spousal benefit based on Diane's benefit at Full Retirement Age regardless of when Diane claims



For Illustrative purposes only. Based on Full Retirement Age (FRA) of 67. Calculations may vary if client's FRA is different. Divorced spousal benefits are calculated in the same manner.

What if Jack Applies First

Low earner starts with their retirement benefit, receives “top off” after spouse applies



Excess spousal
benefit
(spousal top
off)*



Maximum
spousal benefit
at your FRA



Your
retirement
benefit at FRA

*If you are under FRA when your spouse applies, the excess spousal benefit will also be reduced.

Case Study: What if Jack Applies for His Benefit at 62

Diane and Jack	
Jack retires at 62 .	Jack's retirement benefit 62 : \$1,400 Jack's retirement benefit 67 : \$2,000
Diane is also 62 and plans to work until 67	Diane's retirement benefit <i>at 67</i> : \$10,000
What will Jack receive at age 62? When Diane applies?	

For Illustrative purposes only. Based on Full Retirement Age (FRA) of 67. Calculations will vary if your FRA is different. Divorced spousal benefits are calculated in the same manner.

Case Study: What if Jack Applies for His Benefit at 62

Start with (reduced) retirement benefit; top off with excess spousal benefit when Diane applies



Jack applies at 62

Jack's retirement benefit at age 62 is ...

↓
\$1,400



Diane applies when Jack is 67

Excess Spousal Benefit (top-off) = **\$3,000***

Max Spousal Benefit \$5,000

Minus Jack's retirement benefit at 67 - \$2,000



After Diane applies

Jack's total amount is now ...

↓
\$4,400

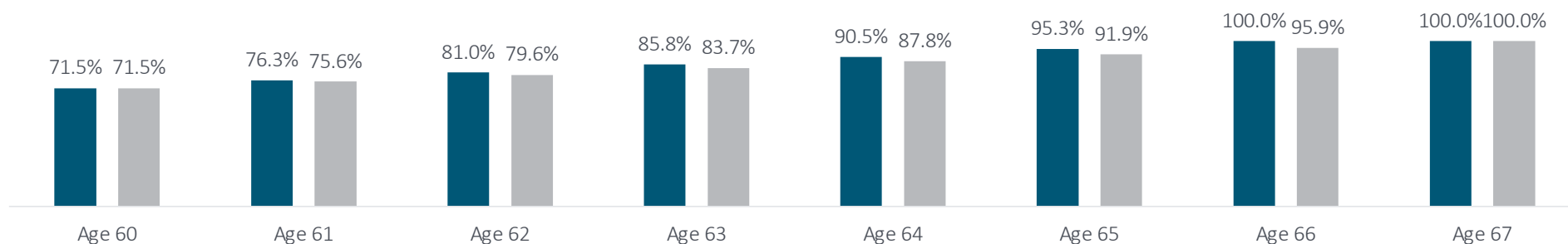
*If Jack was under FRA when Diane applies, the excess spousal benefit (top off) would be reduced
This hypothetical example is for illustrative purposes only.

Survivor Benefits

Available at 60 (50 if you are disabled), earnings test applies to survivor benefits until Full Retirement Age

Age when you claim the survivor benefit

■ FRA 66 ■ FRA 67



Amount based on

- Age at which deceased claimed retirement benefit*
- The greater the deceased's benefit, the greater the survivor benefit

