

# Social Security Works for ILLINOIS



Report prepared by Social Security Works and Strengthen Social Security

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## Acknowledgements

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The mission of Social Security Works is to protect and improve the economic status of disadvantaged and at-risk populations, and, in so doing, to promote social justice for current and future generations of children as well as young, middle-aged and older adults. Social Security Works is a project of the Tides Advocacy Fund with generous support from The Atlantic Philanthropies.

[www.socialsecurity-works.org](http://www.socialsecurity-works.org)



The Strengthen Social Security Campaign is made up of more than 60 national organizations and many state organizations, representing more than 30 million Americans. The Campaign is united around core principles, which include that Social Security benefits should not be cut and, instead, should be increased for those who are most disadvantaged.

[www.strengthensocialsecurity.org](http://www.strengthensocialsecurity.org)

The data presented in this report speak volumes about the importance of Social Security to families, communities and state and local economies. We hope the report is useful to you as you work to strengthen Social Security in this 75th anniversary year. Please contact the Social Security Works Communications Director, Alex Lawson, if you have questions about this report: [alex.lawson@socialsecurity-works.org](mailto:alex.lawson@socialsecurity-works.org).

Nancy Altman and Eric Kingson  
Co-Directors, Social Security Works

# Social Security Works for Illinois

**D**ebate rages in Washington about how to reduce our nation's growing federal deficit, and pundits and politicians alike propose cutting Social Security.

It doesn't seem to matter that Social Security has not caused the federal deficit, and the program has a \$2.5 trillion surplus today, which is projected to grow to \$4.2 trillion by 2025.<sup>1</sup> Nor does it seem to matter that the housing equity and retirement savings of many Americans collapsed during the nation's Great Recession. Cutting Social Security's protections – especially for middle-aged and young workers – will undermine Social Security as a financial foundation, and often a financial lifeline.

Social Security is paid for through dedicated taxes contributed by workers and their employers. That is why Social Security is a promise, a bond between generations that belongs to the people who have worked hard all their lives and to their families.

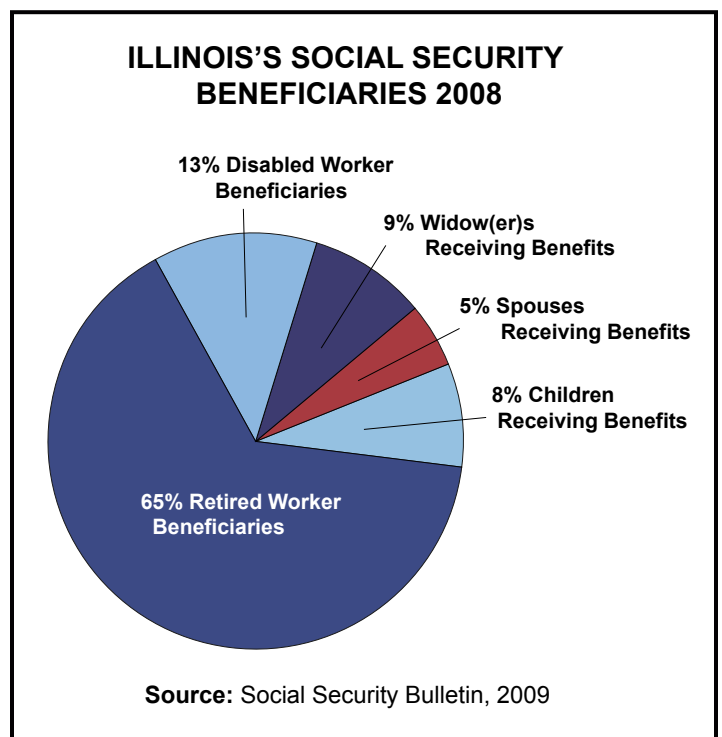
Social Security is family insurance protection against lost wages due to old age, disability, or death. The importance of Social Security's earned protections cannot be overstated:

- 53 million beneficiaries – around one in four households—receive Social Security.<sup>2</sup>
- 1 out of 3 Social Security beneficiaries is not a senior citizen.<sup>3</sup>
- Almost two out of three seniors rely on Social Security for half or more of their income.<sup>4</sup>
- The average Social Security benefit is less than \$13,000 a year (\$14,000 for retirees).<sup>5</sup>
- Social Security is the nation's largest disability

program, without which more than half of disabled workers would have incomes below the poverty line.<sup>6</sup>

- Nearly 9 percent of all U.S. children – about 6.5 million – receive Social Security or live in households where all or part of the income of the household comes from Social Security.<sup>7</sup> Consequently, Social Security is the nation's largest and, despite its modest benefits, most generous children's program.

