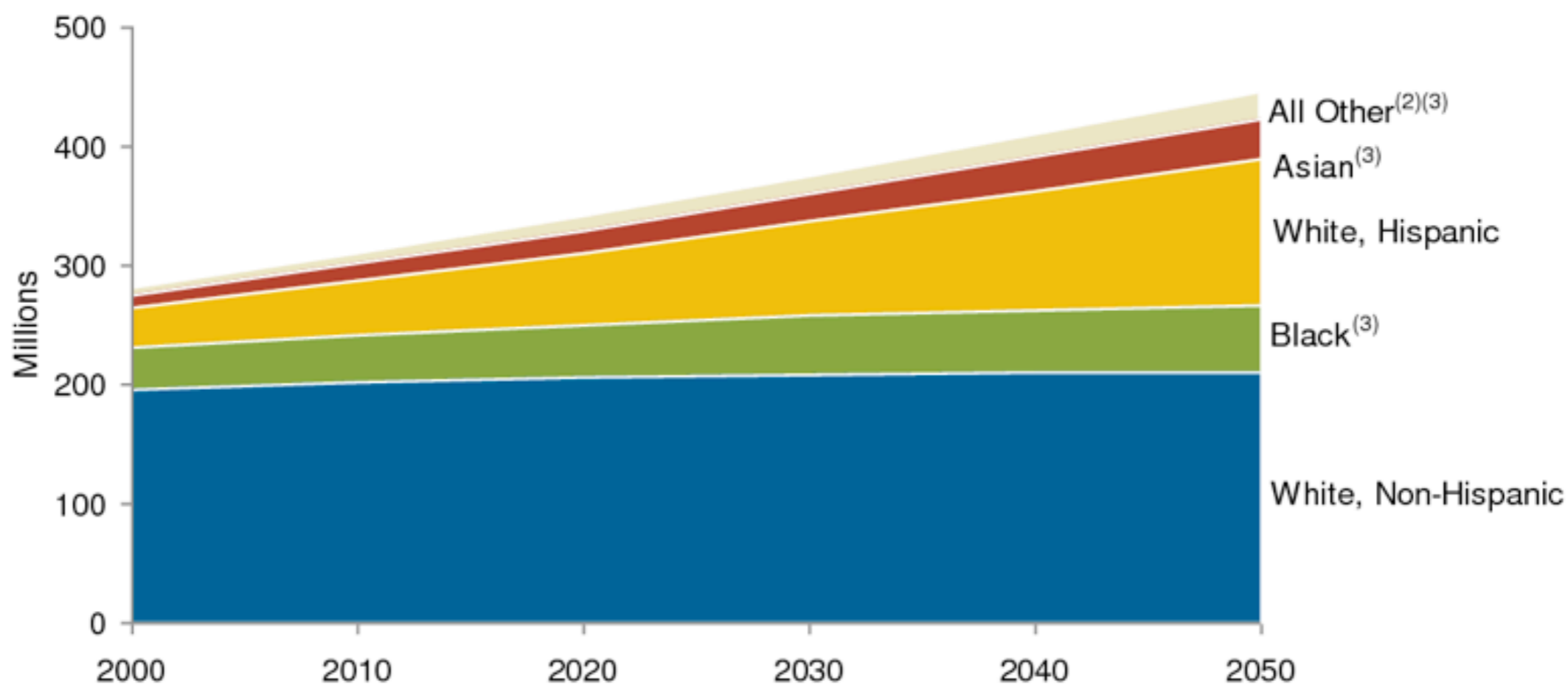


Social Security: Now In 3D Technicolor



Chart 7.2: U.S. Population Trends and Projections by Race, 2000 – 2050⁽¹⁾



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (2004). *U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (2008). *Projections of the Population by Age and Sex for the United States*.

⁽¹⁾ Years 2010 through 2050 are projections. Projections are based on 2008 source.

⁽²⁾ All other includes American Indian, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, and two or more races.