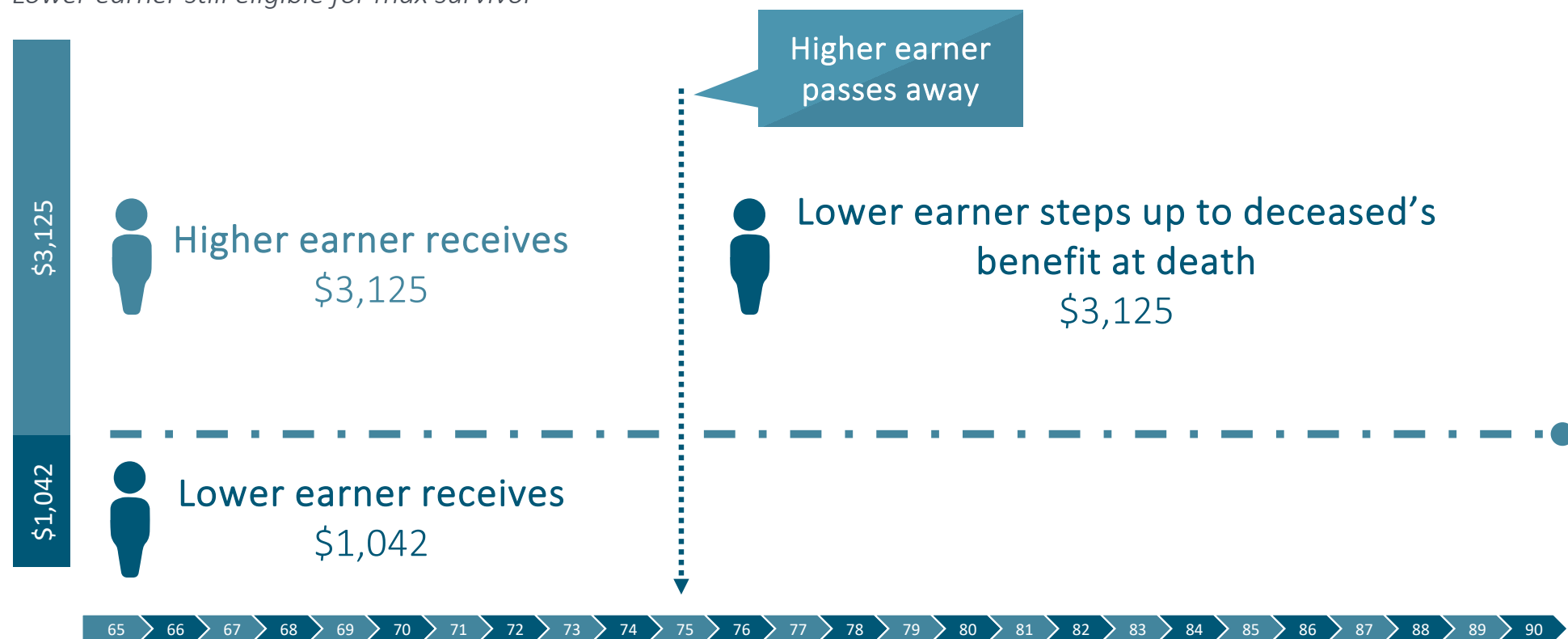
Percentage based on

- Age survivor claims the survivor benefit
- If survivor claimed retirement or spousal before FRA: No impact. Survivor percentage based on when survivor claims the survivor benefit

*If deceased was receiving disability benefits, the survivor benefit is based on the deceased's disability benefit. If deceased passed away without claiming, the survivor's benefit is based on the greater of the deceased's FRA benefit or what the deceased would have been entitled to at death.

Case Study: Lower Earner Claims Their Benefit Before FRA

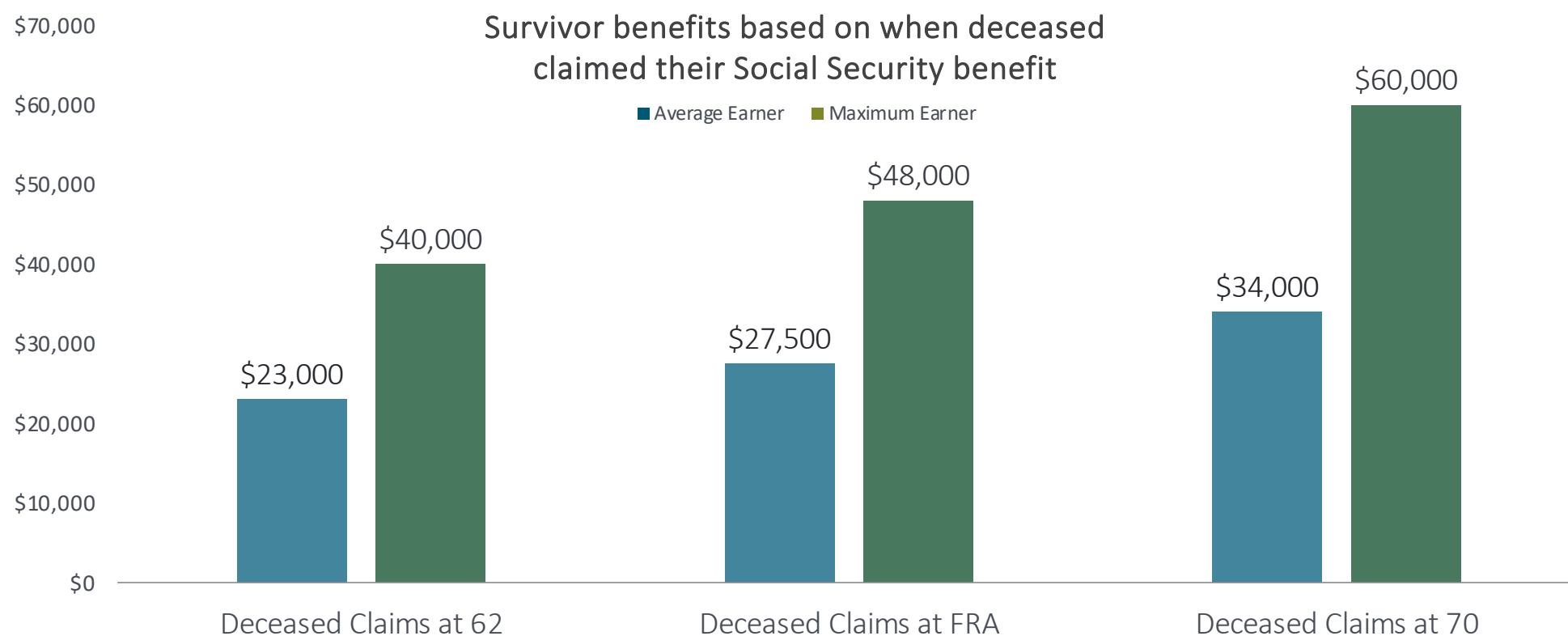
Lower earner still eligible for max survivor



