

There are a number of factors that should be taken into consideration when filing for Social Security – each of which play a critical role in the benefits you'll receive during your years in retirement.



Understanding Full Retirement Age

Your full retirement age is the age at which you qualify for 100% of your Social Security benefits and is based on your birth year.

Find Your Full Retirement Age

YEAR OF BIRTH*	FULL RETIREMENT AGE
1937 or earlier	65
1938	65 and 2 months
1939	65 and 4 months
1940	65 and 6 months
1941	65 and 8 months
1942	65 and 10 months
1943 – 1954	66
1955	66 and 2 months
1956	66 and 4 months
1957	66 and 6 months
1958	66 and 8 months
1959	66 and 10 months
1960 and later	67

^{*}If you were born on January 1st of any year you should refer to the previous year. If you were born on the 1st of the month, the Social Security Administration figures your benefit – and your full retirement age – as if your birthday was in the previous month.

Source: SocialSecurity.gov, "Retirement Benefits," 2019.

Deciding When To Collect

While you qualify for 100% of your Social Security benefits at your full retirement age, you have the option to start collecting benefits either before or after your full retirement age. There are pros and cons to all options.

PROS

CONS

Before Full Retirement Age

You can start collecting Social Security as early as age 62. If you collect early, your benefits can be reduced by up to 30%, depending on your full retirement age.

You may collect benefits for a longer period of time, depending on longevity. You will collect a lesser benefit than what you would have been eligible for at your full retirement age.

At Full Retirement Age

You can start collecting Social Security at your full retirement age to receive 100% of your benefit.

You will collect full benefits.

You could collect a greater benefit by collecting after your full retirement age.

After Full Retirement Age

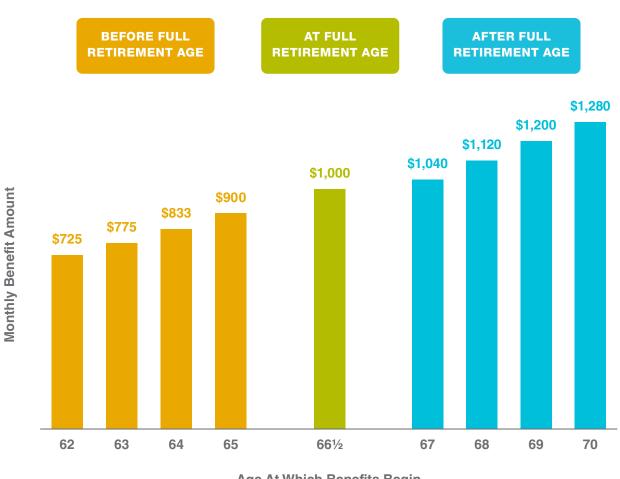
You can start collecting Social Security after your full retirement age and receive benefits that are increased up to 8% annually by accumulating delayed retirement credits. These credits are available each year past your full retirement age up until age 70.

You will collect a greater benefit than what you were eligible for at your full retirement age. You may collect benefits for a shorter period of time, depending on longevity.

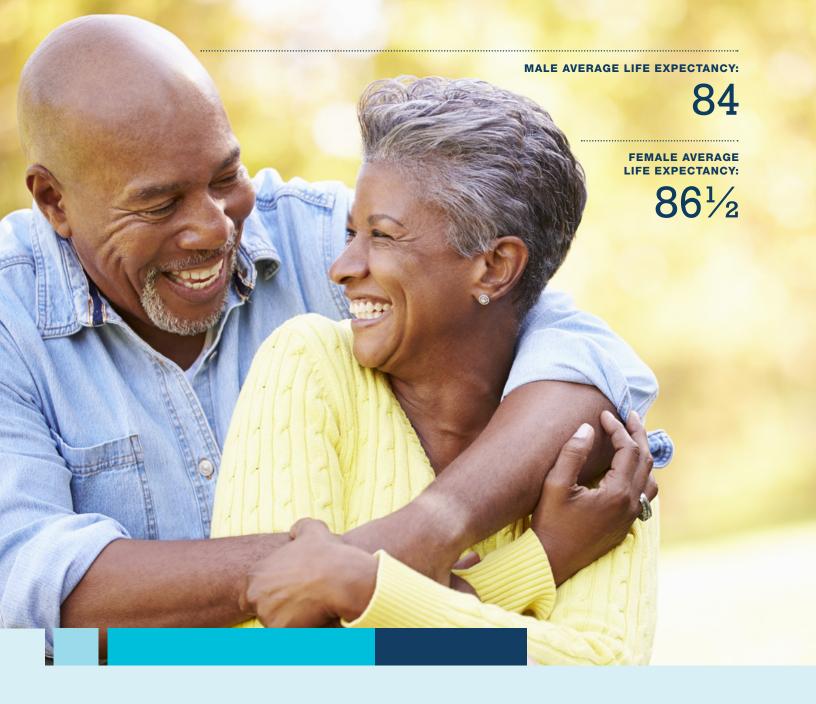
Sources: https://www.ssa.gov/planners/retire/agereduction.html https://www.ssa.gov/planners/retire/delayret.html

Hypothetical Example

The graph below illustrates how collecting Social Security before and after full retirement age can impact monthly benefits. It assumes a monthly benefit of \$1,000 at a full retirement age of 66½.