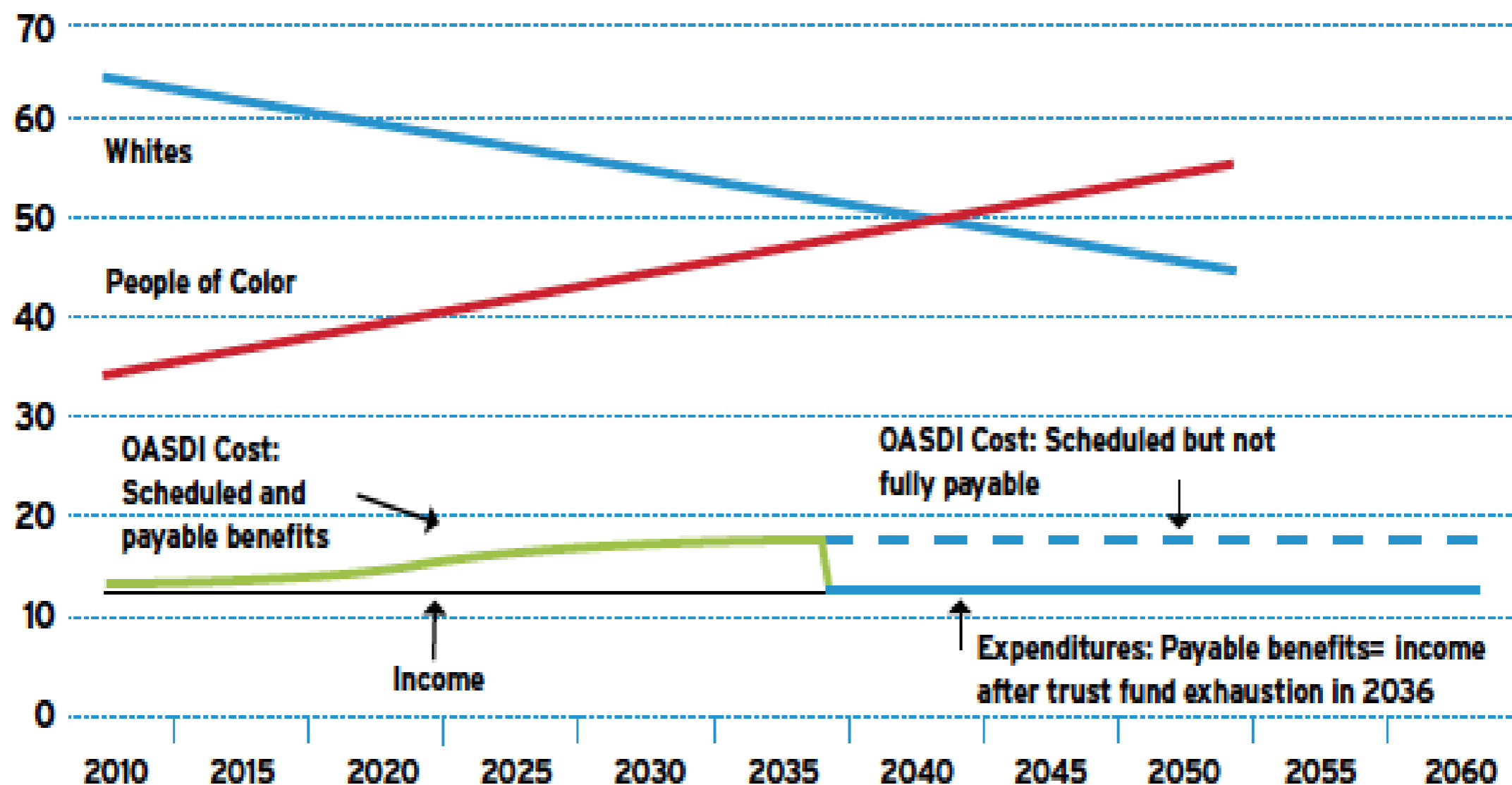
⁽³⁾ Black, Asian, and all other categories include Hispanic and non-Hispanic individuals. 2.8 million individuals of Hispanic origin are included in these groups.

