

Social Security: Vital to New Jersey Women and Families

Social Security is a family insurance plan that provides retirement benefits and life and disability insurance to New Jersey's working families.

- About 1 in 6 residents – about 1,436,800 people – receives disability, survivor, and/or retirement benefits from Social Security.
- 91 percent of residents 65 and older receive Social Security benefits.
- About 103,200 children receive Social Security benefits because of the loss of a parent's income due to death, disability or retirement.
- About 220,300 disabled workers and their family members receive Social Security benefits.
- About 110,900 widowed spouses receive Social Security survivor's benefits. (Nationally, women represent virtually all (99 percent) of spouses receiving survivor benefits.)

New Jersey women depend on modest Social Security benefits to get by.

- Women are a majority of both adult beneficiaries and beneficiaries 65 and older.
- The average Social Security benefit for women 65 and older is about \$13,500 per year, compared to about \$17,500 for men 65 and older.
- Older women rely more on income from Social Security than older men do. Median income for women 65 and older living alone is \$18,100 per year – and Social Security represents 69 percent of that amount. Median income for comparable men is \$26,700 – and Social Security represents 49 percent of that amount.

Social Security is a critical anti-poverty program for New Jersey women and families.

- Social Security lifted 478,000 residents out of poverty, including 25,000 children.
- Social Security dramatically reduced poverty rates for women 65 and older: from 44 to 11 percent for all women 65 and older, and from 63 to 20 percent for older women living alone.
- Social Security also reduced the poverty rate for African-American women 65 and older from 56 to 25 percent.

Sources: Social Security Administration, Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, 2010, *available at* <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/>, and OASDI Beneficiaries by State and County, 2009, *available at* http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi_sc/2009/index.html. Calculations of Social Security's share of median income and impact on poverty based on U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement (2007-2010, averages over 3 or 4 years depending on sample size) (using CPS Table Creator II, *available at* http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/apm/cpstc_altpov.html).