

Social Security Finances: Findings of the 2007 Trustees Report

by Virginia P. Reno and Johanna Gray

Summary

In January 2007, 49.2 million people, or about one in every six U.S. residents, received Social Security benefits. The benefits are financed by dedicated taxes on earnings paid by workers and employers and by income taxes that upper income beneficiaries pay on part of their Social Security benefits. According to the 2007 Trustees report, the Social Security trust funds will have an annual surplus of \$189 billion in 2007. Annual surpluses are projected to continue for the next 10 years and reserves are projected to grow to \$4,459 billion by the end of 2016. Beginning in 2017, tax revenues flowing into the trust funds will be less than total expenditures. In 2041, the reserves are projected to be depleted. At that time, tax income coming into the trust funds will cover about 75 percent of benefits due, according to the 2007 report of the Social Security Trustees.

What is the Trustees Report?

The Social Security Act calls for a Board of Trustees for the Social Security trust funds and requires the Board to report annually to the Congress on the financial and actuarial status of the funds. The Board also reports on the Medicare trust funds, which are discussed in a separate brief, *Medicare Finances: Findings of the 2007 Trustees Report*.

The Board has six members; the Secretaries of the Treasury; of Labor; and of Health and Human Services; the Commissioner of Social Security; and two trustees representing the public who are from different political parties and are appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation.

The report is a tool for Congress and the public to gauge the financial status of the Social Security system and to understand the size of the program's long-term commitments. The 2007 report is the 67th to be issued and is available on the website of the Office of the Chief Actuary of Social Security at www.ssa.gov/OACT.

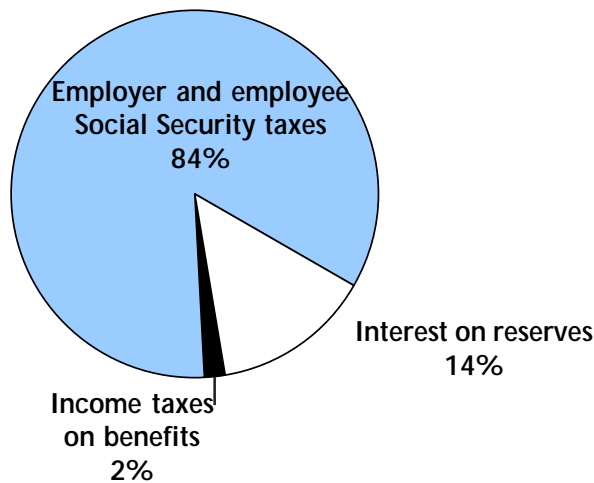
Who pays for Social Security?

Social Security is financed mainly by Social Security taxes paid by workers and employers. The tax rate for both workers and employers is 6.2 percent of earnings, up to a cap of \$97,500 in 2007. The combined tax rate is 12.4 percent. Self-employed persons pay both the employee and the employer share of the tax and get a deduction from their personal

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taxable income for half of the total tax. In addition, upper income Social Security beneficiaries pay income taxes on part of their Social Security benefits, and some of this income-tax revenue is dedicated to the Social Security trust funds. Finally, interest earned on accumulated trust fund reserves is a third source of income. According to the 2007 Trustees report, income from Social Security taxes will account for 84 percent of trust fund income in 2007, while income taxes paid by beneficiaries will be 2 percent, and interest on reserves will be 14 percent.

Income Received by Social Security Trust Funds Estimates for Calendar Year 2007



Who receives Social Security?

Social Security pays monthly benefits that replace, in part, income from wages lost when a worker retires, becomes disabled, or dies. Benefits are paid to the worker and to family members who relied on the lost earnings.

In January 2007, 49.2 million people, or about one out of every six Americans, received Social Security benefits. Nearly one family in four receives income from Social Security.