Facing the Future



FIGURE 1

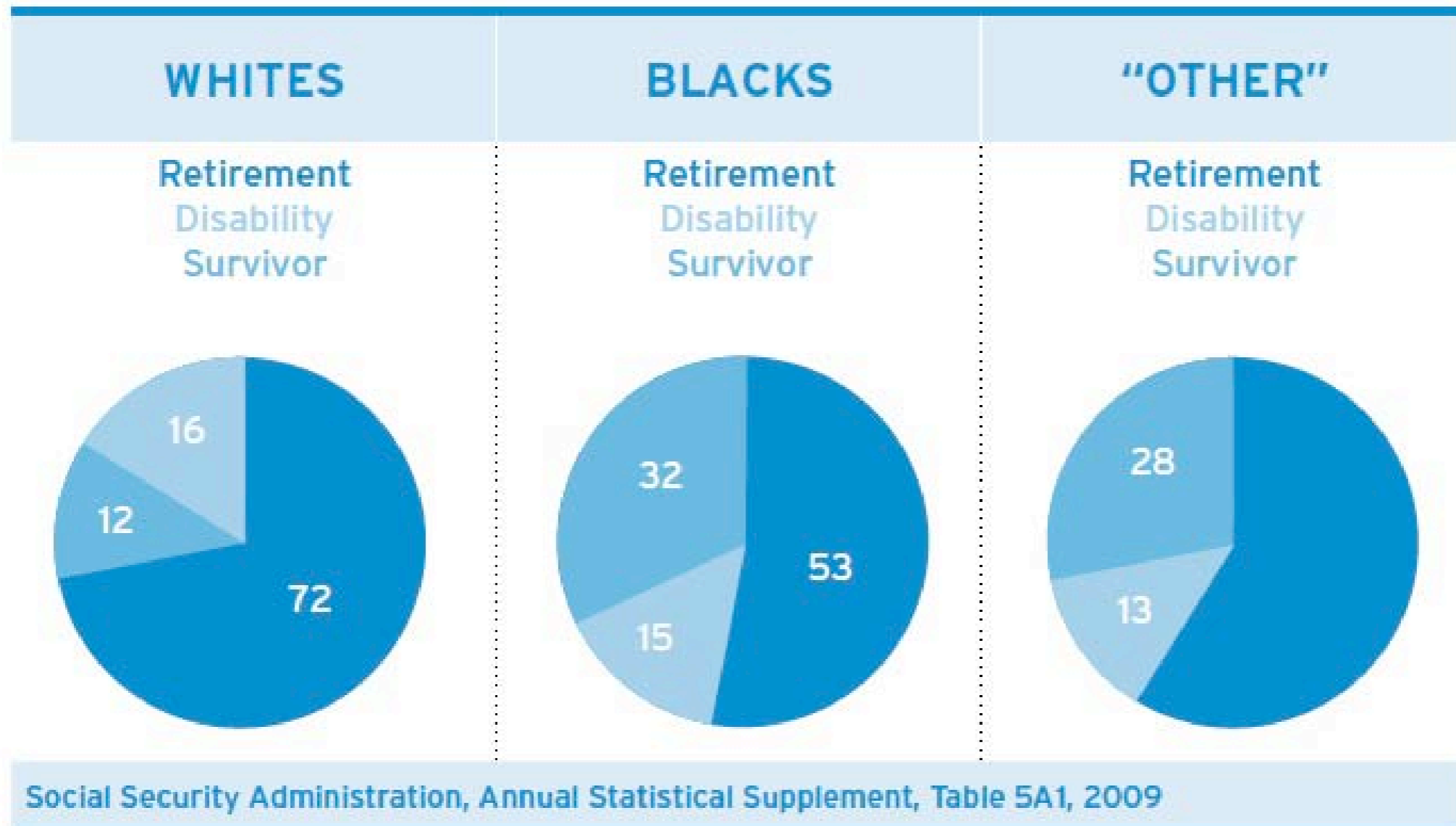
The Nation's Demographics are Changing Along With Social Security's Outlook



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Division. (2008, Aug. 14). Table 6. Percent of the Projected Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States, 2010-2050.

U.S. Social Security Administration. (2011). Figure II.D2. OASDI Income, Cost and Expenditures as Percentages of Taxable Payroll (Under Intermediate Assumptions).

