

## **Social Security Is Important to Hispanics**

Social Security is neutral with respect to race or ethnicity – individuals with identical earnings histories are treated the same in terms of benefits. This Fact Sheet is provided by the Social Security Administration to highlight how Hispanics benefit from the Social Security program and how certain demographic characteristics of Hispanics compare with the entire population.

- The Social Security system is progressive in that lower-wage earners receive a higher percentage benefit than higher-wage earners do. The system returns a greater percentage of pre-retirement earnings to a lower-wage worker than to a higher-wage worker. Hispanics who are low-wage workers receive back more benefits in relation to past earnings than do high-wage earners.
  - o In 2021, the median earnings of Hispanics aged 15–64 who worked full-time for 50 weeks or more were \$41,000 compared to \$54,000 for all races.
  - o In 2021, the median earnings of Hispanic men aged 15–64 who worked full-time for 50 weeks or more, were \$45,000compared to \$38,000 for Hispanic women.
- Hispanics benefit from the guaranteed benefit that is annually adjusted for inflation. With longer life expectancies, Hispanics will live more years in retirement and benefit from Social Security's <u>cost-of-living protections</u>.
  - According to the <u>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</u> (CDC), Hispanics tend to have higher life expectancies at age 65 and at age 75 than other population groups.
- In 2021, the average annual Social Security income received by Hispanic men 65 years and older was \$14,579, compared to \$11,628 for Hispanic women.
- The Hispanic population in the U.S. is expected to grow. <u>Today</u>, 19.1 percent of the population is of Hispanic origin. This proportion is expected to grow to 21.1 percent by 2030 and 27.5 percent by 2060.

This fact sheet is designed to provide general information and does not apply to all individuals within this population.