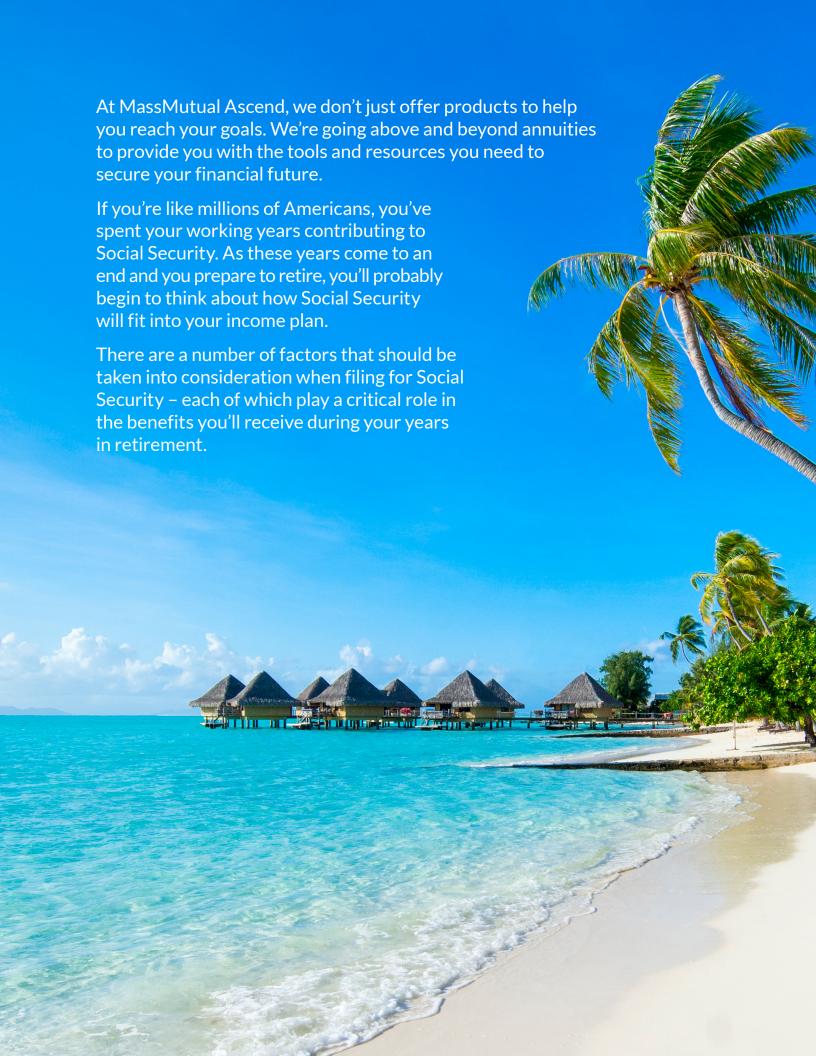


Beyond Annuities:

Simplifying Social Security





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.





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			

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

^{*}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.

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.

Before full retirement age	Pros	Cons	
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. After full retirement age	You will collect full benefits.	You could collect a greater benefit by collecting after your full retirement age.	
You can start collecting Social Security after your full retirement age and receive benefits that are increased up to 8% annually (depending on your year of birth) 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/benefits/retirement/planner/agereduction.html https://www.ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/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 67.



Source: SocialSecurity.gov, "When to Start Receiving Retirement Benefits," 2022.

Considering the effects of longevity

With the average life expectancy being 84.1 for today's 65-year-old male and 86.8 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/OACT/population/longevity.html (calculated on 8/22/22).



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 67.

	Total Benefits Collected					
Age	Begin at 62 Reduced Monthly Be \$700	enefit:	Begin at 67 Monthly Benef \$1,000	it:	Increase	Begin at 70 ed Monthly Benefit: \$1,240
62	\$8,400					
63	\$16,800					
64	\$25,200					
65	\$33,600					
66	\$42,000					
67	\$50,400		\$12,000			
68	\$58,800		\$24,000			
69	\$67,200		\$36,000			
70	\$75,600		\$48,000			\$14,880
71	\$84,000	T	\$60,000			\$29,760
72	\$92,400	Collecting at 67 produces			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$44,640
73	\$100,800	greater total	40.000			\$59,520
74	\$109,200	benefits thar	\$96,000			\$74,400
75	\$117,600	collecting at age 62 if you			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$89,280
76	\$126,000	live to age 79			cting at	\$104,160
77	\$134,400		\$132,000		oduces er total	\$119,040
78	\$142,800		\$144,000		fits than	\$133,920
79	\$151,200		\$156,000		ing at age	\$148,800
80	\$159,600		\$168,000		you live ge 83.	\$163,680
81	\$168,000		\$180,000	L	ge 00.	\$178,560
82	\$176,400		\$192,000			\$193,440
83	\$184,800		\$204,000			\$208,320
84	\$193,200		\$216,000			\$223,200
85	\$201,600		\$228,000			\$238,080

