

# Volume 6: Validating the DAF21 Against Other Sources

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## Contents

Glossary.....	vi
Overview of DAF Documentation .....	ix
I. Overview of Disability Analysis File (DAF) Validation Methods.....	1
II. DAF21 Validation .....	3
A. Internal verification checks during DAF construction .....	3
B. Frequencies and summary statistics .....	4
C. Comparison of DAF with tables produced by SSA.....	5
1. All SSDI and SSI beneficiaries, by diagnostic groups .....	8
2. SSDI beneficiary characteristics .....	11
3. SSI beneficiary characteristics .....	17
III. Payments to Ticket to Work (TTW) Employment Networks and State VR Agencies.....	43
IV. DAF21 10% Data Mart Validation.....	45
V. DAF21 ADM Validation .....	46
VI. Disability Reviews and Termination Validation .....	51

## Tables

II.1.	Population counts during DAF21 construction tasks relative to source file and DAF20 counts.....	3
II.2.	Number of beneficiaries (SSDI and SSI) aged 18-64, by primary disabling condition, December 2021.....	8
II.3.	Number of beneficiaries ages 18-64, by program and primary disabling condition, December 2021.....	9
II.4.	Number of SSDI disabled worker beneficiaries age 18-64, by primary disabling condition, December 2021.....	11
II.5.	Number, average primary insurance amount (PIA), and average monthly benefit of SSDI beneficiaries, by age and sex, December 2021.....	12
II.6.	Percentage distribution of SSDI disabled workers in SSA published tables compared with DAF21, by state/territory.....	13
II.7.	Number of SSDI disabled worker beneficiaries with a representative payee, December 2021.....	15
II.8.	SSDI disabled beneficiaries: number receiving SSI and average SSI benefit, December 2021.....	15
II.9.	Comparison of the payments to SSI beneficiaries age 18-64 in SSA published tables and DAF21, by sex (December 2021).....	17
II.10.	Average SSI payment in December 2021, by state and age.....	17
II.11.	Percentage distribution of SSI beneficiaries between 18 and 64 in SSA published tables and DAF21, by state.....	19
II.12.	Number and percentage of SSI recipients with a representative payee, by age, December 2021.....	20
II.13.	Number of child SSI beneficiaries by SSA region and state, December 2021.....	21
II.14.	SSI recipients under age 18 in December 2021, by age and primary diagnosis.....	23
II.15.	Percentage distribution of noncitizen SSI recipients by state and age, December 2021.....	25
II.16.	Foreign-born SSI recipients in December 2021, by country of birth and age.....	26
II.17.	SSI recipients who work, December 2021.....	27
II.18.	SSI recipients who work and their average earnings, by selected characteristics, December 2021.....	28
II.19.	SSI recipients who work, by state or other area, December 2021.....	32

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 2021 .....	35
II.21.	All SSI recipients, those who work, and section 1619(b) participants aged 18–64, by age, December 2021 .....	37
II.22.	SSI section 1619(a) and 1619(b) participants and their average earnings, by state or other area, December 2021 .....	38
II.23.	SSI recipients benefiting from specified work incentives, by state or other area and provision, December 2021 .....	41
III.1.	Ticket assignments in December 2021 by provider type and payment system, SSA (Maximus) vs. DAF21 (PST2112) .....	43
III.2.	Payments to State VR Agencies under traditional cost reimbursement, DAF21 VRRMS versus SSA published statistics .....	44
V.1.	Comparison of the number of SSDI awards in SSA published tables and the DAF21 ADM, by year.....	47
V.2.	Comparison of the number of adult SSI beneficiaries in SSA published tables and the DAF21 ADM, by year.....	48
V.3.	Comparison of the number of child SSI beneficiaries in SSA published tables and the DAF2021 ADM, by year.....	50
VI.1.	Number of disability reviews in SSA published tables and the DAF21 Stand-alone CDR file (SCDR) .....	51
VI.2.	Number of medical continuing disability reviews resulting in initial determination of cessation in SSA published tables and the DAF21 Stand-alone CDR file (SCDR).....	52
VI.3.	SSDI termination due to death or attainment of FRA in SSA published tables and DAF21, 2021 .....	52

## 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
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
DWB	Disabled Widow Beneficiaries
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
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	SSI 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](mailto:ORDES.DAF@ssa.gov). All of these documents are available at <https://www.ssa.gov/disabilityresearch/daf.html>.

