

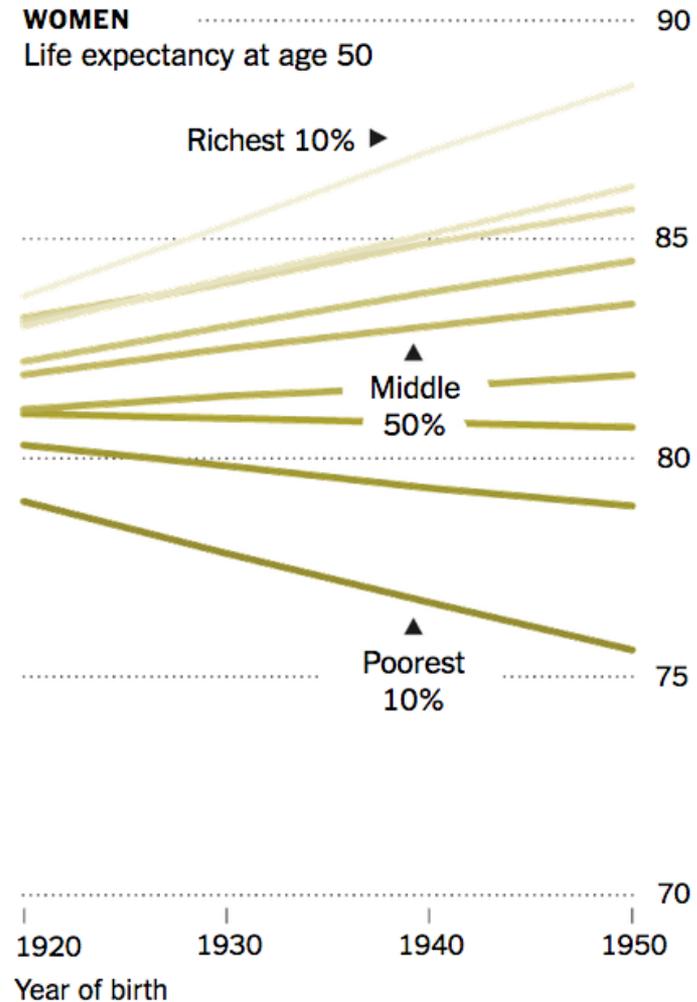
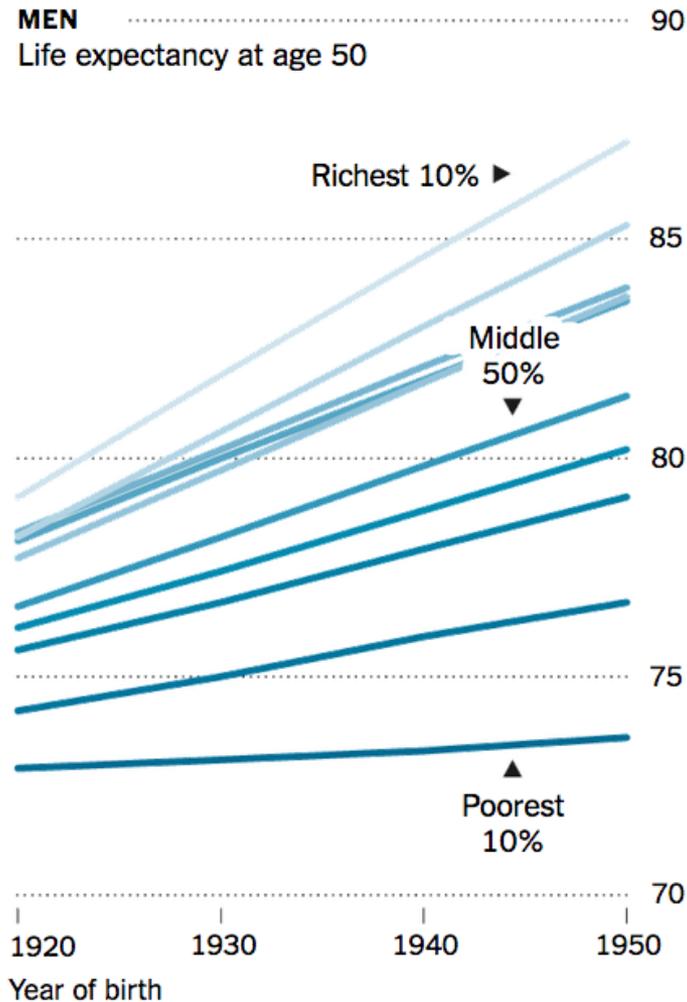