FIGURE 2 | Use of Social Security by Beneficiary Type and Race/Ethnicity

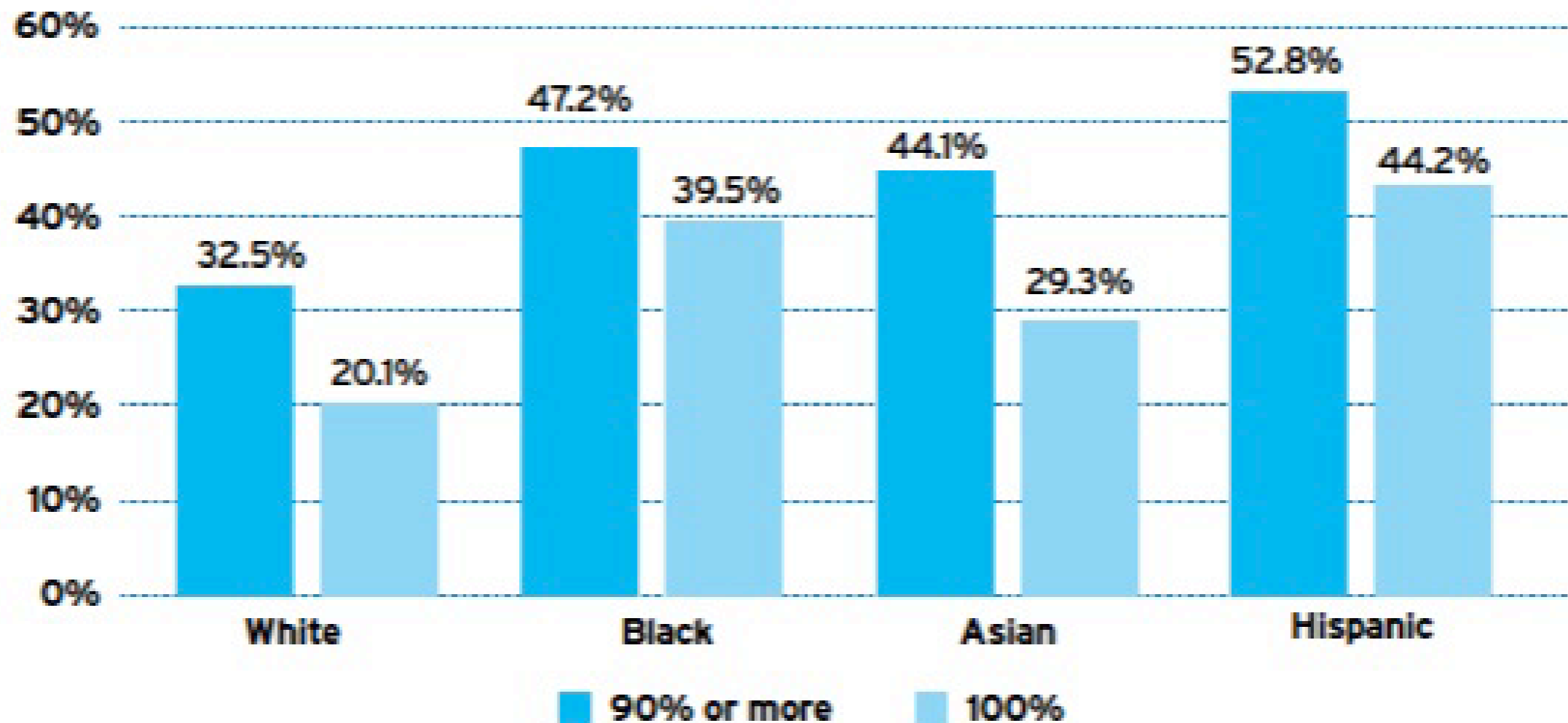


Median Social Security Family Income, by Race and Ethnicity, 2008

	All Persons	Persons in Families with Social Security Income (Beneficiary Families)
White	\$16,714	\$17,914
African American	\$11,657	\$13,157
Latino	\$11,417	\$13,282
Asian	\$14,357	\$15,557

U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 2009, Current
Population Survey

FIGURE 5 | Reliance on Social Security for 90% or 100% of income, 2008



Source: Social Security Administration, "Income of the Population 55 or Older, 2008." http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/income_pop55/2008/sect09.pdf (accessed August 2011), Table 9.A3

Median Family Income for 65+ Households for Asians, Whites and by Citizenship Status