- **Volume 1: Getting Started with the DAF21.** Provides an overview of the structure and contents of the DAF and related linkable files.
- **Volume 2: Working with the DAF21.** 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 DAF21.** 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 DAF21 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 DAF21 Against Other Sources.** Provides an explanation of validation methods and summary of validation results.
- **Volume 7: DAF21 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: DAF21 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: DAF21 Source File Descriptions.** Describes the administrative source files used to construct the DAF.
- **Volume 10: DAF21 Administrative Source File Documentation.** Contains documentation from SSA or other agencies on the administrative source files described in Volume 9.
- **Volume 11: DAF21 Construction Code.** Contains all SAS code used to construct the DAF.
- **Volume 12: DAF21 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 DAF21," 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 DAF21"
View lists of DAF variables	Volume 4, "Lists of DAF21 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 DAF21"
Identify variables for a specific research task	Volume 4, "Lists of DAF21 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 DAF21"
Identify administrative data sources for the DAF	Volume 9, "DAF21 Source File Descriptions"
Understand the linkage of the DAF to RSA-911 data and contents of the RSA files	Volume 12, "DAF21 RSA Administrative Source File Documentation"
Generate ideas for using the DAF more efficiently	Volume 1, "Getting Started with the DAF21" and Volume 2, "Working with the DAF21"
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 DAF21"
Understand what variables have changed in the most recent DAF	Volume 4, "Lists of DAF21 Variables"
Read about how information in the DAF is validated against other sources	Volume 6, "Validating the DAF21 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. DAF21 Validation

Our findings indicate that the DAF21 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 DAF21 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 DAF20 to DAF21, 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.<sup>1</sup>

**Table II.1. Population counts during DAF21 construction tasks relative to source file and DAF20 counts**

Task	DAF20	DAF21	Change from DAF20 to DAF21	% Change from DAF20 to DAF21
<b>Task 1</b>				
Monthly Disabled Beneficiary and Dependents Extract (DBAD) records (millions) <sup>a</sup>	9.6 to 9.8	9.3 to 9.6	-0.2	-2.0%
Total SSDI records (de-duplicated) <sup>b</sup>	10,488,463	10,192,368	-296,095	-2.8%
<b>Task 2</b>				
Monthly Characteristics Extract Record 100% Field File (CER) records (millions) <sup>a</sup>	7.0 to 7.1	7.0	-0.1	-1.4%
Total SSI records (de-duplicated) <sup>b</sup>	7,634,256	7,441,536	-192,720	-2.5%

<sup>1</sup> Please refer to Volume 8 for more information on the DAF task structure.

**Table II.1. Population counts during DAF21 construction tasks relative to source file and DAF20 counts**

Task	DAF20	DAF21	Change from DAF20 to DAF21	% Change from DAF20 to DAF21
<b>Task 3</b>				
Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) Finder	23,879,601	24,422,962	543,361	2.3%
Supplemental Security Record (SSR) Finder	21,171,274	21,558,767	387,493	1.8%
Master Finder	36,763,625	37,523,560	759,935	2.1%
831 & 832/833 Finder	37,771,082	38,555,294	784,212	2.1%
<b>Task 5</b>				
831 & 832/833 records extracted	107,395,147	110,333,766	2,938,619	2.7%

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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 DAF21.

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 DAF20 to DAF21. 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, 2021<sup>2</sup> and the SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2021.<sup>3</sup> 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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<sup>2</sup> The Social Security Administration. “Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2021.” Washington, D.C.: The Social Security Administration, October 2022. [https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/di\\_asr/](https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/di_asr/)

<sup>3</sup> The Social Security Administration. “SSI Annual Statistical Report 2021.” Washington, D.C.: The Social Security Administration, September 2022. [https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi\\_asr/](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 DAF21 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 9,243,999 disabled beneficiaries of all ages (workers and auxiliaries) in December of 2021 while the DAF has 8,782,667 disabled beneficiaries. SSA reports 8,228,791 disabled beneficiaries aged 18 to 64 (workers and auxiliaries) in December of 2021 while the DAF contains 8,106,327 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 1,038,149 SSI beneficiaries under age 18 and 4,363,898 beneficiaries age 18 to 64 while the DAF contains 1,021,831 and 4,343,795 beneficiaries, respectively.
  - Yet, the count of all blind and disabled SSI recipients in the DAF is 14 percent lower than the count that SSA reports (Tables II.17 and II.19); 5,736,624 versus 6,679,967. 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): 45.2 percent versus 35.7 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.<sup>4</sup> The proportion of SSDI recipients with a representative payee aligns closely with SSA published statistics (Table II.7).

