Volume 6: Validating the DAF22 Against Other Sources

April 2024

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Contents

Tables

Glossary

AB	Accelerated Benefits Demonstration
ADM	Awardee Data Mart
AIME	Average Indexed Monthly Earnings
BEST	Benefits Entitlement Services Team
BFW	Benefits forgone due to work
BIC	Beneficiary Identification Code
BMF	Budget Month Factor
BOAN	Beneficiary's Own Account Number
BOND	Benefit Offset National Demonstration
BOPD	Benefit Offset Pilot Demonstration
CAN	Claim Account Number
CDR	Continuing Disability Review
CER	Characteristics Extract Record 100% Field File
COLA	Cost-of-Living Adjustment
COSSN	Claimants Own Social Security Number
DAC	Disabled Adult Child
DAF	Disability Analysis File (previously known as TRF)
DBAD	Disabled Beneficiary and Dependents Extract
DCF	Disability Control File
DDS	Disability Determination Services
DER	Detailed Earnings Record
DI	Disability Insurance, also referred to as SSDI
DMG	Demographic component of the DAF
DRF	Disability Research File
DWB	Disabled Widow Beneficiaries
EDW	Enterprise Data Warehouse
EN	Employment Network (also called a TTW provider)
EPE	Extended Period of Eligibility
EVS	Enumeration Verification System
EXR	Expedited Reinstatement
FBR	Federal Benefit Rate
FCI	Federal Countable Income
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards (in reference to U.S. Census standardized codes for uniform identification of geographic entities)

FRA	Full Retirement Age
HI	Hospital Insurance (Medicare Part A)
HOPE	Homeless Outreach Projects and Evaluation Demonstration
HUN	Housed Under Number
ICD-9	International Classification of Diseases Coding Scheme
IPE	Individualized Plan for Employment, developed by State VR Agency
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IRWE	Impairment-Related Work Expense
LAF	Ledger Account File
LAUS	Local Area Unemployment Statistics
MBR	Master Beneficiary Record
MEF	Master Earnings File
MHTS	Mental Health Treatment Study
MIE	Medical Improvement Expected
MO	Milestone + Outcomes payment system
MPR-EVS	Mathematica's EVS
NBS	National Beneficiary Survey
NSCF	National Survey of SSI Children and Families
NUMIDENT	Numerical Identification File
OIM	Office of Information Management
OO	Outcomes-Only payment system
PAN	Person's Account Number
PASS	Program to Achieve Self-Support
PHUS	Payment History Update System
PIA	Primary Insurance Amount
PIN	Personal Identification Number
POD	Promoting Opportunity Demonstration
POMS	SSA's Program Operations Manual System
PROMISE	Promoting Readiness of Minors in SSI
Provider	Service provider under TTW (also called an EN)
PUF	Public Use File
RECS	Race and Ethnicity Classification System
REMICS	Revised Management Information Counts System
RIB	Retirement Insurance Benefits
RMA	Retrospective Monthly Accounting

RSA	Rehabilitation Services Administration
RSA-911	RSA Case Service Report
SAIPE	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates
SAS	Statistical Analysis Software, used to produce the DAF
SCWF	Standalone Companion Work File
SED	Supported Employment Demonstration
SER	Summary Earnings Record
SGA	Substantial Gainful Activity
SMI	Supplemental Medical Insurance (Medicare Part B)
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSN	Social Security Number
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSDI	Social Security Disability Insurance (also referred to as DI)
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SSI-LF	SSI - Longitudinal File
SSR	Supplemental Security Record
STW	Suspension or termination of cash benefits for work
T2	Title II, the SSDI Program
T16	Title XVI, the SSI Program
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TCNEI	Total countable non-earned income
TKT	DAF component containing data related to TTW participation
TRF	Ticket Research File, now called the DAF
TTW	Ticket to Work
TWP	Trial Work Period
VR	Federal/State Vocational Rehabilitation program/agency
VRRMS	Vocational Rehabilitation Reimbursement Management System; data from this system is contained in the Payments component
YTD	Youth Transition Demonstration

Overview of DAF Documentation

The documentation for the DAF consists of the eleven volumes described below. Questions about these documents should be directed to ORDES.DAF@ssa.gov. All of these documents are available at https://www.ssa.gov/disabilityresearch/daf.html.

- **Volume 1: Getting Started with the DAF22**. Provides an overview of the structure and contents of the DAF and related linkable files.

- **Volume 2: Working with the DAF22**. Contains practical suggestions such as how to extract data and interpret blank or missing variables as well as more detailed information on DAF data marts and linkable files.

- **Volume 3: Tips for Conducting Analysis with the DAF22**. Contains suggestions for working with common research concepts in the DAF such as program participation, benefits paid versus benefits due, and constructed measures related to beneficiary work activity resulting in the loss of cash benefits.

- **Volume 4: Lists of DAF22 Variables**. Contains lists of new, changed, and deleted variables, as well as lists of variables by DAF component and analytic category.

- **Volume 5: DAF Variable Detail Pages**. Contains specifications for each DAF variable, including name, definition, data format, identification of the DAF component to which it belongs, data source, availability, and (where applicable) SAS code used to construct the variable.

- **Volume 6: Validating the DAF22 Against Other Sources**. Provides an explanation of validation methods and summary of validation results.

- **Volume 7: DAF22 Development History and Construction Methods**. Describes key changes in DAF construction methodology over time as well as a description of each step in the current year DAF construction process.

- **Volume 8: DAF22 Construction Workflow Charts and Task Tables**. Provides detailed information in both chart and table format on each step in the current year DAF construction process.

- **Volume 9: DAF22 Source File Descriptions**. Describes the administrative source files used to construct the DAF.

- **Volume 10: DAF22 Administrative Source File Documentation**. Contains documentation from SSA or other agencies on the administrative source files described in Volume 9.

- **Volume 11: DAF22 Construction Code**. Contains all SAS code used to construct the DAF.

- **Volume 12: DAF22 RSA Administrative Source File Documentation**. Contains a description of the processing of Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) data for linkage to the DAF, along with documentation from RSA on the RSA-911 files.

The following table provides specific locations for common research-related questions and issues.

In order to …	Refer to …
Get started with a research task	Volume 2, "Working with the DAF22," for information about selecting beneficiaries using finder files versus selection criteria
Identify what's changed in the latest version of the DAF	Volume 1, "Getting Started with the DAF22"
View lists of DAF variables	Volume 4, "Lists of DAF22 Variables"
Understand individual variable definitions, specifications, and value ranges	Volume 5, "DAF Variable Detail Pages"
Understand the structure of the DAF data files at a high level	Volume 1, "Getting Started with the DAF22"
Identify variables for a specific research task	Volume 4, "Lists of DAF22 Variables," for a list of variables contained within each DAF file and by analytic category
Understand the beneficiaries for which the DAF does and does not contain data	Volume 1, "Getting Started with the DAF22"
Identify administrative data sources for the DAF	Volume 9, "DAF22 Source File Descriptions"
Understand the linkage of the DAF to RSA-911 data and contents of the RSA files	Volume 12, "DAF22 RSA Administrative Source File Documentation"
Generate ideas for using the DAF more efficiently	Volume 1, "Getting Started with the DAF22" and Volume 2, "Working with the DAF22"
Find suggested ways to identify common research concepts in the DAF, such as calculating age of retirement, or disability title	Volume 3, "Tips for Conducting Analysis with the DAF22"
Understand what variables have changed in the most recent DAF	Volume 4, "Lists of DAF22 Variables"
Read about how information in the DAF is validated against other sources	Volume 6, "Validating the DAF22 Against Other Sources"

I.   Overview of Disability Analysis File (DAF) Validation Methods

The objective in testing and validating the DAF is to identify and address any data anomalies or processing errors that may arise during the construction process. During and after construction of each version of the DAF, Mathematica programmers conduct a series of tests to verify that the data extracted from Social Security Administration (SSA) administrative files closely matches the source data, and that no processing errors occurred during program execution. Comparisons between the DAF data and published SSA statistics will not produce identical results, because each version of the DAF uses SSA administrative data sources at specific points in time that may differ from the timing of the published SSA statistics. Since the DAF cannot be directly compared to SSA administrative data, programmers rely on methods that have been developed over time, using checks against published SSA statistics and reviews of interim processing files. For purposes of assessment, each of the methods described below is designed to identify significant discrepancies rather than small variations.

Methods for validating the DAF have evolved over time. During construction, programmers conduct routine reviews to monitor data processing at each step. These include reviewing program output logs, checking that programs ran without interruption, and confirming that all output files are properly created, saved, and cataloged. Similarly, results from the submission of finder files must be tracked and reviewed to ensure that all submitted finder records matched to a corresponding returned record and that there were no duplicate returned records. Separately from these routine steps, there are three primary methods used to test and validate the DAF:

1. **Internal verification checks during construction***:* At critical points during construction, programmers examine record counts, frequencies, and summary statistics drawn from interim files and compare them against the previous DAF construction effort. A significant discrepancy between the version under development and the prior version would prompt programmers to first examine the program code, output listings, and record dumps for a possible explanation, such as a code error, and if none is found, contact SSA staff for additional help in determining the reason for the discrepancy. Additional checks include reviewing preliminary frequencies and summary statistics and examining printouts of a small number of records to verify that the file layout is as expected. This step is the primary way programmers are able to identify changes in source file layouts from year to year and ensure that the completion of processing steps were without error.

2. **Reviews of frequencies and summary statistics after construction:** Once construction is complete, programmers run frequencies and summary statistics for key demographic and program participation variables from the completed database. Programmers generate frequencies for discrete variables and summary statistics for the continuous variables. These are reviewed to identify any unusual patterns or values that differ significantly from what would be expected, based on detailed knowledge of prior versions of the DAF and SSA administrative data sources.

3. **Comparison of tables produced using the DAF to similar tables published by SSA and Maximus:** Mathematica selects tables produced by SSA and its Ticket to Work (TTW) contractor, Maximus, on measures such as the characteristics and number of Social Security

Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) beneficiaries. Programmers reproduce the tables using DAF data, and compare the results to the SSA tables. If any significant discrepancy is found, it is investigated, as it may indicate anomalies in the DAF.

Below is an example of the testing and validation process that demonstrates how programmers use the methods listed above to validate DAF construction. In the course of building DAF15, programmers reviewing the frequencies from the Awardee Data Mart (ADM) noticed that the frequencies of beneficiaries across years did not align with our expectations based on past years of construction. After digging into the issue, we identified that in building the main Demographic (DMG) file, the Full Retirement Age (FRA) variable was inadvertently omitted for beneficiaries new to the DAF in 2015. The FRA variable is used to build the ADM, meaning that its absence led to the differences we were observing. The solution was simple enough: to include FRA in the ADM. Additionally, we realized that the FRA variable needed to be carried on several other files based off of the DMG component (DMG 10%, Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) Social Security Number (SSN) Mini-DAF DMG, RSA Personal Identification Number (PIN), Mini-DAF DMG, ADM, National Beneficiary Survey (NBS) Extract, TTW Extract, and the Survey & Demonstration Extract). As such, we had to update those other files to include FRA. Fortunately, other downstream core DAF creation programs did not use this variable and the companion variable FRADATE was properly calculated for all beneficiaries.

II. DAF22 Validation

Our findings indicate that the DAF22 is comparable to the raw SSA administrative data and published statistics over similar timeframes. An exact comparison of the DAF to published SSA statistics is not possible, as the SSA tables are created at a different point in time than the DAF and therefore slight differences are expected. Selected validation results also indicate that DAF data may vary more from SSA published statistics in certain areas. These variations are described briefly below and may be of particular interest when planning research on related subgroups, such as older beneficiaries, using the DAF.

The sections below present results from each of the three testing and validation methods described above.

A. Internal verification checks during DAF construction

The table below summarizes results of the first set of internal verification checks conducted by Mathematica during DAF22 construction. For each construction task, as noted in the table, a programmer reviewed the associated record counts. The primary check during initial phases of construction was a comparison of current record counts in either source files, finder files, or interim processing files constructed by Mathematica for previous DAFs.

As new beneficiaries participate in the SSDI or SSI programs, their records are added to SSA administrative data and, when they meet selection criteria for the DAF, are incorporated into the new version of the DAF. The record counts in various tasks from DAF21 to DAF22, checked at various stages of file construction (shown in Table II.1), reflecting additional participants in SSI and SSDI (though new awards have been slowing in recent years). We benchmark the changes across versions of the DAF against changes we made since the last version of the DAF selection criteria, in the underlying SSA administrative data sources, in documented trends in SSA disability program participation, and other outside factors such as the economy.[1]

Table II.1. Population counts during DAF22 construction tasks relative to source file and DAF21 counts

Task	DAF21	DAF22	Change from DAF21 to DAF22	% Change from DAF21 to DAF22
Task 1				
Monthly Disabled Beneficiary and Dependents Extract (DBAD) records (millions)[a]	9.3 to 9.6	9.0 to 9.3	-0.3	-3.1%
Total SSDI records (de-duplicated)[b]	10,192,368	9,831,237	-361,131	-3.5%
Task 2				
Monthly Characteristics Extract Record 100% Field File (CER) records (millions)[a]	7.0	6.9	-0.1	-1.4%
Total SSI records (de-duplicated)[b]	7,441,536	7,281,594	-159,942	-2.1%

[1] Please refer to Volume 8 for more information on the DAF task structure.

Table II.1. Population counts during DAF22 construction tasks relative to source file and DAF21 counts

Task	DAF21	DAF22	Change from DAF21 to DAF22	% Change from DAF21 to DAF22
Task 3				
Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) Finder	24,422,962	24,932,943	509,981	2.1%
Supplemental Security Record (SSR) Finder	21,558,767	21,921,301	362,534	1.7%
Master Finder	37,523,560	38,239,513	715,953	1.9%
831 & 832/833 Finder	38,555,294	39,295,197	739,903	1.9%
Task 5				
831 & 832/833 records extracted	110,333,766	113,178,661	2,844,895	2.6%

[a] Counts vary by month, so we present the upper and lower bound of values during the months. The percentage change is calculated by comparing the upper bound in both cases.

