

Social Security Works for TEXAS



Report prepared by Social Security Works and Strengthen Social Security

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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.

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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

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.

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

Social Security Works for Texas

Debate 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 2025.¹ 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.

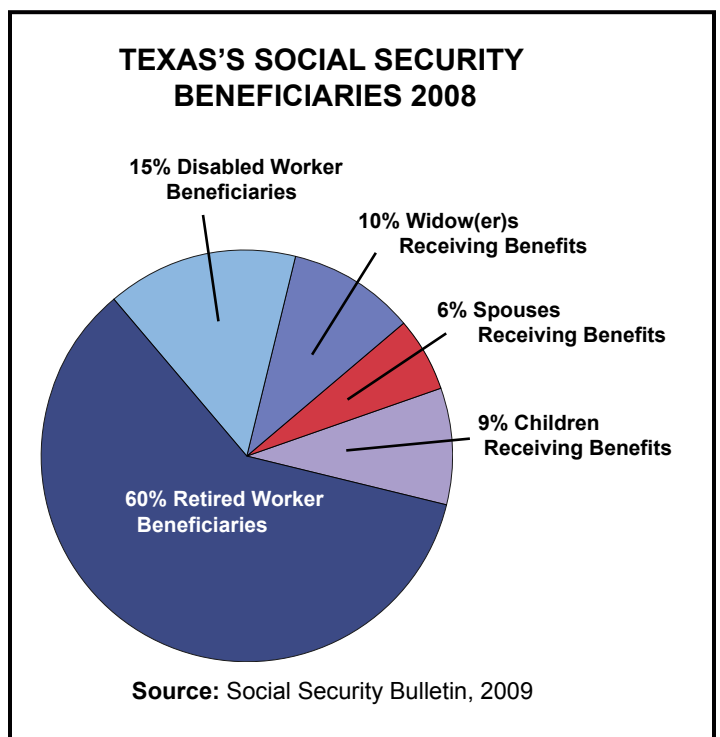
Social Security is family insurance protection against lost wages due to old age, disability, or death. The importance of Social Security's earned protections cannot be overstated:

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

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

- 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.⁷ 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 Texas's Economy

- Social Security provides benefits to nearly 3,192,200 people, 1 out of 8 residents (13.1 percent).⁸
- Social Security lifts out of poverty a total of 1,320,000 Texas residents.⁹
- Texas residents receive Social Security benefits totaling over \$38.9 billion per year, an amount equivalent to 3 percent of the state's annual GDP (the total value of all goods and services produced).¹⁰

Social Security Works for Texas's Retired Workers

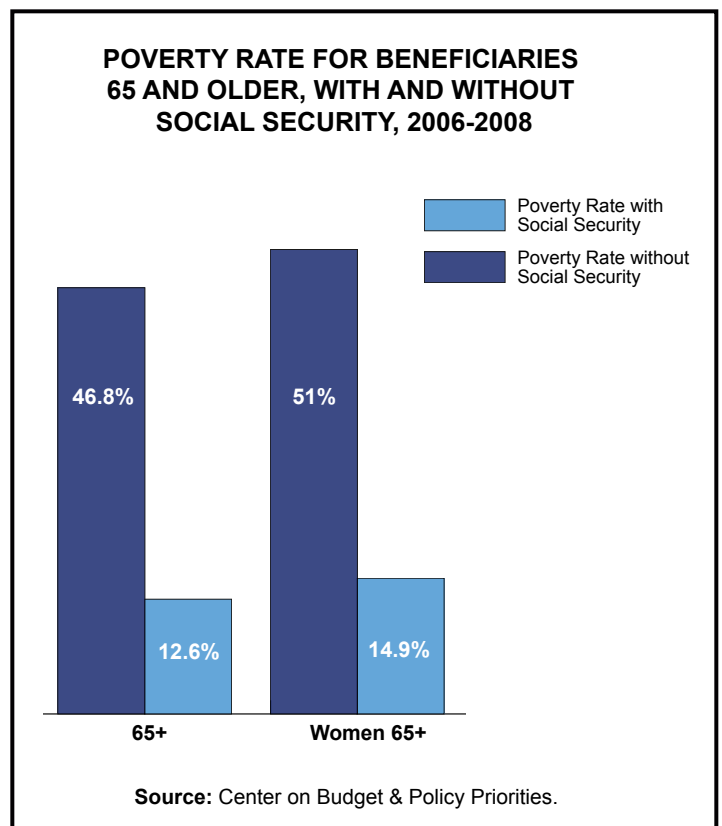
- Social Security provides benefits to more than 1,906,600 retired workers, 1 out of 12 residents (7.8 percent) and 6 out of 10 (59.7 percent) of all beneficiaries.¹¹
- The median benefit received by a retired worker in Texas is about \$13,300 annually.¹²
- Social Security lifts out of poverty 860,000 Texas residents aged 65 and older. Without Social Security, the elderly poverty rate would increase from about 1 out of 8 (12.6 percent) to nearly half (46.8 percent) of all residents.¹³