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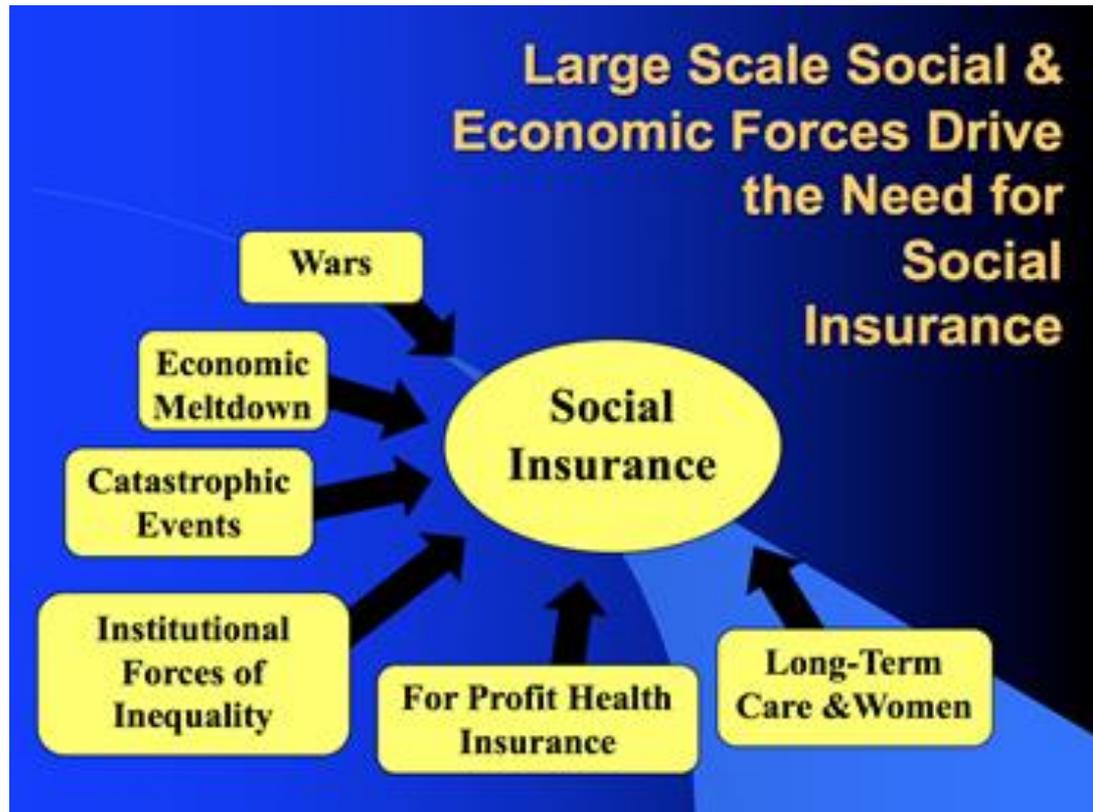
Social Justice & Social Insurance