Social Security beneficiaries include 31.1 million retired workers, 4.6 million widows and widowers, and 2.8 million spouses. About 6.8 million disabled workers received benefits, along with 0.8 million severely disabled adult children of deceased, retired, or disabled workers. Another 3.1 million children under age 18 received benefits because their parent had died, become disabled, or retired.

How much does Social Security pay?

The average monthly benefit paid to retired workers was \$1,044 in January 2007. The average benefit was somewhat smaller for disabled workers (\$978) and for widows and widowers age 60 or older (\$1,008). Benefits are somewhat higher for families.

Widowed mothers with two children received \$2,170, on average, while disabled workers with an eligible spouse and one or more children received \$1,642 a month, on average.

Social Security is the main source of income for most beneficiaries. The benefits account for half or more of total income for two out of three recipients who are 65 years of age or older. For all but the highest-income 20 percent of older Americans, Social Security is the largest single source of income.

Table 1.
Average Monthly Benefits
Payable as of January 2007

Type of Beneficiary	Average Monthly Benefit
Retired workers	\$1,044
Aged widows and widowers alone	\$1,008
Disabled worker alone	\$978
Widowed mother and two children	\$2,170
Disabled worker, young spouse, and one or more children	\$1,642

Source: Social Security Administration. 2007. Personal correspondence with Office of the Chief Actuary.

How do actuaries project the future?

Each year the Social Security actuaries review the performance of the economy, take into account new laws and regulations, and reassess assumptions about future economic and demographic trends that will affect the Social Security system — including employment, wage levels, productivity, inflation, interest rates, birth rates, death rates, and immigration.

The actuaries make projections for three scenarios: low-cost; high-cost; and intermediate. The trustees review and agree on assumptions for each scenario. The intermediate scenario is considered their “best estimate” and is most often cited. For each scenario the Trustees report projects the status of the funds for the near term (the next 10 years) and the long term (the next 75 years).

What do the Trustees project for the near term?

In 2007, the Social Security trust funds will receive income of \$783 billion and pay out \$594 billion, leaving an annual surplus of \$189 billion. Almost all outgo is used to pay benefits; about one percent of outgo is spent on administrative costs.

By law, the annual surpluses—amounts not needed for current expenditures—are invested in interest-bearing U.S. government securities. By the end of 2007, the invested assets, or trust fund reserves, are estimated to be \$2,237 billion.

Under the intermediate assumptions, the Social Security trust funds are projected to have surpluses in each of the next 10 years (2007-2016) and reserves will continue to grow. By the end of 2016, the reserves are projected to be \$4,459 billion.

What do the Trustees project for the next 75 years?

Under intermediate assumptions, revenues will not produce enough income to cover all scheduled benefits over the next 75 years. According to the 2007 Trustees report:

- In 2017, tax revenues flowing into the trust funds will be less than total expenditures for that year. Interest on the reserves and the assets themselves will be available to supplement tax revenues until 2041.
- In 2041, the reserves will be depleted. Income coming into the funds at that time is expected to cover about 75 percent of the scheduled benefits and administrative costs.
- By 2081, the end of the 75-year projection period, assuming no changes in taxes or benefits, revenues are projected to cover about 70 percent of costs.

The long-range actuarial deficit is 1.95 percent of taxable payroll. This means that to close this gap solely with a tax increase, the Social Security payroll tax rate could be increased by 1.95 percentage points, starting this year. This change would raise the Social Security tax rate paid by employees (and matched by employers) by 0.98 percentage points, from 6.2 to 7.18 percent. The Trustees are not proposing a tax increase. This summary measure simply shows the size of the long-range deficit in relation to taxable earnings, which are the main source of income to the system.

The Trustees also project Social Security income and outgo in relation to the total economy, or gross domestic product (GDP). In 2006, Social Security revenue coming into the system was 4.8 percent of GDP, while outgo from the trust funds was 4.2 percent of GDP, leaving a surplus of about 0.6 percent of GDP. By 2030, income is projected to be 4.9 percent of GDP while outgo is projected to rise to 6.2 percent of the total economy. By 2081, the end of the 75-year projection period, outgo will be similar to that projected for 2030, but income will have declined slightly as a share of GDP.