[b] The number of de-duplicated records is more than the number in each month because of beneficiaries coming in and out of the program throughout the year.

As we pull information from source files, we examine frequencies for key variables in each source file for unexpected values. We also review printouts of small numbers of records to verify that variables are formatted as expected. This check is especially valuable in determining whether record layouts for the input files were modified from the prior year. Programmers also print summary statistics to verify that variable contents were as expected.

In addition, as programmers process finder files in Task 4, they track data from each file to verify that its contents matched back to the records submitted, and that each record was returned only once.

Beginning with DAF19, we incorporated data from the DCF Event and Review tables as well as from SSA's Waterfall file related to continuing disability reviews (CDRs) into the DAF. More information about the DAF CDR contents is available in Volume 3, and the source files are described in Volume 9. Before incorporating information into the DAF19, we verified that the files we received from SSA aligned with SSA published statistics on work and medical CDRs. The results of that benchmarking exercise are contained in Appendix A.

B. Frequencies and summary statistics

During construction of the DMG and Annual components, Mathematica programmers generate frequencies and summary statistics for selected variables that describe key demographic characteristics and program participation. These files are stored on the SSA mainframe and examined onsite by Mathematica staff. For reasons of data security and privacy, the results of those checks are not included in this volume. Instead, we provide a general description of the reviews that we conducted for DAF22.

Our programmers looked for unusual patterns or values in the frequencies and statistics. For date variables, programmers grouped the data by years and examined large changes from one year to another or from DAF21 to DAF22. For categorical variables such as gender, we looked for unexpectedly disproportionate numbers in each category. We also compared the actual variable

values in our constructed dataset to values listed in SSA data documentation. When DAF values differed from values in the documentation, we assessed the cause of discrepancies before cleaning the variable to contain logical values for the variable of interest. In addition, we added a note to the variable detail page in Volume 5 alerting users that variable values in the final version of the DAF do not necessarily include every variable value in the underlying data.

For continuous variables, we looked for unexpectedly high or low values for the mean, median, and mode, rather than the minimum or maximum values. In cases where we found anomalous results at the high or low end for some of the benefit amount variables, we determined that they were due to data noise in the original SSA administrative data because the means, quartiles, and modes were reasonable. It is important to note that we do not modify any extreme values, even when they are obvious errors, as the intent of the DAF is (with limited exceptions) to present the administrative data rather than to interpret it.

C. Comparison of DAF with tables produced by SSA

After completing construction, Mathematica programmers performed the third validation method– a comparison to SSA published statistics. More specifically, we created replicas of tables published by SSA to conduct an overall check on the accuracy and contents of the DAF.

For several reasons, we do not expect tables generated from DAF data to exactly match similar tables published by SSA. First, SSA data change in real time, and the timing of the data pull can change findings. We access source files at different times in our construction process, and those times may not align to the time that SSA staff do so to produce their publications. As such, even tables published by SSA and drawn from the same data sources as the DAF may not precisely mirror DAF data. Second, the selection criteria for the DAF may differ from those used by SSA for developing its publications. When replicating tables published by SSA using DAF data, Mathematica duplicates as closely as possible the criteria used to select records included in the SSA tables but may not perfectly align with those criteria. Third, in preparing tables for publication, SSA may draw on variables or administrative data files not available to contractor staff, and therefore not included in the DAF. There are a limited number of published SSA tables that can reasonably be replicated using DAF data, in part for this reason. In selecting tables to replicate, Mathematica prioritizes those which focus on key demographic or program participation characteristics that should generally be consistent between DAF data and source administrative data.

With these caveats in mind, we selected SSA tables from two sources: the Annual Statistical Report on the SSDI Program, 2022[2] and the SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2022.[3] In prior versions of the DAF we compared information from the statistical reports related to age, gender, diagnosis group, state of residence, and payments. Starting in DAF19, we expanded the set of

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[2] The Social Security Administration. "Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2022." Washington, D.C.: The Social Security Administration, October 2023. https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/di_asr/
[3] The Social Security Administration. "SSI Annual Statistical Report 2022." Washington, D.C.: The Social Security Administration, December 2023. https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/

tables against which we compared DAF to include information on representative payees, SSI child beneficiaries, noncitizen and foreign-born SSI recipients, as well as a range of information related to SSI recipients who work including earnings, state of residence, and participation in work incentive programs. These comparisons are contained in Tables II.2-II.23.

Overall, estimates from the full DAF22 data are generally consistent with SSA's published estimates and our conclusions are the same as they have been in recent years of the DAF. In general, if we do not discuss a difference in what follows, it is safe to conclude that the statistics in the DAF are quite similar to those in SSA published statistics.

There are some areas in which the DAF has historically deviated from SSA published statistics that may be relevant to particular research uses. These include:

- While the DAF aligns closely to published statistics on the number of SSDI beneficiaries who are disabled workers (e.g., Tables II.4 and II.6), counts of all beneficiaries (workers and auxiliaries) are lower in the DAF (e.g., Tables II.3, II.5, II.7). The logical conclusion is that the DAF identifies fewer auxiliary beneficiaries than the numbers shown in SSA published statistics.
    – SSA reports 8,955,174 disabled beneficiaries of all ages (workers and auxiliaries) in December of 2022 while the DAF has 8,510,023 disabled beneficiaries. SSA reports 7,843,244 disabled beneficiaries aged 18 to 64 (workers and auxiliaries) in December of 2022 while the DAF contains 7,725,242 beneficiaries in this age range.
    – Despite the difference in the count of all beneficiaries, the percentage distributions across diagnostic categories (Table II.3) and age groups (first panel of Table II.5) are in close accordance.

- The count of total SSI beneficiaries (blind and disabled) in the DAF who are under 18 and age 18 to 64 closely aligns with SSA statistics (Tables II.12 – II.16).
    – SSA reports 997,109 SSI beneficiaries under age 18 and 4,195,789 beneficiaries age 18 to 64 while the DAF contains 983,009 and 4,171,510 beneficiaries, respectively.
    – Yet, the count of all blind and disabled SSI recipients in the DAF is 15 percent lower than the count that SSA reports (Tables II.17 and II.19); 5,567,210 versus 6,517,646. The primary reason for this is that SSA's count includes beneficiaries age 65+ whereas the DAF is limited to beneficiaries under FRA.

- The DAF has a higher frequency of 18 to 64-year-old SSI beneficiaries identified as having a representative payee, compared to SSA statistics (Table II.12): 46.2 percent versus 36.5 percent. Based on our review of the DAF processing algorithm, the DAF overstates the number of SSI beneficiaries with a representative payee for beneficiaries who were child recipients who went on to be adult recipients.[4] The proportion of SSDI recipients with a representative payee aligns closely with SSA published statistics (Table II.7).

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[4] Because SSI child recipients were added to the DAF over time, the original processing algorithms did not fully capture information from the child to adult benefit conversion. In a future iteration of the DAF, we plan to revisit the processing of SSI data to retain this and other information from the SSI longitudinal file for child-to-adult SSI recipients.

- The DAF identifies a larger share of non-citizen SSI recipients in the state of New York as of December 2022 than SSA statistics: 15.8 percent versus 14.3 percent (Table II.15).

- There are some notable differences between the DAF and SSA published statistics around SSI beneficiaries who work or who participate in work incentive programs.

  – The count of SSI beneficiaries who worked in December 2022 is higher in the DAF than the SSA published statistics: 385,124 versus 325,058 (Tables II.17 - II.19). However, the distribution of workers across age group, sex, and earnings levels is similar in the DAF compared to published statistics (Table II.18). We believe the difference in the count of SSI recipients who work is caused by timing differences of data extraction for the DAF versus SSA's extracts for the annual statistical report.

  – The DAF identifies more SSI beneficiaries with self-employment income in December 2022 (35,534 versus 26,238) but lower average earnings for those with self-employment income: $468 versus $570 (Table II.18).

  – The DAF identifies slightly fewer SSI recipients benefiting from specified work incentives as of December 2022 (for example 159 PASS participants versus 270 in SSA's published statistics, Table II.23).

  – The DAF count of 1619(b) participants is larger than the count shown in SSA published statistics (127,099 in the DAF compared to 113,524 in SSA statistics) and the DAF does not identify any of the 1619(b) beneficiaries as using in Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE) or Blind Work Expense (BWE) (compared to 562 and 208 respectively shown in SSA statistics; Table II.18). We believe the difference in the count of 1619(b) participants is caused by timing differences of data extraction for the DAF versus SSA's extracts for the annual statistical report.

While there are differences between published statistics and DAF data in some cases, as noted above, we believe that there are reasonable explanations for these differences. SSA data systems are continually updated so some differences may be due to the timing of data extraction for the DAF relative to when it is extracted for published tables. When generating the comparison tables, we attempted to select beneficiaries using the same criteria that SSA used for the published tables. However, in some cases there may be minor differences in the selection criteria of beneficiaries included for the statistics shown in a particular table. We do not believe that any of the differences noted above suggest a problem with the DAF or DAF processing.

1. All SSDI and SSI beneficiaries, by diagnostic groups

Table II.2. Number of beneficiaries (SSDI and SSI) aged 18-64, by primary disabling condition, December 2022

	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Total	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Total	11,029,679	100.0	10,922,063	100.0
Congenital anomalies	94,872	0.9	92,408	0.8
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	229,610	2.1	227,584	2.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	111,915	1	107,060	1.0
Injuries	346,268	3.1	343,441	3.1
Mental disorders	-	-		
Autism spectrum disorders	295,789	2.7	292,845	2.7
Developmental disorders	53,290	0.5	52,390	0.5
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	11,051	0.1	10,772	0.1
Intellectual disorders	1,272,413	11.5	1,239,982	11.4
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	1,392,251	12.6	1,402,184	12.8
Neurocognitive disorders	333,026	3.0	330,861	3.0
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	648,598	5.9	652,375	6.0
Other mental disorders	612,992	5.6	622,707	5.7
Neoplasms	279,684	2.5	272,970	2.5
Diseases of the—	-	-		
Blood and blood-forming organs	34,558	0.3	34,107	0.3
Circulatory system	648,922	5.9	647,912	5.9
Digestive system	141,311	1.3	140,293	1.3
Genitourinary system	177,998	1.6	178,434	1.6
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2,793,554	25.3	2,809,941	25.7
Nervous system and sense organs	1,078,532	9.8	1,075,489	9.8
Respiratory system	249,314	2.3	249,461	2.3
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	24,633	0.2	24,545	0.2
Other	26,673	0.2	26,214	0.2
Unknown	172,425	1.6	88,088	0.8

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 69 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Notes: The SSA published statistic on SSI includes recipients of federal SSI, federally administered state supplementation, or both. Social Security beneficiaries who are entitled to a primary and a secondary benefit (dual entitlement) are counted only once in this table. Starting in DAF20, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) diagnoses have been reallocated from the "childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified" group to the "other mental disorders" group to reflect SSA's adoption of an ADHD diagnostic code for both children and adults.

Table II.3. Number of beneficiaries ages 18-64, by program and primary disabling condition, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	SSDI only	**SSI only**	**Both DI and SSI**	**SSDI only**	**SSI only**	**Both DI and SSI**
Counts						
Total	6,833,811	3,186,435	1,009,433	6,750,553	3,196,821	974,689
Congenital anomalies	34,008	47,318	13,546	31,373	48,277	12,758
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	155,891	55,611	18,108	155,250	55,104	17,230
Infectious and parasitic diseases	72,108	29,828	9,979	68,698	29,478	8,884
Injuries	248,839	73,913	23,516	246,053	75,109	22,279
Mental disorders						
Autism spectrum disorders	77,985	183,061	34,743	74,329	184,873	33,643
Developmental disorders	11,141	36,544	5,605	10,515	36,689	5,186
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	2,215	7,813	1,023	2,137	7,707	928
Intellectual disorders	456,280	580,856	235,277	413,348	605,306	221,328
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	813,183	430,606	148,462	819,641	436,730	145,813
Neurocognitive disorders	204,011	96,796	32,219	201,674	99,288	29,899
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	287,825	268,285	92,488	288,871	272,082	91,422
Other mental disorders	308,179	239,637	65,176	314,082	244,374	64,251
Neoplasms	230,008	38,431	11,245	224,775	38,126	10,069
Diseases of the—						
Blood and blood-forming organs	18,624	12,276	3,658	18,294	12,283	3,530

Table II.3. Number of beneficiaries ages 18-64, by program and primary disabling condition, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	SSDI only	**SSI only**	**Both DI and SSI**	**SSDI only**	**SSI only**	**Both DI and SSI**
Circulatory system	483,622	133,047	32,253	484,854	132,289	30,769
Digestive system	105,639	27,702	7,970	105,161	27,582	7,550
Genitourinary system	134,076	34,372	9,550	135,101	34,040	9,293
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2,162,550	483,721	14,7283	2,187,393	477,571	144,977
Nervous system and sense organs	725,023	263,986	89,523	720,887	269,051	85,551
Respiratory system	167,602	65,073	16,639	168,891	64,560	16,010
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	17,093	5,555	1,985	17,095	5,542	1,908
Other	15,216	9,197	2,260	14,954	9,246	2,014
Unknown	102,693	62,807	6,925	47,177	31,514	9,397
Percentages						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Congenital anomalies	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.3
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Injuries	3.6	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.3	2.3
Mental disorders						
Autism spectrum disorders	1.1	5.7	3.4	1.1	5.8	3.5
Developmental disorders	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Intellectual disorders	6.7	18.2	23.3	6.1	18.9	22.7

Table II.3. Number of beneficiaries ages 18-64, by program and primary disabling condition, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	SSDI only	**SSI only**	**Both DI and SSI**	**SSDI only**	**SSI only**	**Both DI and SSI**
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	11.9	13.5	14.7	12.1	13.7	15.0
Neurocognitive disorders	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	4.2	8.4	9.2	4.3	8.5	9.4
Other mental disorders	4.5	7.5	6.5	4.7	7.6	6.6
Neoplasms	3.4	1.2	1.1	3.3	1.2	1.0
Diseases of the—						
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Circulatory system	7.1	4.2	3.2	7.2	4.1	3.2
Digestive system	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.8
Genitourinary system	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.0
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	31.6	15.2	14.6	32.4	14.9	14.9
Nervous system and sense organs	10.6	8.3	8.9	10.7	8.4	8.8
Respiratory system	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.6
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Unknown	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 69 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Notes: The SSA published statistic on SSI includes recipients of federal SSI, federally administered state supplementation, or both. Social Security beneficiaries who are entitled to a primary and a secondary benefit (dual entitlement) are counted only once in this table. Counts of SSDI beneficiaries include disabled workers, widow(er)s, and adult children. Starting in DAF20, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) diagnoses have been reallocated from the "childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified" group to the "other mental disorders" group to reflect SSA's adoption of an ADHD diagnostic code for both children and adults.