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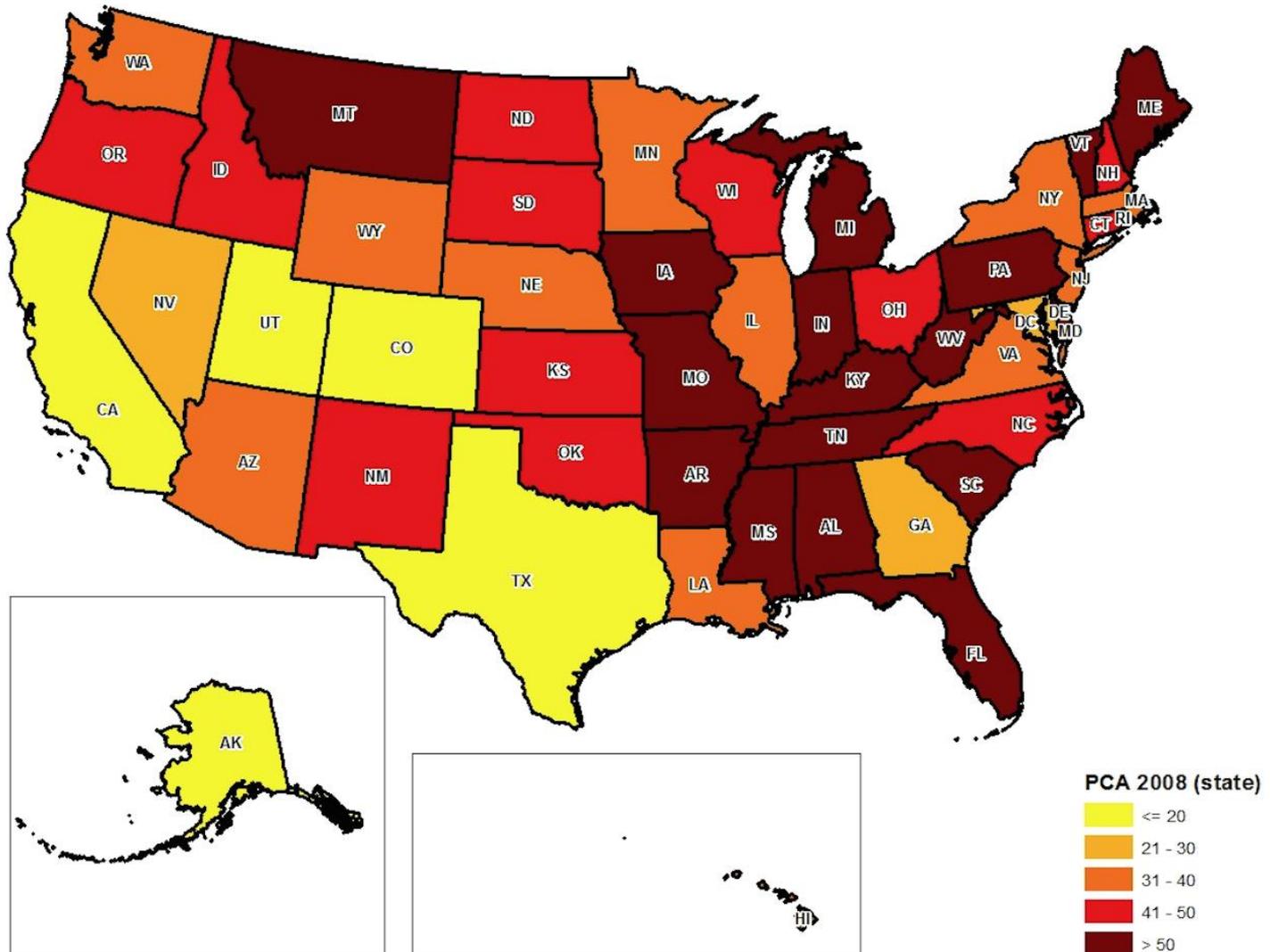
Rising Economic Disparity in Life Expectancy: Life Expectancy at age 50



