

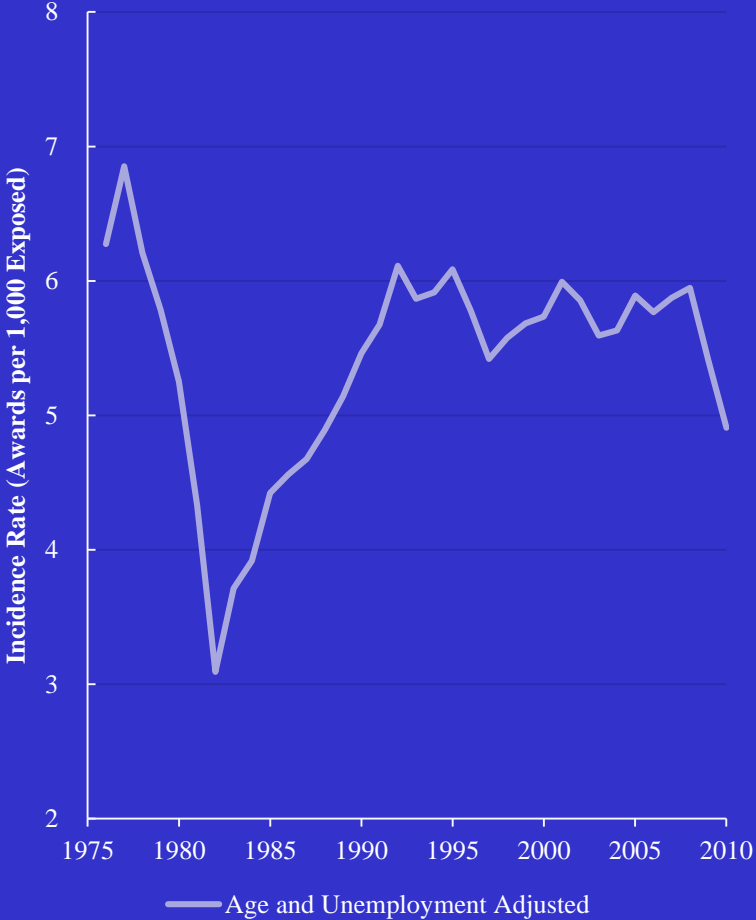
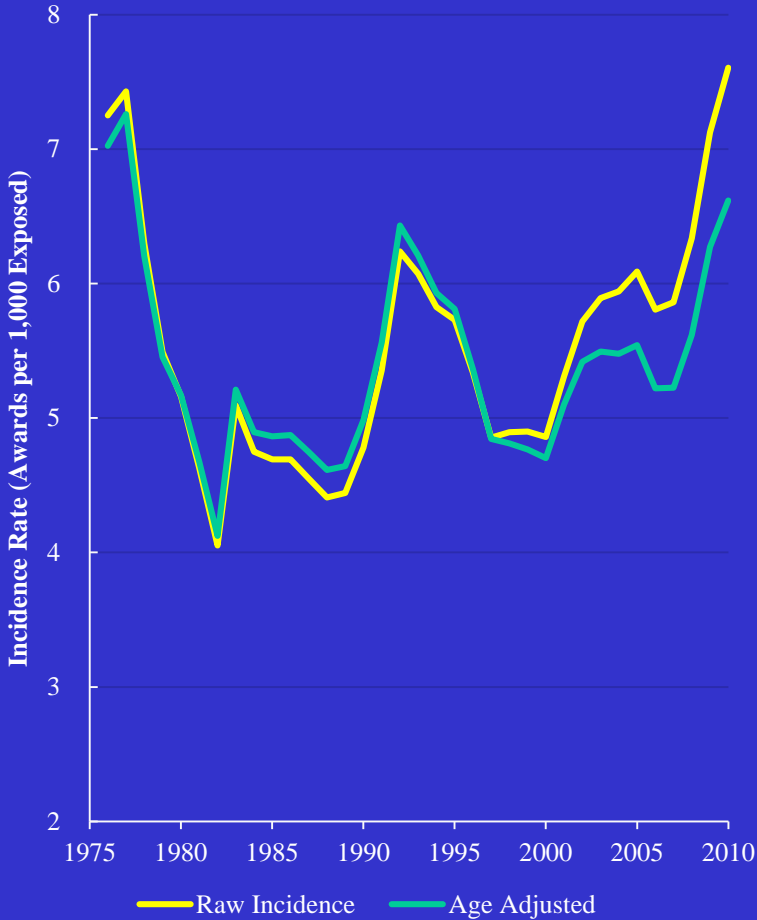
SSA Technical Panel Meeting