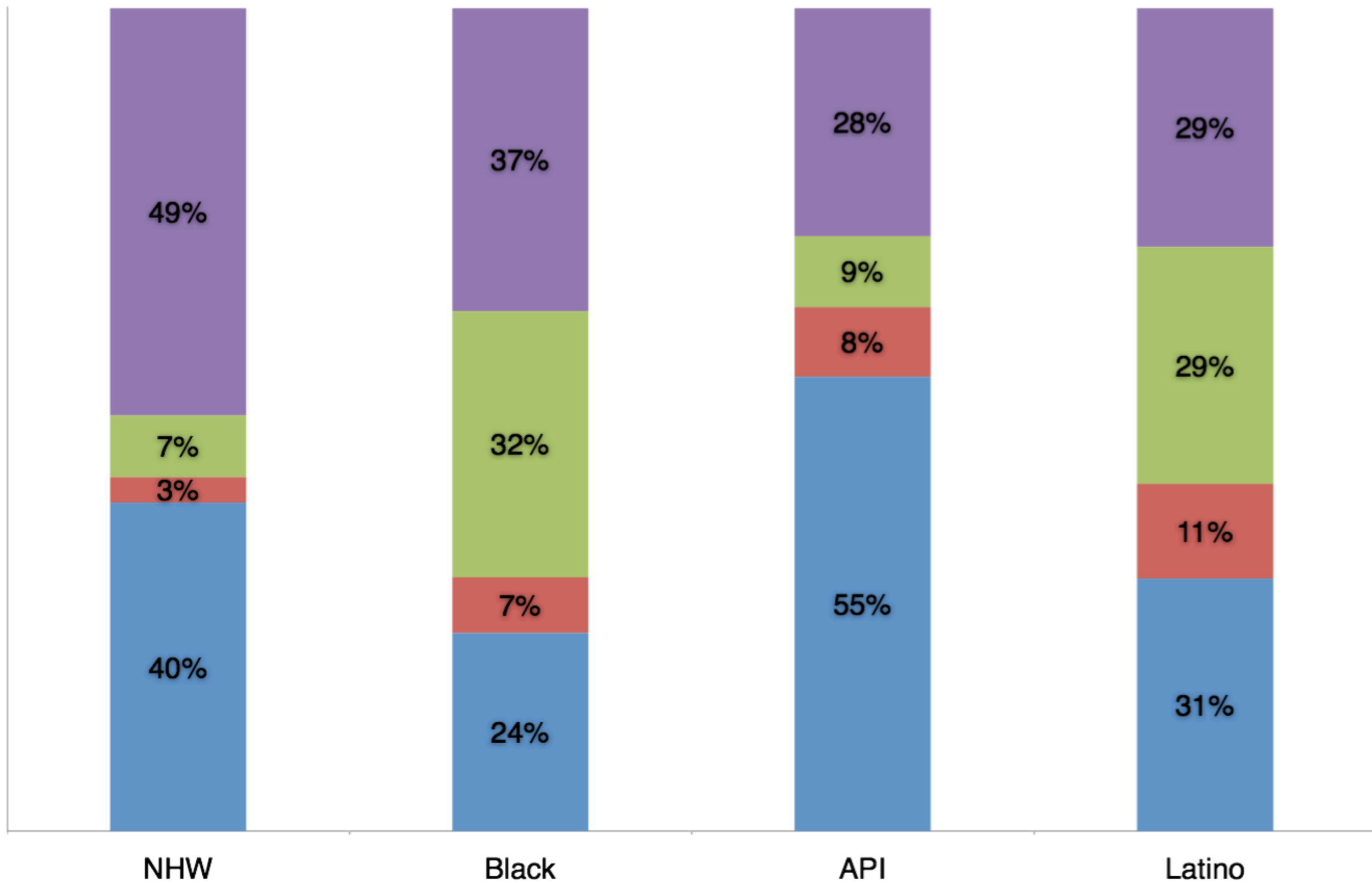
Persons in All Families

	All	White	Asian
Citizen	\$15,809	\$16,757	\$15,557
Naturalized citizen	\$13,157	\$16,157	\$11,914
Documented Immigrant	\$5,957	\$10,757	\$0

Persons in Families with Social Security Income (Beneficiary Families)

	All	White	Asian
Citizen	\$17,093	\$17,951	\$17,837
Naturalized citizen	\$15,617	\$18,041	\$15,557
Documented Immigrant	\$12,389	\$15,166	\$12,629

Family Types for NYC Households by Race



■ Married Couple Household

■ Male Head Household

■ Female Head Household

■ Non Family Household

Median Wealth for Single Men and Women by Race and Age, 2007

Race	Age 18-35	Age 36-49	Age 50-65	Over Age 65
White, non-Hispanic				
Men	\$5,600	\$70,030	\$122,500	\$190,000
Women	\$0	\$42,600	\$111,400	\$191,070
Non-white and/or Hispanic*				
Men	\$1,000	\$11,000	\$61,300	n/a [†]
Women	\$0	\$5	\$56,980	\$46,800

* Includes: Black, Hispanic (of any race), and Other racial groups. [†]Unweighted sample size in this category contains less than 10 persons. Source: Author's calculations of the 2007 Survey of Consumer Finances, in "Lifting As We Climb: Women of Color, Wealth, and America's Future," Mariko Chang, the Insight Center for Community Economic Development, Spring, 2010.

1984-2007 Median Wealth by Income (Excluding home equity)