Social Security Works for Texas Women

- Social Security provides benefits to about 1,613,300 residents, nearly 1 out of every 8 women (13.2 percent).¹⁴
- Social Security provides benefits to about 196,200 spouses, most of whom are women.¹⁵
- Women make up 56.2 percent of beneficiaries aged 65 and older in Texas.¹⁶
- Social Security lifts out of poverty 511,000 Texas women aged 65 and older. Without Social Security, the poverty rate of elderly women would increase from about 1 out of 7 (14.9 percent) to half (51 percent) of all residents.¹⁷

Social Security Works for Texas Workers with Disabilities¹⁸

- Social Security provides disability benefits for more than 470,500 workers, about 1 out of 7 (14.7 percent) of all beneficiaries.¹⁹
- The median benefit received by a disabled worker in Texas is about \$11,700 annually.²⁰



Social Security Works for Texas Widow(er)s

- Social Security provides survivors' benefits to more than 325,800 Texas widow(er)s, 10.2 percent of all beneficiaries.²¹
- The median benefit received by a widow(er) in Texas is about \$13,000 annually.²²

Social Security Works for Texas Children²³

- Social Security is the major life and disability insurance protection for more than 95 percent of Texas's 6,726,300 children.²⁴
- Social Security provides benefits to about 293,000 children, 9.2 percent of all beneficiaries.²⁵
- Social Security is the most important source of income for the nearly 601,800 children living in Texas's grandfamilies, which are households headed by a grandparent or other relative.²⁶

Social Security Works for Texas Latinos

- In Texas, Social Security provides benefits to 1 out of 6 (16.7 percent) Latino households, more than 411,200 households.²⁷
- Nationwide, Social Security provides three-quarters (75.4 percent) of the total income of Latino households with beneficiaries aged 65 and older, on average. Social Security is 100 percent of the income for more than 4 out of 10 (44.2 percent) of these Latino elderly households.²⁸
- Without Social Security, the elderly Latino poverty rate would increase from roughly 1 out of 6 (17.9 percent) to half (50.7 percent) of all residents.²⁹
- Studies estimate that Latinos receive a rate of return on their Social Security contributions that is 35 to 60 percent higher than the overall population, more than any other group. That's because they tend to have lower lifetime income, longer life expectancies, higher incidence of disability and larger families.³⁰
- Social Security has a higher income replacement rate for lower-income earners. The median earnings of working-age Latinos were about \$30,000, compared to \$40,000 for all working age people.

Social Security provides average benefits of about \$12,200 and \$9,500 annually for Latinos and Latinas aged 65 and older, respectively.³¹

Social Security Works for Texas African Americans

- In Texas, Social Security provides benefits to 348,400 African Americans, nearly 1 out of 8 (12.5 percent) of all African American residents.³²
- 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 4 out of 10 (39.5 percent) of these African American elderly households.³³
- Nationwide, 3 out of 10 (31.2 percent) of all African American beneficiaries receive disability benefits; for white beneficiaries it is about half of that number (15.2 percent).³⁴