Jeffrey Liebman, Harvard University

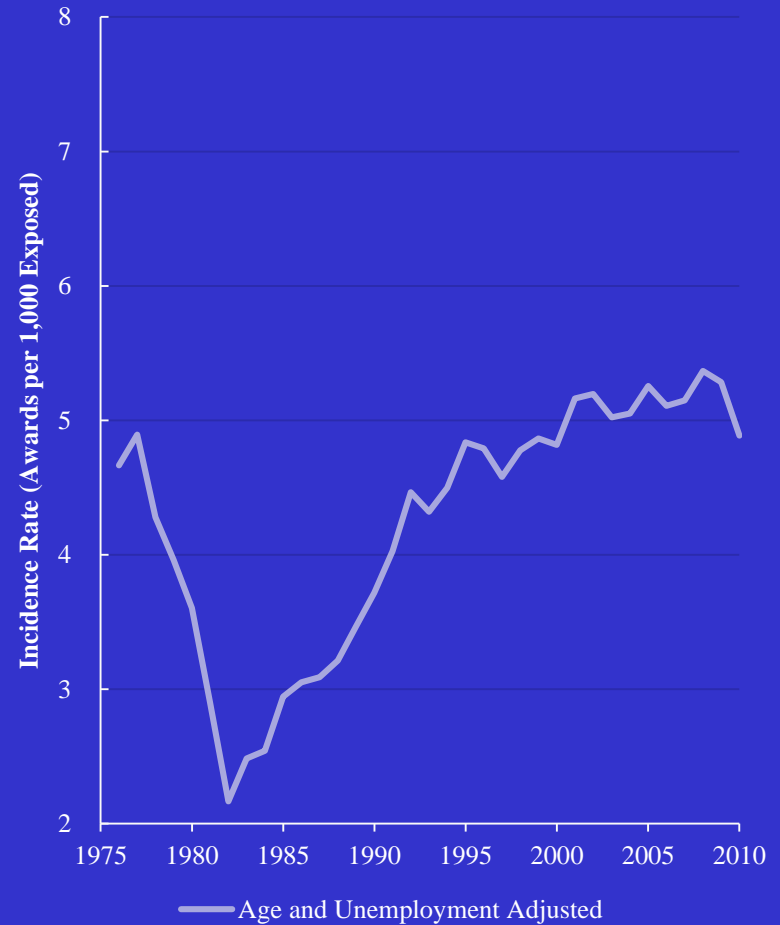
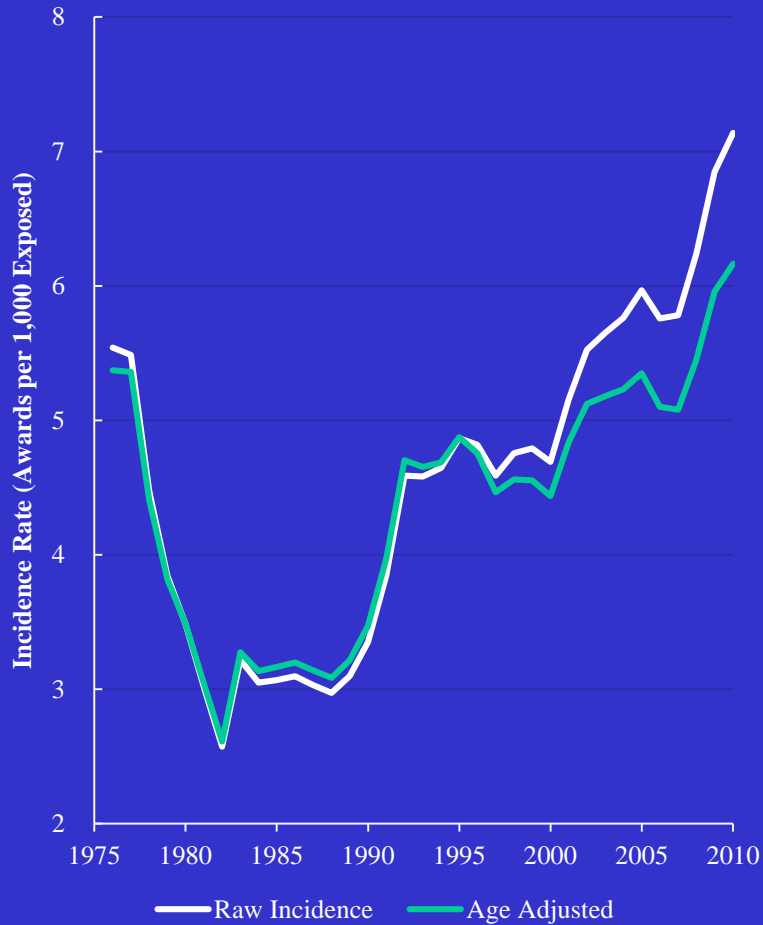
December 14, 2018