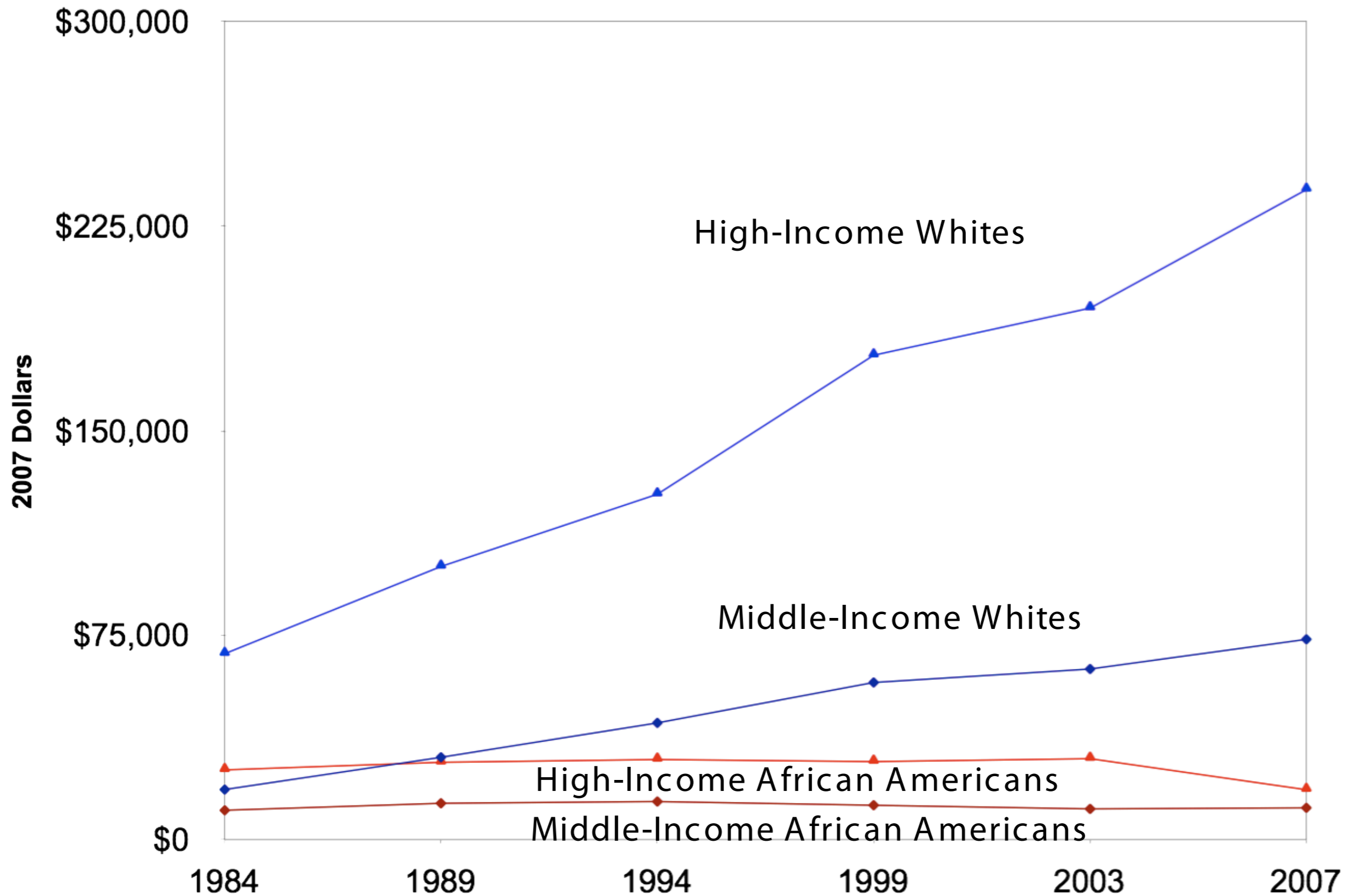
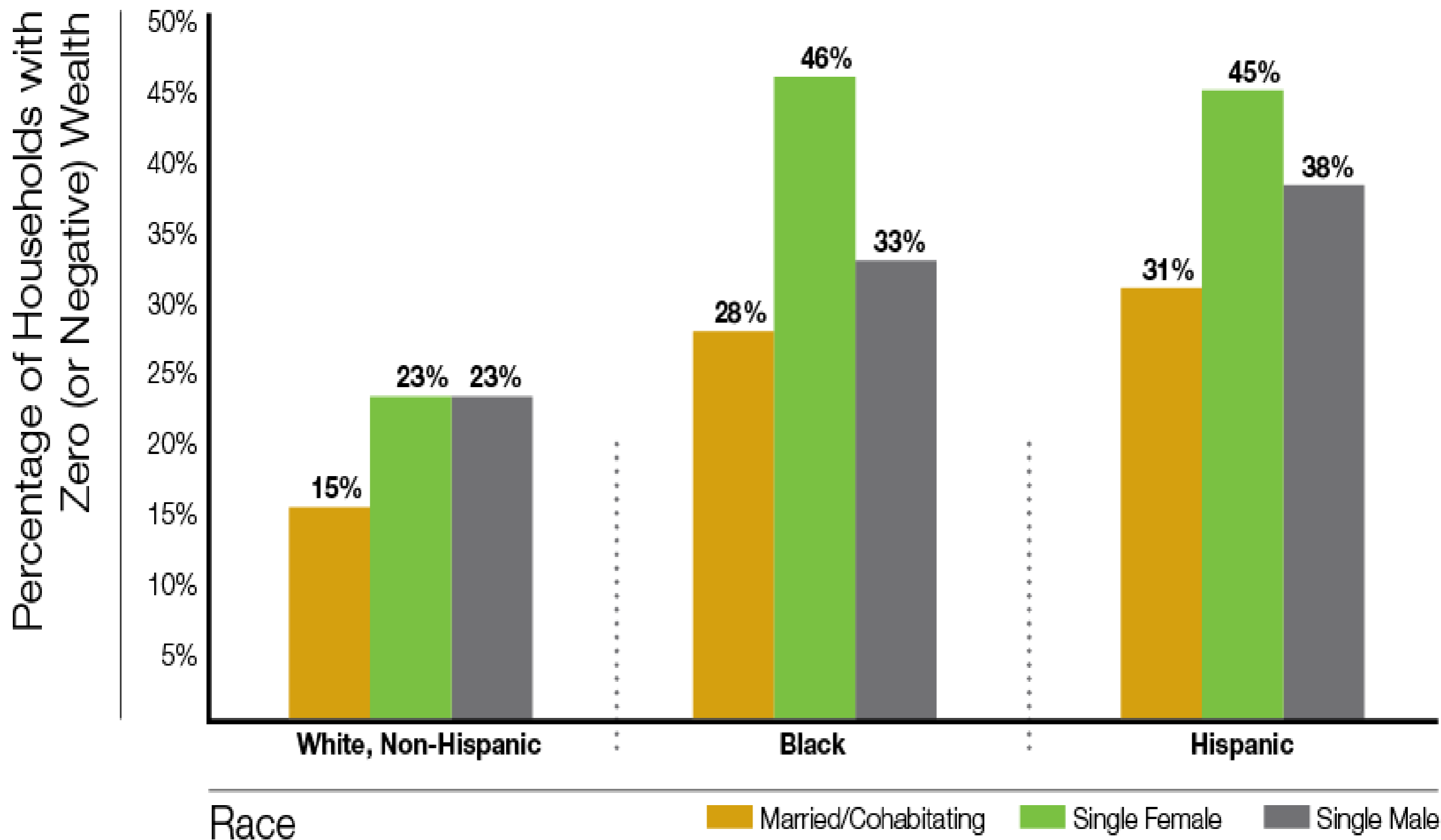