Social Security Works for Texas's Working Families

- Through their hard work and payroll tax contributions, nearly all Texas 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 Texas workers. Nationwide, an estimated 3 out of 10 working-aged men and 1 out of 17 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.³⁵
- 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.³⁶

Social Security Works for Texas's Congressional Districts

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS												
	State Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total annual benefits (\$ in millions)*	\$38,851M	\$1,669M	\$1,360M	\$1,028M	\$1,668M	\$1,489M	\$1,269M	\$1,218M	\$1,797M	\$694M	\$1,209M	\$1,556M
Number of residents in state/ congressional district	24,326,974	690,288	758,570	831,974	795,771	718,689	775,870	765,802	775,259	684,586	904,493	681,458
Number of residents receiving Social Security benefits	3,192,227	135,376	103,004	74,027	136,005	116,929	99,070	80,610	137,127	60,348	91,660	128,093
Percent of residents receiving Social Security benefits	13.1%	19.6%	13.6%	8.9%	17.1%	16.3%	12.8%	10.5%	17.7%	8.8%	10.1%	18.8%
Social Security beneficiaries												
<i>Women beneficiaries</i>	1,613,274	N/A	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>	1,906,635	79,199	58,856	48,554	83,034	73,689	60,146	54,297	82,761	32,488	56,786	79,182
<i>Disabled worker beneficiaries</i>	470,493	21,519	15,442	9,128	21,951	17,676	14,723	7,135	19,581	11,597	12,050	16,626
<i>Widow(er)s receiving benefits</i>	325,841	14,789	11,671	6,201	12,764	10,721	9,199	8,088	14,565	5,268	8,720	14,346
<i>Spouses receiving benefits</i>	196,223	7,755	6,688	3,935	6,501	5,281	5,054	5,837	8,856	2,836	4,985	8,704
<i>Children receiving benefits</i>	293,035	12,114	10,347	6,209	11,755	9,562	9,948	5,253	11,364	8,159	9,119	9,235

Sources and Explanatory Note

"Selected Demographic Characteristics in the United States, 2006-2008: Texas," in *American Community Survey*, (Washington: US Census Bureau, December 2008). "Texas" 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.

Social Security Works for Texas's Congressional Districts

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

	State Total	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total annual benefits (\$ in millions)*	\$38,851M	\$1,284M	\$1,397M	\$1,408M	\$985M	\$963M	\$1,412M	\$888M	\$1,343M	\$993M	\$1,617M
Number of residents in state/congressional district	24,326,974	773,510	652,408	735,576	736,305	696,110	723,668	674,179	663,319	680,722	798,502
Number of residents receiving Social Security benefits	3,192,227	99,579	114,523	108,823	102,201	97,807	113,902	78,407	112,164	98,213	125,048
Percent of residents receiving Social Security benefits	13.1%	12.9%	17.6%	14.8%	14.7%	14.1%	15.7%	11.6%	16.9%	14.4%	15.7%
Social Security beneficiaries											
<i>Women beneficiaries</i>	1,613,274	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>	1,906,635	61,808	70,287	65,074	56,046	53,587	70,850	42,452	67,514	52,703	81,369
<i>Disabled worker beneficiaries</i>	470,493	13,976	15,702	14,925	15,199	14,729	16,552	14,859	15,231	19,112	14,747
<i>Widow(ers) receiving benefits</i>	325,841	10,123	13,228	12,195	11,634	11,090	11,005	8,442	12,647	9,890	11,478
<i>Spouses receiving benefits</i>	196,223	5,526	7,183	7,265	8,446	9,116	5,895	3,505	7,364	5,907	7,940
<i>Children receiving benefits</i>	293,035	8,146	8,123	9,364	10,876	9,285	9,600	9,149	9,408	10,601	9,514

"Selected Demographic Characteristics in the United States, 2006-2008: Texas," in *American Community Survey*, (Washington: US Census Bureau, December 2008). "Texas" 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 Texas's Congressional Districts