2. SSDI beneficiary characteristics

Table II.4. Number of SSDI disabled worker beneficiaries age 18-64, by primary disabling condition, December 2022

	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Disabled workers	Percentage	Disabled workers	Percentage
Total	6,181,292	100.0	6,171,063	100.0
Congenital anomalies	13,144	0.2	12,856	0.2
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	151,423	2.4	151,155	2.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases	70,590	1.1	67,572	1.1
Injuries	238,374	3.9	236,821	3.8
Mental disorders				
Autism spectrum disorders	23,153	0.4	22,912	0.4
Developmental disorders	6,696	0.1	6,557	0.1
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	1,428	(L)	1,487	0.0
Intellectual disorders	196,030	3.2	185,574	3.0
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	770,853	12.5	781,061	12.7
Neurocognitive disorders	183,661	3.0	183,989	3.0
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	245,544	4.0	250,615	4.1
Other mental disorders	277,138	4.5	286,144	4.6
Neoplasms	226,781	3.7	222,135	3.6
Diseases of the—				
Blood and blood-forming organs	17,005	0.3	16,873	0.3
Circulatory system	475,553	7.7	477,341	7.7
Digestive system	103,753	1.7	203,423	1.7
Genitourinary system	131,948	2.1	133,161	2.2
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2,128,387	34.4	2,154,103	34.9
Nervous system and sense organs	645,095	10.4	649,874	10.5
Respiratory system	163,153	2.6	164,567	2.7
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	16,617	0.3	16,647	0.3
Other	13,074	0.2	13,101	0.2
Unknown	81,892	1.3	33,095	0.5

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 69 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Notes: The count of disabled workers includes both those who are entitled to DI-only as well as those entitled to both SSDI and SSI. Starting in DAF20, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) diagnoses have been reallocated from the "childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified" group to the "other mental disorders" group to reflect SSA's adoption of an ADHD diagnostic code for both children and adults.

(L) = less than 0.05 percent.

Table II.5. Number, average primary insurance amount (PIA), and average monthly benefit of SSDI beneficiaries, by age and sex, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Number	Average PIA (dollars)	Average monthly benefit (dollars)	Number	Average PIA (dollars)	Average monthly benefit (dollars)
All disabled beneficiaries	8,955,174	--	1,406.91	8,510,023	1,537.74	1,453.04
Under 25	111,134	--	885.20	106,030	1,507.63	886.58
25–29	196,195	--	937.78	184,163	1,376.71	951.31
30–34	306,680	--	1,002.82	283,215	1,374.87	1,028.94
35–39	424,045	--	1,090.21	388,979	1,373.20	1,132.78
40–44	578,125	--	1,185.45	535,863	1,389.82	1,233.92
45–49	707,360	--	1,282.65	669,735	1,423.73	1,322.88
50–54	1,116,149	--	1,378.87	1,070,919	1,478.51	1,417.32
55–59	1,860,229	--	1,459.52	1,793,011	1,541.76	1,502.26
60–64	2,770,554	--	1,558.34	2,693,333	1,630.40	1,601.22
65–FRA	884,703	--	1,563.01	784,775	1,671.84	1,647.53
All disabled workers	7,604,098	1,487.41	1,483.10	7,590,099	1,518.72	1,503.73
Under 25	22,230	828.31	831.49	21,969	852.94	858.22
25–29	83,338	946.96	948.93	82,221	990.32	976.37
30–34	160,900	1,041.24	1,042.16	157,931	1,106.56	1,077.12
35–39	281,837	1,147.95	1,147.66	276,500	1,221.63	1,185.11
40–44	447,260	1,247.74	1,245.87	440,572	1,311.46	1,278.30
45–49	595,013	1,338.30	1,335.48	589,967	1,381.91	1,358.60
50–54	992,881	1,428.03	1,424.00	988,308	1,459.84	1,443.61
55–59	1,694,761	1,510.18	1,505.06	1,689,653	1,535.68	1,524.73
60–64	2,572,979	1,609.04	1,604.05	2,580,974	1,630.56	1,620.40
65–FRA	752,899	1,660.67	1,654.07	762,004	1,673.90	1,662.16
Men						
All disabled workers	3,808,112	1,633.78	1,628.22	3,798,156	1,660.16	1,642.62
Under 25	13,259	839.40	842.70	13,119	864.31	868.51
25–29	48,807	950.07	951.76	48,096	997.50	980.92
30–34	88,822	1,055.99	1,056.86	87,009	1,129.64	1,095.29
35–39	149,410	1,178.71	1,178.16	146,172	1,264.02	1,220.74
40–44	224,994	1,290.60	1,288.30	220,937	1,368.50	1,327.57
45–49	286,977	1,411.77	1,408.14	283,959	1,465.28	1,436.73
50–54	480,933	1,544.78	1,539.70	478,160	1,577.20	1,558.62
55–59	834,271	1,667.74	1,661.37	830,983	1,683.43	1,671.89
60–64	1,297,291	1,806.74	1,800.18	1,301,373	1,814.09	1,802.51
65–FRA	383,348	1,879.54	1,870.49	388,348	1,882.06	1,866.88
Women						
All disabled workers	3,795,986	1,340.57	1,337.53	3,791,943	1,377.05	1,364.61
Under 25	8,971	811.92	814.92	8,850	836.09	842.97
25–29	34,531	942.55	944.92	34,125	980.21	969.96

Table II.5. Number, average primary insurance amount (PIA), and average monthly benefit of SSDI beneficiaries, by age and sex, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Number	Average PIA (dollars)	Average monthly benefit (dollars)	Number	Average PIA (dollars)	Average monthly benefit (dollars)
30–34	72,078	1,023.07	1,024.05	70,922	1,078.24	1,054.82
35–39	132,427	1,113.24	1,113.25	130,328	1,174.09	1,145.15
40–44	222,266	1,204.36	1,202.91	219,635	1,254.09	1,228.74
45–49	308,036	1,269.86	1,267.78	306,008	1,304.53	1,286.10
50–54	511,948	1,318.36	1,315.32	510,148	1,349.83	1,335.82
55–59	860,490	1,357.41	1,353.52	858,670	1,392.70	1,382.31
60–64	1,275,688	1,407.99	1,404.60	1,279,601	1,443.90	1,435.19
65–FRA	369,551	1,433.64	1,429.57	373,656	1,457.56	1,449.39

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 4 (all disabled beneficiaries) and Table 20 (all disabled workers) of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Notes: The SSA published statistic on the average monthly benefit includes secondary benefit amounts for some beneficiaries who are dually entitled. This results in the average monthly benefit being larger than the average PIA for some age groups.

Table II.6. Percentage distribution of SSDI disabled workers in SSA published tables compared with DAF22, by state/territory

State/territory	All disabled workers		Male disabled workers		Female disabled workers	
	SSA	DAF22	SSA	DAF22	SSA	DAF22
Alabama	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7
Alaska	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arizona	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Arkansas	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
California	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.7	6.8
Colorado	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Connecticut	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
District of Columbia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Florida	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
Georgia	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5
Hawaii	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Idaho	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Illinois	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Indiana	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Iowa	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Kansas	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Kentucky	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
Louisiana	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7
Maine	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Maryland	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6

Table II.6. Percentage distribution of SSDI disabled workers in SSA published tables compared with DAF22, by state/territory

State/territory	All disabled workers		Male disabled workers		Female disabled workers	
	SSA	DAF22	SSA	DAF22	SSA	DAF22
Massachusetts	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Michigan	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0
Minnesota	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Mississippi	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Missouri	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Montana	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nebraska	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nevada	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
New Hampshire	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
New Jersey	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
New Mexico	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
New York	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
North Carolina	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9
North Dakota	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ohio	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Oklahoma	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Oregon	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Pennsylvania	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Rhode Island	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
South Carolina	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
South Dakota	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tennessee	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Texas	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.4
Utah	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Vermont	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Virginia	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Washington	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
West Virginia	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
Wisconsin	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Wyoming	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Outlying areas						
American Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6
Virgin Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (no state listed)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 27 in the SSA Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program (SSA, 2023). The DAF data are based on DAF22. The DAF data includes beneficiaries with valid data for sex, beneficiary eligibility code, date of entitlement and a report of current pay status as of December 2022.

Table II.7. Number of SSDI disabled worker beneficiaries with a representative payee, December 2022

	SSA published statistics Beneficiaries with representative payee		DAF Beneficiaries with representative payee	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage
All beneficiaries[a]	1,559,344	17.4	1,307,627	15.4
Disabled workers	726,028	9.5	706,537	9.3
Under 35	88,321	33.1	86,014	32.8
35–44	143,541	19.7	136,100	19.0
45–54	177,101	11.2	170,794	10.8
55–FRA	317,065	6.3	313,629	6.2

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 5.L.1 of the Annual Statistical Supplement, 2023 (SSA, 2023).

[a] SSA statistic was calculated by summing the number of disabled workers, disabled widows and disabled adult children shown in the source table.

Table II.8. SSDI disabled beneficiaries: number receiving SSI and average SSI benefit, December 2022

State or area	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total	Number with SSI	Average SSI benefit[a] (dollars)	Total	Number with SSI	Average SSI benefit (dollars)
All areas	7,843,244	1,009,433	285.20	7,718,494	974,689	287.39
Alabama	201,389	26,263	260.20	198,758	25,507	262.91
Alaska	11,185	1,651	261.00	11,049	1,575	265.33
Arizona	136,665	13,463	271.50	134,758	13,069	274.30
Arkansas	124,845	16,767	258.10	122,799	16,077	260.70
California	566,411	123,063	386.10	561,938	118,741	387.54
Colorado	83,923	9,162	264.80	83,202	8,936	266.81
Connecticut	75,970	8,712	280.10	74,530	8,444	282.94
Delaware	24,503	2,113	278.90	24,215	2,081	282.94
District of Columbia	11,922	2,220	299.70	11,863	2,215	306.24
Florida	500,873	53,759	268.50	495,255	52,190	270.51
Georgia	259,837	32,187	259.10	256,081	31,001	260.80
Hawaii	19,764	2,245	323.50	20,752	2,111	324.05
Idaho	41,919	5,305	275.50	41,139	5,070	278.20
Illinois	253,257	30,741	277.90	248,788	29,919	280.74
Indiana	189,244	20,166	272.60	185,858	19,359	274.76
Iowa	75,727	9,828	272.20	73,641	9,224	275.99
Kansas	66,473	8,097	267.20	65,063	7,778	271.02
Kentucky	179,666	26,340	269.20	177,391	25,322	270.88
Louisiana	147,437	23,074	276.90	145,386	22,464	278.59
Maine	51,627	7,511	274.10	50,531	7,061	275.07

Table II.8. SSDI disabled beneficiaries: number receiving SSI and average SSI benefit, December 2022

State or area	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total	Number with SSI	Average SSI benefit[a] (dollars)	Total	Number with SSI	Average SSI benefit (dollars)
Maryland	114,522	12,941	267.20	113,697	12,687	269.42
Massachusetts	173,427	21,914	269.70	170,873	21,060	271.10
Michigan	309,548	40,814	281.00	303,979	39,382	283.40
Minnesota	114,630	13,262	265.90	111,649	12,635	268.93
Mississippi	115,525	17,812	265.00	113,793	17,068	266.86
Missouri	193,406	23,681	272.60	189,761	22,556	275.99
Montana	24,380	3,273	267.60	23,930	3,103	270.77
Nebraska	40,046	5,521	263.40	38,934	5,204	267.08
Nevada	57,063	5,397	265.30	56,511	5,299	270.27
New Hampshire	42,721	3,325	261.80	41,976	3,164	268.76
New Jersey	174,514	18,547	277.60	171,692	17,876	280.25
New Mexico	56,813	8,233	265.40	56,226	8,022	267.19
New York	455,378	61,741	275.30	450,329	59,937	277.30
North Carolina	292,469	33,928	259.90	287,508	32,676	262.50
North Dakota	14,128	1,665	271.80	13,718	1,553	277.83
Ohio	323,436	44,334	279.90	318,996	42,884	281.93
Oklahoma	118,714	14,961	271.20	117,048	14,539	273.37
Oregon	95,772	11,946	265.30	94,045	11,551	267.39
Pennsylvania	366,685	45,709	287.40	361,371	44,239	289.19
Rhode Island	33,314	4,779	270.30	32,790	4,594	272.27
South Carolina	158,285	16,061	265.70	155,800	15,509	267.59
South Dakota	18,062	2,466	266.80	17,570	2,315	269.68
Tennessee	219,259	26,473	267.60	215,979	25,416	270.00
Texas	511,387	67,458	267.90	504,408	65,604	269.83
Utah	45,190	4,677	282.90	44,409	4,497	284.00
Vermont	20,476	3,381	283.70	20,083	3,241	285.89
Virginia	191,974	21,664	269.40	189,392	20,966	271.31
Washington	148,913	17,873	264.00	146,833	17,327	265.57
West Virginia	77,494	11,158	277.10	76,627	10,883	279.06
Wisconsin	147,112	20,288	265.80	143,211	19,272	269.19
Wyoming	12,528	1,404	272.50	12,363	1,366	277.28
Outlying areas[b]	153,436	80	345.50	139,996	120	318.56

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 67 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Notes: The SSA published statistic on SSI counts include recipients of federal SSI, federally administered state supplementation, or both. Social Security beneficiaries who are entitled to a primary and a secondary benefit (dual entitlement) are counted only once in this table.