Figure 2.

Percentage of Households with Zero (or Negative) Wealth, Ages 18-64, 2007



Commission to Modernize Social Security



Algernon Austin, Economic Policy Institute

Dave Baldrige, International Association for Indigenous Aging

Jeff Cruz, Latinos for a Secure Retirement

Avis Jones DeWeever, National Council of Negro Women

Jeffrey Hayes, Institute for Women's Policy Research

Alexander Hertel-Fernandez, Harvard University's Department of Government

Wilhelmina Leigh, Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies

Meizhu Lui, Insight Center for Community and Economic Development

Karyne Jones, National Caucus and Center on Black Aged, Inc.

Heather McGhee, Demos

Lisa Mensah, The Aspen Institute

Leticia Miranda, National Council of La Raza

Ivy Ngo, Southeast Asia Resource Action Center

David Pate, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee

Scott Allen Peck, National Asian Pacific Center on Aging

Maya Rockeymoore, Global Policy Solutions

Doua Thor, Southeast Asia Resource Action Center

Valerie Rawlston Wilson, National Urban League

Nicole Woo, Center on Economic Policy Research



Improving Social Security Benefits

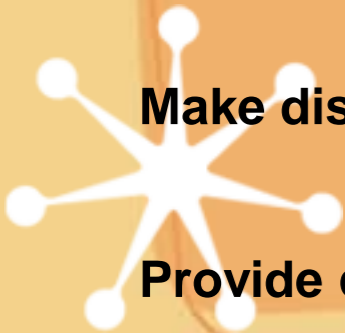


- **Increase benefits by a uniform dollar amount at the age of 85.**
- **Pay widowed spouses 75% of the couple's prior worker benefit.**
- **Provide 5 years of dependent care credits through Social Security.**
- **Reinstate the student benefit.**
- **Update the special minimum benefit to 125% of poverty.**
- **Increase benefits by a uniform amount equal to 5% of the average benefit.**
- **Other administrative fixes:**

Reduce disability backlog

Make disability determination process fairer

Provide comprehensive language and translation services



Increasing Revenues, **Ensuring Solvency**

- **Eliminate the cap on Social Security payroll contributions (currently \$106,800).**
- **Include all new state and local workers in Social Security.**
- **Slowly raise Social Security's payroll tax by 1/20th of one percent over twenty years.**
- **Treat all salary reduction plans like 401Ks.**

