What is Social Security?
More than 66 million people receive Social Security each month, in one of three categories:

- Retirement insurance
- Survivors insurance
- Disability insurance

Over 1 in 5 Americans gets Social Security benefits.

About 1 in 4 families receives income from Social Security.
Who Receives Social Security?

- 44.6 million retired workers
- 8.5 million disabled workers
- 4.0 million widows and widowers
- 2.5 million spouses
- 1.1 million adults disabled since childhood
- 2.9 million children

SSA, 2019a.
## How Much Does Social Security Pay? (July 2019)

### By Beneficiary Type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Beneficiary Type</th>
<th>Average Monthly Benefit</th>
<th>Average Yearly Benefit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retired workers</td>
<td>$1,472</td>
<td>$17,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled workers</td>
<td>$1,236</td>
<td>$14,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widows or widowers (60 or older)</td>
<td>$1,396</td>
<td>$16,748</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### By Family Type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Family Type</th>
<th>Average Monthly Benefit for Family</th>
<th>Average Yearly Benefit for Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retired worker and spouse (62 or older)</td>
<td>$2,473</td>
<td>$29,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed mother or father (under 60) and two children</td>
<td>$2,840</td>
<td>$34,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled worker and one or more children</td>
<td>$1,904</td>
<td>$22,853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SSA, 2019a; SSA, 2019b.
How Do Benefits Compare to Earnings?

Replacement Rates for Retired Worker Age 65, 2019

- **Career-Average Wages**
  - **Low**: $23,038 (53%)
  - **Medium**: $51,795 (40%)
  - **High**: $82,872 (33%)
  - **Maximum taxable**: $127,061 (26%)

SSA, 2019c.
Nearly nine out of ten individuals age 65 and older receive Social Security.

Among elderly beneficiaries, 48% of married couples and 69% of unmarried individuals receive half or more of their income from Social Security.*

Among elderly beneficiaries, 21% of married couples and 44% of unmarried individuals receive almost all (90% or more) of their income from Social Security.*

SSA, 2019d.

*Some evidence indicates that a somewhat lower proportion of beneficiaries, about half, receive half or more of their total income from Social Security, and about 20% may get 90% or more of their income from Social Security (Bee and Mitchell, 2017).
### Reliance on Social Security By Race

Percent of beneficiary households 65 or older whose Social Security benefits make up:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race:</th>
<th>Half or more of their income</th>
<th>90% or more of their income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Reliance on Social Security

## By Gender and Family Type

Percent of beneficiaries 65 or older whose Social Security benefits make up:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Gender:</th>
<th>Half or more of their income</th>
<th>90% or more of their income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried men</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of beneficiary households 65 or older whose Social Security benefits make up:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Family Type:</th>
<th>Half or more of their income</th>
<th>90% or more of their income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married couples</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried people</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase in Full Retirement Age (FRA) Lowers Retirement Benefits at Any Age Claimed

Percent of Full Benefit Payable

Age When Benefits are Claimed

- Full Retirement Age 65
- Full Retirement Age 67

Gregory et al., 2010.
Medium Earner’s Replacement Rate at 65
(after Medicare Parts B & D premiums and taxation of benefits)

Munnell, 2013.
Disability Insurance (DI) pays monthly benefits to 8.5 million workers who are no longer able to work due to illness or impairment.

It is part of the Social Security program.

Benefits are based on the disabled worker's past earnings.

To be eligible, a disabled worker must have worked in jobs covered by Social Security.
What are the Most Common Disabilities for DI Recipients?

- Mental Impairments: 30%
- Musculoskeletal Conditions: 19.8%
- Circulatory System: 9.5%
- Nervous System/Sense Organ Impairments: 8%
- Injuries/Cancers/Other Conditions: 32.7%

SSA, 2018: Table 21.
3 in 10 disabled workers have incomes below 125% of the poverty threshold.

Disabled worker beneficiaries are more likely than other adults to be:

- older (65% are over 50);
- African-American;
- and have a lower educational attainment:
  - almost half have a high school diploma or less;
  - 10% did not finish high school.

Bailey and Hemmeter, 2015
Who Pays for Social Security?

- Workers and their employers pay with Social Security contributions under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA).
How Much Do Workers and Employers Pay?

- Workers contribute 6.2% of their earnings for Social Security.
- Employers match these worker contributions (6.2%).
- The total Social Security contribution is 12.4%.
- Earnings above $132,900 are exempt from Social Security contributions.

It is credited to the Social Security trust funds. Of the 6.2% tax rate:

- 5.015% goes to the retirement and survivor insurance fund
- 1.185% goes to the disability insurance fund

Projections of income and outgo of the Trust Funds are made by the Social Security Administration actuaries.
The Financial Outlook
2018 Finances

Trust Fund income = $1,003.4 billion
Trust Fund outgo = $1,000.2 billion

Increase in Trust Fund reserves = $3.2 billion

➢ By law, surpluses are invested in U.S. Treasury securities and earn interest that goes to the Trust Funds.
Where is Social Security Income From?
Shares of Income to the Trust Funds, 2018

- Workers' and employers' Social Security contributions: 88.2%
- Interest on reserves: 8.3%
- Income taxes on benefits: 3.5%

Board of Trustees, 2019: Table IV.A3.
Social Security income that is not used immediately to pay benefits and costs is invested in special-issue Treasury securities (or bonds).

The bonds earn interest that is credited to the trust funds.

The accumulated surpluses held in Treasury securities are called Social Security reserves, or trust fund assets.