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<sup>4</sup> 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 2021 than SSA statistics: 15.4 percent versus 14.0 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 2021 is higher in the DAF than the SSA published statistics: 341,133 versus 298,987 (Tables II.17 – II.19). Our investigation reveals that this difference may be due to whether beneficiaries with earnings under the SSI earnings disregard are included in the count. If we exclude beneficiaries with earnings under the SSI earnings disregard, the DAF count closely aligns with SSA’s count of SSI beneficiaries who work.
  - The DAF identifies more SSI beneficiaries with self-employment income in December 2021 (32,792 versus 25,052) but lower average earnings for those with self-employment income: \$416 versus \$508 (Table II.18). Again, if we exclude beneficiaries with self-employment earnings under the SSI earnings disregard, the DAF count closely aligns with SSA’s count of beneficiaries with self-employment earnings.
  - The DAF identifies fewer Program for Achieving Self Support (PASS) participants as of December 2021: 166 versus 323 (Table II.23).
  - The DAF count of 1619(b) participants is larger than the count shown in SSA published statistics (115,622 in the DAF compared to 99,790 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 577 and 205 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 2021**

	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Total	11,517,140	100.0	11,408,883	100.0
Congenital anomalies	91,235	0.8	88,919	0.8
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	250,389	2.2	248,051	2.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	120,817	1	115,807	1.0
Injuries	363,052	3.2	360,020	3.2
Mental disorders				
Autism spectrum disorders	274,817	2.4	272,010	2.4
Developmental disorders	53,184	0.5	52,733	0.5
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	11,066	0.1	10,916	0.1
Intellectual disorders	1,301,348	11.3	1,270,514	11.1
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	1,484,632	12.9	1,495,113	13.1
Neurocognitive disorders	351,587	3.1	349,371	3.1
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	675,402	5.9	680,054	6.0
Other mental disorders	626,816	5.4	638,019	5.6
Neoplasms	289,074	2.5	281,637	2.5
Diseases of the—				
Blood and blood-forming organs	36,080	0.3	35,656	0.3
Circulatory system	689,272	6	687,526	6.0
Digestive system	150,199	1.3	149,065	1.3
Genitourinary system	183,696	1.6	183,804	1.6
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2,952,823	25.6	2,968,526	26.0
Nervous system and sense organs	1,108,667	9.6	1,105,051	9.7
Respiratory system	264,371	2.3	264,421	2.3
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	25,583	0.2	25,457	0.2
Other	27,728	0.2	27,156	0.2
Unknown	185,302	1.6	99,057	0.9

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 69 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

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 2021**

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	SSDI only	SSI only	Both DI and SSI	SSDI only	SSI only	Both DI and SSI
<b>Counts</b>						
Total	7,153,148	3,288,349	1,075,643	7,065,088	3,302,556	1,041,239
Congenital anomalies	32,599	45,241	13,395	30,152	46,115	12,652
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	169,348	60,608	20,433	168,700	59,886	19,465
Infectious and parasitic diseases	77,004	32,611	11,202	73,629	32,247	9,931
Injuries	260,843	76,892	25,317	257,725	78,214	24,081
Mental disorders						
Autism spectrum disorders	71,880	169,669	33,268	68,672	171,186	32,152
Developmental disorders	11,020	36,408	5,756	10,442	36,865	5,426
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	2,112	7,907	1,047	2,115	7,862	939
Intellectual disorders	464,603	589,859	246,886	421,750	616,314	232,450
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	866,691	456,678	161,263	872,197	463,960	158,956
Neurocognitive disorders	214,246	102,609	34,732	211,609	105,250	32,512
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	299,212	277,516	98,674	299,785	282,554	97,715
Other mental disorders	314,245	243,968	68,603	320,578	249,673	67,768
Neoplasms	236,757	40,401	11,916	230,870	40,018	10,749
Diseases of the—						
Blood and blood-forming organs	19,414	12,701	3,965	19,028	12,761	3,867
Circulatory system	513,061	140,977	35,234	513,617	140,209	33,700
Digestive system	111,530	29,875	8,794	110,968	29,744	8,353
Genitourinary system	137,502	35,931	10,263	137,997	35,704	10,103
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2,285,033	507,816	159,974	2,309,134	501,839	157,553
Nervous system and sense organs	746,767	267,827	94,073	741,848	273,146	90,057
Respiratory system	176,755	69,470	18,146	177,768	69,072	17,581
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	17,735	5,772	2,076	17,698	5,749	2,010
Other	15,912	9,483	2,333	15,668	9,379	2,109
Unknown	108,879	68,130	8,293	53,138	34,809	11,110
<b>Percentages</b>						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100
Congenital anomalies	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.2