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: https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10526.pdf

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	\$26,435	\$13,485	50.2%
Medium earnings	\$58,744	\$22,253	37.3%
Higher earnings	\$93,991	\$29,438	30.8%
Maximum earnings	\$144,623	\$35,934	24.4%

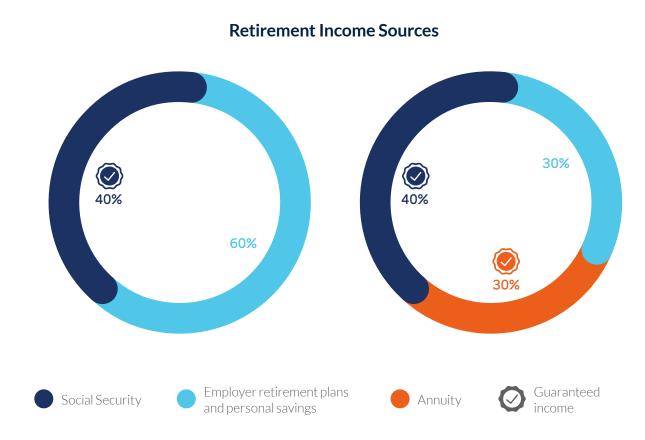
Table assumes current-law scheduled benefits, and that hypothetical retirees turn 65 in 2023 and begin collecting benefits at age 65. For simplicity, example does not include tax adjustments.

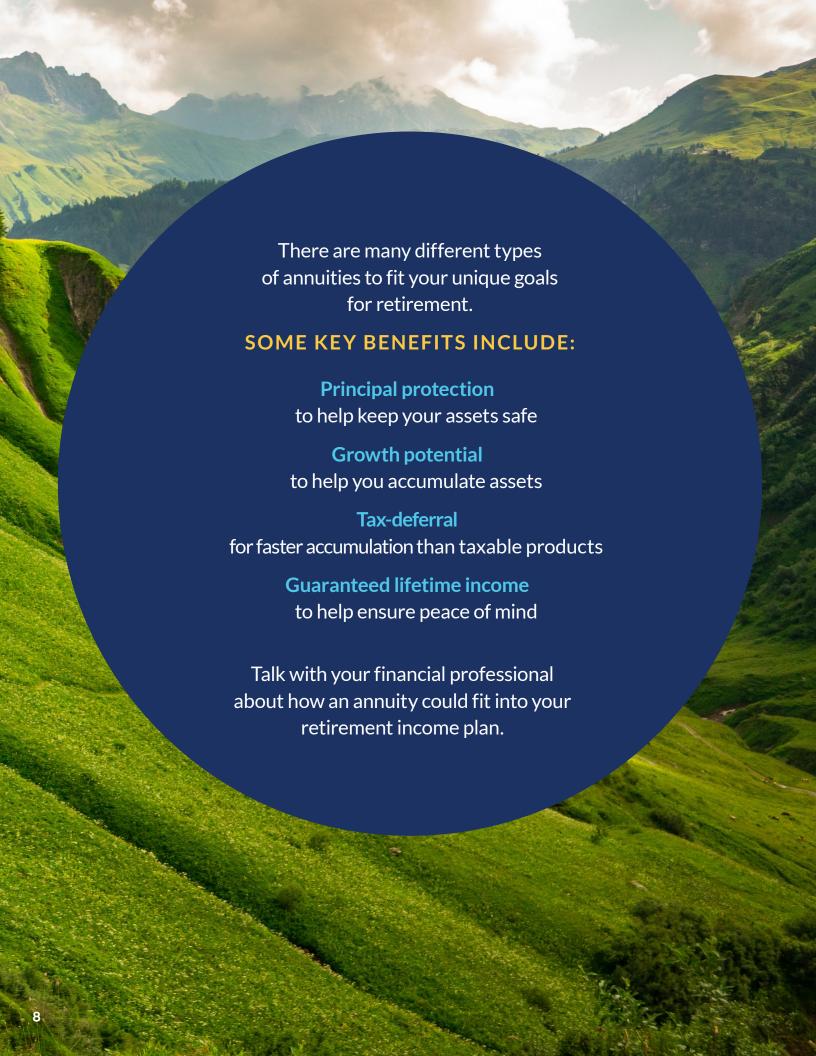
Source: https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/NOTES/ran9/an2022-9.pdf

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:

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.





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