[a] Excludes retroactive payments.

[b] Includes American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and foreign countries.

3. SSI beneficiary characteristics

Table II.9. Comparison of the payments to SSI beneficiaries age 18-64 in SSA published tables and DAF22, by sex (December 2022)

	SSA	DAF
Number of payments	4,195,789	4,172,372
Male	2,110,867	2,096,625
Female	2,084,922	2,075,747
Total payments (thousands of dollars)	2,936,359	2,849,458
Male	1,501,574	1,454,701
Female	1,434,785	1,394,757

Source: SSA statistics based on published information from SSA Table 5 in the SSA Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program (SSA, 2023). The DAF data includes beneficiaries with valid fields of sex, beneficiary eligibility code, date of entitlement and a report of current pay status as of December 2022.

Table II.10. Average SSI payment in December 2022, by state and age

State or area	SSA published statistics				DAF		
	Blind	Disabled	Under 18	18-64	Total	Under 18	18-64
All areas	644.53	644.50	731.99	659.81	664.35	732.42	659.06
Alabama	579.55	605.28	732.31	624.63	630.57	733.36	623.57
Alaska	540.01	613.89	696.51	635.19	636.32	691.01	635.94
Arizona	641.92	636.78	726.30	657.11	659.74	726.78	656.47
Arkansas	585.66	620.30	742.33	616.51	640.72	743.04	615.39
California	790.79	764.58	801.01	804.04	791.35	800.99	803.38
Colorado	601.78	620.88	692.26	647.57	644.90	698.62	647.67
Connecticut	621.50	629.40	722.55	644.45	649.38	722.87	643.77
Delaware	584.16	641.05	709.42	657.37	660.47	710.97	657.34
District of Columbia	618.77	670.59	733.24	695.82	694.10	742.38	695.76
Florida	603.67	629.82	719.81	642.69	652.49	720.35	641.83
Georgia	594.61	623.77	725.06	641.81	648.99	725.93	641.07
Hawaii	608.10	654.68	705.05	682.60	675.09	707.26	682.75
Idaho	605.14	612.09	690.07	626.77	629.15	689.12	626.11
Illinois	618.66	640.81	738.84	651.72	658.74	738.62	650.92
Indiana	590.49	626.95	724.41	633.57	642.11	725.29	632.43
Iowa	569.75	608.35	716.52	611.03	622.69	716.00	609.82
Kansas	602.85	615.15	712.42	622.54	631.97	711.64	621.86
Kentucky	602.48	617.08	735.97	633.01	641.61	736.29	632.08
Louisiana	581.15	629.25	743.36	642.21	654.53	743.21	641.09
Maine	583.41	598.57	713.43	616.53	620.05	714.87	616.26
Maryland	616.98	651.90	712.89	671.18	670.87	712.00	671.15
Massachusetts	577.06	621.38	716.73	634.97	639.57	716.84	633.65

Table II.10. Average SSI payment in December 2022, by state and age

State or area	SSA published statistics				DAF		
	Blind	Disabled	Under 18	18-64	Total	Under 18	18-64
Michigan	620.38	639.31	733.70	652.86	656.83	734.96	652.26
Minnesota	636.20	636.69	713.18	641.10	646.10	712.90	640.65
Mississippi	576.79	606.35	730.43	623.49	633.77	729.93	622.86
Missouri	590.14	604.56	717.89	613.92	622.93	720.59	613.39
Montana	600.82	591.94	713.68	611.55	615.75	711.40	611.11
Nebraska	580.17	602.69	691.06	615.34	620.09	692.23	614.66
Nevada	680.83	672.53	733.47	665.57	672.23	734.53	665.69
New Hampshire	552.67	586.51	685.99	594.41	600.29	685.19	594.09
New Jersey	593.13	632.24	728.15	648.39	656.58	727.59	648.16
New Mexico	610.55	612.88	730.17	636.86	642.38	730.85	636.58
New York	608.80	642.69	741.24	655.56	664.56	740.45	654.76
North Carolina	594.22	609.28	716.62	627.86	633.56	716.82	627.06
North Dakota	548.19	572.30	670.84	582.83	590.69	667.11	584.44
Ohio	614.82	636.23	732.26	647.18	652.87	733.41	646.42
Oklahoma	592.83	623.85	733.47	635.05	643.19	733.26	634.01
Oregon	607.96	630.60	714.49	656.46	653.80	716.57	656.64
Pennsylvania	608.27	649.23	733.77	657.79	665.63	734.20	656.92
Rhode Island	590.51	626.43	722.36	644.53	648.64	722.43	644.82
South Carolina	581.70	608.99	717.41	628.48	633.84	718.70	627.61
South Dakota	611.64	595.83	686.27	605.55	614.16	688.73	604.35
Tennessee	606.23	615.97	716.00	634.95	639.26	718.41	634.67
Texas	593.14	620.33	722.56	636.84	649.02	722.57	636.04
Utah	587.08	613.57	674.26	625.72	629.70	680.39	626.81
Vermont	599.58	619.87	771.12	636.09	640.84	775.12	635.08
Virginia	602.39	621.67	713.70	636.73	641.07	712.64	635.94
Washington	616.09	639.09	699.57	661.97	658.11	702.78	661.47
West Virginia	584.75	620.33	726.12	643.94	645.04	726.59	643.51
Wisconsin	595.36	627.06	727.57	630.43	642.91	728.48	629.47
Wyoming	579.12	598.68	712.38	610.78	614.03	696.48	609.77

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 11 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security
Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Table II.11. Percentage distribution of SSI beneficiaries between 18 and 64 in SSA published tables and DAF22, by state

State/territory	SSA	DAF
Alabama	2.3	2.3
Alaska	0.2	0.2
Arizona	1.5	1.5
Arkansas	1.4	1.4
California	11.3	11.2
Colorado	1.0	1.0
Connecticut	0.9	0.9
Delaware	0.2	0.2
District of Columbia	0.3	0.3
Florida	5.7	5.7
Georgia	3.4	3.4
Hawaii	0.3	0.3
Idaho	0.5	0.5
Illinois	3.4	3.4
Indiana	2.0	2.0
Iowa	0.8	0.8
Kansas	0.7	0.7
Kentucky	2.4	2.4
Louisiana	2.3	2.3
Maine	0.6	0.6
Maryland	1.6	1.6
Massachusetts	2.2	2.2
Michigan	3.9	3.9
Minnesota	1.3	1.3
Mississippi	1.6	1.6
Missouri	2.1	2.1
Montana	0.3	0.3
Nebraska	0.4	0.5
Nevada	0.7	0.7
New Hampshire	0.3	0.3
New Jersey	2.0	2.0
New Mexico	0.8	0.8
New York	6.6	6.6
North Carolina	3.3	3.3
North Dakota	0.1	0.1
Ohio	4.6	4.6
Oklahoma	1.5	1.5
Oregon	1.3	1.3
Pennsylvania	4.7	4.7

Table II.11. Percentage distribution of SSI beneficiaries between 18 and 64 in SSA published tables and DAF22, by state

State/territory	SSA	DAF
Rhode Island	0.5	0.5
South Carolina	1.6	1.6
South Dakota	0.2	0.2
Tennessee	2.5	2.5
Texas	7.3	7.3
Utah	0.5	0.5
Vermont	0.2	0.2
Virginia	2.2	2.2
Washington	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	1.1	1.1
Wisconsin	1.7	1.7
Wyoming	0.1	0.1

Source: SSA statistics drawn from Table 10 in the SSA Annual Statistical Report on the Social Supplemental Security Income Program (SSA, 2023). The DAF data includes beneficiaries with valid data for sex, beneficiary eligibility code, date of entitlement and a report of current pay status as of December 2023.

Table II.12. Number and percentage of SSI recipients with a representative payee, by age, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total (blind and disabled)	Has representative payee	No representative payee	Total	Has representative payee	No representative payee
Number						
Under 18	997,109	996,591	518	983,009	982,470	539
18-64	4,195,789	1,531,433	2,664,356	4,171,510	1,926,309	2,245,201
Percentage						
Under 18	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	99.9	0.1
18-64	100.0	36.5	63.5	100.0	46.2	53.8

Source: SSA statistics drawn from Table 7.E.4 of the Annual Statistical Supplement, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Table II.13. Number of child SSI beneficiaries by SSA region and state, December 2022

Region and state or area	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All areas	997,109	100.0	982,997	100.0
Boston	35,855	3.6	35,279	3.6
Connecticut	8,259	0.8	8,139	0.8
Maine	3,274	0.3	3,196	0.3
Massachusetts	18,225	1.8	17,962	1.8
New Hampshire	1,680	0.2	1,649	0.2
Rhode Island	3,270	0.3	3,209	0.3
Vermont	1,147	0.1	1,124	0.1
New York	91,760	9.2	90,660	9.2
New Jersey	21,953	2.2	21,668	2.2
New York	69,807	7.0	68,992	7.0
Philadelphia	99,939	10.0	98,584	10.0
Delaware	2,847	0.3	2,820	0.3
District of Columbia	3,138	0.3	3,102	0.3
Maryland	16,699	1.7	16,462	1.7
Pennsylvania	51,213	5.1	50,416	5.1
Virginia	19,839	2.0	19,676	2.0
West Virginia	6,203	0.6	6,108	0.6
Atlanta	253,058	25.4	249,165	25.3
Alabama	18,426	1.8	18,163	1.8
Florida	85,239	8.5	84,009	8.5
Georgia	42,153	4.2	41,511	4.2
Kentucky	21,693	2.2	21,340	2.2
Mississippi	16,635	1.7	16,296	1.7
North Carolina	31,577	3.2	31,153	3.2
South Carolina	15,604	1.6	15,370	1.6
Tennessee	21,731	2.2	21,323	2.2
Chicago	148,621	14.9	146,345	14.9
Illinois	30,530	3.1	30,289	3.1
Indiana	19,563	2.0	19,246	2.0
Michigan	30,945	3.1	30,297	3.1
Minnesota	9,903	1.0	9,786	1.0
Ohio	39,794	4.0	39,114	4.0
Wisconsin	17,886	1.8	17,613	1.8
Dallas	177,251	17.8	175,530	17.9
Arkansas	21,334	2.1	20,997	2.1
Louisiana	28,417	2.8	28,202	2.9
New Mexico	6,564	0.7	6,511	0.7
Oklahoma	13,595	1.4	13,557	1.4
Texas	107,341	10.8	106,263	10.8
Kansas City	37,651	3.8	36,873	3.8
Iowa	7,790	0.8	7,605	0.8

Table II.13. Number of child SSI beneficiaries by SSA region and state, December 2022

Region and state or area	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kansas	7,844	0.8	7,683	0.8
Missouri	18,194	1.8	17,869	1.8
Nebraska	3,823	0.4	3,716	0.4
Denver	16,957	1.7	16,710	1.7
Colorado	7,113	0.7	7,053	0.7
Montana	1,777	0.2	1,763	0.2
North Dakota	1,016	0.1	999	0.1
South Dakota	2,088	0.2	2,061	0.2
Utah	4,200	0.4	4,073	0.4
Wyoming	763	0.1	761	0.1
San Francisco	108,547	10.9	106,825	10.9
Arizona	14,607	1.5	14,315	1.5
California	84,412	8.5	83,130	8.5
Hawaii	1,057	0.1	1,043	0.1
Nevada	8,251	0.8	8,122	0.8
Northern Mariana Islands	220	0.0	215	0.0
Seattle	27,470	2.8	27,026	2.7
Alaska	957	0.1	946	0.1
Idaho	3,899	0.4	3,827	0.4
Oregon	8,788	0.9	8,642	0.9
Washington	13,826	1.4	13,611	1.4

Source: Table 17 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Notes: SSA statistics include federally administered state supplementation payments.

Table II.14. SSI recipients under age 18 in December 2022, by age and primary diagnosis

	SSA published statistics (percentage)				
	All ages	**Under 3**	**3–5**	**6–12**	**13–17**
All recipients under age 18 (number)	997,109	46,117	121,965	449,902	379,125
Congenital anomalies	5.7	17.0	9.3	5.2	3.6
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
Injuries	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Mental disorders					
Autism spectrum disorders	22.4	1.9	23.4	26.6	19.5
Developmental disorders	20.9	9.9	33.8	24.0	14.4
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	2.1	0.0	0.2	2.0	3.1
Intellectual disorders	8.3	(L)	1.0	6.6	13.6
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	2.2	0.0	(L)	1.1	4.4
Neurocognitive disorders	1.3	0.1	0.7	1.5	1.5
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	0.1	0.0	(L)	(L)	0.3
Other mental disorders	17.4	0.1	1.7	16.3	25.9
Neoplasms	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6
Diseases of the—					
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
Circulatory system	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2
Digestive system	1.5	9.3	4.4	0.9	0.4
Genitourinary system	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
Nervous system and sense organs	6.8	5.2	7.2	6.9	6.8
Respiratory system	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.7
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	5.3	49.2	10.4	2.9	1.2
Unknown	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0

Table II.14. SSI recipients under age 18 in December 2022, by age and primary diagnosis

	DAF (percentage)				
	All ages	Under 3	3–5	6–12	13–17
All recipients under age 18 (number)	983,009	44,949	120,219	443,571	374,270
Congenital anomalies	5.7	17.3	9.4	5.3	3.7
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
Injuries	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Mental disorders					
Autism spectrum disorders	22.4	2.0	23.7	26.7	19.5
Developmental disorders	21.1	10.2	34.2	24.2	14.5
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	2.1	0.0	0.2	2.0	3.1
Intellectual disorders	8.3	(L)	1.1	6.7	13.7
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	2.2	0.0	(L)	1.1	4.5
Neurocognitive disorders	1.3	0.1	0.7	1.5	1.5
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	0.1	0.0	(L)	(L)	0.3
Other mental disorders	17.5	0.1	1.7	16.5	25.9
Neoplasms	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6
Diseases of the—					
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
Circulatory system	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2
Digestive system	1.5	9.4	4.4	0.9	0.4
Genitourinary system	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
Nervous system and sense organs	6.8	5.4	7.2	6.9	6.8
Respiratory system	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.7
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	5.3	49.2	10.4	2.9	1.2
Unknown	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6

Source: SSA statistics drawn from Table 20 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Notes: Starting in DAF20, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) diagnoses have been reallocated from the "childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified" group to the "other mental disorders" group to reflect SSA's adoption of an ADHD diagnostic code for both children and adults.

