



Social Security Get what's yours

Presenter's name

Presenter's title goes here



Agenda

- When and how much
- Work and taxation
- Spousal benefits
- Other things to consider



The history of Social Security



Social Security Act signed into law; Full Retirement Age (FRA) = 65



Regular ongoing monthly payments begin



Medicare signed into law to strengthen the social safety net



FRA increased to 66



FRA gradually increased to 67





Social Security eligibility

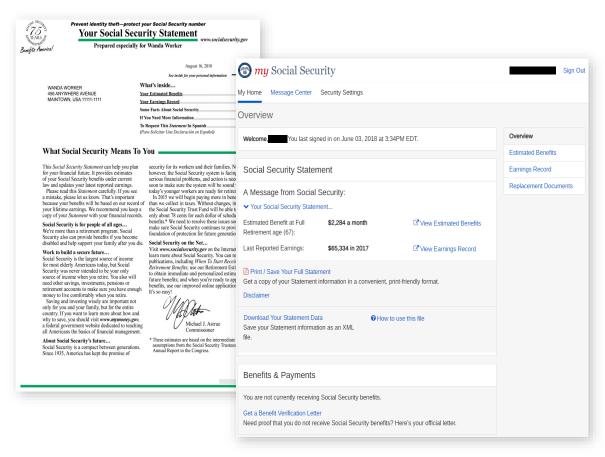
- At least age 62 to collect benefit
- Accrued 40 credits of coverage via payroll FICA* taxes
- May be eligible based on spouse's (or ex-spouse's) work history
- Benefit based on highest 35 years of indexed earnings

*FICA is a U.S. federal payroll tax. It stands for the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and is deducted from each paycheck. As you work and pay FICA taxes, you earn credits for Social Security benefits.





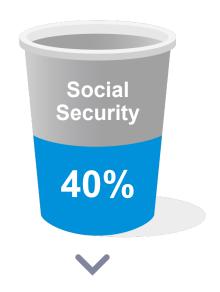
Know the benefit







Retirement Income



Percentage of income replaced by Social Security for average earners







Social Security Full Retirement Age

Birth year	Full Retirement Age
1943 – 1954	66
1955	66 + 2 months
1956	66 + 4 months
1957	66 + 6 months
1958	66 + 8 months
1959	66 + 10 months
1960 and later	67

Full Retirement Age

determines when someone can begin collecting full Social Security benefit payments.





Can claim as early as age 62

Birth year	Full Retirement Age	Benefit reduction
1943 – 1954	66	25.00%
1955	66 + 2 months	25.83%
1956	66 + 4 months	26.67%
1957	66 + 6 months	27.50%
1958	66 + 8 months	28.33%
1959	66 + 10 months	29.17%
1960 and later	67	30.00%

Impact

- Smallest monthly check
- Potential reduction penalty for employment
- May face benefit taxation sooner

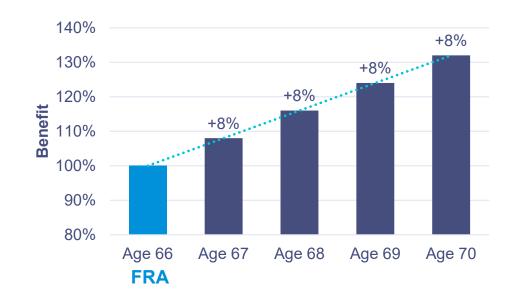




Claiming at age 70

Impact

- Highest monthly check
- No penalty for employment
- 8% increase per year after Full Retirement Age







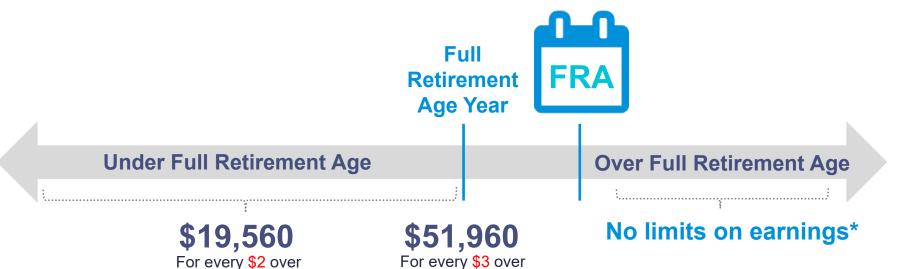
When should I take my benefit?







Working while collecting



employment income

limit above, \$1 is

withheld from benefits

Principal[®]

employment income limit above, \$1 is

withheld from benefits



Taxes and Social Security

Filing single

Provisional income	Benefits subject to tax
Under \$25,000	0%
\$25,000 - \$34,000	Up to 50%
Over \$34,000	Up to 85%

Married filing jointly

Provisional income	Benefits subject to tax
Under \$32,000	0%
\$32,000 - \$44,000	Up to 50%
Over \$44,000	Up to 85%

Provisional income

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) + tax-exempt income + ½ Social Security benefit





Other benefit options

Spousal benefit

- Spouse may collect

 a higher spousal benefit
 (up to 50% of their spouse's FRA benefit)
- To receive a spousal benefit other spouse must be collecting a benefit

Divorced spousal benefit

- Married for at least 10 years and not currently remarried
- 62 or older to collect and be divorced for at least 2 years if ex has not yet filed for their benefit

Survivor & divorced survivor

- A widowed spouse or divorced widow(er) may collect survivor benefit (up to 100% of deceased spouse's or ex-spouse's benefit)
- 60 or older to collect





Social Security case study

Full Retirement Age: 66

Example: S	Sam and Ann	Age 62 benefit amount	Age 66 (FRA) benefit amount	Age 70 benefit amount
Sam		\$750	\$1,000	\$1,320
Ann		\$1,800	\$2,400	\$3,168
Spousal t	penefit*	\$840	\$1,200	\$1,200





Social Security strategies

Social Security strategy ¹	Definition	Benefit
Only available to those born before 1/2/1954	At FRA, may claim spousal benefit only, delay taking their own benefit. ²	Earn delayed credits and then claim higher personal benefit at a later age. May also help spouse receive greater survivor benefit.
Do-Over	May revoke earlier claiming decision if made within 12 months of filing.	Provides flexibility to cease receiving benefit if life situation changes.
Suspending benefit	May suspend own benefit at Full Retirement Age. Also impacts spousal and/or family benefits.	Receive 8% delayed credit per year.

¹Changes have occurred due to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015.



²This option is being eliminated for those who were under the age of 62 as of January 2, 2016.



Future of Social Security?

- **2034**: Year in which Board of Trustees projects Social Security to be depleted—with only 76% of an individual's benefit payable*.
- Change in Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)
- Reduction in Social Security benefit
- Increase in FICA taxes
- Increase in Full Retirement Age





Things to consider

- Work with a financial professional
- Evaluate retirement income needs
- Create Social Security online account
- Determine filing timeline
- Apply for benefits



Thank you



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