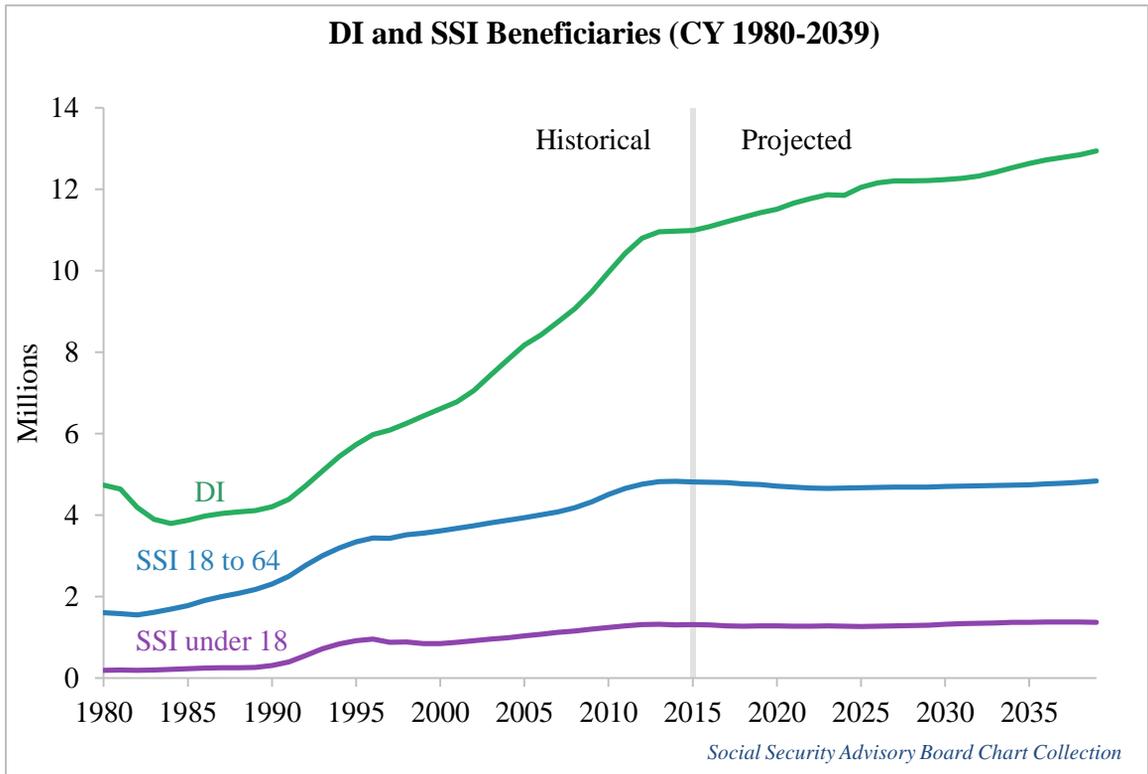


Chapter 5: Beneficiaries

Social Security Advisory Board



Chart 1: DI and SSI Beneficiaries



This chart shows the prevalence rate for DI worker benefits. Since 1989, there has been an overall increase in the percentage of the population insured for disability that is receiving disability benefits. In addition, women’s labor force participation has increased leading to more women achieving insured status for SSA’s disability program. As these women age into their disability prone years, the prevalence rates of disability for men and women have converged.

Sources:

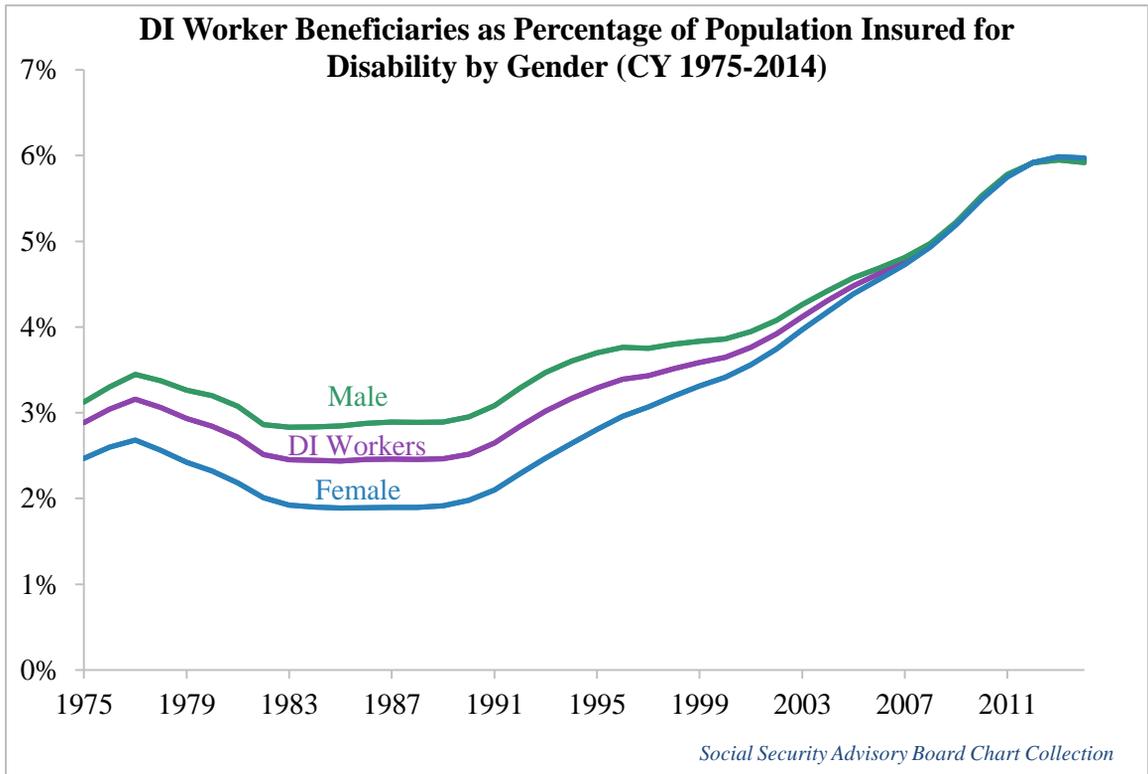
DI data:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary, *OASDI Trustees Report, 2015*, table IV.B3 (intermediate assumptions), <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/OACT/TR/2015/lr4b3.html>