FIGURE 9

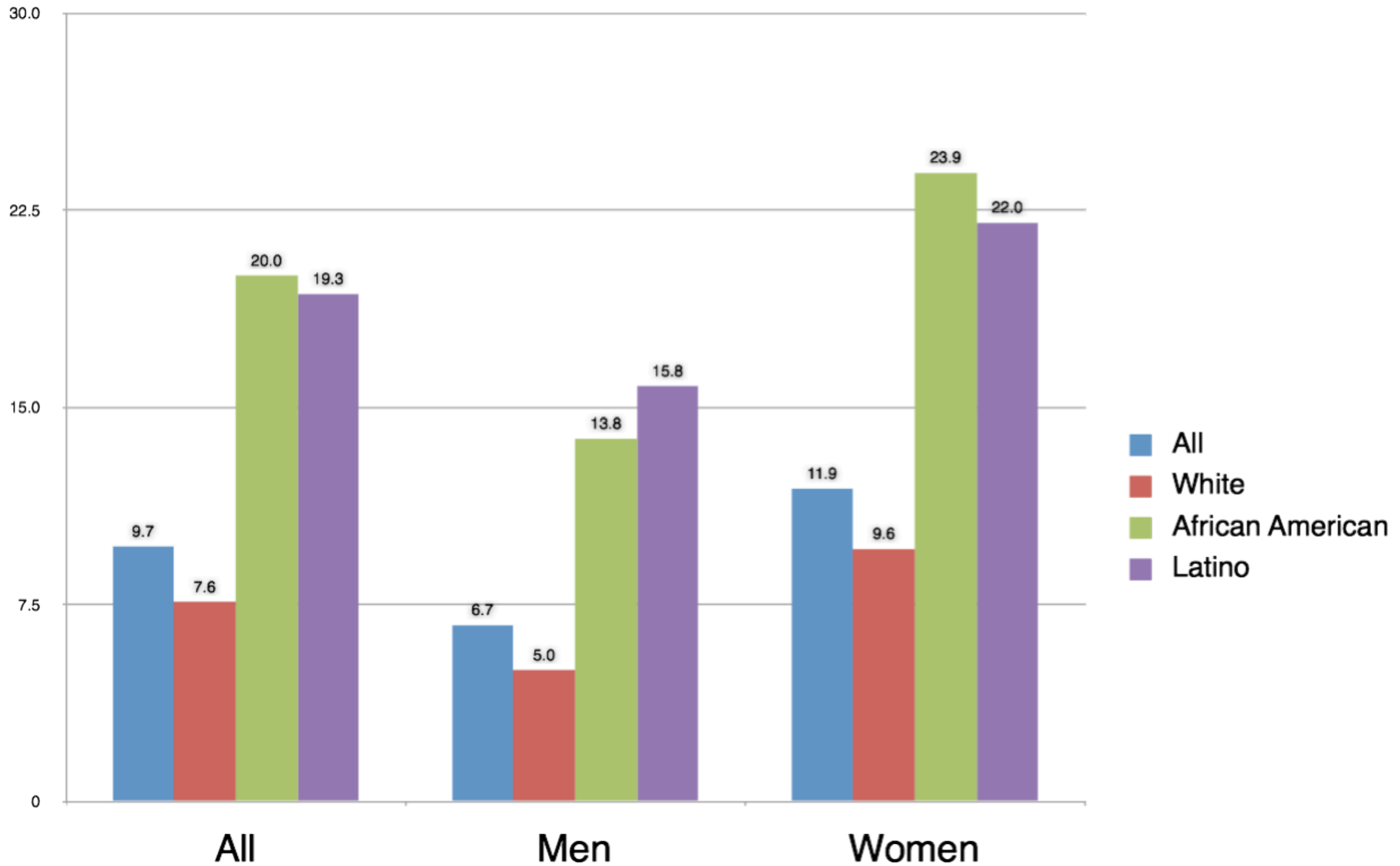
Commission To Modernize Social Security Plan

Revenue Options	Income as % of Taxable Payroll	Adequacy Options	Cost as % of Taxable Payroll
Gradually increase payroll tax by one percent over 20 years	1.39	Increase benefits by a uniform amount at age 85	0.09
Eliminate cap but count earnings towards benefits with flatter formula	2.17	Pay widowed spouse 75% benefit with "average earner" benefit cap	0.06
Cover all new state and local workers	0.17	Provide 5 years of dependent care credits at half of average wage	0.24
Treat salary reduction plans like 401(k)s	0.25	Update special minimum benefit to 125% of poverty at full benefit age, wage index	0.13
		Reinstate student benefit	0.07
		Increase benefit by uniform amount equal to 5% of average benefit	0.75
		Administrative fixes	0.08
Total Revenue Raised	3.98	TOTAL COST OF BENEFIT IMPROVEMENTS	1.42
Actuarial Deficit	-2.22		
Amount Remaining	1.76	Amount remaining	0.34

- Payroll Tax Holiday “Victory,” 12.22.2011



Elderly Poverty Rates by Race, Ethnicity and Gender, 2008



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Plan for a New Future, **Not** Back to the Future!





**Plan for A New Future:
The Impact of Social Security Reform on People of Color**

<http://bit.ly/socialsecurityreport>