(L) = less than 0.05 percent; (X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals.

Table II.15. Percentage distribution of noncitizen SSI recipients by state and age, December 2022

State or area	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Under 18	18-64	Under 18	18-64
Total (number)	1,686	74,321	1,739	74,889
Alabama	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Alaska	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arizona	3.3	2.0	3.3	1.9
Arkansas	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
California	15.9	28.5	15.0	28.1
Colorado	1.8	0.8	1.6	0.7
Connecticut	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9
Delaware	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
District of Columbia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Florida	8.5	11.2	8.2	10.6
Georgia	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.2
Hawaii	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Idaho	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.3
Illinois	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.4
Indiana	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.4
Iowa	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.3
Kansas	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3
Kentucky	2.5	0.5	2.2	0.4
Louisiana	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Maine	(X)	0.3	(X)	0.2
Maryland	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.9
Massachusetts	2.1	3.1	2.0	2.7
Michigan	4.9	1.5	3.9	1.4
Minnesota	5.6	1.6	6.9	1.7
Mississippi	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Missouri	2.3	0.5	2.6	0.6
Montana	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nebraska	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.3
Nevada	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.8
New Hampshire	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
New Jersey	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.7
New Mexico	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.0
New York	6.2	14.3	8.8	15.8
North Carolina	1.7	1.0	2.0	0.9
North Dakota	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ohio	3.0	0.9	2.7	1.0
Oklahoma	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Oregon	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.8

Table II.15. Percentage distribution of noncitizen SSI recipients by state and age, December 2022

State or area	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Under 18	18-64	Under 18	18-64
Pennsylvania	3.7	2.6	3.7	2.9
Rhode Island	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8
South Carolina	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
South Dakota	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Tennessee	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4
Texas	8.9	11.8	8.0	11.2
Utah	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Vermont	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Virginia	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.9
Washington	4.7	1.8	4.3	1.8
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Table 31 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

(X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals.

Table II.16. Foreign-born SSI recipients in December 2022, by country of birth and age

Region and country of origin	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Under 18	18-64	Under 18	18-64
All areas	16,538	360,544	16,393	357,722
North America	10,166	88,712	9,489	84,161
Puerto Rico	9,501	81,519	9,394	80,776
Other	573	3,917	95	3,385
Latin America	1,930	121,358	1,886	119,057
Mexico	572	46,838	547	45,942
Cuba	239	17,056	238	17,022
Dominican Republic	505	18,959	499	18,843
El Salvador	49	4,540	48	4,555
Haiti	112	4,317	113	4,140
Other	453	29,648	441	28,555
Africa	865	14,765	854	14,211
Somalia	115	4,158	96	4,148
Nigeria	46	1,004	43	962
Ethiopia	92	1,746	85	1,752
Liberia	8	658	7	618
Cape Verde	8	538	7	530
Other	596	6,661	616	6,201
Asia	1,340	66,897	1,319	65,831
Vietnam	119	13,778	120	13,445

Table II.16. Foreign-born SSI recipients in December 2022, by country of birth and age

	SSA published statistics		DAF	
Region and country of origin	**Under 18**	**18-64**	**Under 18**	**18-64**
China	170	4,505	169	4,384
Philippines	98	7,087	92	7,034
India	31	3,573	32	3,554
South Korea	37	4,364	39	4,292
Other	885	33,590	867	33,122
Middle East	1,520	28,539	1,675	41,974
Iran	28	5,572	26	5,597
Iraq	458	12,664	452	12,598
Syria	339	2,063	316	2,075
Egypt	168	1,705	166	1,697
Lebanon	30	1,480	32	1,381
Other	497	5,055	381	4,111
Former Soviet Republics	310	14,491	302	14,515
Europe	371	24,085	346	22,840
Germany	114	9,149	108	9,035
Former Yugoslavia	(X)	2,609	8	2,665
United Kingdom	72	3,125	71	3,028
Poland	4	1,103	4	1,088
Portugal	X	1,111	X	1,093
Other	177	6,988	154	5,931
Oceania	26	1,438	(X)	(X)
Other areas	10	259	824	9,648

Source: Table 14 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

(X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals.

Table II.17. SSI recipients who work, December 2022

	SSA published statistics	DAF
Total (blind and disabled)	6,517,646	5,567,210
Total who work[a]	325,058	385,124
Total as a percentage of all beneficiaries	5.0	6.9
Receiving SSI[b]	211,534	251,394
Section 1619(b) participants	113,524	127,099

Source: SSA information drawn from Table 40 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

[a] Includes section 1619(b) participants.

[b] Includes section 1619(a) participants and SSI recipients earning less than the substantial gainful activity level ($1,350 effective January 2022).

Table II.18. SSI recipients who work and their average earnings, by selected characteristics, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total (Aged and Disabled)	Percentage of total	Average earnings	Total	Percentage of total	Average earnings
Beneficiaries who work						
Total	325,058	100.0	1,151	385,124	100.0	1,227
Age						
Under 18	3,101	1.0	1,044	4,081	1.1	1,042
18–21	29,968	9.2	1,091	29,306	7.6	1,110
22–25	43,124	13.3	1,134	48,092	12.5	1,220
26–29	42,061	12.9	1,188	48,775	12.7	1,270
30–39	85,559	26.3	1,207	102,282	26.6	1,297
40–49	43,953	13.5	1,207	56,894	14.8	1,282
50–59	40,939	12.6	1,178	57,760	15.0	1,209
60–64	20,303	6.2	1,070	29,987	7.8	1,077
65 or older	16,050	4.9	812	7,947	2.1	965
Sex						
Male	182,857	56.3	1,176	210,508	54.7	1,250
Female	142,201	43.7	1,119	174,616	45.3	1,198
Earned income[a]						
Wages	300,822	92.5	1,207	347,735	90.3	1,288
Self-employment income	26,238	8.1	570	35,534	9.2	468
Earnings (dollars)						
65 or less	34,073	10.5	38	37,534	9.7	37
66–99	8,054	2.5	82	9,729	2.5	82
100–199	21,268	6.5	142	24,869	6.5	143
200–299	18,979	5.8	240	21,773	5.7	242
300–399	16,908	5.2	338	19,167	5.0	342
400–499	16,253	5.0	437	17,979	4.7	441
500–599	16,471	5.1	534	17,783	4.6	538
600–699	14,826	4.6	636	16,348	4.2	641
700–799	12,942	4.0	739	14,985	3.9	743
800–899	13,821	4.3	835	15,550	4.0	840
900–999	10,888	3.3	938	12,993	3.4	942
1,000–1,099	12,887	4.0	1,028	14,572	3.8	1,035
1,100–1,199	8,277	2.5	1,138	10,400	2.7	1,143
1,200–1,299	10,669	3.3	1,231	11,988	3.1	1,237
1,300–1,399	7,061	2.2	1,336	8,850	2.3	1,342
1,400–1,499	6,507	2.0	1,434	7,597	2.0	1,440
1,500–1,599	7,588	2.3	1,527	8,599	2.2	1,533
1,600–1,699	6,416	2.0	1,633	7,108	1.8	1,640

Table II.18. SSI recipients who work and their average earnings, by selected characteristics, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total (Aged and Disabled)	Percentage of total	Average earnings	Total	Percentage of total	Average earnings
1,700–1,799	5,266	1.6	1,740	6,312	1.6	1,744
1,800–1,899	5,968	1.8	1,829	6,849	1.8	1,835
1,900--1,999	4,752	1.5	1,937	5,751	1.5	1,942
2,000 or more	65,184	20.1	3,012	81,757	21.2	3,158
Work incentives[a]						
Section 1619(a)	13,820	4.3	1,696	15,697	4.1	1,608
Section 1619(b)	113,524	34.9	2,120	127,099	33.0	2,267
Plan to achieve self-support (PASS)[b]	105	(L)	1,391	159	(L)	1,271
Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	1,831	0.6	1,095	1,711	0.4	635
Blind work expenses (BWE)	568	0.2	1,771	425	0.1	1,222
Section 1619(a) participants						
Total	13,820	100.0	1,696	15,697	100.0	1,608
Age						
Under 18	114	0.8	1,723	103	0.7	1,539
18–21	1,518	11.0	1,735	1,808	11.5	1,579
22–25	2,114	15.3	1,670	2,595	16.5	1,583
26–29	1,710	12.4	1,685	1,975	12.6	1,595
30–39	3,743	27.1	1,690	4,113	26.2	1,613
40–49	2,047	14.8	1,700	2,203	14.0	1,633
50–59	1,755	12.7	1,697	2,040	13.0	1,632
60–64	639	4.6	1,726	767	4.9	1,630
65 or older	180	1.3	1,707	93	0.6	1,756
Sex						
Male	7,539	54.6	1,704	8,715	55.5	1,613
Female	6,281	45.4	1,685	6,982	44.5	1,603
Earned income[a]						
Wages	13,584	98.3	1,696	15,395	98.1	1,603
Self-employment income	356	2.6	1,704	493	3.1	1,143
Earnings (dollars)						
1,400–1,499	607	4.4	1,484	3,286	20.9	1,440
1,500–1,599	4,188	30.3	1,527	3,831	24.4	1,534
1,600–1,699	3,356	24.3	1,632	3,091	19.7	1,639
1,700–1,799	2,305	16.7	1,735	1,999	12.7	1,733
1,800–1,899	1,754	12.7	1,828	376	2.4	1,836
1,900-1,999	538	3.9	1,923	300	1.9	1,944
2,000 or more	1,072	7.8	2,255	1,006	6.4	2,471

Table II.18. SSI recipients who work and their average earnings, by selected characteristics, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total (Aged and Disabled)	Percentage of total	Average earnings	Total	Percentage of total	Average earnings
Work incentives[a]						
Plan to achieve self-support (PASS)[b]	34	0.2	2,687	14	0.1	2,123
Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	117	0.8	1,779	166	1.1	1,665
Blind work expenses (BWE)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Section 1619(b) participants						
Total	113,524	100.0	2,120	127,099	100.0	2,267
Age						
Under 18	581	0.5	--	631	0.5	2,354
18–21	4,921	4.3	2,215	6,887	5.4	2,338
22–25	12,959	11.4	2,128	15,065	11.9	2,261
26–29	15,512	13.7	2,146	17,407	13.7	2,266
30–39	32,423	28.6	2,188	37,087	29.2	2,321
40–49	17,107	15.1	2,157	20,230	15.9	2,290
50–59	15,715	13.8	2,144	18,347	14.4	2,274
60–64	7,996	7.0	1,954	8,856	7.0	2,073
65 or older	6,310	5.6	1,617	2,589	2.0	1,770
Sex						
Male	64,245	56.6	2,191	71,398	56.2	2,334
Female	49,279	43.4	2,028	55,701	43.8	2,181
Earned income[a]						
Wages	110,377	97.2	2,143	124,046	97.6	2,280
Self-employment income	4,290	3.8	1,673	5,031	4.0	1,053
Earnings (dollars)						
Less than 400	3,748	3.3	265	3,924	3.1	269
400–499	2,353	2.1	441	2,244	1.8	443
500–599	3,139	2.8	537	2,956	2.3	542
600–699	3,595	3.2	638	3,366	2.6	642
700–799	3,747	3.3	740	3,473	2.7	744
800–899	4,068	3.6	835	3,894	3.1	840
900–999	3,356	3.0	937	3,352	2.6	942
1,000–1,099	3,904	3.4	1,030	3,771	3.0	1,036
1,100–1,199	2,601	2.3	1,139	2,776	2.2	1,144
1,200–1,299	3,401	3.0	1,232	3,568	2.8	1,238
1,300–1,399	2,563	2.3	1,336	2,877	2.3	1,341
1,400–1,499	2,261	2.0	1,434	2,483	2.0	1,440
1,500–1,599	2,717	2.4	1,525	2,934	2.3	1,532
1,600–1,699	2,437	2.1	1,635	2,597	2.0	1,641

Table II.18. SSI recipients who work and their average earnings, by selected characteristics, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total (Aged and Disabled)	Percentage of total	Average earnings	Total	Percentage of total	Average earnings
1,700–1,799	2,474	2.2	1,744	3,134	2.5	1,751
1,800–1,899	3,703	3.3	1,829	5,339	4.2	1,835
1,900—1,999	3,866	3.4	1,939	4,471	3.5	1,942
2,000 or more	59,591	52.5	3,035	69,940	55.0	3,169
Work incentives[a]				-	-	-
Plan to achieve self-support (PASS)[b]	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	562	0.5	2,093	0	0.0	0
Blind work expenses (BWE)	208	0.2	2,744	0	0.0	0

Source: SSA information drawn from Tables 46 and 51 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

[a] The sum of the entries may be greater than the total because some recipients may receive more than one type of earned or unearned income or both earned and unearned income, or they may benefit from more than one work incentive provision.

[b] Number of working recipients with a PASS.

(L) = less than 0.05 percent, -- = not available.