Clearly Social Security works for the nation and for the residents of every state and congressional district too. Social Security's average benefit is very modest, which is why America cannot afford to cut it. Instead, Congress should work hard to strengthen Social Security.





## Social Security Works for Illinois's Economy

- Social Security provides benefits to about 1,948,600 people, nearly 1 out of 6 residents (15.1 percent).<sup>8</sup>
- Social Security lifts out of poverty a total of 772,000 Illinois residents.<sup>9</sup>
- Illinois residents receive Social Security benefits totaling over \$25.5 billion per year, an amount equivalent to 4 percent of the state's annual GDP (the total value of all goods and services produced).<sup>10</sup>

## Social Security Works for Illinois's Retired Workers

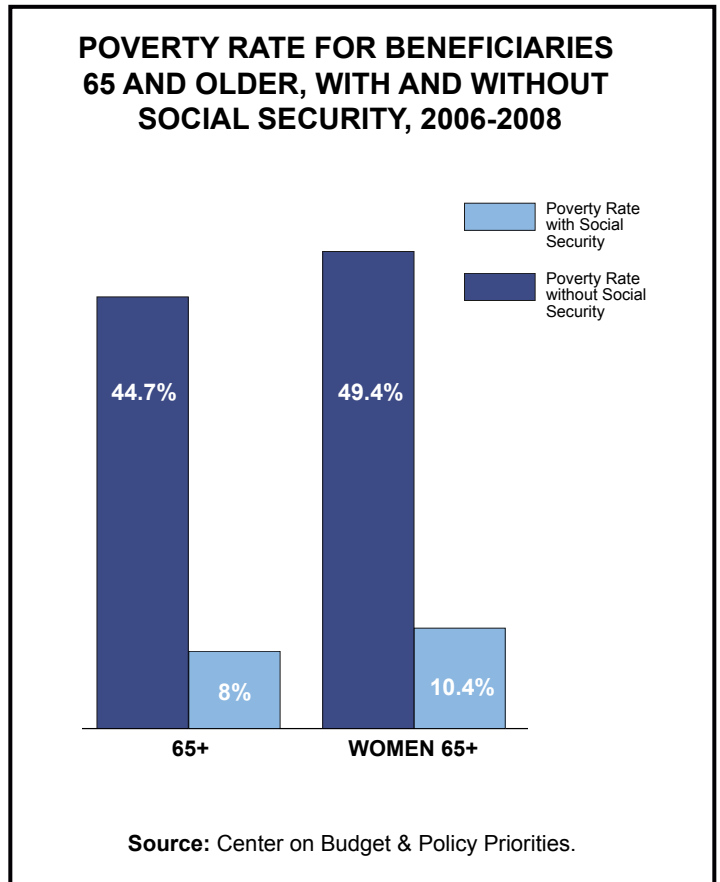
- Social Security provides benefits to nearly 1,270,700 retired workers, 1 out of 10 residents (9.8 percent) and two-thirds of all beneficiaries (65.2 percent).<sup>11</sup>
- The median benefit received by a retired worker in Illinois is about \$14,600 annually.<sup>12</sup>
- Social Security lifts out of poverty 514,000 Illinois residents aged 65 and older. Without Social Security, more than 4 out of 10 (44.7 percent) of those residents would have income below the poverty line.<sup>13</sup>

## Social Security Works for Illinois Women

- Social Security provides benefits to more than 1,019,100 residents, about 1 out of every 6 women (15.6 percent).<sup>14</sup>
- Social Security provides benefits to nearly 90,000 spouses, most of whom are women.<sup>15</sup>
- Women make up 57.8 percent of beneficiaries aged 65 and older in Illinois.<sup>16</sup>
- Social Security lifts out of poverty 323,000 Illinois women aged 65 and older. Without Social Security, the poverty rate of elderly women would increase from 1 out of 10 (10.4 percent) to half (49.4 percent) of all residents.<sup>17</sup>

## Social Security Works for Illinois Workers with Disabilities<sup>18</sup>

- Social Security provides disability benefits for nearly 251,500 workers, 13 percent of all beneficiaries.<sup>19</sup>
- The median benefit received by a disabled worker in Illinois is \$12,000 annually.<sup>20</sup>