SSI data:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary, *Annual Report of the SSI Program, 2015*, table IV.B6, http://www.socialsecurity.gov/OACT/ssir/SSI14/IV_B_Recipients.html#946694

Chart 2: Prevalence Rate for DI Worker Beneficiaries



This chart shows the prevalence rate for DI worker benefits. Since 1989, there has been an overall increase in the percentage of the population insured for disability that is receiving disability benefits. In addition, women's labor force participation has increased leading to more women achieving insured status for SSA's disability program. As these women age into their disability prone years, the prevalence rates of disability for men and women have converged.

Sources:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability, *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2014*, tables 4.C2 and 5.D1.

DI Insured Workers:

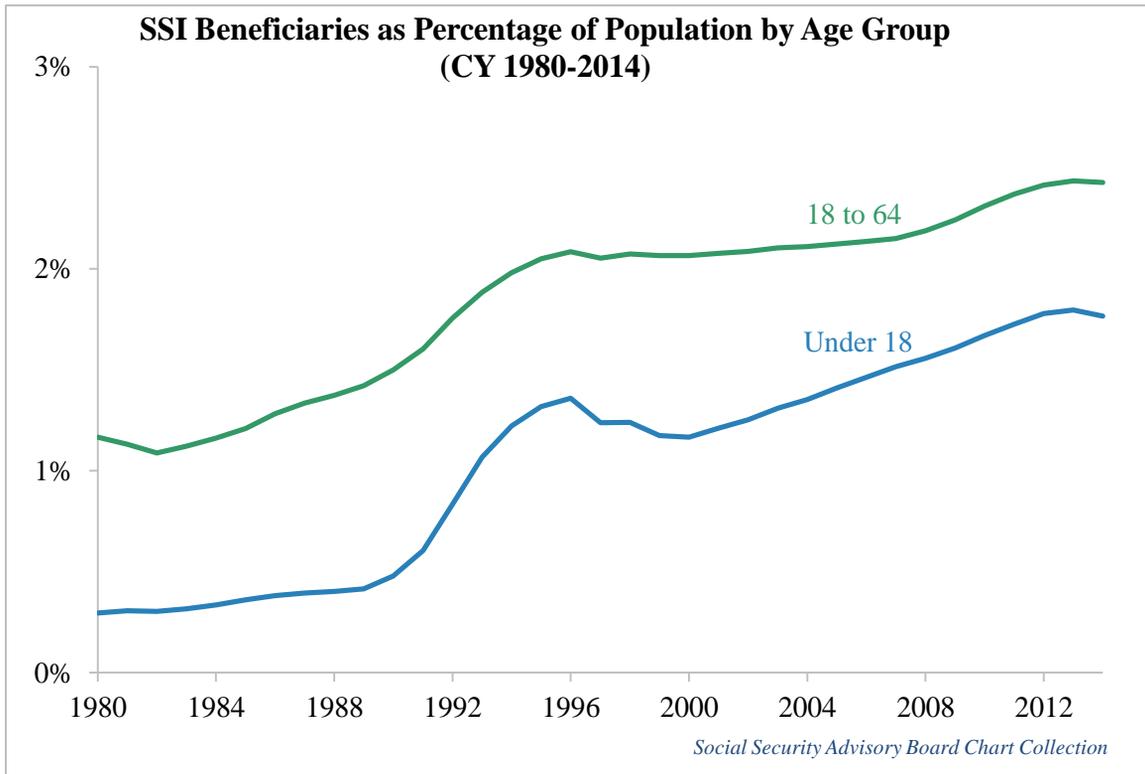
U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary, 2015 Trustees Report estimates. Data last received Aug 2015.

