

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Personal Earnings and Benefit Estimate Statement

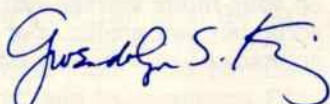
At Social Security, we are committed to providing you with quality public service that meets your needs. That is why I am pleased to send you this Personal Earnings and Benefit Estimate Statement. I hope this statement helps you understand your Social Security program and plan for a secure future.

Inside, we have displayed your Social Security earnings record and, based on the information you have provided us, estimates of the benefits for which you and your family might qualify now and in the future. On the back of this statement you will find more facts about how the Social Security program works.

I encourage you to use the information we have provided to plan for your financial, health, housing and other needs when you retire. It is important that you keep in mind that Social Security is not designed to meet all your financial needs in your retirement years. You will likely need other sources of income, such as savings or a pension, that will provide you and your family the financial security you have worked so hard to achieve. To help you plan, you may want to contact your employer or your local Area Agency on Aging.

As you plan for your own future, I know that you are also interested in the future of Social Security. I want to assure you that Social Security is built on a sound financial foundation. Social Security benefits will be there when you need them.

It has been a pleasure to serve you and we look forward to serving you in the years ahead.



GWENDOLYN S. KING
Commissioner of Social Security

YOUR EARNINGS RECORD

YEARS	SOCIAL SECURITY			MEDICARE	
	Maximum Yearly Earnings	Your Taxed Earnings	Estimated Taxes You Paid	Your Taxed Earnings*	Estimated Taxes You Paid
1937-50	\$3,000	\$ 0	\$ 0		
1951	3,600	0	0		
1952	3,600	0	0		
1953	3,600	0	0		
1954	3,600	0	0		
1955	4,200	0	0		
1956	4,200	0	0		
1957	4,200	0	0		
1958	4,200	4	0		
1959	4,800	38	0		
1960	4,800	793	23		
1961	4,800	1,079	32		
1962	4,800	1,031	32		
1963	4,800	2,341	84		
1964	4,800	4,800	174		
1965	4,800	4,800	174		
1966	6,600	6,498	250	\$ 6,498	\$ 22
1967	6,600	6,600	257	6,600	33
1968	7,800	7,800	296	7,800	46
1969	7,800	7,800	327	7,800	46
1970	7,800	7,800	327	7,800	46
1971	7,800	7,800	358	7,800	46
1972	9,000	9,000	414	9,000	54
1973	10,800	10,800	523	10,800	108
1974	13,200	13,200	653	13,200	118
1975	14,100	14,100	697	14,100	126
1976	15,300	15,300	757	15,300	137
1977	16,500	16,500	816	16,500	148
1978	17,700	17,700	893	17,700	177
1979	22,900	22,900	1,163	22,900	240
1980	25,900	25,900	1,315	25,900	271
1981	29,700	29,700	1,588	29,700	386
1982	32,400	23,258	1,255	23,258	302
1983	35,700	7,582	409	7,582	98
1984	37,800	37,800	2,041	37,800	491
1985	39,600	39,600	2,257	39,600	534
1986	42,000	42,000	2,394	42,000	609
1987	43,800	43,800	2,496	43,800	635
1988	45,000	45,000	2,727	45,000	652
1989	48,000	48,000	2,908	48,000	696
1990	51,300	51,300	3,180	51,300	743
1991	53,400	53,400	3,310	64,453	934
1992	55,500				

*Earnings were taxed for Medicare beginning in 1966. From 1983 on, these earnings include Medicare-Qualified Government Earnings (see page 7). In 1991, the maximum yearly earnings taxed for Medicare are \$125,000. For 1992, the amount is \$130,200.

ESTIMATED BENEFITS

Retirement

You must have 40 Social Security credits to qualify for retirement benefits. This is the same number of credits you need to qualify for Medicare at age 65. Assuming that you meet all the requirements, here are estimates of your retirement benefits based on your past and any projected earnings. The estimates are in today's dollars, but adjusted to account for average wage growth in the national economy.

If you retire at 62, your monthly benefit in today's dollars will be about\$ 995

The earliest age at which you can receive an unreduced retirement benefit is 65 and 6 months. We call this your full retirement age. If you wait until that age to receive benefits, your monthly benefit in today's dollars will be about.....\$ 1,310

If you wait until you are 70 to receive benefits, your monthly benefit in today's dollars will be about.....\$ 1,795

Survivors

If you have a family, you must have 30 Social Security credits for certain family members to receive benefits if you were to die this year. They may also qualify if you earn 6 credits in the 3 years before your death. The number of credits a person needs to qualify for survivors benefits increases each year until age 62, up to a maximum of 40 credits.