## Social Security Works for Illinois Widow(er)s

- Social Security provides survivors' benefits to about 179,600 Illinois widow(er)s, 9.2 percent of all beneficiaries.<sup>21</sup>
- The median benefit received by a widow(er) in Illinois is nearly \$14,250 annually.<sup>22</sup>

## Social Security Works for People of Color in Illinois

- In Illinois, 1 out of 8 African American residents (13.4 percent), and about 1 out of 6 (17.5 percent) residents who are described as "some other race," receive Social Security benefits, or 252,000 and 147,000 people, respectively.<sup>23</sup>
- Nationwide, Social Security provides nearly three-quarters (72.4 percent) of the income of African American households with beneficiaries aged 65 and older, on average. Social Security is 100 percent of the total income for about 4 out of 10 (39.5 percent) African American elderly households. Social Security provides more than

three-quarters (75.4 percent) of the total income of Hispanic elderly households, on average. Social Security is 100 percent of the income for more than 4 out of 10 (44.2 percent) Hispanic elderly households.<sup>24</sup>

- Nationwide, 3 out of 10 of all nonwhite beneficiaries, including African Americans and residents who are described as "some other race," receive disability benefits; for white beneficiaries it is about half of that number (15.2 percent).<sup>25</sup>

## Social Security Works for Illinois Children<sup>26</sup>

- Social Security is the major life and disability insurance protection for more than 95 percent of Illinois's 3,180,764 children.<sup>27</sup>
- Social Security provides benefits to nearly 156,900 children, about 6 percent of all beneficiaries.<sup>28</sup>
- Social Security is the most important source of income for the more than 288,800 children living in Illinois's grandfamilies, which are households headed by a grandparent or other relative.<sup>29</sup>

## Social Security Works for Illinois's Working Families

- Through their hard work and payroll tax contributions, nearly all Illinois workers earn Social Security's retirement, disability and survivorship protections for themselves and their families.
- Social Security is the most valuable disability and life insurance protection for most Illinois workers. Nationwide, an estimated 3 out of 10 working-aged men and 1 out of 4 working-aged women will become severely disabled before reaching retirement age. An estimated 1 out of 11 working-aged men and 1 out of 17 working-aged women will die before reaching retirement age.<sup>30</sup>
- A 30-year-old worker who earns about \$30,000 and who has a spouse and two young children, receives Social Security insurance protection equivalent to private disability and life insurance policies worth \$465,000 and \$476,000, respectively.<sup>31</sup>



## Social Security Works for Illinois's Congressional Districts

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS											
	State Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Annual benefits (\$ in millions)*</b>	<b>\$25,680M</b>	\$1,221M	\$1,275M	\$1,295M	\$504M	\$993M	\$1,265M	\$1,026M	\$1,268M	\$1,346M	\$1,513M
<b>Number of residents in state/congressional district</b>	<b>12,901,564</b>	626,503	636,995	662,111	599,512	662,754	665,542	615,267	740,581	641,057	657,426
<b>Number of residents receiving Social Security benefits</b>	<b>1,948,578</b>	99,866	102,793	97,475	47,311	77,247	86,875	81,777	88,796	96,781	98,877
<b>Percent of residents receiving Social Security benefits</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	15.9%	16.1%	14.7%	7.9%	11.7%	13.1%	13.3%	12.0%	15.1%	15.0%
<b>Social Security beneficiaries</b>											
<i>Women beneficiaries</i>	<b>1,019,131</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Retired worker beneficiaries</i>	<b>1,270,660</b>	59,689	59,078	65,719	25,085	52,927	62,526	48,108	60,922	68,635	72,478
<i>Disabled worker beneficiaries</i>	<b>251,483</b>	15,973	17,044	11,048	9,295	9,773	8,238	14,555	10,363	11,199	7,239
<i>Widow(er)s receiving benefits</i>	<b>179,552</b>	9,796	9,694	9,398	3,907	6,391	7,255	7,044	7,221	7,590	8,345
<i>Spouses receiving benefits</i>	<b>89,987</b>	3,093	3,728	4,447	2,996	3,317	3,742	2,421	3,648	3,942	5,579
<i>Children receiving benefits</i>	<b>156,896</b>	11,315	13,249	6,863	6,028	4,839	5,114	9,649	6,642	5,415	5,236

"Selected Demographic Characteristics in the United States, 2006-2008: Illinois," in *American Community Survey*, (Washington: US Census Bureau, December 2008). "Illinois" in *Congressional Statistics, December 2008*, (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, December 2009).