**Table II.3. Number of beneficiaries ages 18-64, by program and primary disabling condition, December 2021**

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	SSDI only	SSI only	Both DI and SSI	SSDI only	SSI only	Both DI and SSI
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Injuries	3.6	2.3	2.4	3.6	2.4	2.3
Mental disorders				0.0	0.0	0.0
Autism spectrum disorders	1.0	5.2	3.1	1.0	5.2	3.1
Developmental disorders	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	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	6.5	17.9	23.0	6.0	18.7	22.3
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	12.1	13.9	15.0	12.3	14.0	15.3
Neurocognitive disorders	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	4.2	8.4	9.2	4.2	8.6	9.4
Other mental disorders	4.4	7.4	6.4	4.5	7.6	6.5
Neoplasms	3.3	1.2	1.1	3.3	1.2	1.0
Diseases of the—				0.0	0.0	0.0
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Circulatory system	7.2	4.3	3.3	7.3	4.2	3.2
Digestive system	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.8
Genitourinary system	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.0
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	31.9	15.4	14.9	32.7	15.2	15.1
Nervous system and sense organs	10.4	8.1	8.7	10.5	8.3	8.6
Respiratory system	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.7
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.2	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	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 69 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

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 2021**

	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Disabled workers	Percentage	Disabled workers	Percentage
Total	7,226,097	100.0	7,197,553	100.0
Congenital anomalies	16,218	0.2	15,796	0.2
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	182,506	2.5	181,475	2.5
Infectious and parasitic diseases	84,854	1.2	81,559	1.1
Injuries	271,134	3.8	268,375	3.7
Mental disorders				
Autism spectrum disorders	30,002	0.4	29,439	0.4
Developmental disorders	9,211	0.1	9,030	0.1
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	1,825	0.0	1,959	0.0
Intellectual disorders	294,750	4.1	280,703	3.9
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	959,178	13.3	967,538	13.4
Neurocognitive disorders	217,533	3.0	216,622	3.0
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	331,374	4.6	336,430	4.7
Other mental disorders	332,059	4.6	341,681	4.7
Neoplasms	244,188	3.4	237,985	3.3
Diseases of the—				
Blood and blood-forming organs	20,455	0.3	20,238	0.3
Circulatory system	536,813	7.4	536,607	7.5
Digestive system	117,571	1.6	116,744	1.6
Genitourinary system	144,396	2.0	144,970	2.0
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2,397,887	33.2	2,420,952	33.6
Nervous system and sense organs	723,810	10.0	726,157	10.1
Respiratory system	188,407	2.6	189,126	2.6
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	19,045	0.3	18,993	0.3
Other	14,836	0.2	14,810	0.2
Unknown	88,045	1.2	40,364	0.6

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 69 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

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.

**Table II.5. Number, average primary insurance amount (PIA), and average monthly benefit of SSDI beneficiaries, by age and sex, December 2021**