Here is an estimate of the benefits your family could receive if you had enough credits to be insured, they qualified for benefits, and you died this year:

Your child could receive a monthly benefit of about\$ 835

If your child and your surviving spouse who is caring for your child both qualify, they could each receive a monthly benefit of about.....\$ 835

When your surviving spouse reaches full retirement age, he or she could receive a monthly benefit of about.....\$ 1,115

If more family members qualify for benefits (other children, for example), the total amount that we could pay your family each month is about\$ 1,950

We may also be able to pay your surviving spouse or children a one-time death benefit of.....\$ 255

Disability

Right now, you must have 30 Social Security credits to qualify for disability benefits. And, 20 of these credits had to be earned in the 10 year period immediately before you became disabled. If you are blind or received disability benefits in the past, you may need fewer credits. The number of credits a person needs to qualify for disability benefits increases each year until age 62, up to a maximum of 40 credits.

If you were disabled, had enough credits, and met the other requirements for disability benefits, here is an estimate of the benefits you could receive right now:

Your monthly benefit would be about.....\$ 1,100

You and your eligible family members could receive up to a monthly total of about\$ 1,650

These estimates may be reduced if you receive workers' compensation or public disability benefits.

IF YOUR RECORDS DO NOT AGREE WITH OURS

If your earnings records do not agree with ours, please report this to us right away by calling the 800 number shown below. We can usually help you by phone. When you call, have this statement available along with any W-2 forms, paylips, tax returns or any other proof of your earnings.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS

If you have any other questions about this statement, please read the information on the reverse side. If you still have questions, please call 1-800-537-7005.

Social Security considers all calls confidential. We also want to ensure that you receive accurate and courteous service. That is why we may have a second Social Security representative listen to some calls.

ABOUT YOUR EARNINGS AND BENEFIT ESTIMATE STATEMENT

YOUR EARNINGS RECORD

YOUR EARNINGS RECORD

We keep a lifetime record of the earnings reported under your name and Social Security number. When you apply for Social Security benefits, we check your earnings record to see if you have enough credits to qualify, and then use your earnings to determine the amount of your monthly benefit.

This statement includes any wages from employment as well as any self-employment income. Wages were covered under Social Security beginning in 1937, and most self-employment income was covered beginning in 1951.

MAXIMUM EARNINGS

The maximum amount of yearly earnings covered by Social Security is set by law. You and each of your employers only pay Social Security taxes on earnings up to this maximum. If you pay taxes on more than the yearly maximum, you can ask the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for a refund if you are within the time limit, usually your last 3 tax years. (Contact your local IRS office with questions about refunds.)

MILITARY AND RAILROAD SERVICE

Any basic pay you earned from active duty or active duty for training in the military since 1957 is shown on this statement. In addition, if you served in the military after September 15, 1940, you may qualify for free earnings credits for that service. These credits do not appear on this statement. We will decide if you qualify for these free credits when you apply for benefits.

This statement does not list any wages you earned from a railroad employer. However, if you worked less than 10 years in the railroad industry, we did consider any railroad wages when we estimated your Social Security credits and benefits.

YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

Currently, you and your employer each pay Social Security taxes of 6.2 percent on your first \$55,500 of covered wages. You each also pay Medicare taxes of 1.45 percent on the first \$130,200 of covered wages. If you are self-employed, your Social Security tax is 12.4 percent and your Medicare tax is 2.9 percent.

The earnings chart shows how much tax you paid to finance Social Security benefits and how much you paid to finance Medicare hospital insurance. If you had earnings from employment and self-employment in the same year, we show estimated taxes as if all your earnings were from employment. If you had Social Security covered earnings and Medicare-qualified government earnings in the same year, we show the combined Medicare taxes you paid.

YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY CREDITS

HOW YOU EARN SOCIAL SECURITY CREDITS

To earn Social Security credits, your earnings from work or self-employment must be covered under Social Security. The amount of money you need to earn Social Security credits changes each year. In 1992, you earn 1 Social Security credit (previously called a "quarter of coverage") for each \$570 of your covered wages or self-employment income. You can earn up to 4 Social Security credits a year. Under certain conditions, we may use credits you have earned under a foreign social security system to help you qualify for benefits.

If you stop working under Social Security before you have enough credits, the credits for the earnings already reported for you will stay on your Social Security record. You can add to them if you later return to work. The number of credits you need to qualify for benefits depends on your date of birth or your age when you become disabled or, for survivor benefits, your age at death. Your credits don't determine the amount of your Social Security benefits—that's determined by the amount of your average covered earnings over your working career.