Sources and Explanatory Note:

\*The annual benefits for the Congressional districts were calculated by taking the monthly benefits and multiplying by 12. The state annual benefits number is the sum of the congressional district numbers.

## Social Security Works for Illinois's Congressional Districts

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

	State Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Annual benefits (\$ in millions)*</b>	<b>\$25,680M</b>	\$1,570M	\$1,524M	\$1,348M	\$1,355M	\$1,483M	1,655M	\$1,664M	\$1,702M	\$1,672M
<b>Number of residents in state/congressional district</b>	<b>12,901,564</b>	750,188	651,659	775,306	803,607	667,989	723,426	628,511	655,610	664,970
<b>Number of residents receiving Social Security benefits</b>	<b>1,948,578</b>	117,592	124,379	92,257	98,118	118,278	122,441	133,255	130,318	134,142
<b>Percent of residents receiving Social Security benefits</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	15.7%	19.1%	11.9%	14.7%	16.3%	16.9%	21.2%	19.9%	20.2%
<b>Social Security beneficiaries</b>										
<i>Women beneficiaries</i>	<b>1,019,131</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Retired worker beneficiaries</i>	<b>1,270,660</b>	74,839	73,127	65,468	66,538	76,438	82,576	85,343	85,995	85,169
<i>Disabled worker beneficiaries</i>	<b>251,483</b>	15,680	20,169	8,442	11,649	14,774	15,862	18,247	14,812	17,121
<i>Widow(er)s receiving benefits</i>	<b>179,552</b>	11,202	13,408	7,895	8,099	12,060	9,914	13,490	12,705	14,138
<i>Spouses receiving benefits</i>	<b>89,987</b>	5,404	6,260	4,122	4,243	6,202	5,145	6,918	7,039	7,741
<i>Children receiving benefits</i>	<b>156,896</b>	10,467	11,415	6,330	7,589	8,804	8,944	9,257	9,767	9,973

Sources and Explanatory Note:

"Selected Demographic Characteristics in the United States, 2006-2008: Illinois," in *American Community Survey*, (Washington: US Census Bureau, December 2008). "Illinois" in *Congressional Statistics, December 2008*, (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, December 2009).  
 \*The annual benefits for the Congressional districts were calculated by taking the monthly benefits and multiplying by 12. The state annual benefits number is the sum of the congressional district numbers.

## Endnotes

Note: Data cited below is the most recent available as of July, 2010.

