## SENIORS AND VETERANS EMERGENCY (SAVE) BENEFITS ACT

## IMPACT IN ARKANSAS' CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND NATIONWIDE

America's CEO's got a big raise last year – their pay increased by 3.9%. That's big money – we're talking about a \$635,000 pay raise, on average, for a group of CEOs who already made an average of \$16 million each in pay last year. But millions of Americans who rely on Social Security and critical veterans' benefits are getting the short end of the stick – they won't get any increase in benefits at all in 2016, for only the third time since 1975.

The SAVE Benefits Act makes sure that seniors, veterans, and people with disabilities can make ends meet. It provides them with an emergency payment of approximately \$580 – equal to the same 3.9% increase as CEO's – and fully pays for it by closing one of the many tax loopholes that subsidize giant pay packages for executives.

- Around 70 million Americans will receive a benefit increase under the SAVE Benefits Act. That's
  more than one in five Americans. In Arkansas, approximately 747 thousand residents 25% of the state's
  population would get an increase as a result of this bill. These include:
  - o 65.000 children:
  - o 236,000 women over the age of 65; and
  - o 141,000 disabled workers.
  - State and local government retirees who are not covered by Social Security
- Over 9 million veterans receiving Social Security benefits would get a benefit increase from the SAVE Benefits Act. Veterans and their families receiving pension or compensation benefits would also receive a benefit increase. In Arkansas about 50,000 veterans and their family members receive pension or compensation benefits.
- Over 1 million people would be lifted out of poverty under the SAVE Benefits Act. Social Security keeps almost 15 million seniors out of poverty. In Arkansas, the SAVE Benefits Act would lift about 7,000 people out of poverty.
- The SAVE Benefits Act would pump about \$41 billion into the U.S. economy. In Arkansas, the economic benefit would be about \$434 million.
- This modest pay raise for America's seniors will make a big difference for those living on the edge in Arkansas. An extra \$581 would be enough for a senior to:
  - Buy almost three months of groceries. Viii
  - o Cover the annual average total out-of-pocket spending on prescription drugs by Medicare beneficiaries.<sup>™</sup>

Importance of SAVE Benefits Act to Arkansas' Congressional Districts					
		Congressional District			
	State Total	1	2	3	4
Estimated economic					
impact of SAVE	4	4	4	4	4
Benefits Act*	\$434 million	\$120 million	\$100 million	\$93 million	\$120 million
Number of residents					
in state/					
congressional	0.040.000	707.074	740.000	740.047	705.000
district	2,949,238	727,971	746,332	748,947	725,988
Number of residents					
receiving Social Security benefits	672 402	104 266	154 204	1/0 115	105 511
Percent of residents	673,193	184,366	154,201	149,115	185,511
receiving Social					
Security benefits	22.8%	25.3%	20.7%	19.9%	25.6%
Social Security	221070	2010 / 0	20.1 70	1010 70	20.070
beneficiaries					
Women beneficiaries	336,951				
Retired worker					
beneficiaries	399,334	106,729	92,847	92,175	107,583
Disabled worker					
beneficiaries	140,453	39,831	31,523	29,332	39,767
Widow(er)s receiving					
benefits	48,324	14,271	10,059	9,751	14,243
Spouses receiving	00.000	F 740	4.007	4.500	0.007
benefits Children receiving	20,860	5,746	4,237	4,590	6,287
Children receiving benefits	64,222	17,789	15,535	13,267	17,631
Sources and					
explanatory note	U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, "2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates," 2014.				
onplanatory noto	SSA, "Arkansas," Congressional Statistics, December 2014, 2015.				
	SSA, <i>Annual Statistical Supplement</i> , 2015, "Table 5.J5.1: Number by state or other				
	area and sex, December 2014," 2015.				
	*Calculation by Social Security Works based on Social Security beneficiaries and				
	SSI recipients in each congressional district. This number does not include				
	veterans and may likely understate the full economic impact of the bill.				

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<sup>iv</sup> Children: Social Security Administration, Table 5.J10, December 2013

(https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2014/5j.html#table5.j10). Women over the age of 65: (https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2014/5j.html#table5.j3). Disabled workers: Social Security Administration, Table 5.J2, December 2013

(https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2014/5j.html#table5.j2).

- V Social Security Administration, "Veteran Beneficiaries, 2014," Available at: <a href="https://www.ssa.gov/retirementpolicy/fact-sheets/veteran-beneficiaries.html">https://www.ssa.gov/retirementpolicy/fact-sheets/veteran-beneficiaries.html</a>. Veterans Administration, Veterans Benefits Administration Annual Benefits Report Fiscal Year 2014 (<a href="https://www.benefits.va.gov/REPORTS/abr/ABR-IntroAppendix-FY14-10202015.pdf">https://www.benefits.va.gov/REPORTS/abr/ABR-IntroAppendix-FY14-10202015.pdf</a>). Figure includes veterans and their families receiving pension or compensation benefits. Figure does not include veterans receiving a benefit increase through Social Security or recipients of Chapter 18, Title 38 benefits, who would also receive a payment under this bill.
- vi Paul N. Van De Water, Arloc Sherman, and Kathy Ruffing, *Social Security Keeps 22 Million Americans Out of Poverty: A State-by-State Analysis* (Oct. 25, 2013) (online at <a href="http://www.cbpp.org/research/social-security-keeps-22-million-americans-out-of-poverty-a-state-by-state-analysis">http://www.cbpp.org/research/social-security-keeps-22-million-americans-out-of-poverty-a-state-by-state-analysis</a>).
- vii Calculation multiplies average benefit of \$581 by estimated total number of beneficiaries, excluding veterans beneficiaries.
- viii USDA, "Official USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home at Four Levels, U.S. Average, August 2015," (September 2015) (online at <a href="http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/sites/default/files/CostofFoodAug2015.pdf">http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/sites/default/files/CostofFoodAug2015.pdf</a>).
- ix Claire Noel-Miller, Medicare Beneficiaries' Out of Pocket Spending for Health Care (October 2015) (online at <a href="http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/ppi/2015/medicare-beneficiaries-out-of-pocket-spending-for-health-care.pdf">http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/ppi/2015/medicare-beneficiaries-out-of-pocket-spending-for-health-care.pdf</a>). Based on 2011 spending data. Out-of-pocket spending varies according to factors such as age, gender, health status, and whether or not a beneficiary lives in a long-term care facility.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>i</sup> "Top CEOs Make 300 Times More than Typical Workers," Economic Policy Institute, June 21, 2015. Available at: <a href="http://www.epi.org/publication/top-ceos-make-300-times-more-than-workers-pay-growth-surpasses-market-gains-and-the-rest-of-the-0-1-percent/">http://www.epi.org/publication/top-ceos-make-300-times-more-than-workers-pay-growth-surpasses-market-gains-and-the-rest-of-the-0-1-percent/</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>ii</sup> Beneficiaries include Social Security beneficiaries, SSI beneficiaries, railroad retirement beneficiaries, veterans receiving compensation and pension benefits, and state and local retirees not eligible for Social Security.

iii State-level figure combines Social Security beneficiaries and SSI beneficiaries who do not receive Social Security. Figure does not include beneficiaries of the Railroad Retirement program, state and local government retirees who are not covered by Social Security, or veterans (except those receiving Social Security).