CREDITS FOR MEDICARE-QUALIFIED GOVERNMENT EARNINGS

Starting in 1983, Medicare coverage was extended to Federal government employees, and, in 1986, to employees of State and local governments who are not otherwise covered by Social Security. If you have this type of government earnings, they will help you earn credits to qualify for Medicare hospital insurance. These earnings do not help you earn credits to qualify for Social Security benefits.

ESTIMATED BENEFITS

ESTIMATED RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The estimates on this statement are based on your earnings record and any information you gave us. We used current dollar values for these estimates. We adjusted all retirement estimates to account for average wage growth in the national economy by increasing your benefit by 1 percent for each year between now and when you turn age 62.

If you qualify, you can start receiving reduced retirement benefits as early as age 62. People retiring now receive full unreduced retirement benefits at age 65. However, starting in the year 2000, this full retirement age will be increased in monthly steps until it reaches age 67 in 2027.

Social Security retirement benefits will replace part of your covered preretirement earnings. The replacement rate ranges from about 60 percent of preretirement earnings for a worker who has always earned the minimum wage to about 26 percent for a worker who has always earned the maximum covered by Social Security.

IF YOU CONTINUE TO WORK

There's a limit on how much most people receiving Social Security benefits can earn from work without losing some or all of their benefits. If you work, your earnings may affect your own benefits and those of your family. If members of your family work, their earnings affect only their own benefits.

If you plan to work after the benefits start, check with us for current earnings limits. These earnings limits change each year and apply to each person receiving Social Security benefits except people receiving disability benefits. **Different earnings rules apply to people who receive disability benefits.**

BENEFITS FOR YOUR FAMILY

As you work you also build up protection for your family. On the next page, we discuss the kinds of benefits for which your family members might qualify. Keep in mind that there is a maximum monthly amount that we can pay for your family. This amount depends on the amount of your benefit and the number of family members who qualify.

Benefits for Spouses

If you retire or become disabled, your spouse or former spouse may qualify for benefits. We pay benefits as early as age 62, or at any age if your spouse is caring for your child. The child must be under 16 or disabled and receive benefits on your record. Your spouse's benefits will be one-half or less of your "full retirement age" monthly benefit.

We also pay benefits to widows and widowers. Benefits are paid at age 60, at age 50 if disabled, or at any age if the widow or widower is caring for your child. The child must be under 16 or disabled and receive benefits on your record.

Your spouse's, or surviving spouse's, benefit can be affected by your spouse's age, the number of other family members who receive benefits on your record, and your spouse's own work history. This benefit is permanently reduced if he or she retires before full retirement age and is not caring for a child who receives benefits on your record.

If your spouse has worked in a job covered by Social Security, he or she can get more facts about his or her benefits by contacting us to get a Personal Earnings and Benefit Estimate Statement. Then, when you both have Personal Earnings and Benefit Estimate Statements, any Social Security office can help estimate your spouse's future benefits.

Benefits for Children

Your unmarried children who are under age 18 (under 19 if in high school) or any age if disabled before age 22 also may qualify for benefits.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS AND SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

If you are eligible for a government pension based on work not covered by Social Security, **your Social Security benefits and those of your spouse may be lower than the amounts shown on this statement.** If your spouse is eligible for a government pension, your spouse's benefits may be lower than the amounts shown on this statement. To learn more, call us at the 800 number shown on this statement for free fact sheets called "A Pension From Work Not Covered by Social Security," and "Government Pension Offset."

MEDICARE

Medicare hospital and medical insurance help to protect you from the high costs of medical care. Hospital insurance helps pay the cost of inpatient hospital care and certain kinds of followup care. Medical insurance helps pay the costs of physicians' services.

You may qualify for Medicare hospital insurance at age 65 or before age 65 if you are disabled or have permanent kidney failure. Almost anyone who is 65 or older or eligible for Medicare hospital insurance can enroll for medical insurance, although you must pay a monthly premium for it.

OTHER IMPORTANT FACTS

**ABOUT
SOCIAL
SECURITY
BENEFITS**

Benefits are based on your Social Security earnings over your working career, not on the taxes you paid. When you apply and we figure your benefits, we update your earnings to account for changes in the national average wage from the time you started work until you reach age 60, become disabled, or die. Your adjusted earnings are averaged together and a formula is applied to the average to arrive at a benefit amount.

A REMINDER

This statement is not a decision on a claim for Social Security benefits. You do not qualify for any of these benefits unless you apply for them, have all the Social Security credits you need, and meet all other requirements. The actual number of Social Security credits and the benefit estimates shown on this statement may change. We will determine the exact number of credits and the exact amount of your Social Security benefits, if any, when you apply.

If any of the information you gave us is wrong, the Social Security credits we show and the benefits we estimated in this statement may also be wrong. We base your benefit estimates in part on your future average yearly earnings. How accurately you predict your earnings will affect the accuracy of your benefit estimates.