- <sup>1</sup> Social Security Trustees. "Table IV.A3" and "Table VI.F8" in *The 2009 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds*, (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2010).
- <sup>2</sup> "Table 2. Social Security Benefits, June 2010" in *Monthly Statistical Snapshot, June, 2010*, (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2010) [hereinafter *Monthly Stat. Snapshot*, 2010]; and Reno, Virginia, "Briefing Paper #287: Building on Social Security's Success," (Washington: Economic Policy Institute, 2007).
- <sup>3</sup> *Monthly Stat. Snapshot*, 2010.
- <sup>4</sup> "Fast Facts and Figures About Social Security, 2009," (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2010).
- <sup>5</sup> *Monthly Stat. Snapshot*, 2010.
- <sup>6</sup> Van de Water, Paul N. "Income of Disabled Worker Beneficiaries," (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2001).
- <sup>7</sup> Lavery, Joni and Virginia P. Reno. "Children's Stake in Social Security, Social Security Brief No. 27," (Washington: National Academy of Social Insurance, 2008).
- <sup>8</sup> Number of total beneficiaries from "5.J OASDI Current-Pay Benefits: Geographic Data: Table 5.J2—Number, by state or other area, program and type of benefit, December 2008" in *Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, 2009*, (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, Feb. 2010) [hereinafter, *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010]. Percentage of state population from "Table 1: Beneficiaries as a percentage of the total resident population and of the population aged 65 and older, by state, December 2008," in *OASDI Beneficiaries by State and County, 2008*, (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, Feb. 2010).
- <sup>9</sup> Sherman, Arloc. "Antipoverty Effects of Social Security by State, 2006-2008," Pre-publication; specially released for Social Security Works, courtesy of Arloc Sherman and Paul Van de Water, (Washington: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, July 2010).
- <sup>10</sup> Total annual benefits calculated by taking the monthly benefits and multiplying by twelve. "Table 5.J4—Total monthly benefits, by state or other area, program, and type of benefit, December 2008 (in thousands of dollars)," *Ibid.* Percentage calculated using state Gross Domestic Product figures from "Economic Slowdown Widespread Among States in 2008: Advance 2008 and Revised 2005-2007 State-by-State GDP Statistics," in *Bureau of Economic Analysis News Release*, (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, June 2, 2009), [hereinafter state Gross Domestic Product figures].
- <sup>11</sup> Number calculated using data from "Table 5.J2—Number, by state or other area, program and type of benefit, December 2008," in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010. Percentage calculated using population data from "Selected Demographic Characteristics in the United States, 2008: Illinois," in *American Community Survey*, (Washington: US Census Bureau, 2009) [hereinafter all percentages of state population use *American Community Survey* data].
- <sup>12</sup> "Table 5.J6—Percentage distribution of monthly benefit for retired workers, by state or other area and monthly benefit, December 2008" in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.
- <sup>13</sup> Sherman, Arloc. "Antipoverty Effects of Social Security by State, 2006-2008," Pre-publication; specially released for Social Security Works, courtesy of Arloc Sherman and Paul Van de Water, (Washington: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, July 2010).
- <sup>14</sup> "Table 5.J5.1—Number, by state or other area, race, and sex, December 2008," in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.
- <sup>15</sup> "Illinois" in *Congressional Statistics, December 2008*, (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, December 2009).
- <sup>16</sup> "Table 5.J3—Number and total monthly benefits for beneficiaries aged 65 and older, by state or other area and sex, December 2008," in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.
- <sup>17</sup> Sherman, *Ibid.*
- <sup>18</sup> The number of Social Security disability beneficiaries cited here includes only those disabled workers receiving disability benefits. It does not include those disabled workers and "disabled adult children" who are recipients of Retirement and Survivors benefits. Hereinafter, any use of the term "disabled worker" will refer only to those disabled workers receiving disability benefits.
- <sup>19</sup> "Table 5.J2," *Ibid.*
- <sup>20</sup> "Table 5.J8—Percentage distribution of disabled workers, by state or other area and monthly benefit, December 2008" in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.
- <sup>21</sup> "Table 5.J2," *Ibid.*
- <sup>22</sup> "Table 5.J9—Percentage distribution of nondisabled widow(er)s, by state or other area and monthly benefit, December 2008," in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.
- <sup>23</sup> "5.J OASDI Current-Pay Benefits: Geographic Data: Table 5.J5.1—Number, by state or other area, race, and sex, December 2008," in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.
- <sup>24</sup> "Table 9.A3 Percentage distribution of beneficiary units, by race, Hispanic origin, and marital status, 2008," in *Income of the Population 55 or Older, 2008*, (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2009).
- <sup>25</sup> "Table 5.A1—Number and average monthly benefit, by type of benefit and race, December 2008," in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.
- <sup>26</sup> Unless otherwise specified as children under 18 to the exclusion of all others, the term "children" used in this section is consistent with the Social Security Administration's use of the term to include three groups: "children under age 18;" "students aged 18 19," which refers to children ages 18 and 19 who are matriculated in an institution of secondary education; and "disabled adult children," which refers to those adults who have been disabled since before they reached age 18.

<sup>27</sup> The term “children,” as it is used here, refers exclusively to children under age 18. Percentage data from “Survivors Benefits,” (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2009).

<sup>28</sup> “Table 5.J10—Number of children, by state or other area and type of benefit, December 2008,” in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.

<sup>29</sup> Generations United. “Illinois Grandfacts,” (Washington: Generations United, March 2008).

<sup>30</sup> Baldwin, Robert and Sharon Chu. “Actuarial Note 2005.6: A Death and Disability Life Table for Insured Workers Born in 1985,” (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, Feb. 2006). The term “retirement age” refers to the statutory “Retirement Age” at which workers become eligible for full retirement benefits for Social Security.

<sup>31</sup> Nichols, Orlo R. “The Insurance Value and Potential Survivor and Disability Benefits for an Illustrative Worker.” Memo to Alice Wade, Deputy Chief Actuary. (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary, August 2008).