Assumptions: Both spouses worked and paid into Social Security. Full Retirement Age for both spouses is 67. Lower earner is five years younger than higher earner. Higher earner claims at 70, lower earner claims at 65. Lower earner is 75 when the higher earner passes away. Higher earner's retirement benefit at 67 is \$2,500, retirement benefit at 70 is \$3,125. Lower earner's retirement benefit at 67 is \$1,000. Lower earner's calculation at 65: Lower earner applied after the high earner applied, therefore the lower earner receives an amount that equals the higher of their reduced retirement benefit (\$867) or the reduced spousal benefit ($\$1,042 = 41.7\% \times \$2,500$). Assumes no inflation or Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA).

Deceased's Claiming Decision Affects the Surviving Spouse

Change the conversation from "me" to "we"



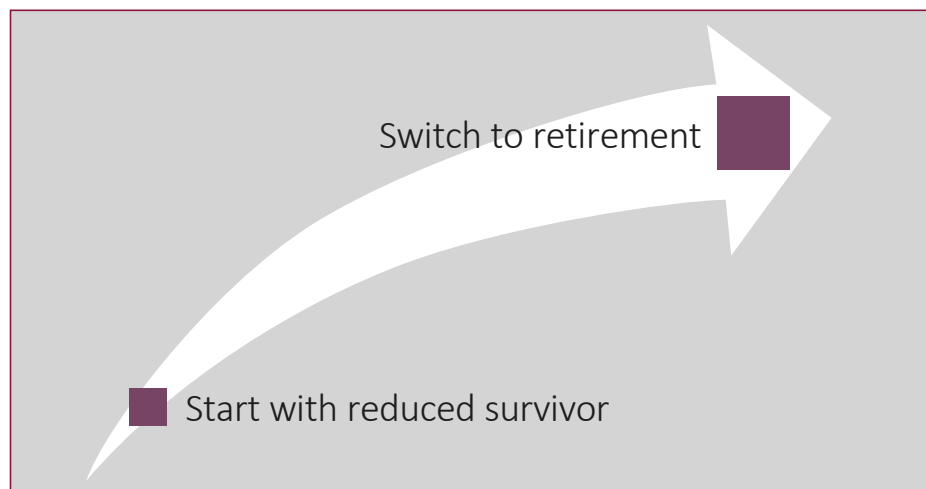
Source: Social Security Administration and MFS Calculations, 2024.

Options for Widow(er)s

May start with one benefit and switch; earnings limit applies to benefits received before Full Retirement Age.

