



Your Social Security Statement

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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 **67**, based on your date of birth: January 1, 1987. 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 \$11,501 per year until you start your benefits.

To learn more about retirement benefits, visit ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/learn.html.

Disability Benefits

You have earned enough credits to qualify for disability benefits. If you became disabled right now, your monthly payment would be about **\$1,450 a month**.

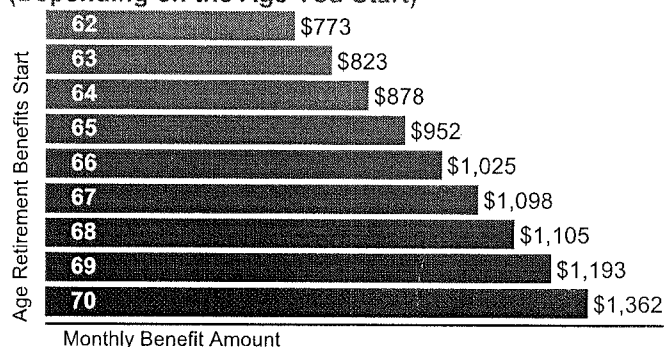
Survivors Benefits

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:	\$1,289
Spouse, if caring for a disabled child or child younger than age 16:	\$1,289
Spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age:	\$1,719
Total family benefits cannot be more than:	\$3,124

Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for an additional one-time death benefit of \$255.

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



Medicare

You have enough credits to qualify for Medicare at age 65.

Medicare is the federal health insurance program for:

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

Even if you do not retire at age 65, you may need to sign up for Medicare within 3 months of your 65th birthday to **avoid 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. This is important 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. **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 1966)
2011	\$4,972	\$4,972
2012	\$20,365	\$20,365
2013	\$14,260	\$14,260
2014	\$28,249	\$28,249
2015	\$43,459	\$43,459
2016	\$47,287	\$47,287
2017	\$55,374	\$55,374
2018	\$56,973	\$56,973
2019	\$47,395	\$47,395
2020	\$11,501	\$11,501

Taxes Paid

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

Social Security taxes

You paid: \$20,652

Employer(s): \$19,733

Medicare taxes

You paid: \$4,945

Employer(s): \$4,612

Earnings Not Covered by Social Security

You may also have earnings from work not covered by Social Security. This work might 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. To find out more, visit ssa.gov/gpo-wep.

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.
- We use cost of living adjustments so your benefits will keep up with inflation.
- The age you claim benefits will affect the benefit amount for your surviving spouse.
- If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children also may qualify for 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 divorced spouse receives benefits on your record, that does not affect your or your current spouse's benefit amounts.
- When you apply for either retirement or spousal benefits, you may be required to apply for the other benefit as well.
- For more information about benefits for you and your family, visit ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/planner/applying7.html.
- When you are ready to apply, visit us at ssa.gov/benefits/retirement/apply.html.
- The *Statement* is updated annually. It is available upon request, either online or by mail.