DI Worker Beneficiaries:

<http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2015/5d.html#table5.d3>

Note: Population and insured numbers include those under normal retirement age at the end of each calendar year.

Chart 3: Percentage of Population Receiving SSI Benefits



Since 1980, the percentage of the adult population receiving SSI disability benefits has nearly doubled, and the percentage of children receiving SSI benefits has increased more than fivefold. For both groups, growth was most rapid in the early 1990s. For adults, there has been slight change since 1995, with a small uptick since 2008 most likely due to the economy.

The percentage of children receiving benefits increased in the early 1990s following the *Zebley* Supreme Court decision, and then declined for a few years following passage of the 1996 *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act*, which changed some of the SSI childhood criteria. The steady rise in the percentage of children receiving SSI since 2001 may be in part the result of SSA's extensive training for its adjudicators on impairments affecting children and other program policy initiatives.

Sources:

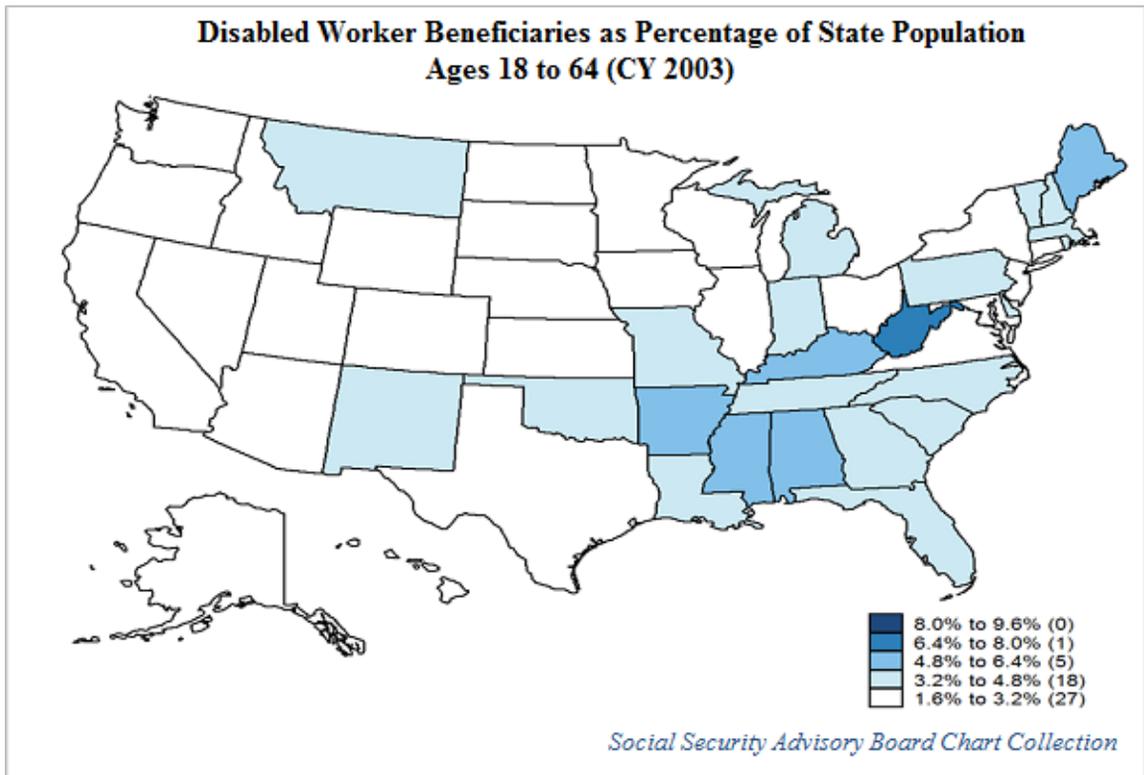
SSI data:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary, Annual Report of the SSI Program, 2015, table IV.B6, <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/ssir/SSI15/ssi2015.pdf>

U.S. Population by state:

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States and Puerto Rico.

Chart 4: State Disabled Worker Beneficiaries, 2003



DI worker beneficiaries as a percentage of State population ages 18 to 64 range from 1.8 percent in Utah to 6.4 percent in West Virginia.

Sources:

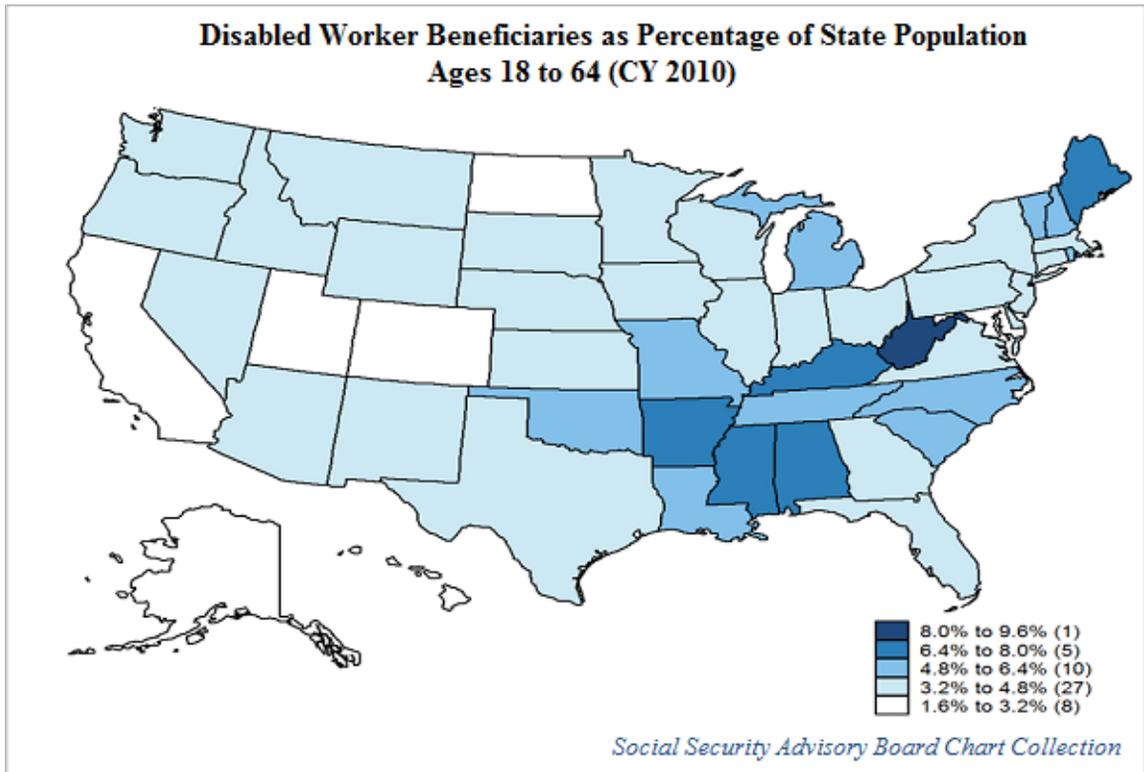
DI data:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2004*, table 5.J14, <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2004/5j.html#table5.j14>

U.S. Population by state:

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States and Puerto Rico*.

Chart 4: State Disabled Worker Beneficiaries, 2010



In most States, disabled worker beneficiaries in 2010 were 5 percent or less of the population ages 18 to 64, but the percentage in a few States was higher. The range was from 2.6 percent in Utah to 8 percent in West Virginia.

Sources:

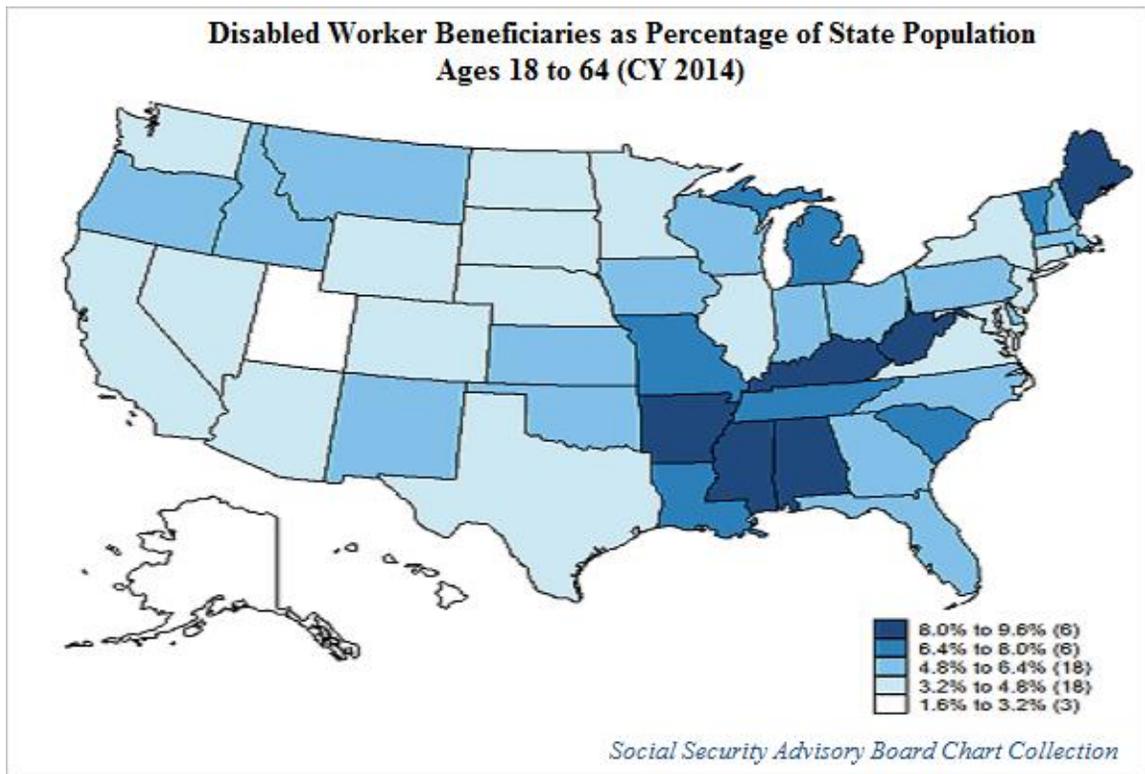
DI data:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2011*, table 5.J14, <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2011/5j.html#table5.j14>

U.S. Population by state:

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States and Puerto Rico*.