Table II.19. SSI recipients who work, by state or other area, December 2022

State or area	SSA published statistics						
	Total (blind and disabled)	Number who work[a]	Percentage of total	Number of 1619(a) recipients	Percentage of those who work	Number of 1619(b) recipients	Percentage of those who work
All areas	6,517,646	325,058	5.0	13,820	4.3	113,524	34.9
Alabama	140,907	4,677	3.3	191	4.1	1,703	36.4
Alaska	10,014	638	6.4	19	3.0	273	42.8
Arizona	96,401	4,762	4.9	218	4.6	1,839	38.6
Arkansas	93,272	4,202	4.5	164	3.9	1,260	30.0
California	804,903	32,602	4.1	2,519	7.7	11,273	34.6
Colorado	58,251	3,557	6.1	115	3.2	1,247	35.1
Connecticut	59,053	3,772	6.4	116	3.1	1,214	32.2
Delaware	15,031	907	6.0	53	5.8	288	31.8
District of Columbia	21,566	796	3.7	48	6.0	411	51.6
Florida	405,958	15,305	3.8	697	4.6	5,544	36.2
Georgia	225,635	8,919	4.0	376	4.2	3,341	37.5
Hawaii	16,469	656	4.0	30	4.6	283	43.1
Idaho	27,697	2,457	8.9	107	4.4	921	37.5
Illinois	219,252	12,172	5.6	470	3.9	3,927	32.3
Indiana	117,866	7,077	6.0	250	3.5	2,350	33.2
Iowa	47,931	4,889	10.2	138	2.8	1,500	30.7
Kansas	43,684	3,776	8.6	119	3.2	945	25.0
Kentucky	149,673	4,732	3.2	153	3.2	1,611	34.0
Louisiana	152,243	5,553	3.6	274	4.9	1,846	33.2
Maine	33,190	2,015	6.1	88	4.4	838	41.6
Maryland	101,846	5,403	5.3	259	4.8	2,065	38.2
Massachusetts	147,062	9,655	6.6	377	3.9	3,846	39.8
Michigan	236,152	13,570	5.7	530	3.9	4,900	36.1
Minnesota	79,611	8,804	11.1	270	3.1	2,697	30.6
Mississippi	101,840	2,867	2.8	127	4.4	1,023	35.7
Missouri	124,505	7,537	6.1	231	3.1	2,567	34.1
Montana	15,321	1,611	10.5	30	1.9	450	27.9
Nebraska	26,585	2,601	9.8	71	2.7	693	26.6
Nevada	39,097	2,168	5.5	105	4.8	718	33.1
New Hampshire	16,308	1,570	9.6	43	2.7	634	40.4
New Jersey	133,035	6,639	5.0	242	3.6	2,224	33.5
New Mexico	49,578	1,836	3.7	94	5.1	644	35.1
New York	470,135	18,346	3.9	826	4.5	7,874	42.9
North Carolina	202,992	9,564	4.7	293	3.1	3,145	32.9
North Dakota	7,561	988	13.1	26	2.6	297	30.1

Table II.19. SSI recipients who work, by state or other area, December 2022

State or area	SSA published statistics						
	Total (blind and disabled)	Number who work[a]	Percentage of total	Number of 1619(a) recipients	Percentage of those who work	Number of 1619(b) recipients	Percentage of those who work
Ohio	279,928	17,918	6.4	563	3.1	5,887	32.9
Oklahoma	87,786	3,998	4.6	120	3.0	1,259	31.5
Oregon	76,064	4,725	6.2	212	4.5	1,849	39.1
Pennsylvania	308,873	16,837	5.5	664	3.9	5,823	34.6
Rhode Island	27,826	1,389	5.0	72	5.2	477	34.3
South Carolina	100,587	4,835	4.8	175	3.6	1,484	30.7
South Dakota	12,814	1,385	10.8	43	3.1	409	29.5
Tennessee	154,432	5,307	3.4	234	4.4	2,066	38.9
Texas	504,166	21,661	4.3	921	4.3	7,499	34.6
Utah	28,565	2,861	10.0	79	2.8	854	29.8
Vermont	13,640	1,101	8.1	41	3.7	381	34.6
Virginia	133,160	6,761	5.1	305	4.5	2,299	34.0
Washington	123,322	7,304	5.9	329	4.5	3,107	42.5
West Virginia	63,091	1,740	2.8	72	4.1	638	36.7
Wisconsin	105,394	10,000	9.5	303	3.0	2,909	29.1
Wyoming	6,514	587	9.0	15	2.6	180	30.7
Outlying areas[a]	860	26	3.0	3	11.5	12	46.2
State or area	DAF						
	Total	Number who work[a]	Percentage of total	Number of 1619(a) recipients	Percentage of those who work	Number of 1619(b) recipients	Percentage of those who work
All areas	5,567,210	385,124	6.9	15,697	4.1	127,099	33.0
Alabama	123,673	5,726	4.6	243	4.2	1,961	34.2
Alaska	8,687	734	8.4	32	4.4	282	38.4
Arizona	83,548	5,647	6.8	275	4.9	2,084	36.9
Arkansas	84,711	5,063	6.0	180	3.6	1,504	29.7
California	606,888	34,379	5.7	2,591	7.5	11,797	34.3
Colorado	51,340	4,157	8.1	149	3.6	1,360	32.7
Connecticut	50,568	4,468	8.8	146	3.3	1,361	30.5
Delaware	13,641	1,079	7.9	54	5.0	332	30.8
District of Columbia	18,487	942	5.1	44	4.7	445	47.2
Florida	345,000	18,375	5.3	834	4.5	6,404	34.9
Georgia	198,143	11,054	5.6	467	4.2	3,736	33.8
Hawaii	13,287	751	5.7	32	4.3	311	41.4
Idaho	25,128	2,912	11.6	103	3.5	987	33.9
Illinois	187,950	14,962	8.0	563	3.8	4,417	29.5
Indiana	108,409	8,986	8.3	295	3.3	2,719	30.3
Iowa	43,697	6,019	13.8	133	2.2	1,637	27.2
Kansas	39,625	4,507	11.4	113	2.5	1,045	23.2

Table II.19. SSI recipients who work, by state or other area, December 2022

State or area	DAF						
	Total	Number who work[a]	Percentage of total	Number of 1619(a) recipients	Percentage of those who work	Number of 1619(b) recipients	Percentage of those who work
Kentucky	130,081	5,858	4.5	162	2.8	1,866	31.9
Louisiana	133,258	7,078	5.3	326	4.6	2,091	29.5
Maine	29,603	2,425	8.2	97	4.0	933	38.5
Maryland	90,883	6,382	7.0	290	4.5	2,367	37.1
Massachusetts	121,076	11,084	9.2	467	4.2	4,380	39.5
Michigan	207,369	16,295	7.9	599	3.7	5,586	34.3
Minnesota	68,702	10,160	14.8	297	2.9	2,909	28.6
Mississippi	88,454	3,714	4.2	141	3.8	1,160	31.2
Missouri	112,340	9,441	8.4	297	3.1	2,849	30.2
Montana	13,499	1,908	14.1	30	1.6	478	25.1
Nebraska	23,972	3,110	13.0	80	2.6	745	24.0
Nevada	39,151	2,516	6.4	120	4.8	817	32.5
New Hampshire	15,016	1,995	13.3	40	2.0	739	37.0
New Jersey	112,285	7,632	6.8	278	3.6	2,589	33.9
New Mexico	41,716	2,228	5.3	100	4.5	720	32.3
New York	372,469	21,318	5.7	922	4.3	8,889	41.7
North Carolina	179,567	11,683	6.5	365	3.1	3,503	30.0
North Dakota	6,775	1,201	17.7	25	2.1	330	27.5
Ohio	248,778	21,877	8.8	713	3.3	6,607	30.2
Oklahoma	79,874	4,985	6.2	151	3.0	1,427	28.6
Oregon	66,640	5,458	8.2	227	4.2	1,994	36.5
Pennsylvania	267,233	19,783	7.4	758	3.8	6,779	34.3
Rhode Island	23,757	1,707	7.2	73	4.3	599	35.1
South Carolina	88,022	5,811	6.6	182	3.1	1,667	28.7
South Dakota	11,384	1,675	14.7	42	2.5	416	24.8
Tennessee	135,891	6,516	4.8	236	3.6	2,281	35.0
Texas	438,070	25,815	5.9	1,133	4.4	8,444	32.7
Utah	26,186	3,465	13.2	96	2.8	932	26.9
Vermont	12,095	1,271	10.5	44	3.5	412	32.4
Virginia	118,633	8,183	6.9	368	4.5	2,667	32.6
Washington	105,390	8,428	8.0	344	4.1	3,393	40.3
West Virginia	54,835	2,060	3.8	85	4.1	713	34.6
Wisconsin	94,479	11,511	12.2	338	2.9	3,221	28.0
Wyoming	5,970	730	12.2	15	2.1	190	26.0
Outlying areas[a]	916	46	5.0	2	4.3	23	50.0

Source: SSA information drawn from Tables 41 and 45 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

[a] Outlying areas include the Northern Mariana Islands.

Table II.20. Percentage distribution of all SSI recipients, those who work, Section 1619(a) participants, and Section 1619(b) participants, aged 18–64, by diagnostic group, December 2022

	SSA published statistics			
	Total (blind and disabled)	**Beneficiaries who work**	**Section 1619(a) participants**	**Section 1619(b) participants**
Total (number)	4,195,789	306,574	13,526	106,633
Total (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Congenital anomalies	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.1
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0
Injuries	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.8
Mental disorders				
Autism spectrum disorders	5.2	10.7	8.8	7.4
Developmental disorders	1.0	2.0	2.6	1.7
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Intellectual disorders	19.5	30.0	25.8	23.4
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	13.8	10.9	14.0	13.8
Neurocognitive disorders	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.7
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	8.6	5.8	6.7	6.7
Other mental disorders	7.3	9.1	11.2	9.3
Neoplasms	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3
Diseases of the—				
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
Circulatory system	3.9	1.4	1.4	1.8
Digestive system	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8
Genitourinary system	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	15.0	6.6	6.6	8.7
Nervous system and sense organs	8.4	8.8	8.4	10.8
Respiratory system	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Unknown	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.5

Table II.20. Percentage distribution of all SSI recipients, those who work, Section 1619(a) participants, and Section 1619(b) participants, aged 18–64, by diagnostic group, December 2022

	DAF			
	Total	**Number who work**	**Section 1619(a) participants**	**Section 1619(b) participants**
Total (number)	4,171,510	373,096	15,501	123,879
Total (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Congenital anomalies	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.1
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0
Injuries	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.8
Mental disorders				
Autism spectrum disorders	5.2	9.7	9.9	7.5
Developmental disorders	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.8
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Intellectual disorders	19.8	29.2	25.9	23.6
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	14.0	11.5	13.5	14.4
Neurocognitive disorders	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.6
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	8.7	6.1	6.8	6.7
Other mental disorders	7.4	8.3	11.5	9.7
Neoplasms	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2
Diseases of the—				
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8
Circulatory system	3.9	1.8	1.3	1.8
Digestive system	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Genitourinary system	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	14.9	8.3	6.7	8.6
Nervous system and sense organs	8.5	9.0	8.6	10.6
Respiratory system	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Unknown	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7

Source: SSA information drawn from Tables 42 and 52 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Notes: Starting in DAF20, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) diagnoses have been reallocated from the "childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified" group to the "other mental disorders" group to reflect SSA's adoption of an ADHD diagnostic code for both children and adults.

Table II.21. All SSI recipients, those who work, and section 1619(b) participants aged 18–64, by age, December 2022

	SSA published statistics					
	Total (blind and disabled)	**Percent of total beneficiaries**	**Recipients who work[a]**	**Percent of total beneficiaries**	**Section 1619(b) participants**	**Percent of total beneficiaries**
Total	4,305,326	100.0	306,574	7.1	109,537	2.5
18–21	295,691	6.9	29,827	10.1	5,235	1.8
22–25	296,316	6.9	43,035	14.5	12,883	4.3
26–29	288,437	6.7	41,758	14.5	15,571	5.4
30–39	735,212	17.1	86,303	11.7	33,542	4.6
40–49	680,809	15.8	44,717	6.6	17,840	2.6
50–59	1,192,709	27.7	40,639	3.4	16,102	1.4
60–64	816,152	19.0	20,295	2.5	8,364	1.0
	DAF					
	Total	**Percent of total beneficiaries**	**Recipients who work[a]**	**Percent of total beneficiaries**	**Section 1619(b) participants**	**Percent of total beneficiaries**
Total	4,295,389	100.0	373,096	8.7	123,879	2.9
18–21	296,316	6.9	29,306	9.9	6,887	2.3
22–25	296,318	6.9	48,092	16.2	15,065	5.1
26–29	288,407	6.7	48,775	16.9	17,407	6.0
30–39	734,572	17.1	102,282	13.9	37,087	5.0
40–49	679,906	15.8	56,894	8.4	20,230	3.0
50–59	1,188,077	27.7	57,760	4.9	18,347	1.5
60–64	811,793	18.9	29,987	3.7	8,856	1.1

Source: SSA information drawn from Table 43 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

[a] Includes Section 1619(b) participants.