Incidence Rates, Men Ages 20-64

2



Incidence Rates, Women Ages 20-64



DI Benefits as a percent of GDP

	1977-1979	2005-2006
Men	0.41	0.41
Women	0.14	0.27
Total	0.55	0.68

2012 0.87

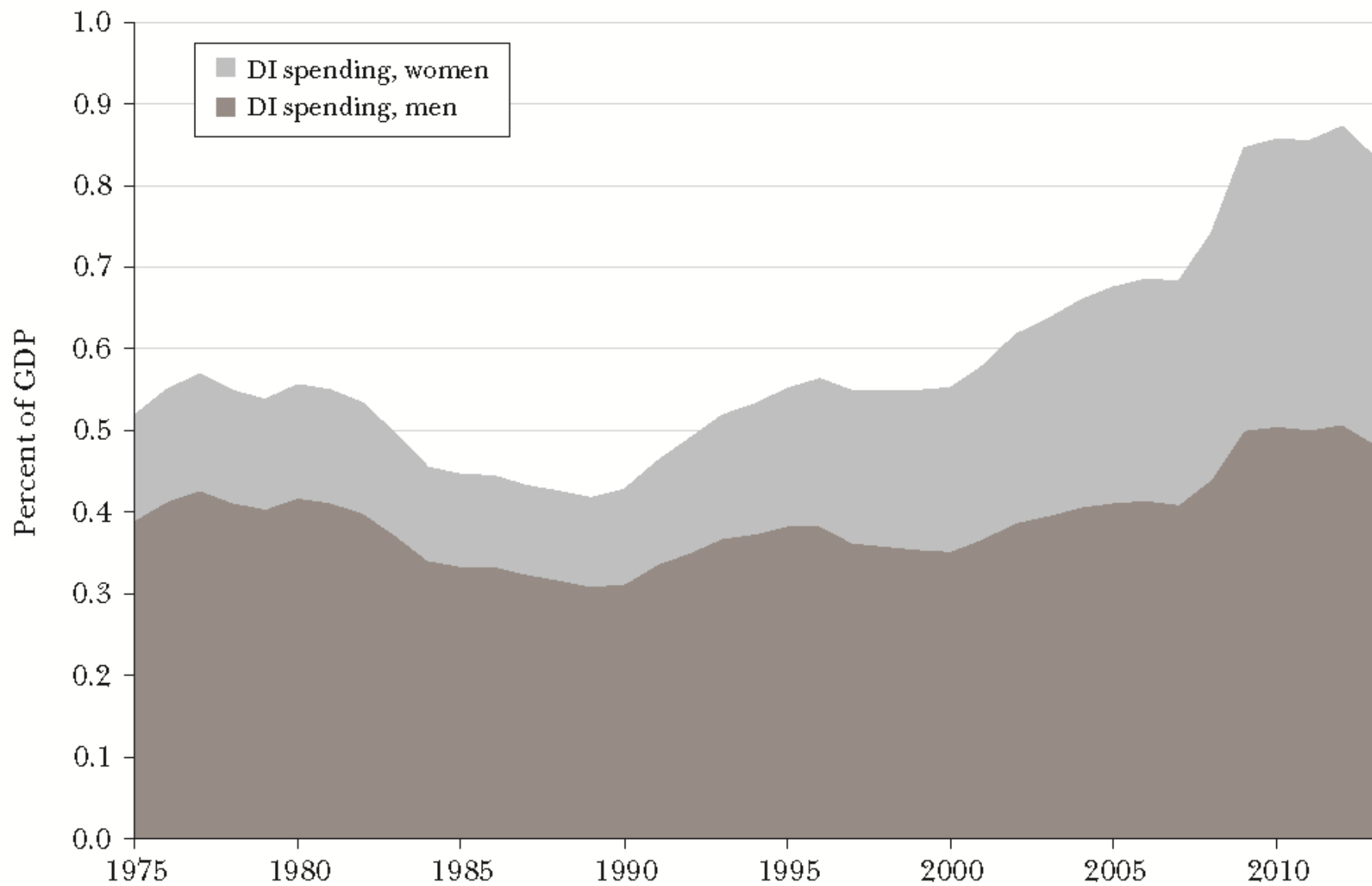
2018 0.74

2022 0.69

Figure 3

Spending on Disability Insurance (DI) Benefits, 1975–2013

(as percent of GDP)