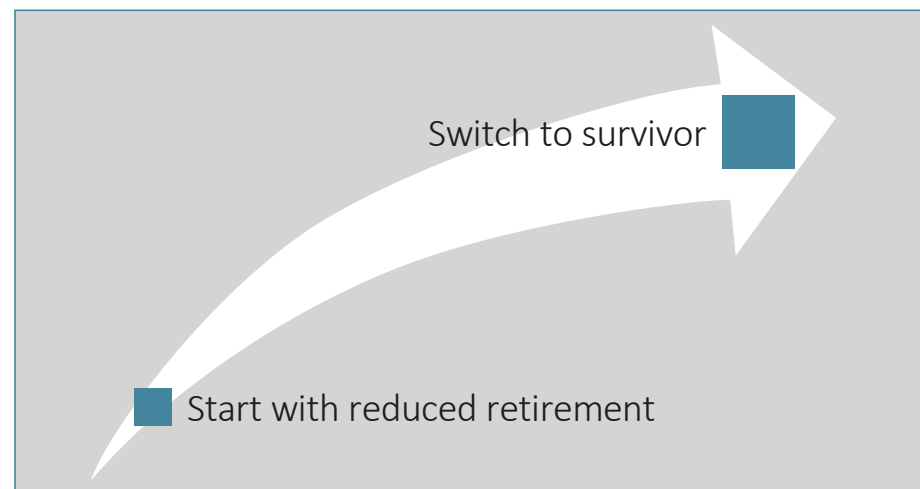
Option 1

Start with reduced survivor benefit



Option 2

Start with reduced retirement benefit



Divorcee Benefits Available if Marriage Lasted 10+ Consecutive Years

Max spousal is 50%, max survivor is 100%



REQUIREMENTS

- Ex is age 62, dead or disabled
- Ex does not need to be receiving their benefits (unless divorce was < two years ago*)
- Receiving a benefit off your ex will not reduce your ex's benefit



CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

- Spousal off ex: unmarried
- Survivor off ex: unmarried or remarried at or after age 60**



IF YOU WORKED

- Receive the greater of your retirement or spousal/survivor benefit off ex***
- Subject to earnings test until FRA

*If divorce was less than two years ago, former spouse needs to apply in order for you to receive a spousal benefit.

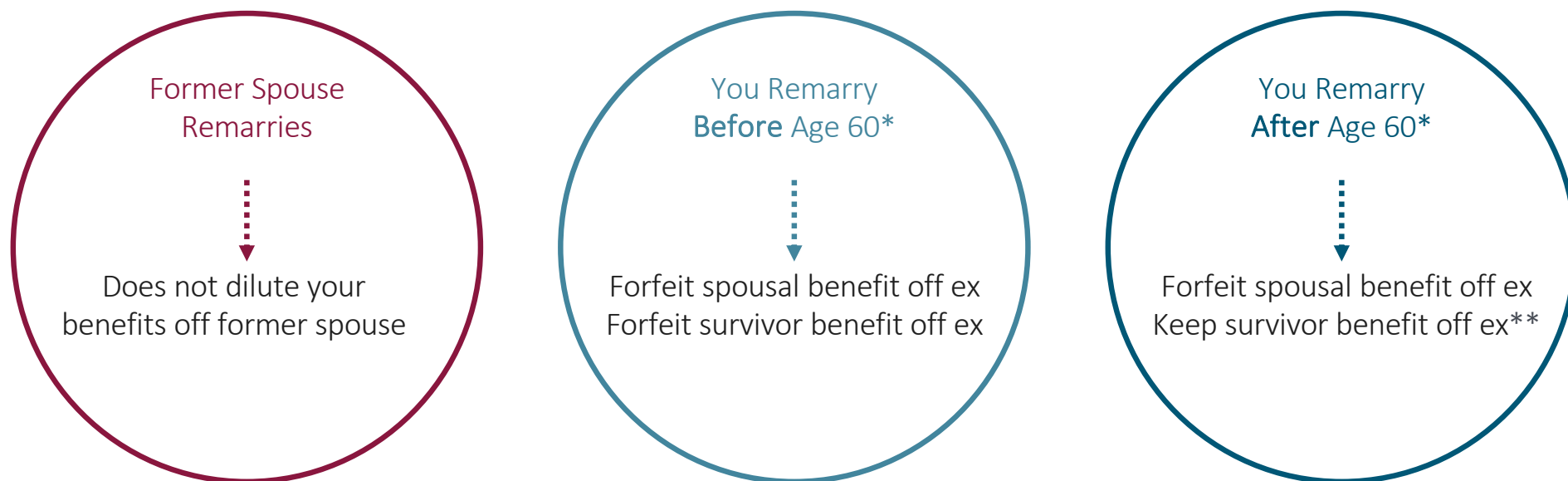
**50 if you are disabled.

***Spousal benefit: Only eligible to start with spousal benefit and switch to retirement benefit if you were born on/before 1/1/1954; Survivor benefits: May be eligible to start with one benefit and switch to the other.

Source: Social Security Administration.

Remarriage and Social Security (for Divorcees and Surviving Spouses)

If your former spouse remarries, it does not affect your benefits



If your second marriage ends (either through divorce, annulment or death), you may become re-entitled to benefits off of the first marriage regardless of your age when you remarry.

*50 if you are disabled.

**If you remarry at or after age 60 (50 if you are disabled), you may receive greater of (1) spousal/survivor benefit of current spouse, (2) your retirement benefit or (3) survivor benefit of former spouse.

Source: Social Security Administration.

