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2019

Social Security quick reference

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This guide provides general tax information. Nuveen is not a tax advisor.

Full Retirement Age (FRA)

Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age (FRA)
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 or later	67

Benefit by Year of Birth (At Age 62)

Year of Birth	The Retirement Benefit is Reduced By	Monthly Rate of Decrease	The Spouse's Benefit is Reduced by	Monthly Rate of Decrease
1943 – 1954	25.00%	Benefit is	30.00%	Benefit is
1955	25.83%	reduced by	30.83%	reduced by
1956	26.67%	5/9 of 1%	31.67%	25/36 of 1%
1957	27.50%	for the first	32.50%	for the first
1958	28.33%	36 months	33.33%	36 months
1959	29.17%	and 5/12	34.17%	and 5/12
1960 or later	30.00%	of 1% for	35.00%	of 1% for
		months 37		months 37
		to FRA		to FRA

Delayed Retirement

If an individual chooses to delay receipt of retirement benefit payments once he or she reaches FRA, this results in higher monthly benefit payments in the future. Please note that the Social Security Administration ceases applying credits that result in increased future payments once the retiree reaches age 70.

Year of Birth	Yearly Rate of Increase	Monthly Rate of Increase
1943 or later	8.0%	2/3 of 1%

Annual Adjustments

	2017	2018	2019
FICA Wage Base	\$127,200	\$128,400	\$132,900
SS Employee Tax	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
SS Employer Tax	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.3%	2.0%	2.8%
Average Monthly Beneficiary Payments: All Retirees	\$1,360	\$1,404	\$1,461
Average Monthly Beneficiary Payments: Aged Couples, Both Receiving Benefits	\$2,260	\$2,340	\$2,448
Maximum Benefit at FRA	\$2,687	\$2,788	\$2,861

* A decrease in full maximum benefits occurs when there is no COLA, but there is an increase in the national average wage index.

Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA): Monthly benefits are adjusted for inflation by using COLA to offset the impact of inflation on a beneficiary's purchasing power. It is based on the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Social Security Taxes 2019

$$\text{Provisional Income} = \text{Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ of Social Security Benefits} + \text{Tax Exempt Interest In-come}$$

Filing Status	Provisional Income	Amount of Social Security Subject to Tax
Married filing Jointly	Under \$32,000	0
	\$32,000 – \$44,000	Up to 50%
	Over \$44,000	Up to 85%
Single, head of household, qualifying widow(er), married filing separately & living apart from spouse	Under \$25,000	0
	\$25,000 – \$34,000	Up to 50%
	Over \$34,000	Up to 85%
Married filing separately and living with spouse	No Base	Up to 85%

Earned Income Benefit Reduction

	2017	2018	2019
At or above FRA	No limit on earnings		
Under FRA	\$16,920/yr (\$1,410/mo)	\$17,040/yr (\$1,420/mo)	\$17,640/yr (\$1,470/mo)
	For every \$2 over limit, \$1 is withheld		
In the year you reach FRA	\$44,880/yr (\$3,740/mo)	\$45,360/yr (\$3,780/mo)	\$46,920/yr (\$3,910/mo)
	For every \$3 over the limit, \$1 is withheld from benefits until the month you reach FRA		

Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP)

Maximum monthly benefit reduction is lesser of \$448.0 in 2018 or 50% of uncovered pension benefits

Years contributed to Social Security	2016	2017	2018
20 and below	\$428.00	\$442.50	\$448.00
21	\$385.20	\$398.30	\$403.20
22	\$342.40	\$354.00	\$358.40
23	\$299.60	\$309.80	\$313.60
24	\$256.80	\$265.50	\$268.80
25	\$214.00	\$221.30	\$224.00
26	\$171.20	\$177.00	\$179.20
27	\$128.40	\$132.80	\$134.40
28	\$85.60	\$88.50	\$89.60
29	\$42.80	\$44.30	\$44.80
30 and above	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

The Government Pension Offset (GPO)

Applies to workers who are eligible to receive an uncovered pension and Social Security spousal or survivor benefits. Benefits are reduced by 2/3 of uncovered benefit amount. The provision only applies to pension amounts from work not covered by Social Security.

Eligible Dependents and Rules:

It is important to note that the primary recipient's benefits are never affected by their dependents collecting on their Social Security file.