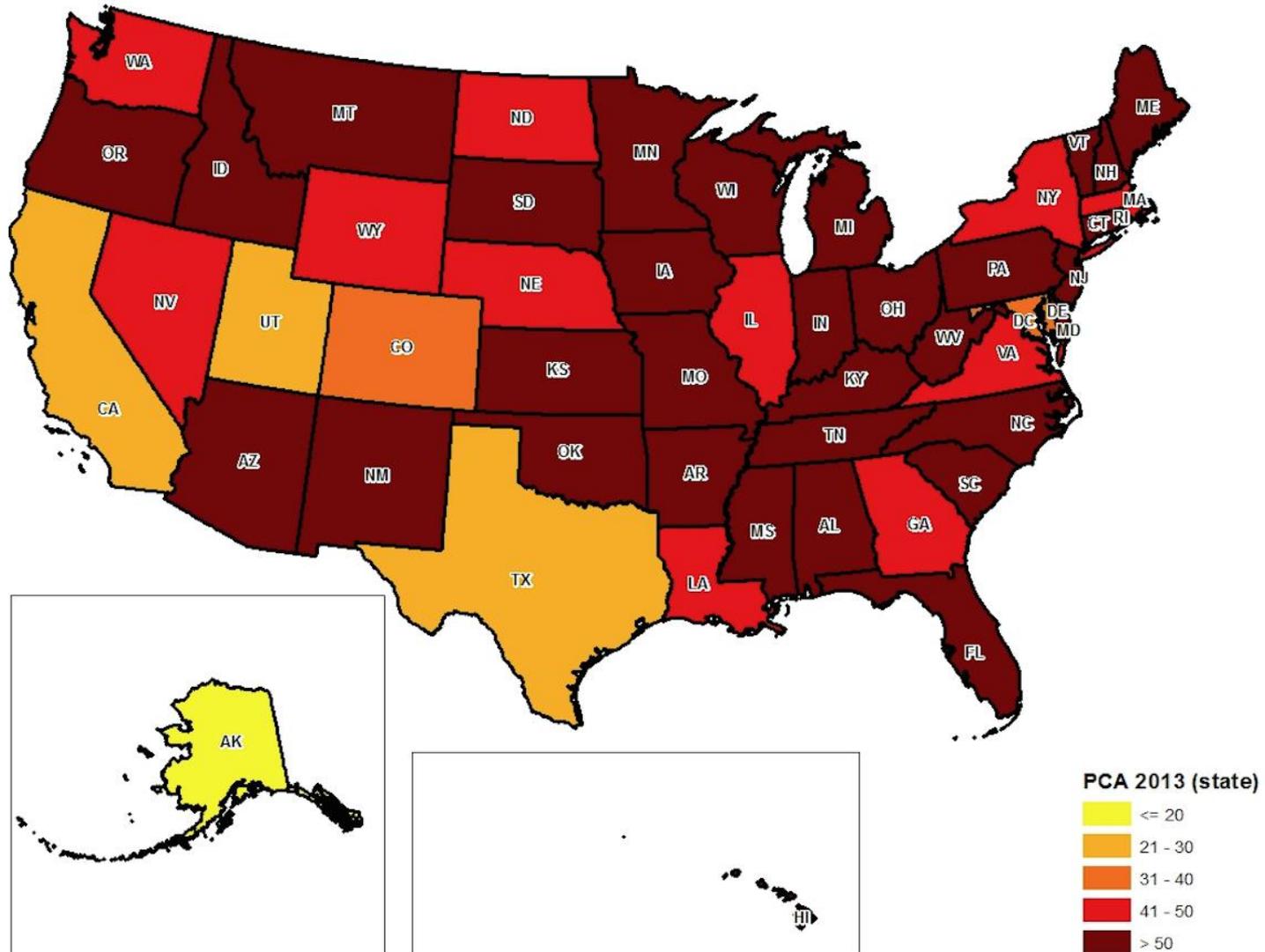
Why Social Insurance?



Regional Social Security Support Index by State, 2008



Regional Social Security Support Index by State, 2013



Social Security Benefits Cycle through the Economy

- As Social Security benefits are spent and cycle through the economy there is a cumulative impact, which increases aggregate economic activity as recipients spend their benefits on goods and services. The businesses that receive these dollars use them to pay their owners and employees, purchase additional items to sell, and pay rent, taxes, and the other normal costs of doing business. Their suppliers in turn use the revenue they receive to pay their employees, suppliers etc. This is known as an economic multiplier effect.
- Social Security's automatic economic stabilizer effect is important to consider as well because beneficiaries continue to receive benefits even during economic downturns. These dollars not only aid individuals and their families but also circulate in communities to help moderate the effects of the business cycle.

