Modernizing SSI for Today and Tomorrow

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What is the General Income Exclusion?

- Amount of income other than current earnings not counted in determining SSI benefits
 - Every \$1 in general income above the exclusion amount reduces the federal SSI benefit rate (\$710/month) by \$1
 - Income from Social Security and pensions is counted as "general income" not "earned income"
 - Means-tested benefits, such as SNAP/Food Stamps are not counted as income



The value of the General Income Exclusion has eroded dramatically

- General Income Exclusion in 1972: \$20/month
- General Income Exclusion in 2013: \$20/month
- \$1 in 1972 = \$5.57 in 2013
- If the General Income Exclusion had kept up with increases in the cost of living since 1972, it would be \$111/month in 2013.



What does the erosion of the General Income Exclusion mean for beneficiaries?

- \$111/month =14 days' worth of food/month
- $2^{1/2}$ days' worth of food/month



Updating the General Income Exclusion would help many SSI beneficiaries

- More than half of aged SSI beneficiaries receive Social Security benefits averaging \$490/month
- Nearly one-third of SSI beneficiaries 18-64 receive Social Security benefits averaging \$529/month
- Updating the exclusion to \$111/month would provide a modest reward for past work effort
- But it still would not bring beneficiaries up to poverty
 - Poverty guideline 2013: \$11,490/year, \$957.50/month
 - \$710/month (federal SSI benefit) + \$111 = \$821/month



What is the Earned Income Exclusion?

- Amount of earnings (wages, self-employment income, etc.) not counted in determining SSI benefits
 - Every \$1 in earned income above the exclusion amount reduces SSI by \$0.50



The value of the Earned Income Exclusion has eroded dramatically

- Earned Income Exclusion in 1972: \$65/month
- Earned Income Exclusion in 2013: \$65/month
- If the Earned Income Exclusion had kept up with increases in the cost of living since 1972, it would be \$362/month in 2013.



What does the erosion of the Earned Income Exclusion mean for beneficiaries?

- An SSI recipient working for the federal minimum wage (\$7.25/hour) would:
 - Reach \$65 after 9 hours work/month, then lose half of every additional dollar earned
 - Reach \$362 after 50 hours work/month
- Only a small percentage of SSI beneficiaries have income from work (1.4% of aged, 4.8% of 18-64) but average amounts are \$384, \$275/month respectively
- Retaining\$275 in earnings plus \$710/month in SSI would lift a beneficiary slightly above the poverty line



What is the Resource Limit?

- Amount of resources an individual/couple can own and be eligible for SSI.
 - Resources are cash or other liquid assets or real or personal property that could be converted to cash, including retirement savings
 - Any amount of countable resources above the limit is a complete disqualification
 - Some resources are not counted toward the limit (home, car used for essential transportation, household goods)



The value of the Resource Limit has eroded dramatically

- Resource Limit in 1972: \$1,500 individual, \$2,250/couple
- Resource Limit in 2013: \$2,000 individual, \$3,000/couple (unchanged since 1989)
- If the Resource Limit had kept up with increases in the cost of living since 1972, it would be \$8,359/individual, \$12,539/couple in 2013



What does the erosion of the Resource Limit Exclusion mean for beneficiaries?

- Must be even poorer to receive assistance; more likely to be homeless
- Less able to deal with extra expenses such as car or home repair
- Disincentive to save
 - Replacement of defined benefit plans with defined contribution plans particularly penalizes retirement savings



Proposals to Modernize SSI

- The Supplemental Security Income Restoration Act, H.R. 1601, would:
 - Update General Income Exclusion to \$110/month;
 - Update Earned Income Exclusion to \$357/month;
 - Update Resource Limit to \$10,000/individual, \$15,000/couple;
 - Index these values for inflation; and
 - Make other needed reforms.