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Number	Average PIA (dollars)	Average monthly benefit (dollars)	Number	Average PIA (dollars)	Average monthly benefit (dollars)
<b>All disabled beneficiaries</b>	9,243,999	--	1,289.08	8,782,667	1,407.22	1,331.38
Under 25	119,351	--	795.26	113,916	1,362.34	797.42
25–29	208,974	--	849.36	196,374	1,246.26	862.35
30–34	319,809	--	916.44	294,934	1,244.48	942.71
35–39	449,458	--	1,003.93	413,023	1,249.44	1,043.78
40–44	598,815	--	1,094.29	556,536	1,272.00	1,137.72
45–49	741,839	--	1,181.73	703,795	1,304.74	1,216.99
50–54	1,181,514	--	1,265.47	1,133,919	1,354.34	1,300.28
55–59	1,995,826	--	1,339.24	1,924,455	1,413.78	1,378.49
60–64	2,849,823	--	1,433.89	2,769,385	1,499.75	1,473.60
65–FRA	778,590	--	1,429.75	676,330	1,537.91	1,516.70
<b>All disabled workers</b>	7,877,129	1,362.41	1,358.30	7,855,736	1,390.56	1,377.14
Under 25	24,772	740.11	743.08	24,551	762.02	769.40
25–29	90,808	855.81	857.53	89,517	895.71	883.04
30–34	175,311	953.65	954.74	171,530	1,015.05	987.31
35–39	309,074	1,057.34	1,056.83	302,964	1,121.91	1,089.71
40–44	471,863	1,150.71	1,148.82	464,500	1,206.38	1,177.10
45–49	629,968	1,231.62	1,228.79	624,308	1,268.86	1,248.55
50–54	1,055,135	1,310.08	1,305.98	1,049,440	1,338.27	1,323.62
55–59	1,820,628	1,385.75	1,380.90	1,815,389	1,408.44	1,398.79
60–64	2,648,551	1,480.76	1,476.00	2,655,363	1,500.18	1,491.22
65–FRA	651,019	1,529.66	1,523.20	658,174	1,540.06	1,529.40
<b>Men</b>						
All disabled workers	3,951,068	1,497.24	1,491.95	3,937,403	1,520.75	1,505.03
Under 25	14,795	748.52	751.51	14,679	770.41	777.32
25–29	53,294	859.04	860.43	52,484	903.06	887.96
30–34	96,295	970.04	971.04	94,090	1,038.39	1,006.76
35–39	163,308	1,086.49	1,085.52	159,751	1,161.82	1,123.45
40–44	235,320	1,191.79	1,189.45	230,955	1,260.00	1,223.86
45–49	303,786	1,303.18	1,299.58	300,571	1,348.91	1,324.08
50–54	513,537	1,418.68	1,413.61	510,156	1,446.96	1,430.35
55–59	897,835	1,531.78	1,525.78	894,511	1,545.00	1,534.74
60–64	1,340,908	1,665.02	1,658.73	1,344,393	1,671.11	1,660.74
65–FRA	331,990	1,732.54	1,723.84	335,813	1,734.64	1,720.71
<b>Women</b>						
All disabled workers	3,926,061	1,226.72	1,223.79	3,918,333	1,259.74	1,248.62
Under 25	9,977	727.64	730.57	9,872	749.55	757.62
25–29	37,514	851.24	853.42	37,033	885.30	876.07

**Table II.5. Number, average primary insurance amount (PIA), and average monthly benefit of SSDI beneficiaries, by age and sex, December 2021**

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Number	Average PIA (dollars)	Average monthly benefit (dollars)	Number	Average PIA (dollars)	Average monthly benefit (dollars)
30–34	79,016	933.69	934.88	77,440	986.69	963.67
35–39	145,766	1,024.69	1,024.69	143,213	1,077.40	1,052.07
40–44	236,543	1,109.85	1,108.40	233,545	1,153.36	1,130.86
45–49	326,182	1,164.97	1,162.86	323,737	1,194.53	1,178.43
50–54	541,598	1,207.11	1,203.92	539,284	1,235.45	1,222.65
55–59	922,793	1,243.67	1,239.95	920,878	1,275.79	1,266.73
60–64	1,307,643	1,291.82	1,288.63	1,310,970	1,324.89	1,317.37
65–FRA	319,029	1,318.54	1,314.41	322,361	1,337.37	1,330.11

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, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

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 DAF21, by state/territory**

State/territory	All disabled workers		Male disabled workers		Female disabled workers	
	SSA	DAF21	SSA	DAF21	SSA	DAF20
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	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.5	6.9	6.8
Colorado	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Connecticut	0.9	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	0.1	0.2	0.2
Florida	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Georgia	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5
Hawaii	0.3	0.2	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	3.2	3.2	3.2
Indiana	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
Iowa	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	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	1.9	1.7	1.7
Maine	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Maryland	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
Massachusetts	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3

**Table II.6. Percentage distribution of SSDI disabled workers in SSA published tables compared with DAF21, by state/territory**

State/territory	All disabled workers		Male disabled workers		Female disabled workers	
	SSA	DAF21	SSA	DAF21	SSA	DAF20
Michigan	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0
Minnesota	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Mississippi	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Missouri	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	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	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
New Jersey	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
New Mexico	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
New York	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
North Carolina	3.7	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	4.0	4.1
Oklahoma	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Oregon	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	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	0.4
South Carolina	2.0	2.1	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	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9
Texas	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.6	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	2.4	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	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Wyoming	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Outlying areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	1.7	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	0.0	0.1

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 27 in the SSA Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program (SSA, 2022). The DAF data are based on DAF20. 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 2021.