Social Security as Economic Stimulus

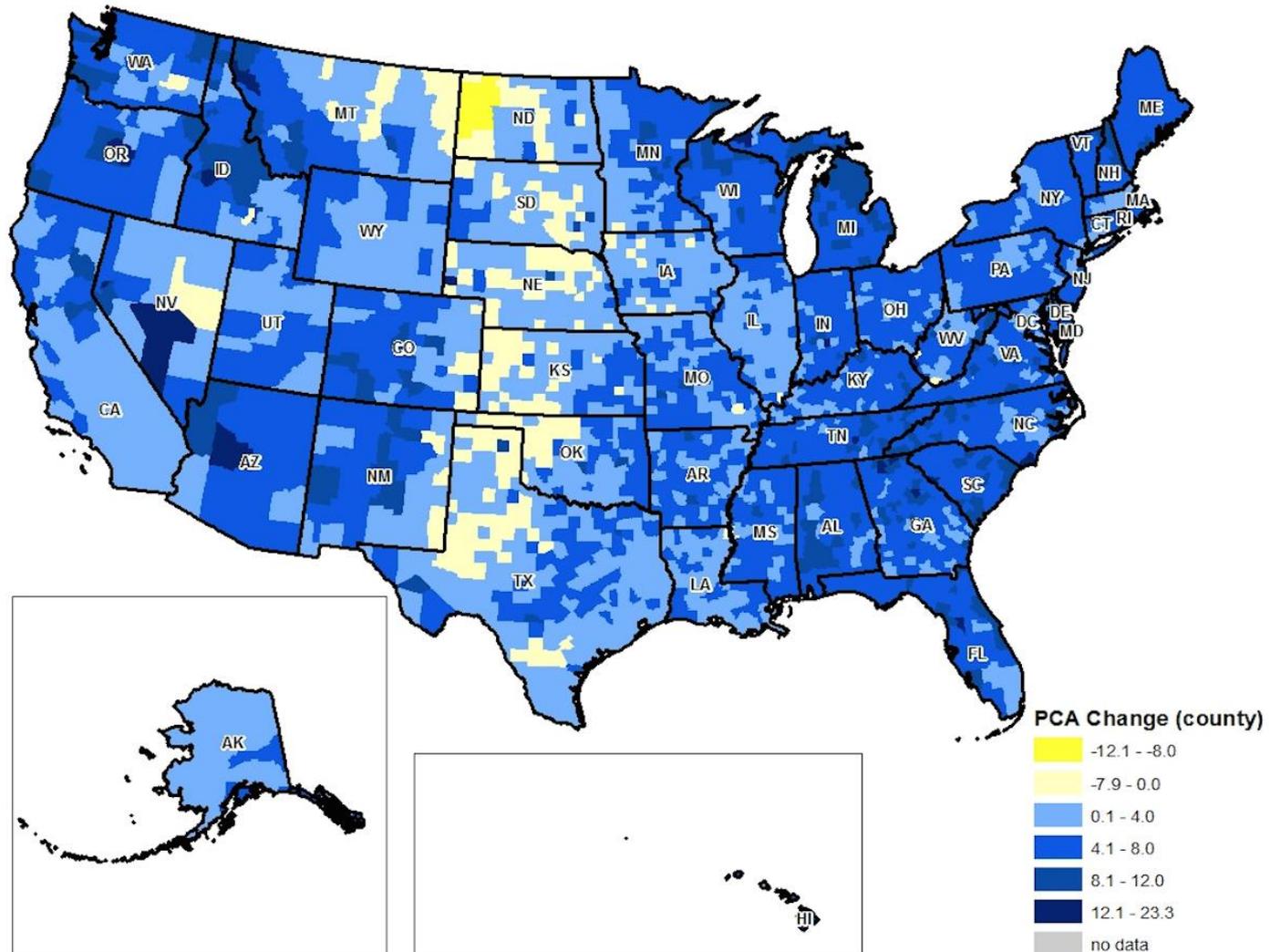
Billions of Dollars, 2014

	Total SS Benefits	Economic Multiplier	Total SS Economic Output*		Total SS Benefits	Economic Multiplier	Total SS Economic Output*
Alabama	\$ 15.3	1.73	\$ 25.3	Montana	\$ 3.0	1.83	\$ 5.1
Alaska	\$ 1.2	1.72	\$ 2.0	Nebraska	\$ 4.8	1.80	\$ 7.9
Arizona	\$ 18.2	2.00	\$ 34.2	Nevada	\$ 7.1	1.75	\$ 11.6
Arkansas	\$ 9.1	1.70	\$ 14.8	New Hampshire	\$ 4.4	1.84	\$ 7.5
California	\$ 80.4	2.21	\$ 165.8	New Jersey	\$ 25.6	1.93	\$ 45.6
Colorado	\$ 11.7	2.06	\$ 22.5	New Mexico	\$ 5.4	1.71	\$ 8.6
Connecticut	\$ 10.6	1.83	\$ 18.0	New York	\$ 53.1	1.93	\$ 95.3
Delaware	\$ 3.1	1.81	\$ 5.1	North Carolina	\$ 28.5	1.89	\$ 51.0
District of Columbia	\$ 1.1	1.58	\$ 1.6	North Dakota	\$ 1.7	1.67	\$ 2.7
Florida	\$ 62.3	2.10	\$ 122.7	Ohio	\$ 32.7	1.80	\$ 55.9
Georgia	\$ 24.1	1.98	\$ 45.2	Oklahoma	\$ 10.5	1.84	\$ 18.3
Hawaii	\$ 3.7	1.87	\$ 6.4	Oregon	\$ 11.9	1.93	\$ 21.5
Idaho	\$ 4.4	1.79	\$ 7.4	Pennsylvania	\$ 41.2	1.99	\$ 77.2
Illinois	\$ 32.5	2.09	\$ 63.7	Rhode Island	\$ 3.2	1.86	\$ 5.5
Indiana	\$ 19.5	1.82	\$ 33.6	South Carolina	\$ 15.3	1.76	\$ 25.4
Iowa	\$ 9.1	1.74	\$ 14.8	South Dakota	\$ 2.3	1.78	\$ 3.8