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS												
	State Total	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Total annual benefits (\$ in millions)*	\$38,851M	\$1,187M	\$1,154M	\$957M	\$1,112M	\$1,252M	\$1,069M	\$985M	\$717M	\$903M	\$1,254M	\$1,013M
Number of residents in state/ congressional district	24,326,974	841,970	766,550	766,382	768,116	853,909	706,365	784,768	675,604	688,932	811,082	665,252
Number of residents receiving Social Security benefits	3,192,227	87,252	112,577	69,670	90,923	95,881	102,333	103,795	63,186	79,947	102,910	70,837
Percent of residents receiving Social Security benefits	13.1%	10.4%	14.7%	9.1%	11.8%	11.2%	14.5%	13.2%	9.4%	11.6%	12.7%	10.6%
Social Security beneficiaries												
<i>Women beneficiaries</i>	1,613,274	N/A	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>	1,906,635	53,611	62,393	44,534	55,499	59,402	56,224	56,922	33,395	43,590	62,796	47,587
<i>Disabled worker beneficiaries</i>	470,493	10,691	18,008	9,223	14,486	13,817	15,576	15,110	10,544	18,030	14,844	7,704
<i>Widow(er)s receiving benefits</i>	325,841	8,835	11,488	5,929	8,688	8,729	11,814	11,366	7,417	6,895	9,825	6,791
<i>Spouses receiving benefits</i>	196,223	5,499	8,634	3,452	4,462	4,423	7,976	9,164	4,882	2,595	5,930	4,627
<i>Children receiving benefits</i>	293,035	8,616	12,054	6,532	7,788	9,510	10,743	11,233	6,948	8,837	9,515	4,128

Sources and Explanatory Note

"Selected Demographic Characteristics in the United States, 2006-2008: Texas," in *American Community Survey*, (Washington: US Census Bureau, December 2008). "Texas" 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.

- ¹ 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).
- ² "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).
- ³ *Monthly Stat. Snapshot*, 2010.
- ⁴ "Fast Facts and Figures About Social Security, 2009," (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2010).
- ⁵ *Monthly Stat. Snapshot*, 2010.
- ⁶ Van de Water, Paul N. "Income of Disabled Worker Beneficiaries," (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2001).
- ⁷ Lavery, Joni and Virginia P. Reno. "Children's Stake in Social Security, Social Security Brief No. 27," (Washington: National Academy of Social Insurance, 2008).
- ⁸ 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).
- ⁹ 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).
- ¹⁰ 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].
- ¹¹ 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: Texas," in *American Community Survey*, (Washington: US Census Bureau, 2009) [hereinafter all percentages of state population use *American Community Survey* data].
- ¹² "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.
- ¹³ Sherman, *Ibid.*
- ¹⁴ "Table 5.J5.1—Number, by state or other area, race, and sex, December 2008," in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.
- ¹⁵ "Texas" in *Congressional Statistics, December 2008*, (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, December 2009).
- ¹⁶ "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.
- ¹⁷ Sherman, *Ibid.*
- ¹⁸ 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.
- ¹⁹ "Table 5.J2," *Ibid.*
- ²⁰ "Table 5.J8—Percentage distribution of disabled workers, by state or other area and monthly benefit, December 2008" in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.
- ²¹ "Table 5.J2," *Ibid.*
- ²² "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.
- ²³ 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.
- ²⁴ 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).
- ²⁵ "Table 5.J10—Number of children, by state or other area and type of benefit, December 2008," in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.
- ²⁶ Generations United. "Texas Grandfacts," (Washington: Generations United, March 2008).
- ²⁷ The term "households" as it is used here refers to households reporting income in the past 12 months. "Texas: Selected

Population Profile,” in *American Community Survey*, (Washington: US Census Bureau, 2009).

²⁸ “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). Poverty data from: “The Importance of Social Security to the Hispanic Community,” 2005.

²⁹ Torres Gil, Fernando et al. “The Importance of Social Security to the Hispanic Community,” (Washington: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2005).

³⁰ “Social Security is Important to Hispanics,” (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2010).

³¹ “Social Security is Important to Hispanics,” Ibid.

³² “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.

³³ “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).

³⁴ “Table 5.A1—Number and average monthly benefit, by type of benefit and race, December 2008,” in *Ann. Stat. Supp.*, 2010.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ 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).