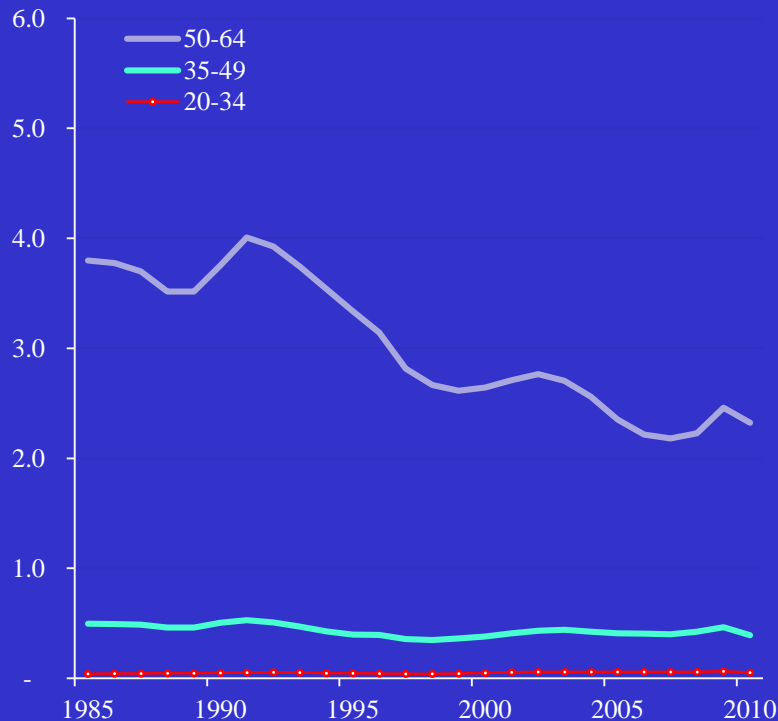


Offsetting Trends in Claims by Condition

Age Adjusted Incidence Rates for Male DI Beneficiaries