Chart 4: State Disabled Worker Beneficiaries, 2014



In most States, disabled worker beneficiaries in 2014 were 5 percent or less of the population ages 18 to 64, but the percentage in a few States was higher. The range was from 3.0 percent in Alaska to 9.6 percent in West Virginia.

Sources:

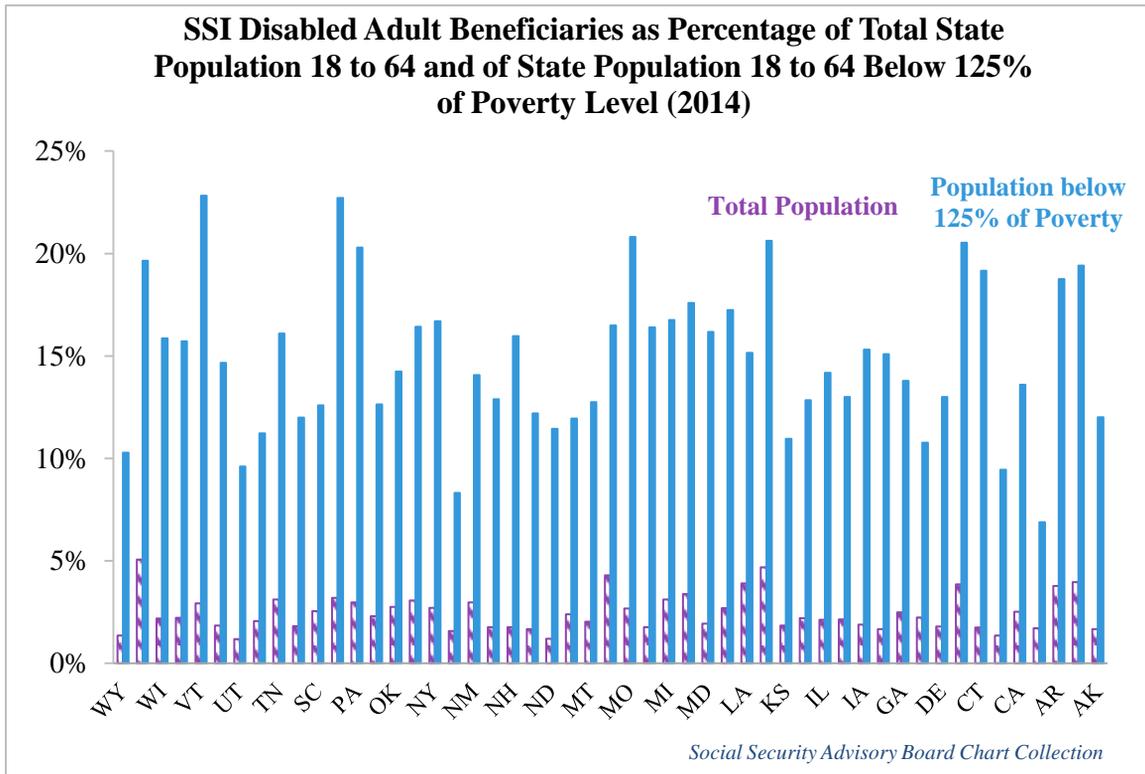
DI data:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, *Annual Statistical Supplement, 2015*, table 5.J14, <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2015/5j.html#table5.j14>

U.S. Population by state:

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States and Puerto Rico*.

Chart 5: SSI Disabled Adult Beneficiaries below 125% of Poverty Level



The percentage of State population ages 18 to 64 receiving SSI benefits in 2014 ranged from 1.18 percent in Utah to 5.06 percent in West Virginia. Considering only population 18 to 64 in households below 125 percent of the poverty level, rates in 2013 ranged from 6.88 percent in Arizona to 22.82 percent in Vermont.