Case Study: Divorce and Remarriage

If both marriages ended after 10+ years, you receive highest available benefit

- Married **Tom** at 25
- Married 15 years
- Divorced
- **Tom** is deceased

Jane



Tom



- Married **Theo** at 45
- Married 10 years
- Divorced
- **Theo** is alive and is age 62

Jane



Theo



Jane is single, receives greater of

- **Her** retirement benefit
- Survivor from **Tom**
- Spousal/survivor from **Theo**

This hypothetical example is for illustrative purposes only.

Case Study: Divorce and Remarriage

If both marriages ended after 10+ years, you receive highest available benefit

- Married **Spouse A** at 25
- Married 15 years
- Divorced
- **Spouse A** is deceased



- Married **Spouse B** at 45
- Married 10 years
- Divorced
- **Spouse B** is alive and is age 62



Kris is single, receives greater of

- **Kris'** retirement benefit
- Survivor from **Spouse A**
- Spousal/survivor from **Spouse B**

This hypothetical example is for illustrative purposes only.

Taxes and Your Retirement Plan

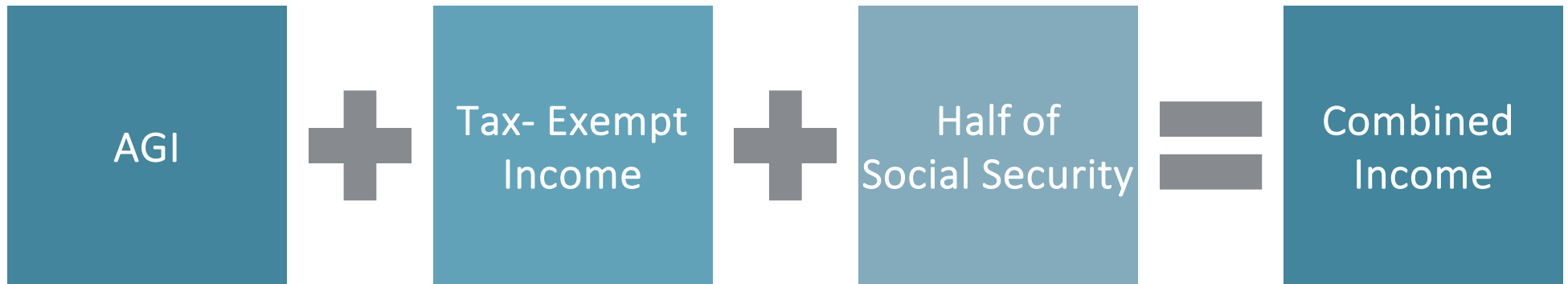


Taxes and Social Security

	Social Security benefits are not taxable	Up to 50% of Social Security Benefits May Be Taxable	Up to 85% of Social Security Benefits May Be Taxable
Individuals	< \$25,000	\$25,000 – \$34,000	\$34,001+
Married Couples Filing Jointly	< \$32,000	\$32,000 – \$44,000	\$44,001+

Source: IRS INFO 2001-0131.

Combined Income Determines if Social Security Benefits Are Taxable



This is not all-encompassing. May include income from savings bonds to pay for higher education and deductions for qualified educational loans. Contact a qualified tax advisor for more information. MFS does not provide tax advice. For informational purposes only.

Source: Social Security Administration.



Taking Social Security at 70 versus 62 may Reduce Taxes

Federal taxes for married couple, age 71, after-tax income goal of \$75,000

	Begin Social Security at age 62	Begin Social Security at age 70
Annual Social Security benefit	\$30,545	\$51,160
Withdrawal from tax-deferred account	\$48,722	\$24,103
Combined income ¹	\$63,995	\$49,683
Taxable Social Security	\$22,995	\$10,831
AGI ²	\$71,717	\$34,931
Taxable income after standard deduction ³	\$41,017	\$2,634
Federal income taxes	\$4,482	\$263

¹Modified AGI + Tax-exempt income + half of Social Security.

²Withdrawal from tax-deferred account plus taxable portion of Social Security.

³Standard deduction in 2024 is \$29,200 per couple; additional deduction for joint filer 65 and over is \$1,550 per person, for a total of \$3,100 if both joint filers are age 65+.

Sources: Social Security Administration, IRS and MFS Calculations.

Social Security benefits based on worker with average lifetime earnings of \$66,000

This situation is hypothetical in nature and for informational use only. Every situation is different. MFS does not provide tax advice.

Combined Income Exclusions

Roth IRA and Roth
401(k)/403(b)*

Qualified charitable
distributions*

Nontaxable portion
of pensions
and annuities*

Inheritance and gifts**

Life insurance
proceeds**

HSA withdrawals
for qualified
medical expenses**

Sources: *IRS Publication 590-B. ** IRS Publication 525. This may not be a comprehensive list.