Age At Which Benefits Begin



Considering The Effects Of Longevity

With the average life expectancy being 84 for today's 65-year-old male and 86½ for today's 65-year-old female, longevity is among the most important considerations in deciding when to start collecting Social Security. The longer your life expectancy, the more advantageous it may be to delay collecting benefits.

Source: https://www.ssa.gov/planners/lifeexpectancy.html

Hypothetical Example

The example below shows total Social Security benefits collected when beginning at certain ages and highlights when waiting to collect becomes more advantageous. It assumes a \$1,000 monthly benefit at a full retirement age of 66½.

	Total Benefits Collected						
Age	Begin at 62 Reduced Monthly Benefit: \$725		Begin at 66½ Monthly Benefit: \$1,000			Begin at 70 Increased Monthly Benefit: \$1,280	
62	\$8,700						
63	\$17,400						
64	\$26,100						
65	\$34,800						
66	\$43,500						
67	\$52,200			\$18,000			
68	\$60,900			\$30,000			
69	\$69,600			\$42,000			
70	\$78,300			\$54,000			\$15,360
71	\$87,000			\$66,000			\$30,720
72	\$95,700			\$78,000			\$46,080
73	\$104,400		cting at roduces	\$90,000			\$61,440
74	\$113,100		er total	\$102,000			\$76,800
75	\$121,800		its than cting at	\$114,000			\$92,160
76	\$130,500		if you live	\$126,000			\$107,520
77	\$139,200	to a	ge 78	\$138,000		lecting at oroduces	\$122,880
78	\$147,900			\$150,000	gre	ater total	\$138,240
79	\$156,600			\$162,000		efits than ting at age	\$153,600
80	\$165,300			\$174,000		if you live	\$168,960
81	\$174,000			\$186,000	to	age 82	\$184,320
82	\$182,700			\$198,000			\$199,680
83	\$191,400			\$210,000			\$215,040
84	\$200,100		\$222,000 \$23		\$230,400		
85	\$208,800			\$234,000			\$245,760

Social Security benefits are adjusted to reflect any increase in the cost of living, measured by the Consumer Price Index, to ensure the purchasing power of Social Security benefits is not eroded by inflation. For simplicity, this example does not include any cost of living adjustments.

Source: SocialSecurity.gov, "Cost-of-Living Adjustment," 2017.



Facing A Possible Income Gap In Retirement

Social Security was created to promote the economic security of America's workers. However, it's important to understand that Social Security will only replace a portion of your pre-retirement earnings, leaving you with a potential income gap.

The amount of income that Social Security will replace depends heavily on your career income. The table below shows how Social Security replaces a greater percentage of income for modest earners versus higher earners.

Earnings Scale	Career-average Earnings	Annual Social Security Benefit	Percent of Career-average Earnings Replaced
Lower earnings	\$23,308	\$12,348	53.3%
Medium earnings	\$51,795	\$20,355	39.6%
Higher earnings	\$82,872	\$26,971	32.8%
Maximum earnings	\$127,061	\$32,875	26%

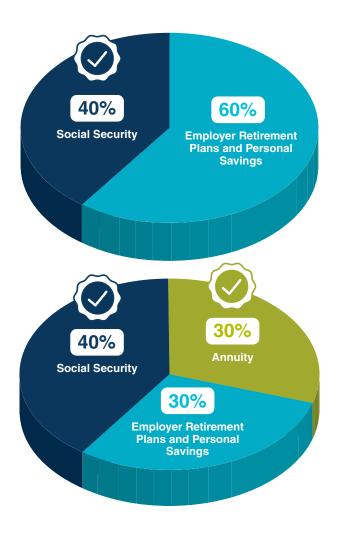
Table assumes current-law scheduled benefits, and that hypothetical retirees turn 65 in 2020 and begin collecting benefits at age 65. For simplicity, example does not include tax adjustments.

Source: SocialSecurity.gov, "Replacement Rates For Hypothetical Retired Workers," April 2019.

Adding An Annuity To Fill The Income Gap

As you consider these various factors, you may find yourself wondering if your sources of income will last the rest of your life. If this is the case, an annuity may be an appropriate addition to your lineup of income vehicles. An annuity is a contract between you and an insurance company and is designed to protect and grow your money before providing a **guaranteed stream of lifetime income.** Here's an example of how an annuity could be incorporated into your retirement income plan:

Retirement Income Sources





By adding an annuity to your retirement income plan, you could increase your amount of guaranteed income — helping to ensure you don't run out of money in retirement.

There are many different types of annuities to fit your unique goals for retirement. Some key benefits include:

- > Principal protection to help keep your assets safe
- > Growth potential to help you accumulate assets
- > Tax-deferral for faster accumulation than taxable products
- > Guaranteed lifetime income to help ensure peace of mind

Great American Life specializes in offering annuities that are easier to understand, helping you to achieve your goals with no surprises. Talk with your financial professional about how an annuity could fit into your retirement income plan.



Great American Life. It Pays To Keep Things Simple.®

Why choose Great American Life?

As a leading provider of annuities, Great American Life Insurance Company is committed to helping people plan for a secure retirement. We offer a level of financial strength that our customers can count on. We are a wholly owned subsidiary of MassMutual, one of the largest life insurance companies in the U.S., founded in 1851.

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