Table 2.
Social Security Income and Outgo
as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product

	Income	Outgo
2006	4.8	4.2
2030	4.9	6.2
2081	4.5	6.3

Why will Social Security cost more in the future?

Social Security will cost more largely because the number of older Americans will grow faster than the number of workers. This will occur for three reasons: first, the large number of boomers born between 1946 and 1964 will start receiving Social Security (the oldest boomers will reach age 65 in 2011); second, people are living longer after age 65; and finally, birthrates in the future are assumed to remain historically low. While costs are projected to rise, the tax rate is constant under current law.

Why is Social Security income projected to decline as a share of GDP?

While Social Security taxes are a constant share of taxable payroll, those revenues are projected to decline as a share of the entire economy, or GDP, as shown in Table 2. This occurs because workers' wages that are subject to Social Security taxes will grow more slowly than other types of income, according to the projections. As a share of the total economy, wages that are subject to Social Security taxes equal 38.0 percent of GDP in 2006. That share is projected to decline to 33.9 percent in 2081. Key sources of income that are not taxed to pay for Social Security include: workers' earnings above the tax base (\$97,500 in 2007); employers' contributions to workers' health insurance premiums, pensions, 401(k) plans, and other employee benefits; and income from property, such as interest, dividends, and rental income.

How do the 2007 "best estimate" projections compare to last year's?

Table 3 compares some key results from the 2006 and 2007 reports.

Table 3.
Comparison of Projections in Trustees Reports

	2006 Report	2007 Report
Year when outgo exceeds current tax revenue	2017	2017
Year when trust fund reserves become fully drawn-down	2040	2041
Long-range actuarial deficit (expressed as a percent of taxable payroll)	2.02	1.95
Annual deficit in the 75th year (expressed as a percent of taxable payroll)	5.38	5.20

What do the low-cost and high-cost projections show?

Under the high-cost scenario, the Social Security trust fund reserves would be depleted in 2030 instead of 2041. Under the low-cost scenario, Social Security is solvent through the 75-year projection period. The difference among estimates reflects the great uncertainty about what will happen in the future.

Where Does the Social Security Surplus Go?

By law, Social Security's surplus funds are invested in interest bearing securities backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Currently all trust fund assets are invested in special issue securities, largely U.S. Treasury bonds. These securities earn interest that is credited to the trust funds. The securities can be redeemed whenever needed to pay Social Security costs. In financial markets, Treasury securities (bills, notes and bonds) are considered a very safe investment because they are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

The sum of all Treasury securities makes up the national debt. Most of the debt is held by (or owed to) the public – that is, individuals, corporations, and other investors in the United States and abroad who have loaned money to the government by investing in government securities. At the end of fiscal year 2006, 24 percent of the national debt was owed to the Social Security trust funds. Another 19 percent was held by other federal trust funds or accounts.

Interest on the national debt is a legal obligation of the federal government. In fiscal year 2006, total interest on the debt was \$406 billion.

Some people worry when they hear that Social Security annual cash surpluses are loaned to the U.S. Treasury and the government spends the cash on other activities. This is not a misuse of Social Security funds. Regardless of how the government uses the cash, the Treasury securities held by the trust funds are a binding legal commitment for the Treasury to redeem the securities with interest when the money is needed to pay Social Security benefits.

The Social Security surplus helps lower the debt owed to the public. When the rest of the government budget is in deficit, a Social Security annual cash surplus reduces the amount that the government would otherwise have to borrow from the public and in that way slows the growth in the debt held by the public. When the rest of the government budget is balanced or in surplus, a Social Security annual cash surplus results in a reduction of the debt owed to the public. In either case, slowing the growth of (or actually reducing) the debt owed to the public will make it easier to afford Social Security and other activities of government in the future.

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