MFS does not provide tax, legal, retirement, Social Security, or accounting advice. Please consult with a qualified tax advisor for more information.

Questions to Consider

Discuss claiming options and the impact it will have on your retirement income goals with your investment professional

- How long will you work?
- What are your income needs in retirement?
- If single: What is your life expectancy?
- If married: Who has the higher benefit?

Guidelines to Claim Social Security and Minimize Longevity Risk



Single

- Average life expectancy: take when needed
- Long life expectancy: let Social Security grow as long as possible



Married

- Spouse with lower Social Security benefit begins as soon as possible
- Spouse with higher Social Security benefits maximizes benefits as much as possible

Get More From Social Security

If single

In peak earnings year, consider working for longer, as your higher earning years will replace your lower earning ones

If married

Encourage the spouse with the highest benefit to let it grow in order to maximize the survivor benefit

If divorced

If you were married for 10 years or longer, you may qualify for benefits off your ex-spouse(s)

If widowed

Check to see if you can start with one benefit – yours or the survivor – then switch to the other

For more information and answers to many questions about Social Security benefits, go to ssa.gov. For help determining what role Social Security benefits will play in your financial future, work closely with your investment or other relevant professional.

Thank You!



Appendix



Calculating Survivor benefits

Deceased's claiming decision impacts the survivor benefit

Deceased's claiming decision	Survivor benefit based on
Claimed at or after Full Retirement Age	Amount deceased was receiving at death
Passed away before Full Retirement Age, did not claim Social Security	Deceased's benefit at Full Retirement Age
Passed away at or after Full Retirement Age, did not claim Social Security	Amount deceased was entitled to receive at death (includes credits)
Claimed before Full Retirement Age	Widow(er) limit may apply*

Under the widow(er) limit, the surviving spouse receives the lesser of 1) the widow(er) percentage based off the deceased's FRA benefit or 2) the greater of the benefit the deceased was receiving at death or 82.5% of the deceased's FRA benefit.

Medicare Part B and D premiums

Monthly Premiums

Medicare Part B and D premiums for 2025

Individual tax return in 2023	Joint tax return in 2023	PART B Premium per person	PART D Premium per person
< \$106,000	< \$212,000	\$185.00	Plan premium
\$106,001–\$133,000	\$212,001–\$266,000	\$259.00	\$13.70 + plan premium
\$133,001–\$167,000	\$266,001–\$334,000	\$370.00	\$35.30 + plan premium
\$167,001–\$200,000	\$334,001–\$400,000	\$480.90	\$57.00 + plan premium
\$200,001–\$499,999	\$400,001–\$749,999	\$591.90	\$78.60 + plan premium
\$500,000+	\$750,000+	\$628.90	\$85.80 + plan premium

PREMIUMS BASED ON MAGI FROM TWO YEARS AGO

Source: Medicare.gov, “Costs” www.medicare.gov/basics/costs/medicare-costs.



Taking Social Security at 70 versus 62 may Reduce Taxes

Federal taxes for married couple, age 71, after-tax income goal of \$75,000

	Begin Social Security at age 62	Begin Social Security at age 70
Annual Social Security benefit	\$40,344	\$67,572
Withdrawal from tax-deferred account	\$36,809	\$7,428
Combined income ¹	\$56,981	\$41,214
Taxable Social Security	\$17,034	\$4,607
AGI ²	\$53,843	\$12,035
Taxable income after standard deduction ³	\$21,543	\$0
Federal income taxes	\$2,154	\$0

¹Modified AGI + Tax-exempt income + half of Social Security.

²Withdrawal from tax-deferred account plus taxable portion of Social Security.

³Standard deduction in 2024 is \$29,200 per couple; additional deduction for joint filer 65 and over is \$1,550 per person, for a total of \$3,100 if both joint filers are age 65+.





Sources: Social Security Administration, IRS and MFS Calculations.

Social Security benefits based on worker with average lifetime earnings of \$105,000.

This situation is hypothetical in nature and for informational use only. Every situation is different. MFS does not provide tax advice.