6

Decrease in Circulatory



Rise in Musculoskeletal

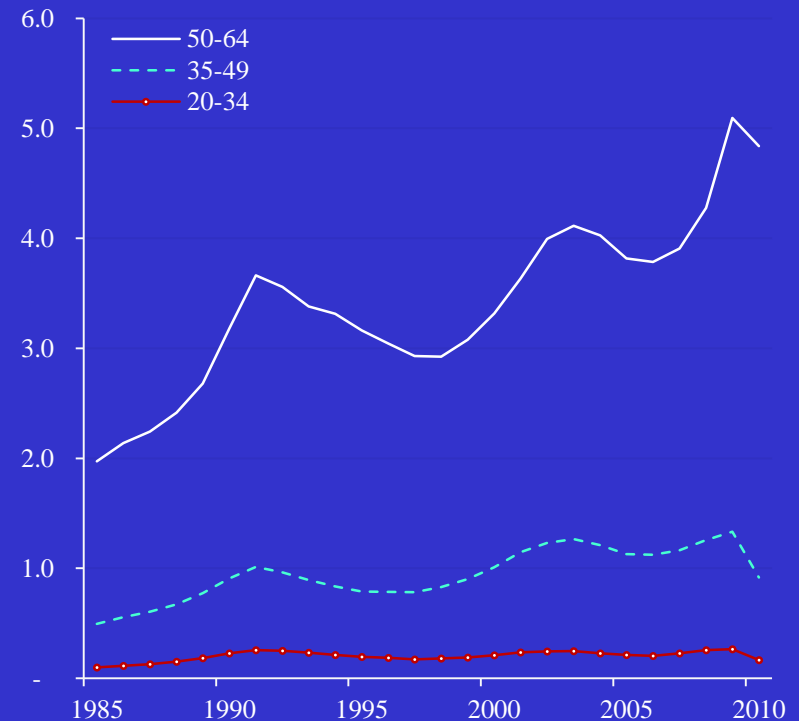
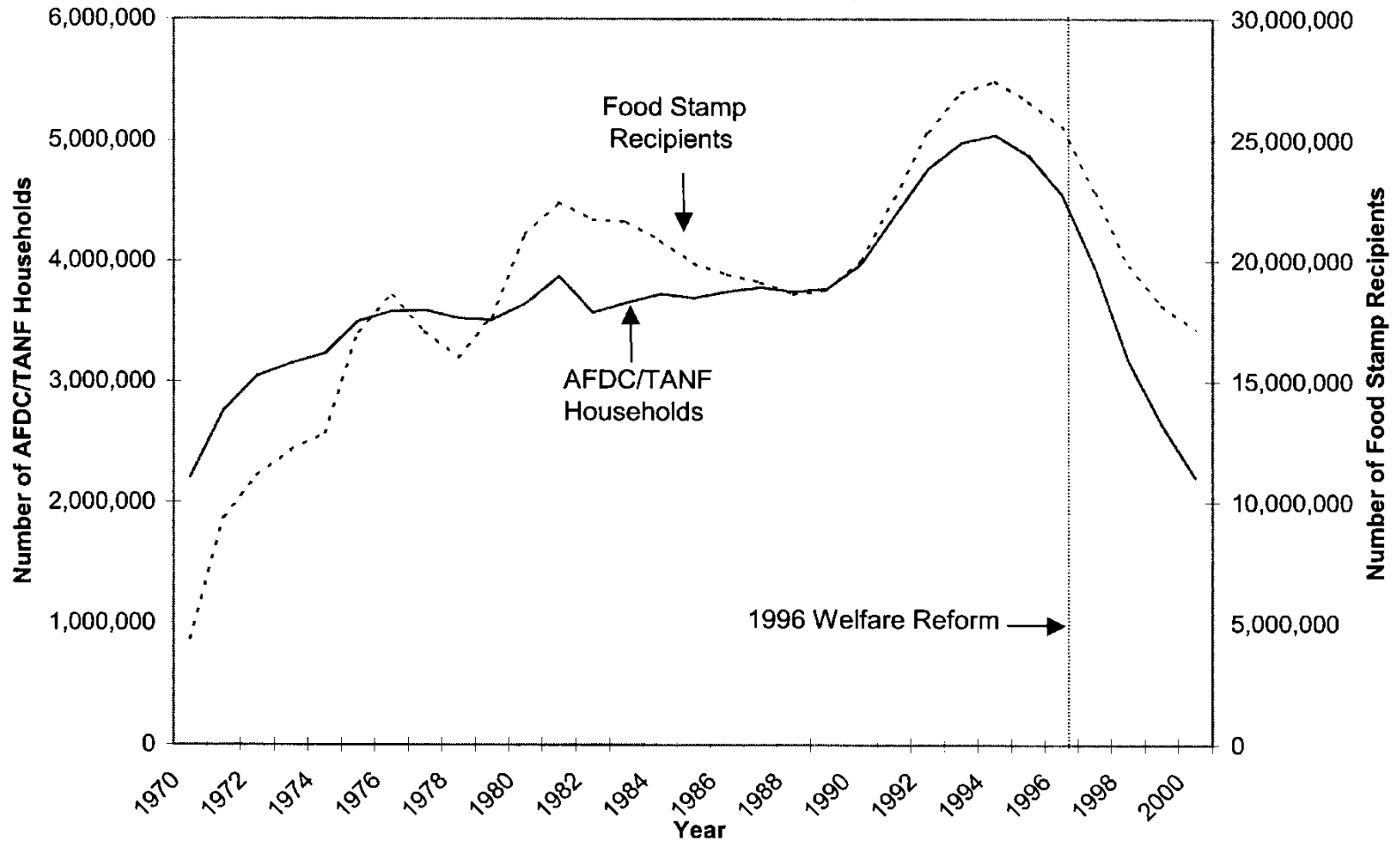