Sources:

SSI data:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, *SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2014*, table 10, December 2015, https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/2014/sect02.html#table10

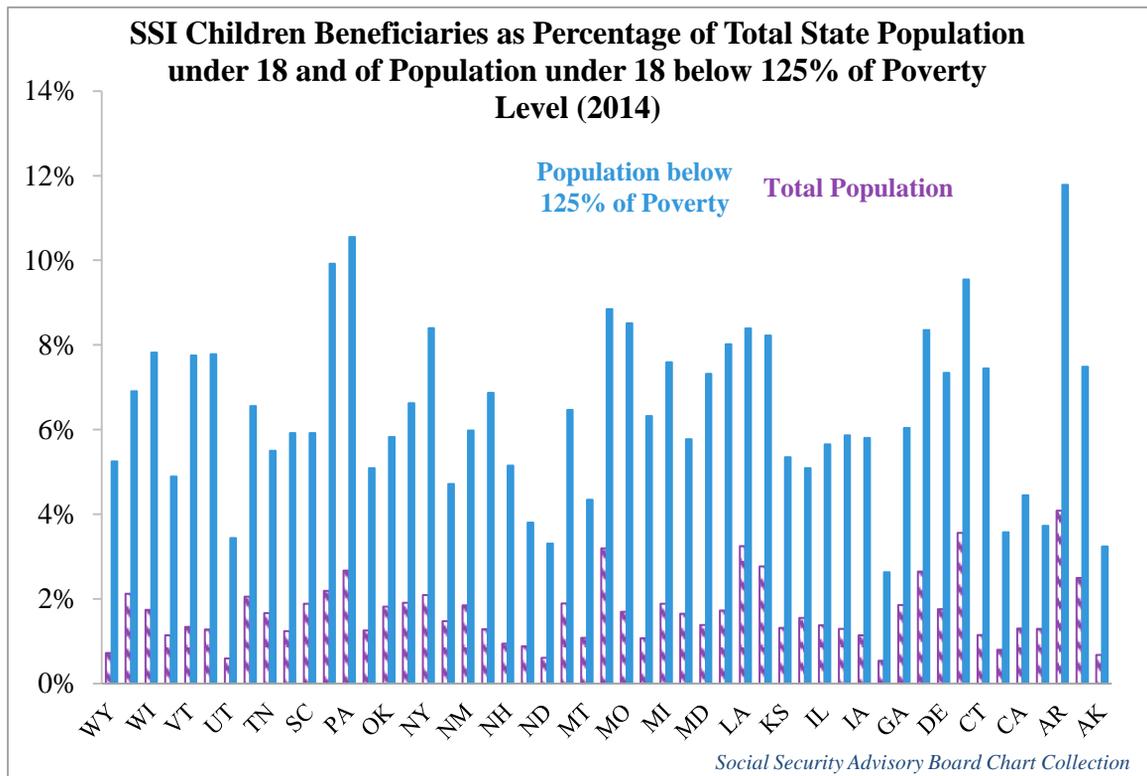
Poverty data:

U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2014 Poverty Tables* - table POV46 (weighted person count), March 2015, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032015/pov/pov46_001_125138.htm

U.S. Population by state:

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States and Puerto Rico.*

Chart 6: SSI Children Beneficiaries below 125% of Poverty Level



There was a wide variation among States in the percentage of the population under 18 receiving SSI disability benefits in 2014, ranging from 0.54 percent in Hawaii to 4.08 percent in Arkansas. Looking at just the population under 18 living in households with income below 125 percent of the poverty level, the percentage receiving SSI disability benefits in 2013 ranged from 2.63 percent in Hawaii to about 11.78 percent in Arkansas.

Sources:

SSI data:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, *SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2014*, table 10, December 2014, http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/2013/sect02.html#table10

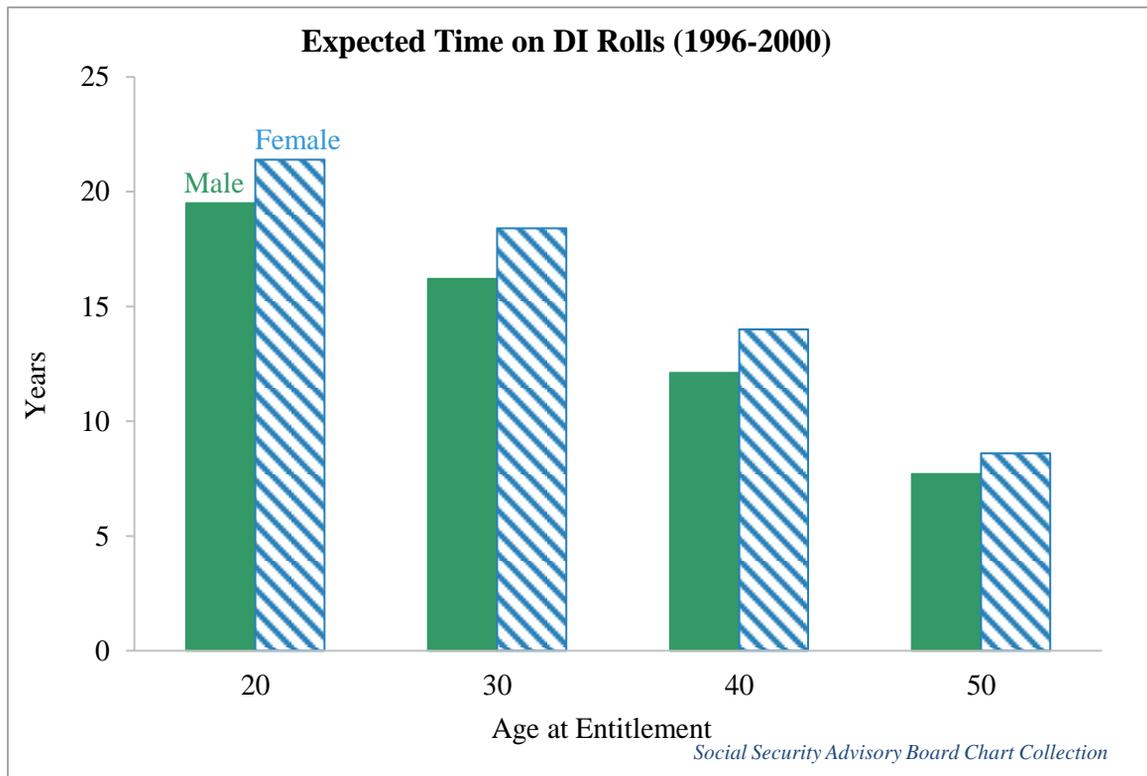
Poverty data:

U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2014 Poverty Tables* - table POV46 (weighted person count), March 2015, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032015/pov/pov46_001_125138.htm

U.S. Population by state:

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States and Puerto Rico.*

Chart 7a: Expected Time on DI Rolls (1996-2000)



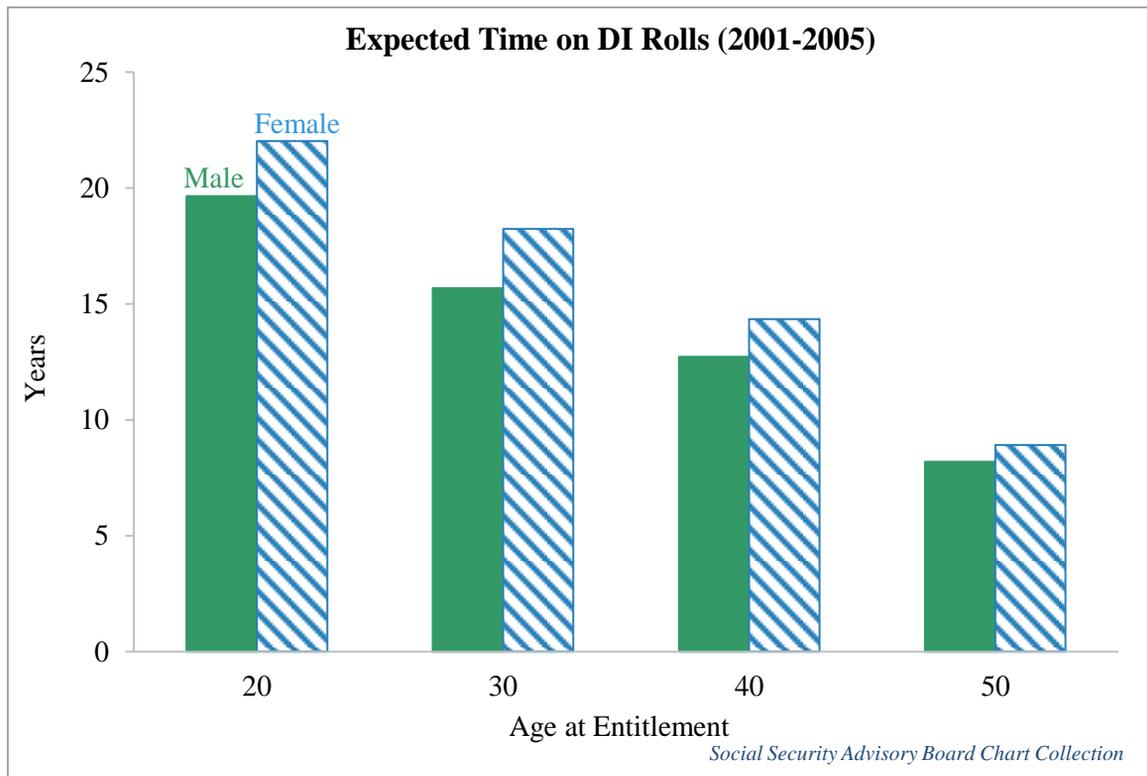
These charts show the average duration on DI worker benefits prior to termination due to death, recovery, or attainment of age 65 based on past disability experience. Compared to the experience between 1996 and 2000, duration increased for all ages except age 30 for the experience between 2001 and 2005, duration increased for all ages for the experience between 2006 and 2010. In each age group, the average duration is higher for women.

Technically, the charts show length of entitlement, which is defined as meeting all requirements for the receipt of benefits, including the filing of an application. It is not equivalent to receipt of benefits for all months, since benefits may not be due for specific months during a period of entitlement for a number of reasons. For example, an individual may not be due benefits for any month he/she worked above the substantial gainful activity level after the completion of the trial work period.