Reductions if Worked in Positions That Did Not Pay Into Social Security



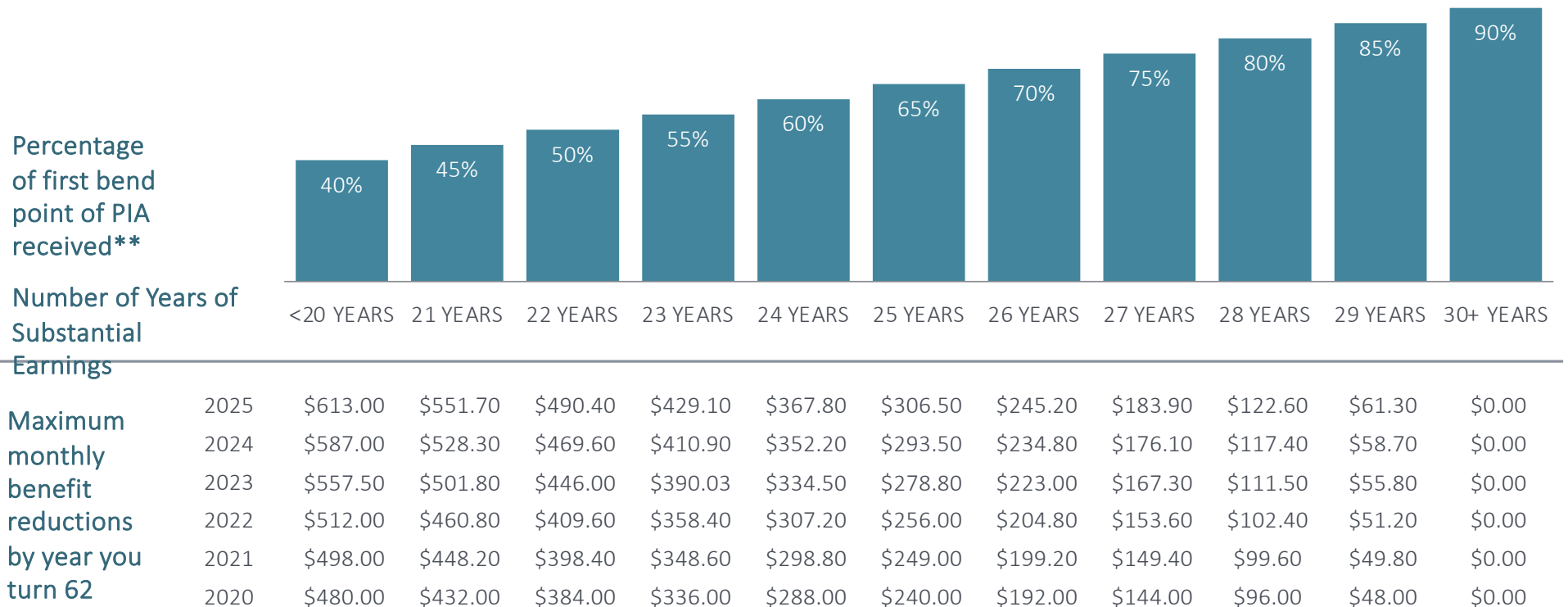
	Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP)	Government Pension Offset (GPO)
Who it affects	 You receive a pension from a position that didn't pay into Social Security (including certain foreign pensions) and Social Security benefits	You worked in a federal, state or local government position that didn't pay into Social Security; your spouse worked in the private sector
What it may reduce	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Your Social Security retirement or disability benefit - Spousal benefit off you 	Reduce Social Security spousal/survivor benefits off your spouse by two-thirds of your government pension
Maximum Reduction	 \$613.00 if you turn 62 in 2025	If your government pension is 1.5x > your spouses retirement benefit, may wipe out your spousal and survivor benefits
Exceptions	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not reduce survivor benefit off you - Eliminated if you have 30 years of substantial earnings* 	Last 60 months of government employment covered by both Social Security and the pension plan that provides your government pension**

*Substantial earnings for selected years are \$32,700 (2025), \$31,275 (2024), \$29,700 (2023), \$27,300 (2022), \$26,550 (2021), \$25,575 (2020), \$22,050 (2015), \$19,800 (2010), \$16,725 (2005), \$14,175 (2000), \$11,325 (1995), \$9,525 (1990) \$7,425 (1985), \$5,100 (1980). See Social Security Publication "Windfall Elimination Provision" for more details

**If at any time during the last 60 months of government service, you worked in non-covered employment under the retirement system that provides the pension, your spousal and survivor benefit will be subject to GPO even if you concurrently worked in another position with the same employer covered by Social Security.

Sources: SSA Publication No. 05-10007 "Government Pension Offset," SSA Publication No. 05-10045 "Windfall Elimination Provision."

WEP Adjustment Based on Years of Substantial Earnings*



*Substantial earnings for selected years are \$32,700 (2025), \$31,275 (2024), \$29,700 (2023), \$27,300 (2022), \$26,550 (2021), \$25,575 (2020), \$22,050 (2015), \$19,800 (2010), \$16,725 (2005), \$14,175 (2000), \$11,325 (1995), \$9,525 (1990), \$7,425 (1985), \$5,100 (1980). See Social Security Publication "Windfall Elimination Provision" for more details.