To Be Eligible, Must Meet the Following Requirements:

Spouse (Normal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At least 62 years old OR• Caring for a disabled child. <p>Note, the maximum benefit for the spouse is 50% of the benefit the worker would receive at FRA.</p>
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unmarried under the age of 18, or up to 19 if attending high school.• Unmarried and disabled prior to the age of 22.
Ex-Spouse (Normal)	<p>Must meet all of the below criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not remarried.• At least 62 years old.• The marriage lasted 10 years or more.• Has been divorced for at least two years.
Survivor (Spousal)	<p>Assuming the deceased was eligible to collect Social Security benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full benefits at FRA or reduced benefits as early as age 60.• Eligible to collect benefits as early as 50 if disabled and the disability started prior to or within seven years of the worker's death.• May collect benefits at any age if they care for the deceased worker's child who is under age 16 or is disabled and receives benefits on the worker's record.
Survivor (Divorced)	<p>Assuming the deceased was eligible to collect Social Security benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits will be the same as a surviving spouse assuming the marriage lasted for at least 10 years.• If the divorced survivor remarries after age 60 (age 50 if disabled), the remarriage will not affect eligibility for survivors benefits.• Must be divorced for at least 2 years before eligible for benefits.
Family Annual Maximum	<p>The maximum family benefit is the maximum monthly amount that can be paid on a worker's earnings record (150% to 180%).</p>
Computation of the Retirement and Survivor Family Maximum	<p>For the family of a worker who becomes age 62 or dies in 2019 before attaining age 62, the total amount of benefits payable will be computed so that it does not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 150 percent of the first \$1,184 of the worker's PIA, plus• 272 percent of the worker's PIA over \$1,184 through \$1,708, plus• 134 percent of the worker's PIA over \$1,708 through \$2,228, plus• 175 percent of the worker's PIA over \$2,228.

**The Primary Insurance Amount (PIA) is the sum of three separate percentages of portions of the AIME (Averaged Index Monthly Earnings). While the percentages of this PIA formula are fixed by law, the dollar amounts in the formula change annually with changes in the national average wage index. These dollar amounts, called "bend points", determine the portions of the AIME. The AIME is an average of up to 35 years of a worker's indexed earnings.

Social Security Recipients Options and Strategies:

Strategy	Definition
Early Retirement	Beneficiaries have the ability to collect benefits starting as early as age 62. If benefits are collected before FRA, recipients face an early retirement penalty that will permanently be reflected in their monthly benefits.
Full Retirement Age (FRA)	To qualify for full retirement benefits, the recipient must satisfy the age requirement, which varies depending on year of birth.
Delayed Retirement	Those that choose to delay collecting benefits once FRA has been reached will experience increases in monthly benefits for every month delayed, up to age 70.
File and Suspend	Under the Bipartisan Budget Act, this strategy was completely phased out on May 1st, 2016. The strategy involved one spouse reaching FRA, filing for Social Security benefits, and immediately suspending the claim. This enabled the other spouse (at least 62) to collect spousal benefits. At age 70, the 'suspended' spouse began receiving benefits at an increased rate due to delayed credits. This is no longer possible, since the Social Security Administration no longer allows a spouse to receive spousal benefits while the other spouse has suspended his or her retirement benefits.
Restricted Application	Please note that this strategy is no longer available for those who reach age 62 on or after January 2, 2016. When one spouse reaches FRA, she or he can file for spousal benefits only (restrict the application). This allows their own benefits to grow through delayed credits while receiving spousal benefits. Once she or he reaches age 70, they switch from the spousal benefit to their own larger primary benefit. It is important to note that one of the spouses must have filed for their benefits in order for the other spouse to make a spousal benefit claim if they are married. If the couple is divorced, to make a spousal benefit claim, the other individual must be eligible for benefits, but does not have to file. Pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, restricted application will not be allowed for those who reach age 62 on or after January 2, 2016. Any person not meeting this age requirement who is entitled to both spousal benefits and their own social security retirement benefit (based on their own work record) will be deemed to have filed for both benefits and will receive whichever benefit is larger (note these restrictions do not apply to divorced spouses claiming spousal benefits).

Disability Benefit Guidelines

To Be Eligible, Must Meet the Following Requirements:

Disability Benefits	To qualify for Social Security disability benefits, the employee must be covered by Social Security under their employer, and they must have a medical condition that meets the Security Administration's definition of disability. Once FRA is reached, disability benefits automatically convert to retirement benefits and the amount remains the same. Spouses, children and ex-spouses, as defined on the previous page, are eligible to receive benefits.
Maximum Family Benefits	The family maximum for disability benefits ranges from 100% to 150% of the worker's PIA.

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