Sources:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary, *Disabled Workers: Aggregate Probability of Death or Recovery and Expected Time on the Rolls, by Select Age (Actuarial Study 118, table 25)*, June 2005, <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/OACT/NOTES/s2000s.html>

Chart 7b: Expected Time on DI Rolls (2001-2005)



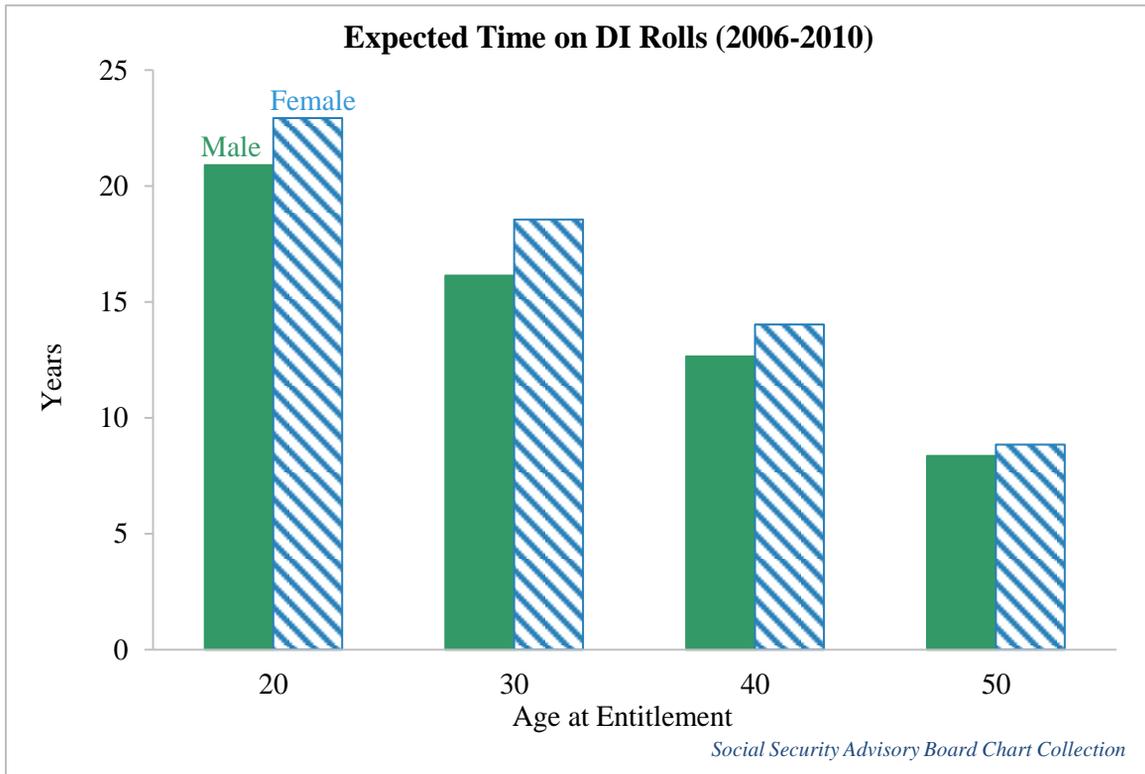
These charts show the average duration on DI worker benefits prior to termination due to death, recovery, or attainment of age 65 based on past disability experience. Compared to the experience between 1996 and 2000, duration increased for all ages except age 30 for the experience between 2001 and 2005, duration increased for all ages for the experience between 2006 and 2010. In each age group, the average duration is higher for women.

Technically, the charts show length of entitlement, which is defined as meeting all requirements for the receipt of benefits, including the filing of an application. It is not equivalent to receipt of benefits for all months, since benefits may not be due for specific months during a period of entitlement for a number of reasons. For example, an individual may not be due benefits for any month he/she worked above the substantial gainful activity level after the completion of the trial work period.

Sources:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary, *Disabled Workers: Aggregate Probability of Death or Recovery and Expected Time on the Rolls, by Select Age (Actuarial Study 122, table 25)*, May 2011, <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/OACT/NOTES/s2010s.html>

Chart 7c: Expected Time on DI Rolls (2006-2010)



These charts show the average duration on DI worker benefits prior to termination due to death, recovery, or attainment of age 65 based on past disability experience. Compared to the experience between 1996 and 2000, duration increased for all ages except age 30 for the experience between 2001 and 2005, duration increased for all ages for the experience between 2006 and 2010. In each age group, the average duration is higher for women.

Technically, the charts show length of entitlement, which is defined as meeting all requirements for the receipt of benefits, including the filing of an application. It is not equivalent to receipt of benefits for all months, since benefits may not be due for specific months during a period of entitlement for a number of reasons. For example, an individual may not be due benefits for any month he/she worked above the substantial gainful activity level after the completion of the trial work period.

Sources:

U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary, *Disabled Workers: Aggregate Probability of Death or Recovery and Expected Time on the Rolls, by Select Age (Actuarial Study 123, table 25)*, August 2015,

<http://www.socialsecurity.gov/OACT/NOTES/s2010s.html>