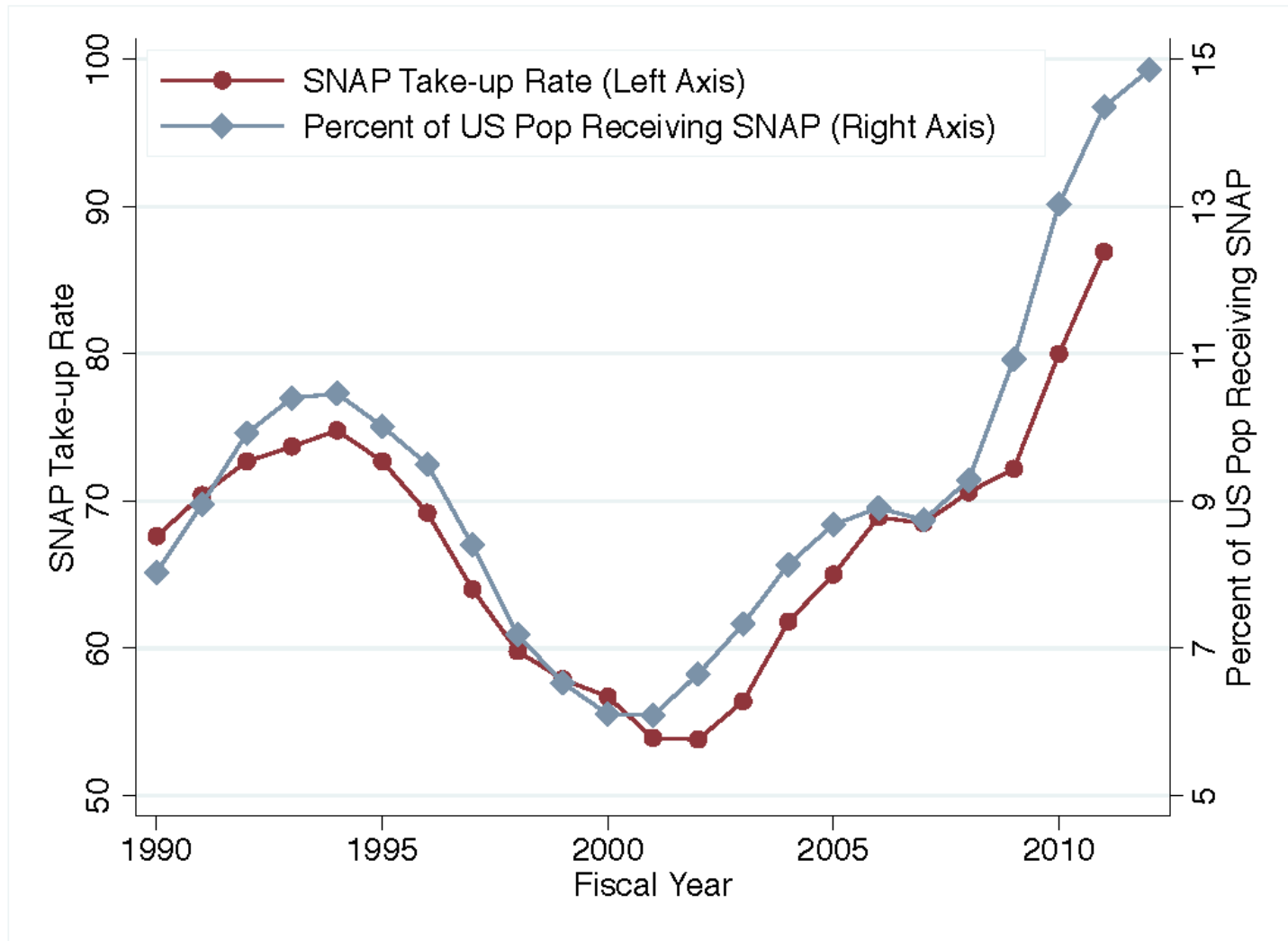
Figure 2

Total AFDC/TANF & Food Stamp Caseloads



Source: <http://www.fns.usda.gov> and <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov>

FIGURE 1 – SNAP Take-up Rate and Enrollment



SNAP Beneficiaries

	million	% of U.S. pop
2007	26.3	8.7
2013	47.6	15.1
2018	39.6	12.1

1. Non-linearities in economic effects.
2. Changes in program administration.
3. Changes in other programs (ACA).
4. Social interactions.
5. Interaction effects.
6. Subtle changes in beneficiary composition/other opportunities.

1, 2, and 6 should be relatively straightforward to analyze.