Table II.22. SSI section 1619(a) and 1619(b) participants and their average earnings, by state or other area, December 2022

State or area	SSA published statistics			
	1619(a) participants		1619(b) participants	
	Number	Average earnings	Number	Average earnings
All areas	13,820	1,696	113,524	2,120
Alabama	191	1,649	1,703	2,076
Alaska	19	1,599	273	2,201
Arizona	218	1,635	1,839	2,195
Arkansas	164	1,666	1,260	2,003
California	2,519	1,839	11,273	2,534
Colorado	115	1,643	1,247	2,005
Connecticut	116	1,668	1,214	2,084
Delaware	53	1,658	288	2,027
District of Columbia	48	1,678	411	2,588
Florida	697	1,673	5,544	2,022
Georgia	376	1,649	3,341	2,106
Hawaii	30	1,719	283	2,447
Idaho	107	1,670	921	1,947
Illinois	470	1,655	3,927	2,124
Indiana	250	1,674	2,350	1,958
Iowa	138	1,773	1,500	1,762
Kansas	119	1,671	945	1,841
Kentucky	153	1,656	1,611	2,081
Louisiana	274	1,639	1,846	1,880
Maine	88	1,686	838	2,139
Maryland	259	1,657	2,065	2,301
Massachusetts	377	1,685	3,846	2,302
Michigan	530	1,659	4,900	2,062
Minnesota	270	1,657	2,697	1,931
Mississippi	127	1,677	1,023	2,125
Missouri	231	1,682	2,567	1,731
Montana	30	1,756	450	1,931
Nebraska	71	1,666	693	1,715
Nevada	105	1,648	718	2,292
New Hampshire	43	1,729	634	1,984
New Jersey	242	1,677	2,224	2,167
New Mexico	94	1,649	644	1,973
New York	826	1,670	7,874	2,335
North Carolina	293	1,652	3,145	1,991
North Dakota	26	1,658	297	1,820
Ohio	563	1,668	5,887	1,942

Table II.22. SSI section 1619(a) and (b) participants and their average earnings, by state or other area. December 2022

	SSA published statistics			
	1619(a) participants		1619(b) participants	
State or area	Number	Average earnings	Number	Average earnings
Oklahoma	120	1,654	1,259	1,740
Oregon	212	1,653	1,849	2,109
Pennsylvania	664	1,661	5,823	2,163
Rhode Island	72	1,656	477	2,172
South Carolina	175	1,660	1,484	2,026
South Dakota	43	1,687	409	1,641
Tennessee	234	1,643	2,066	2,032
Texas	921	1,659	7,499	2,101
Utah	79	1,632	854	1,847
Vermont	41	1,671	381	1,876
Virginia	305	1,659	2,299	2,040
Washington	329	1,655	3,107	2,395
West Virginia	72	1,661	638	2,100
Wisconsin	303	1,671	2,909	1,856
Wyoming	15	1,652	180	1,897
Northern Mariana Islands	3	1,713	12	2,486
	DAF			
	1619(a) participants		1619(b) participants	
State or area	Number	Average earnings	Number	Average earnings
All areas	15,697	1,608	127,099	2,267
Alabama	243	1,557	1,961	2,247
Alaska	32	1,531	282	2,313
Arizona	275	1,565	2,084	2,406
Arkansas	180	1,608	1,504	2,114
California	2,591	1,763	11,797	2,714
Colorado	149	1,575	1,360	2,101
Connecticut	146	1,546	1,361	2,183
Delaware	54	1,597	332	2,390
District of Columbia	44	1,622	445	2,639
Florida	834	1,572	6,404	2,196
Georgia	467	1,559	3,736	2,257
Hawaii	32	1,731	311	2,432
Idaho	103	1,562	987	2,041
Illinois	563	1,597	4,417	2,287
Indiana	295	1,562	2,719	2,094
Iowa	133	1,559	1,637	1,867
Kansas	113	1,582	1,045	2,025
Kentucky	162	1,601	1,866	2,252
Louisiana	326	1,559	2,091	2,059

Table II.22. SSI section 1619(a) and (b) participants and their average earnings, by state or other area. December 2022

| State or area | DAF | | | |
| | 1619(a) participants | | 1619(b) participants | |
	Number	Average earnings	Number	Average earnings
Maine	97	1,561	933	2,292
Maryland	290	1,578	2,367	2,464
Massachusetts	467	1,576	4,380	2,429
Michigan	599	1,585	5,586	2,246
Minnesota	297	1,581	2,909	2,085
Mississippi	141	1,605	1,160	2,271
Missouri	297	1,577	2,849	1,893
Montana	30	1,497	478	2,021
Nebraska	80	1,551	745	1,821
Nevada	120	1,600	817	2,422
New Hampshire	40	1,516	739	2,130
New Jersey	278	1,621	2,589	2,334
New Mexico	100	1,617	720	2,138
New York	922	1,591	8,889	2,479
North Carolina	365	1,571	3,503	2,109
North Dakota	25	1,567	330	1,827
Ohio	713	1,574	6,607	2,083
Oklahoma	151	1,565	1,427	1,875
Oregon	227	1,551	1,994	2,215
Pennsylvania	758	1,585	6,779	2,337
Rhode Island	73	1,654	599	2,282
South Carolina	182	1,547	1,667	2,117
South Dakota	42	1,606	416	1,754
Tennessee	236	1,550	2,281	2,193
Texas	1,133	1,577	8,444	2,239
Utah	96	1,570	932	1,966
Vermont	44	1,678	412	1,986
Virginia	368	1,564	2,667	2,181
Washington	344	1,584	3,393	2,487
West Virginia	85	1,580	713	2,239
Wisconsin	338	1,573	3,221	2,002
Wyoming	15	1,528	190	1,954

Source: SSA information drawn from Tables 49 and 50 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

(X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals.

Table II.23. SSI recipients benefiting from specified work incentives, by state or other area and provision, December 2022

State or area	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Plan to achieve self-support (PASS)[a]	Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	Blind work expenses (BWE)	Plan to achieve self-support (PASS)[a]	Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	Blind work expenses (BWE)
All areas	270	1,831	568	159	1,711	425
Alabama	3	38	7	(X)	35	6
Alaska	0	(X)	(X)	0	4	(X)
Arizona	4	23	9	6	24	4
Arkansas	3	25	6	8	28	4
California	42	104	82	19	99	60
Colorado	3	12	8	0	15	5
Connecticut	(X)	19	3	(X)	16	(X)
Delaware	0	7	(X)	0	10	0
District of Columbia	0	(X)	(X)	0	0	0
Florida	4	172	39	(X)	143	32
Georgia	3	117	15	(X)	87	14
Hawaii	5	(X)	(X)	(X)	3	(X)
Idaho	0	(X)	3	0	13	4
Illinois	3	53	22	(X)	56	16
Indiana	0	43	12	0	39	11
Iowa	34	12	4	32	8	3
Kansas	6	47	6	4	68	7
Kentucky	3	29	12	(X)	21	11
Louisiana	(X)	20	6	(X)	24	5
Maine	13	(X)	0	9	6	(X)
Maryland	(X)	40	11	0	30	5
Massachusetts	13	64	27	5	43	22
Michigan	(X)	44	14	(X)	47	9
Minnesota	3	17	18	(X)	18	12
Mississippi	(X)	11	11	0	11	6
Missouri	15	29	9	6	39	9
Montana	(X)	11	(X)	(X)	7	0
Nebraska	5	9	3	3	15	(X)
Nevada	(X)	11	3	(X)	15	3
New Hampshire	3	(X)	0	(X)	3	0
New Jersey	(X)	49	(X)	6	40	7
New Mexico	0	8	(X)	0	7	0
New York	28	100	40	16	73	20
North Carolina	6	83	23	4	92	13
North Dakota	0	4	(X)	0	3	0

Table II.23. SSI recipients benefiting from specified work incentives, by state or other area and provision, December 2022

State or area	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Plan to achieve self-support (PASS)[a]	Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	Blind work expenses (BWE)	Plan to achieve self-support (PASS)[a]	Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	Blind work expenses (BWE)
Ohio	(X)	33	24	(X)	36	27
Oklahoma	(X)	29	8	(X)	26	7
Oregon	5	10	10	(X)	12	6
Pennsylvania	(X)	60	13	0	63	13
Rhode Island	(X)	5	(X)	(X)	6	(X)
South Carolina	(X)	17	(X)	(X)	24	(X)
South Dakota	(X)	7	(X)	(X)	3	3
Tennessee	(X)	28	11	0	20	10
Texas	19	268	39	11	221	29
Utah	0	11	4	0	18	3
Vermont	10	(X)	(X)	4	(X)	(X)
Virginia	0	69	11	0	74	4
Washington	3	30	8	(X)	25	7
West Virginia	0	6	(X)	0	3	(X)
Wisconsin	3	39	18	(X)	34	14
Wyoming	0	3	(X)	0	3	(X)
Outlying areas[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Table 53 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

[a] Outlying areas include the Northern Mariana Islands.

(X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals.

III. Payments to Ticket to Work (TTW) Employment Networks and State VR Agencies

We drew upon TTW tables produced by SSA's contractor, Maximus, to validate the Ticket component. We used the Maximus report from June 2023 to align as closely as possible to the date that we extracted DCF data. As shown in Table III.1, the Maximus report and DAF22 show ticket assignments overall and by payment system that are quite close. A graphical representation of these estimates is available upon request (contact ORDES.DAF@ssa.gov).

Table III.1. Ticket assignments in December 2022 by provider type and payment system, SSA (Maximus) vs. DAF22 (PST2212)

	MAXIMUS	DAF22
Total Tickets	311,375	313,415
Total EN	80,194	83,176
ENs Milestone-Outcome	79,795	82,767
ENs Outcome-Only	399	409
State VR Agency: Cost Reimbursement	192,452	189,392
State VR Agencies: TTW	38,729	40,847
State VR Agencies Milestone-Outcome	38,287	40,406
State VR Agencies Outcome-Only	442	441

Note: The Maximus numbers are drawn from the DCF and are reported in their June 2023 report to SSA. The DAF values are also derived from the DCF using the extraction date reported in Volume 7. While we select a Maximus date that is as close as possible to the date, we pulled records from the DCF, the dates to do not align perfectly and lead to discrepancies in the totals.

Comparing payments to State VR Agencies recorded in the Vocational Rehabilitation Reimbursement Management System (VRRMS) in the DAF to those in SSA published statistics shows a general alignment between the two (Table III.2). While the number of payments recorded in the DAF varies slightly from published statistics, the total amount of payments per year and the average value of payments tend to be closer. From 1998 to 2010, the difference between DAF and published statistics was usually 3 percent or less. In more recent years, the differences were larger and as high as 8 percent different. In 2011 through 2015, DAF data show a lower number of payments and total payment value relative to published statistics, but in 2016, the DAF values are higher than published statistics. Since the new VRRMS layout in 2017, the DAF and published statistics again look quite close, with differences of less than 2 percent.

Table III.2. Payments to State VR Agencies under traditional cost reimbursement, DAF22 VRRMS versus SSA published statistics

Fiscal year	DAF			SSA Published Statistics*		
	Number of claims allowed	Amount of dollars allowed	Average cost per claim	Number of claims allowed	Amount of dollars allowed	Average cost per claim
1998	9,788	101,575,943	10,378	9,950	103,037,128	10,355
1999	10,886	118,295,448	10,867	11,126	119,934,831	10,780
2000	10,209	116,968,031	11,457	10,220	117,024,222	11,451
2001	8,091	102,785,703	12,704	8,208	103,892,718	12,657
2002	10,226	128,067,066	12,524	10,527	131,062,205	12,450
2003	6,618	82,765,988	12,506	6,760	84,599,190	12,514
2004	6,717	84,468,115	12,575	6,811	85,172,425	12,505
2005	6,013	74,786,542	12,437	6,095	75,635,940	12,410
2006	8,200	102,446,786	12,494	8,387	105,049,203	12,525
2007	6,720	88,841,050	13,220	6,871	90,263,130	13,137
2008	8,817	119,749,695	13,582	9,325	124,238,549	13,323
2009	8,507	121,076,521	14,233	8,712	122,268,833	14,035
2010	7,602	104,060,811	13,689	7,768	105,964,399	13,641
2011	4,432	70,528,353	15,913	4,679	72,991,906	15,600
2012	4,971	75,051,121	15,098	5,343	78,768,058	14,742
2013	9,010	131,484,531	14,593	9,645	138,260,580	14,335
2014	8,752	132,941,421	15,190	9,451	141,449,760	14,967
2015	11,909	185,185,265	15,550	12,291	187,835,165	15,282
2016	12,696	186,152,834	14,662	11,932	181,403,973	15,203
2017	9,744	130,569,595	13,400	9,924	129,576,303	13,057
2018	16,234	215,401,432	13,269	16,237	215,417,317	13,267
2019	14,546	185,260,781	12,736	14,573	185,499,507	12,729
2020	17,884	223,094,732	12,475	17,885	223,102,369	12,474
2021	15,380	194,348,499	12,636	15,380	194,348,499	12,636
2022	17,862	237,103,761	13,274	17,862	237,103,762	13,274

* SSA data available at https://www.ssa.gov/work/claimsprocessing.html.

IV. DAF22 10% Data Mart Validation

During and after the construction of the DAF22 10% data mart, the details of which can be found in Volume 2, programmers conducted a series of tests to verify that a sample of data extracted from the complete DAF22 files closely matched the original. Tables and charts displaying these comparisons are available upon request (contact ORDES.DAF@ssa.gov). These comparisons closely follow the full DAF22 validation comparisons to SSA published statistics but include additional checks to ensure that the randomly selected sample is representative of the full population. Other checks include reviewing program output logs, checking that programs executed without interruption, and confirming that all output files were properly created, saved, and cataloged. No significant differences are apparent between the DAF22 and the 10% data mart with respect to age, diagnostic categories for SSI and SSDI beneficiaries, U.S. State and Territory distribution, and the number of payments and total amount of payments when adjusted for sample size.

V. DAF22 ADM Validation

During and after the construction of the DAF22 ADM, described in Volume 2, Mathematica programmers held extensive code reviews and also conducted a series of tests to verify that data extracted from the complete DAF22 files closely matched the source data.

To validate the ADM, we benchmarked our results against SSA published statistics. Specifically, we compared SSDI awards to SSA published statistics using DIAWARDDT, while we used SSIAWARDDT to validate SSI awards against published statistics about SSI. This means that concurrent beneficiaries may have a record in each table, provided their award dates for each program are within the period of the ADM (1996 onward).

It is important to note that direct comparisons between the ADM and SSA published statistics are difficult because of differences in record selection, data sources, and other criteria. For example, SSA adds annual statistics each year but does not make retroactive updates, whereas the ADM does. More importantly, SSA's published statistics are not a cohort file in the same way that the ADM is, meaning that the same beneficiary may appear in multiple years of data in SSA's tables (if a beneficiary has multiple periods of entitlement). In contrast, each beneficiary only has a single award date in each program in the ADM. We use the published statistics to verify that the ADM numbers display similar trends as SSA's published statistics; we do not expect the numbers to align perfectly.

