

SENIORS AND VETERANS EMERGENCY (SAVE) BENEFITS ACT

IMPACT IN GEORGIA'S 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.ⁱ 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.ⁱⁱ *In Georgia, approximately 1.8 million residents – 18% of the state's population – would get an increase as a result of this bill.ⁱⁱⁱ These include:*
 - 144,000 children;
 - 614,000 women over the age of 65; and
 - 283,000 disabled workers.
 - State and local government retirees who are not covered by Social Security^{iv}
- **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.^v *In Georgia about 166,000 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.^{vi} *In Georgia, the SAVE Benefits Act would lift about 22,000 people out of poverty.*
- **The SAVE Benefits Act would pump about \$41 billion into the U.S. economy.^{vii} In Georgia, the economic benefit would be about \$1.1 billion.**
- **This modest pay raise for America's seniors will make a big difference for those living on the edge in Georgia.** *An extra \$581 would be enough for a senior to:*
 - *Buy almost three months of groceries.^{viii}*
 - *Cover the annual average total out-of-pocket spending on prescription drugs by Medicare beneficiaries.^{ix}*

Importance of SAVE Benefits Act to Georgia's Congressional Districts (1/2)								
	State Total	Congressional District						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Estimated economic impact of SAVE Benefits Act*	\$1.1 billion	\$80 million	\$92 million	\$87 million	\$69 million	\$67 million	\$54 million	\$51 million
Number of residents in state/ congressional district	9,905,993	712,954	696,833	701,967	713,474	718,037	716,040	713,767
Number of residents receiving Social Security benefits	1,676,778	126,049	137,995	137,009	103,086	98,692	88,973	82,088
Percent of residents receiving Social Security benefits	16.9%	17.7%	19.8%	19.5%	14.4%	13.7%	12.4%	11.5%
Social Security beneficiaries								
Women beneficiaries	863,855							
Retired worker beneficiaries	1,079,189	79,566	81,239	89,049	64,982	61,160	67,089	56,799
Disabled worker beneficiaries	285,394	21,780	28,742	23,220	18,730	19,947	6,439	9,916
Widow(er)s receiving benefits	116,028	9,739	11,024	9,220	6,090	6,648	5,913	5,099
Spouses receiving benefits	51,963	4,205	3,747	4,022	2,656	2,185	4,698	3,214
Children receiving benefits	144,204	10,759	13,243	11,498	10,628	8,752	4,834	7,060
Sources and explanatory note	U.S. Census Bureau, <i>ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates</i> , "2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates," 2014. SSA, "Georgia," <i>Congressional Statistics</i> , December 2014, 2015. SSA, <i>Annual Statistical Supplement, 2015</i> , "Table 5.J5.1: Number by state or other area and sex, December 2014," 2015. *Calculation by Social Security Works based on Social Security and SSI beneficiaries in each congressional district. This number does not include veterans and may likely understate the full economic impact of the bill.							

Importance of SAVE Benefits Act to Georgia's Congressional Districts (2/2)							
	Congressional District						
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Estimated economic impact of SAVE Benefits Act*	\$88 million	\$98 million	\$84 million	\$63 million	\$85 million	\$68 million	\$86 million
Number of residents in state/ congressional district	699,934	708,866	703,566	711,409	702,920	712,229	693,997
Number of residents receiving Social Security benefits	135,713	159,205	132,866	102,168	131,138	104,499	137,297
Percent of residents receiving Social Security benefits	19.4%	22.5%	18.9%	14.4%	18.7%	14.7%	19.8%
Social Security beneficiaries							
Women beneficiaries							
Retired worker beneficiaries	83,392	110,054	86,314	71,709	79,440	63,911	84,485
Disabled worker beneficiaries	25,755	23,442	22,392	12,851	25,212	19,757	27,211
Widow(er)s receiving benefits	10,299	10,065	8,792	6,932	10,114	6,526	9,567
Spouses receiving benefits	4,136	4,932	3,889	3,735	3,911	2,656	3,977
Children receiving benefits	12,131	10,712	11,479	6,941	12,461	11,649	12,057
Sources and explanatory note	<p>U.S. Census Bureau, <i>ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates</i>, "2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates," 2014. SSA, "Georgia," <i>Congressional Statistics</i>, December 2014, 2015. SSA, <i>Annual Statistical Supplement, 2015</i>, "Table 5.J5.1: Number by state or other area and sex, December 2014," 2015. *Calculation by Social Security Works based on Social Security and SSI beneficiaries in each congressional district. This number does not include veterans and may likely understate the full economic impact of the bill.</p>						

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ⁱ “Top CEOs Make 300 Times More than Typical Workers,” Economic Policy Institute, June 21, 2015. Available at: <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/>

ⁱⁱ 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).

^{iv} 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:

<https://www.ssa.gov/retirementpolicy/fact-sheets/veteran-beneficiaries.html>. Veterans Administration, *Veterans Benefits Administration Annual Benefits Report Fiscal Year 2014* (<http://www.benefits.va.gov/REPORTS/abr/ABR-IntroAppendix-FY14-10202015.pdf>). 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 <http://www.cbpp.org/research/social-security-keeps-22-million-americans-out-of-poverty-a-state-by-state-analysis>).

^{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 <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/sites/default/files/CostofFoodAug2015.pdf>).

^{ix} Claire Noel-Miller, Medicare Beneficiaries’ Out of Pocket Spending for Health Care (October 2015) (online at <http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/ppi/2015/medicare-beneficiaries-out-of-pocket-spending-for-health-care.pdf>). 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.