

SENIORS AND VETERANS EMERGENCY (SAVE) BENEFITS ACT

IMPACT IN OHIO'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 Ohio, approximately 2.5 million residents – 21% of the state's population – would get an increase as a result of this bill.ⁱⁱⁱ These include:*
 - 168,000 children;
 - 886,000 women over the age of 65; and
 - 353,000 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 Ohio about 133,000 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 Ohio, the SAVE Benefits Act would lift about 39,000 people out of poverty.*
- **The SAVE Benefits Act would pump about \$41 billion into the U.S. economy.^{vii} In Ohio, the economic benefit would be about \$1.4 billion.**
- **This modest pay raise for America's seniors will make a big difference for those living on the edge in Ohio.** *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 Ohio's Congressional Districts (1/2)										
	State Total	Congressional District								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Estimated economic impact of SAVE Benefits Act*	\$1.4 billion	\$80 million	\$92 million	\$72 million	\$93 million	\$89 million	\$109 million	\$94 million	\$89 million	\$95 million
Number of residents in state/ congressional district	11,557,868	727,426	720,413	733,312	715,770	724,116	714,160	722,682	723,551	715,939
Number of residents receiving Social Security benefits	2,267,508	123,812	143,617	102,306	149,244	146,059	169,591	152,496	141,856	140,139
Percent of residents receiving Social Security benefits	19.6%	17.0%	19.9%	14.0%	20.9%	20.2%	23.7%	21.1%	19.6%	19.6%
Social Security beneficiaries										
Women beneficiaries	1,160,740									
Retired worker beneficiaries	1,446,106	79,990	87,354	57,942	95,471	97,375	99,371	100,053	91,126	83,325
Disabled worker beneficiaries	356,270	19,862	24,706	23,451	23,273	20,075	28,524	21,232	21,768	27,803
Widow(er)s receiving benefits	195,124	9,556	12,917	7,442	12,923	12,178	18,076	13,074	12,095	11,833
Spouses receiving benefits	103,268	5,001	6,877	2,657	6,831	6,608	10,678	7,756	6,624	5,403
Children receiving benefits	166,740	9,403	11,763	10,814	10,746	9,823	12,942	10,381	10,243	11,775
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, "Ohio," <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 Ohio's Congressional Districts (2/2)							
	Congressional District						
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Estimated economic impact of SAVE Benefits Act*	\$92 million	\$97 million	\$80 million	\$103 million	\$92 million	\$80 million	\$91 million
Number of residents in state/ congressional district	724,109	704,662	737,402	721,145	718,754	732,459	721,968
Number of residents receiving Social Security benefits	144,673	136,763	127,940	159,138	150,735	128,490	150,649
Percent of residents receiving Social Security benefits	20.0%	19.4%	17.4%	22.1%	21.0%	17.5%	20.9%
Social Security beneficiaries							
Women beneficiaries							
Retired worker beneficiaries	93,524	82,341	85,525	98,791	106,052	80,733	107,133
Disabled worker beneficiaries	22,338	26,890	17,754	25,858	16,719	20,591	15,426
Widow(er)s receiving benefits	11,887	11,326	10,154	15,663	12,235	11,042	12,723
Spouses receiving benefits	6,215	4,266	5,798	7,669	7,087	6,273	7,525
Children receiving benefits	10,709	11,940	8,709	11,157	8,642	9,851	7,842
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.</p> <p>SSA, "Ohio," <i>Congressional Statistics</i>, December 2014, 2015.</p> <p>SSA, <i>Annual Statistical Supplement</i>, 2015, "Table 5.J5.1: Number by state or other area and sex, December 2014," 2015.</p> <p>*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.