To benchmark the ADM against SSA's published statistics on SSDI (Table IV.1), we compared the ADM to disabled workers, widowers and children in Table 35 (Awards to Disabled Beneficiaries and Nondisabled Dependents, 1960-2022) of the SSDI Annual Statistical Report. This comparison shows that the number of SSDI awardees in the ADM is lower than in SSA published statistics, though the pattern of awards over time mirrors that of SSA's statistics, with the highest number of awards around the time of the Great Recession (2010 and 2011) and declining awards after that point.

Since 2000, the ADM has about 10 percent fewer awardees, with a bigger difference in the earliest years of the DAF. We attribute this difference primarily to the cohort structure of the ADM relative to SSA's statistics allowing for multiple periods of entitlement. The SSA statistics include secondary benefit awards and conversions from one class of child's benefit to another, meaning that many beneficiaries may count as awardees more than once. We investigated a set of beneficiaries with a current date of entitlement (DOEC) of 2008 in the DAF (which we selected in response to a user inquiry and to avoid any known issues early in the ADM or lags later in the ADM). About one-third of those beneficiaries had an earlier period of initial entitlement (based on DOEI). Of those, about one-third (or 12 percent of the total) had an initial date of entitlement before 1996, when the ADM started. As such, we expect that if the SSA statistics were deduplicated in a manner similar to the ADM, the numbers would be much closer.

Table V.1. Comparison of the number of SSDI awards in SSA published tables and the DAF22 ADM, by year

	SSA*	ADM18	ADM19	ADM20	ADM21	ADM22
1996	693,529	526,154	526,159	526,292	526,359	526,325
1997	654,664	537,646	537,606	537,697	537,776	537,790
1998	677,471	561,435	561,484	561,573	561,686	561,682
1999	691,886	575,487	575,446	575,516	575,588	575,570
2000	675,600	586,052	585,981	586,009	586,099	586,111
2001	732,700	650,157	649,998	650,032	650,088	650,098
2002	805,311	706,211	706,049	706,043	706,108	706,065
2003	829,831	735,700	735,224	735,210	735,306	735,335
2004	854,871	752,238	751,827	751,214	751,292	751,304
2005	909,681	781,026	780,716	780,369	779,868	779,898
2006	885,876	764,858	764,474	764,151	763,771	763,196
2007	901,114	778,784	778,287	777,814	777,547	777,291
2008	987,525	864,499	863,729	862,985	862,333	861,873
2009	1,081,983	968,713	967,961	967,222	966,622	966,183
2010	1,141,928	1,015,638	1,014,499	1,013,632	1,012,867	1,012,348
2011	1,114,057	1,002,242	1,001,146	999,876	999,097	998,581
2012	1,063,045	953,738	952,472	951,129	950,051	949,419
2013	965,190	878,473	877,234	875,523	874,116	873,253
2014	869,371	795,123	794,554	792,952	791,300	790,344
2015	839,429	762,526	762,784	762,124	760,727	759,512
2016	799,330	725,820	729,976	730,034	729,423	728,493
2017	812,019	718,249	728,648	731,815	731,843	731,438
2018	785,106	668,659	698,288	707,787	710,352	710,896
2019	761,481		656,382	686,667	694,266	697,218
2020	699,100			590,352	617,109	625,671
2021	606,248				516,277	544,330
2022	573,336					481,449

* Values from Table 35 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2022, Workers (Column C), Widowers, (Column G), plus Adult children (Columns H-J), https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/di_asr/.

Turning to comparing adult SSI awards in the ADM to SSA published statistics (Table V.2), we see a different pattern. The size of adult SSI awardee cohorts in the ADM relative to SSA published statistics has changed over time, with recent years of the ADM showing *higher* numbers of adult SSI beneficiaries than published statistics. To validate the adult SSI beneficiaries included in the DAF22 ADM, the counts of adult SSI beneficiaries for each constructed SSI Award Year were compared with counts published in SSA's 2022 SSI Annual Statistical Report (Table 68 "All persons awarded SSI, by year of first award and age, 1974–2022").

Table V.2. Comparison of the number of adult SSI beneficiaries in SSA published tables and the DAF22 ADM, by year

	SSA*	ADM18	ADM19	ADM20	ADM21	ADM22
1996	476,698	341,615	341,690	341,784	341,836	341,873
1997	411,199	295,955	296,024	296,111	296,149	296,188
1998	431,784	321,520	321,591	321,659	321,698	321,715
1999	430,624	327,270	327,315	327,384	327,427	327,476
2000	417,225	316,456	3,16,500	316,572	316,610	316,653
2001	430,838	323,908	323,982	324,065	324,114	324,161
2002	456,779	381,196	381,242	381,293	381,331	381,363
2003	457,638	423,975	423,986	424,033	424,051	424,056
2004	476,287	446,681	446,708	446,739	446,753	446,765
2005	475,538	445,827	445,851	445,874	445,888	445,897
2006	471,305	438,723	438,753	438,794	438,813	438,823
2007	477,889	454,067	454,109	454,157	454,172	454,188
2008	537,061	512,136	512,180	512,234	512,247	512,267
2009	593,849	570,884	570,928	571,012	571,032	571,070
2010	628,093	603,826	603,884	603,975	604,003	604,042
2011	619,562	606,616	606,695	606,757	606,777	606,833
2012	570,427	575,984	576,058	576,138	576,176	576,210
2013	538,132	548,682	548,790	548,911	548,939	548,994
2014	462,801	489,770	489,855	489,941	489,977	490,012
2015	441,997	473,445	473,548	473,636	473,675	473,697
2016	419,623	453,773	453,877	453,956	453,984	454,022
2017	419,992	448,283	447,767	447,818	447,845	447,871
2018	393,128	426,115	425,215	424,904	424,858	424,874
2019	397,306		426,143	426,066	425,864	425,794
2020	331,616			362,636	363,462	363,499
2021	271,039				306,056	305,989
2022	241,914					279,580

* Values from Table 68 of SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2022 (Those aged 18 - 64), https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/.

In the earliest awardee cohorts in the ADM, the adult SSI award cohorts were smaller than those in SSA published statistics, averaging about 75 percent of awardees from 1996 through 2001. For example, in 2002 the number of adult SSI awardees was 381,363 in the DAF22 ADM compared with 456,779 in SSA published statistics. From 2003 through 2011, counts of adult SSI awardees in the ADM totaled about 95 percent of the adult awardees reported in SSA published statistics. For example, in 2011 the number of adult SSI awardees totaled 606,833 in the DAF22 ADM compared to 619,562 in SSA published statistics. In 2012 and onward, the ADM adult awardee counts have been 7 percent higher on average than the SSA published statistics. For example, in 2016, the number of adult SSI awardees was 454,022 in DAF22 ADM compared with 419,623 adult SSI awardees in SSA published statistics.

SSI eligibility spells are more difficult to identify than SSDI spells. In contrast to the SSDI results, we do not think that the differences we observe between SSI awards in the ADM and SSA published statistics are as likely to reflect the handling of multiple periods of eligibility. The difference in the pre- and post-2003 rate of increase is attributed to the transition from using quarterly snapshot files Revised Management Information Counts System (REMICS) to subsequent monthly versions of the snapshot files (now called SORD) in the building of the DAF. More specifically, when using the older quarterly REMICS data, programmers would not include any beneficiaries who were on the rolls for only a short period of time (i.e., beneficiaries who were awarded benefits and ceased benefits in the same three-month window). The newer monthly SORD data allows for the inclusion of the short-term beneficiaries and therefore results in a larger number of included beneficiaries in the DAF.

Tables V.1 and V.2 also show that as the ADM is updated across years of the DAF, the number of awardees in each year changes, reflecting the fact that the DAF takes into account the most recent information available each year while the SSA published statistics do not. For example, the ADM18 had 778,784 SSDI awardees in 2007, while by DAF22, that number was 777,291. While the changes across DAF versions are relatively small, they too contribute to differences between SSA published statistics and those from the ADM.

Child SSI awardees were added to the ADM starting in DAF20. Table V.3. shows the count of SSI awards by calendar year to beneficiaries under age 18 in the ADM, along with counts from the 2022 SSI Annual Statistical Report. The counts from the ADM are slightly lower (about 3 percent) than the counts from the SSI Annual Statistical report, though patterns over the years are strongly correlated across the two series.

Table V.3. Comparison of the number of child SSI beneficiaries in SSA published tables and the DAF22 ADM, by year

	SSA*	ADM20	ADM21	ADM22
1996	138,753	131,986	131,988	131,992
1997	111,728	106,827	106,828	106,829
1998	129,876	124,430	124,432	124,433
1999	132,280	128,157	128,158	128,161
2000	133,967	130,287	130,286	130,288
2001	144,852	141,458	141,459	141,462
2002	157,313	154,019	154,024	154,025
2003	166,188	162,422	162,430	162,441
2004	169,985	166,185	166,188	166,195
2005	165,380	162,583	162,586	162,588
2006	158,982	155,898	155,898	155,904
2007	158,678	155,957	155,958	155,966
2008	170,336	167,298	167,300	167,304
2009	184,528	180,570	180,577	180,586
2010	192,878	189,352	189,360	189,362
2011	190,287	186,231	186,239	186,255
2012	180,317	176,784	176,794	176,805
2013	165,654	162,061	162,060	162,066
2014	149,026	145,307	145,320	145,329
2015	159,133	154,698	154,714	154,723
2016	155,342	150,848	150,840	150,848
2017	153,779	149,165	149,158	149,161
2018	146,800	142,880	142,827	142,815
2019	149,516	145,354	145,131	145,050
2020	120,241	116,455	116,452	116,284
2021	103,114		99,160	98,587
2022	103,418			99,718

* Values from Table 68 of SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2022 (Those under age 18), https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/.

VI. Disability Reviews and Termination Validation

When we first added the Stand-alone continuing disability review file (SCDR) to the DAF (in DAF19), we benchmarked the DAF disability review data to SSA published statistics. In each cycle since we have continued a similar validation process. We compared counts of full medical reviews (FRMs) and continuing disability reviews (CDRs) to SSA's Open Government Select Datasets (Table VI.1). The total number of SSDI and SSI FMRs in the SCDR aligns very closely to the number reported by SSA in each fiscal year. Similarly, the count of all CDRs, including mailer-only CDRs, matches closely for SSDI and SSI recipients.

Table VI.2 shows a comparison of the count of SSDI and SSI medical reviews with initial determinations of cessation. The counts from the SCDR are in close alignment with the numbers reported in published statistics.

We show counts of terminations due to death or attainment of full retirement age (FRA) for SSDI disabled workers in Table VI.3. Both counts align well with the counts shown in Table 50 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).

Table VI.1. Number of disability reviews in SSA published tables and the DAF22 Stand-alone CDR file (SCDR)

	SSA Published Statistics			DAF SCDR		
Fiscal year	SSDI and SSI full medical reviews	SSDI CDRs	SSI (adult) CDRs	SSDI and SSI full medical reviews	SSDI CDRs	SSI (adult) CDRs
2013	399,184	1,140,906	242,571	398,014	1,141,764	244,463
2014	496,794	1,145,068	309,188	496,492	1,145,431	311,496
2015	767,797	1,273,792	346,767	767,310	1,275,064	348,554
2016	818,201	1,257,823	459,026	817,981	1,262,293	460,292
2017	836,561	1,193,717	720,302	837,100	1,196,594	720,262
2018	858,455	1,490,944	435,165	857,470	1,495,481	436,240
2019	679,272	1,160,599	499,025	679,002	1,162,067	497,763
2020	436,357	962,853	351,178	437,915	966,129	349,107
2021	486,942	865,769	520,919	485,058	865,837	518,839
2022	559,091	823,380	426,813	558,957	842,521	439,328

Source: SSA statistics are based on published information available at: https://www.ssa.gov/open/data/Periodic-Continuing-Disability-Reviews.html.

Note: The DAF counts of total CDRs include CDRs ending in continuance, cessation, or deferral. Note that the SCDR data, sourced from the DCF, does not have a category for concurrent beneficiaries; CDRs for concurrent beneficiaries are flagged as SSDI reviews. For this reason, the count shown for SSDI beneficiaries are inclusive of concurrent beneficiaries while the counts for SSI disabled adults do not include concurrent beneficiaries.

Table VI.2. Number of medical continuing disability reviews resulting in initial determination of cessation in SSA published tables and the DAF22 Stand-alone CDR file (SCDR)

	SSA Published Statistics		DAF SCDR	
Fiscal year	**SSDI CDRs**	**SSI (adult) CDRs**	**SSDI CDRs**	**SSI (adult) CDRs**
2013	26,947	4,244	26,604	4,550
2014	35,884	6,401	35,355	7,016
2015	49,049	24,652	47,616	24,967
2016	46,008	28,250	45,668	28,461
2017	54,133	35,390	53,703	34,676
2018	56,851	30,127	56,751	29,963
2019	45,108	29,726	44,924	28,422
2020	25,381	15,759	25,975	14,088
2021	29,671	22,394	29,166	21,175
2022	33,381	22,198	34,048	21,612

Source: SSA statistics are based on published information available at: https://www.ssa.gov/open/data/Periodic-Continuing-Disability-Reviews.html.

Note: The DAF counts of total CDRs include CDRs ending in continuance, cessation, or deferral. Note that the SCDR data, sourced from the DCF, does not have a category for concurrent beneficiaries; CDRs for concurrent beneficiaries are flagged as SSDI reviews. For this reason, the count shown for SSDI beneficiaries are inclusive of concurrent beneficiaries while the counts for SSI disabled adults do not include concurrent beneficiaries.

Table VI.3. SSDI termination due to death or attainment of FRA in SSA published tables and DAF22, 2022

	SSA	DAF
SSDI disabled worker terminations due to death	255,646	245,123
SSDI disabled worker terminations due to attainment of Full Retirement Age	450,983	467,407

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 50 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2022 (SSA, 2023).