Kansas	\$ 7.8	1.82	\$ 13.2	Tennessee	\$ 19.6	1.96	\$ 36.5
Kentucky	\$ 13.0	1.76	\$ 21.8	Texas	\$ 54.0	2.12	\$ 108.1
Louisiana	\$ 11.3	1.81	\$ 19.5	Utah	\$ 5.4	2.07	\$ 10.2
Maine	\$ 4.4	1.82	\$ 7.7	Vermont	\$ 2.1	1.77	\$ 3.3
Maryland	\$ 14.4	1.88	\$ 25.1	Virginia	\$ 21.1	1.81	\$ 35.5
Massachusetts	\$ 18.2	1.98	\$ 33.7	Washington	\$ 18.9	1.98	\$ 34.8
Michigan	\$ 32.8	1.93	\$ 59.9	West Virginia	\$ 6.5	1.61	\$ 10.0
Minnesota	\$ 14.6	2.08	\$ 27.8	Wisconsin	\$ 17.5	1.91	\$ 31.4
Mississippi	\$ 8.6	1.68	\$ 13.8	Wyoming	\$ 1.5	1.55	\$ 2.2
Missouri	\$ 17.9	1.94	\$ 32.8				

*SS benefits were adjusted for federal and state taxes paid on these benefits

www.SocialSecuritySpotlight.org

Change in Regional Social Security Support Index 2008-2013, by County



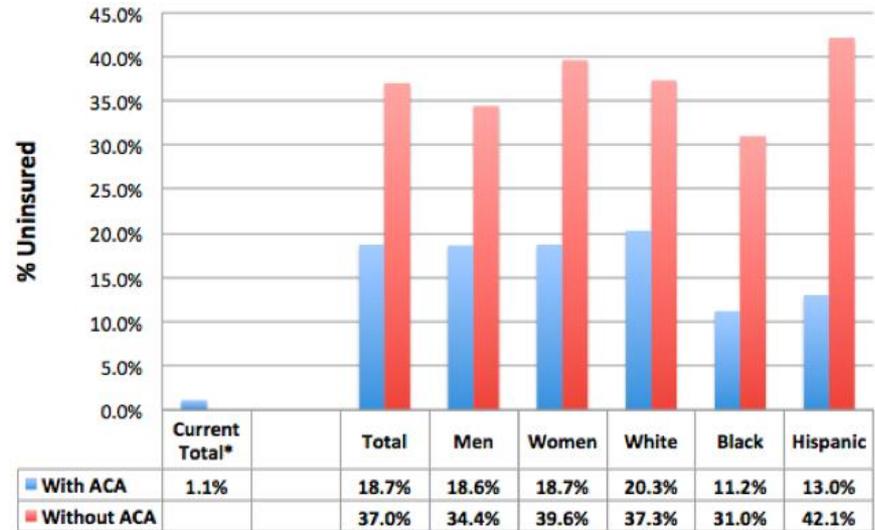
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Economic Impact of SS

\$1.6 TRILLION

In 2014, Social Security contributed \$1.6 trillion nationally as benefits are spent and generate additional economic activity in every state.

Raising Medicare Age to 67



Rise of Inequality: Wages above the Social Security Cap

Between 1983 and 2012, the share of earnings that escaped taxation rose 7 percentage points