The Treasury securities are secure investments that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.
By law, Social Security has two separate Trust Funds:

- **Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund**
- **Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund**

With the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, Congress temporarily rebalanced the distribution of Social Security payroll contributions between OASI and DI, extending solvency of the DI Trust Fund.

According to the 2019 Social Security Trustees Report, the DI Trust Fund is projected to be able to pay full benefits until 2052.
How Large are Social Security Trust Fund Assets?

1985: $0.04 trillion
2018: $2.9 trillion
2028: $2.1 trillion (projected)

Board of Trustees, 2019: Tables VI.A3. and VI.G8.
Social Security Income and Outgo

Amount (in billions of current dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Outgo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1003.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1061.0</td>
<td>1060.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1109.4</td>
<td>1113.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Board of Trustees, 2019: Table VI.G8.
1) Review the past: birth rates, death rates, immigration, employment, wages, inflation, productivity, interest rates.

2) Make assumptions for the next 75 years (longer than the rest of the government).

3) Three scenarios:
   - Low cost;
   - High cost;
   - Intermediate.
In 2020, revenue from payroll contributions, interest on reserves, and taxation of benefits is expected to be less than total outgo for the year. If action is not taken soon, reserves will start to be drawn down to pay benefits during 2020, or possibly sooner.

In 2035, Trust Fund reserves are projected to be depleted. Income is projected to cover 80% of benefits due then.

By 2095, assuming no change in taxes, benefits or assumptions, revenue would cover about 75% of benefits due in that year.
Other Scenarios

Low Cost:
Social Security would be capable of paying all benefits for 75 years and beyond.

High Cost:
Trust Fund reserves would be depleted in 2030, instead of 2035.
Why Will Social Security Cost More in the Future?

- The share of Americans over age 65 will grow because:
  - Boomers are reaching age 65
  - People are living longer after age 65
- Birth rates are projected to remain at replacement levels.
- People 65 and older will increase from 16% to 23% of all Americans by 2095.
Percent of the Population Receiving Social Security and Percent Age 65+, 2015-2090

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Age 65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2090</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can We Afford Social Security in the Future?
Social Security in the Broader Economy

Social Security Outgo as a Percent of the Economy (GDP), 2015-2095

- 2018: 4.9%
- 2038: 5.9%
- 2095: 6.0%

Board of Trustees, 2019: Table VI.G4.
Taxable Payroll and Social Security Outgo as a Percent of the Economy (GDP), 2015-2095

- 2018: 4.9%
- 2028: 36.3%
- 2039: 5.9%
- 2095: 6.1%

- 2018: 35.4%
- 2095: 34.6%

Taxable payroll as % of GDP
Social Security outgo as % of GDP

Board of Trustees, 2019: Tables VI.G4 and VI.G5.
Strengthening Social Security
Options that would improve the adequacy of benefits include:

1) Updating the special minimum benefit to ensure that long-serving, low-paid workers can remain out of poverty when they retire.

2) Reinstating student benefits until age 22 for children of disabled or deceased workers (currently, benefits for these children stop at age 18-19).

3) Allowing up to 5 childcare years to count toward benefits.

4) Increasing benefits for widowed spouses in low-earning couples.

5) Modestly increasing benefits for all by changing the benefit formula (to increase the first PIA bend point by 15 percent).
Options that would help raise revenues include:

1) Lifting or eliminating the cap (now $132,900) on the earnings on which workers and their employers pay Social Security contributions.

2) Gradually increasing the Social Security contribution rate from its current level of 6.2%.

3) Subjecting income from investments to Social Security contributions.

4) Treating all salary reduction plans like 401(k)s (subjecting income paid into them to Social Security contributions).

5) Restoring estate tax to 2000 level and dedicating to Social Security.
Some proposals would reduce benefits for some or all beneficiaries in order to extend solvency.

- For example, raising the retirement age amounts to an across-the-board cut in benefits, and hence reduces the program’s cost.
- Switching to the chained CPI as the basis for Social Security’s cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) would reduce benefits and hence program cost as well.
In 2014, the Academy conducted a multigenerational study to understand Americans’ perspectives on Social Security.

In focus groups, Americans expressed concern about benefits being too low.

77% said it is critical to preserve Social Security benefits, even if it means raising taxes on working Americans.
In the trade-off analysis, the package preferred by 71% of respondents would:

- Gradually **increase taxes** in two ways:
  - for high earners by eliminating the taxable earnings cap;
  - For all workers by raising the tax rate by 1/20 of 1% per year.

- **Increase benefits** in two ways:
  - For low earners by increasing the special minimum benefit;
  - For all beneficiaries by basing COLAs on the inflation experienced by the elderly.

Walker, Reno, and Bethell, 2014.
Majorities of Republicans, Democrats, and Independents Agree

Percent agreeing: It is critical that we preserve Social Security for future generations, even if it means …

- … increasing the Social Security taxes paid by working Americans
- … increasing the Social Security taxes paid by wealthier Americans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Agreeing</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Democrat</th>
<th>Independent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Walker, Reno, and Bethell, 2014.
Demographic Support for Package of Policy Options Preferred by 71% of Americans

Walker, Reno, and Bethell, 2014.
Benefits are modest (dollars and replacement rates). Yet they are most beneficiaries’ main source of income.

Social Security benefits will replace a smaller share of earnings in the future than they do today (replacement rates are declining because of the increase in the retirement age).

Revenue increases or benefit cuts will be needed to balance Social Security’s future finances.

Lawmakers have many options to raise revenues, lower future benefits, or increase benefits to improve adequacy.

Americans value Social Security and are willing to pay for it.

Americans report they would rather pay more than see future benefits reduced.
References