**PIA (Primary Insurance Amount) is the Social Security retirement benefit at Full Retirement Age. It is computed by dividing the Averaged Indexed Monthly Earnings (AIME) into three bend points. In 2024, the three bend points are 90% of the first \$1,174 of AIME, 32% of AIME over \$1,174 through \$7,078, and 15% of AIME over \$7,078.

Disability Benefits

	SSDI Social Security Disability Trust Fund	SSI Supplement Social Insurance
Initial Qualifications	Based on your work history (If 31 or older when disability occurred: Generally must have worked 5 out of the last 10 years)	Must have limited income and resources.
Full Retirement Age	At Full Retirement Age: - Amount does not change - Funding switches from Disability to Retirement	Assuming assets, income and life circumstances do not change, then dollar amount will not change
Dependent Eligibility	Entitles children and spouse to Social Security benefits	Does not entitle children and spouse to Social Security benefits
Health insurance	Medicare after two years	Medicaid

Sources: www.ssa.gov/redbook/eng/overview-disability.htm#&a0=2.
Social Security Handbook 723.2, Social Security Publication No. 05-10029, "Disability Benefits".

Eligibility for Family Benefits

QUALIFYING EVENT

- Disablement
- Retirement
- Death

CHILDREN QUALIFICATION

- Unmarried
- Younger than age 18
- Or 18 to 19 years old and a full-time student (no higher than grade 12)
- Or 18 or older and disabled (disability must have started before age 22)

CHILD-IN-CARE SPOUSE/ WIDOW(ER) QUALIFICATIONS*

- Caring for child who is under age 16 or disabled
- Benefits end if child-in-care spouse/widow(er) remarries

*Earnings test applies to benefits received before Full Retirement Age. If you receive retirement benefits, your excess earnings are charged against the total monthly family benefit. This reduces the total family benefit.

Sources: Social Security Bulletin, Social Security Handbook, Social Security Administration.

Maximum Family Benefits*

	Children's Benefit	Child-in-Care Spousal / Widow(er) Benefit	Family Maximum
If parent is disabled	Up to 50% of disability benefit	Up to 50% of disability benefit	100% – 150% of worker's PIA
If parent is retired	Up to 50% of full retirement benefit	Up to 50% of full retirement benefit	150% – 180% of worker's PIA
If parent is deceased	Up to 75% of deceased parent's basic Social Security benefit	Up to 75% of deceased parent's basic Social Security benefit	150% – 180% of worker's PIA

If total amount payable to all family members exceeds family maximum limit, each person's benefit is reduced proportionately (except retired/disabled parent's benefit) until total equals family maximum.

*Earnings test applies to benefits received before Full Retirement Age. If you receive retirement benefits, your excess earnings are charged against the total monthly family benefit. This reduces the total family benefit.

Sources: Social Security Bulletin, Social Security Handbook, Social Security Administration.

Survey Methodology

AUDIENCE

Participants/Members	Retirees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ages 18+, employed at least part-time Active workplace retirement plan participants / members in the US, Canada, UK, and Australia.* Data weighted to mirror the age / gender distribution of the workforce in each country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully or partially retired (if 73+ must have retired within last 6 years) Must have had a workplace DC or DB retirement plan

METHODOLOGY

- Mode: 15 min. online survey
- MFS not revealed as the sponsor
- Field period: March 28 – April 13, 2024

GLOBAL INSIGHTS FROM OVER 4,000 GLOBAL RESPONDENTS

Including **2,800+** Workplace Defined Contribution Retirement Plan / Scheme Members & **1,200+** Retirees



*To qualify in each region:

US Participants: actively contributing to a 401(k), 403(b), 457, or 401(a) | US Retirees: had a 401(k), 403(b), 457, or 401(a), DB plan, or SEP/Simple IRA.

Canada Participants: actively contributing to DC Pension Plan, Group Registered Retirement Savings Plan, Deferred Profit Sharing Plan, Non-Registered Group Savings Plan, or Simplified Employee Pension Plan |

Canada Retirees: had a DC Pension Plan, Group Registered Retirement Savings Plan, Deferred Profit Sharing Plan, Non-Registered Group Savings Plan, or Simplified Employee Pension Plan, or DB plan.

UK Members: actively contributing to a Defined Contribution Scheme or Master Trust | UK Retirees: had a Defined Contribution Scheme, Master Trust, or DB plan

Australia Members: actively contributing to an industry, retail, corporate or public sector super fund or a self-managed super fund | Australia Retirees: had an industry, retail, corporate or public sector super fund, a self-managed super fund, or a DB plan.