**Table II.7. Number of SSDI disabled worker beneficiaries with a representative payee, December 2021**

	SSA published statistics Beneficiaries with representative payee		DAF Beneficiaries with representative payee	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage
All beneficiaries <sup>a</sup>	1,593,539	17.2	1,342,277	15.3
Disabled workers	758,043	9.6	738,622	9.4
Under 35	94,911	32.6	92,514	32.4
35–44	151,067	19.3	143,392	18.7
45–54	185,800	11.0	179,624	10.7
55–FRA	326,265	6.4	323,092	6.3

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 5.L.1 of the Annual Statistical Supplement, 2022 (SSA, 2022).

<sup>a</sup> 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 2021**

State or area	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total	Number with SSI	Average SSI benefit <sup>a</sup> (dollars)	Total	Number with SSI	Average SSI benefit (dollars)
All areas	8,228,791	1,075,643	265.60	8,098,427	1,041,239	267.80
Alabama	212,279	28,117	245.70	209,592	27,262	247.44
Alaska	11,677	1,731	246.20	11,521	1,650	250.11
Arizona	144,698	14,345	255.10	142,470	14,016	257.31
Arkansas	130,197	17,803	242.70	128,028	17,135	244.98
California	602,102	130,479	335.20	596,903	126,677	336.36
Colorado	89,178	9,868	250.00	88,482	9,643	253.06
Connecticut	79,018	9,212	261.40	77,550	8,918	264.74
Delaware	25,622	2,240	262.20	25,350	2,205	266.32
District of Columbia	12,659	2,405	282.50	12,636	2,381	284.91
Florida	529,600	57,922	253.90	523,856	56,459	255.88
Georgia	272,279	34,569	245.30	268,537	33,357	247.19
Hawaii	20,718	2,392	311.90	21,739	2,259	314.43
Idaho	43,731	5,636	260.50	42,969	5,392	263.84
Illinois	267,750	32,973	263.60	263,111	32,025	266.53
Indiana	196,560	21,622	259.30	193,033	20,720	260.69
Iowa	78,018	10,310	257.60	75,850	9,700	261.23
Kansas	69,530	8,618	251.50	68,022	8,252	254.75
Kentucky	187,697	27,950	253.10	185,374	27,042	254.83
Louisiana	154,081	24,551	261.30	151,979	23,954	263.73
Maine	53,628	7,895	257.40	52,506	7,453	260.12
Maryland	121,135	13,921	252.90	120,006	13,675	255.33

**Table II.8. SSDI disabled beneficiaries: number receiving SSI and average SSI benefit, December 2021**

State or area	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total	Number with SSI	Average SSI benefit <sup>a</sup> (dollars)	Total	Number with SSI	Average SSI benefit (dollars)
Massachusetts	183,911	23,489	253.60	181,071	22,679	255.69
Michigan	324,257	43,300	266.10	318,560	42,030	268.25
Minnesota	118,776	13,997	250.60	115,846	13,357	253.74
Mississippi	120,968	18,859	251.10	119,233	18,157	254.01
Missouri	201,001	25,069	256.20	197,179	23,869	259.73
Montana	25,618	3,528	252.90	25,171	3,348	254.82
Nebraska	41,287	5,797	246.40	40,208	5,485	250.36
Nevada	60,100	5,849	250.20	59,473	5,714	252.67
New Hampshire	45,184	3,625	250.70	44,453	3,438	256.25
New Jersey	182,693	19,950	262.20	179,671	19,315	264.02
New Mexico	59,871	8,853	249.40	59,144	8,625	251.31
New York	475,912	65,658	260.30	470,632	63,886	262.32
North Carolina	305,816	35,953	245.70	300,746	34,678	247.98
North Dakota	14,495	1,763	255.80	14,081	1,662	260.94
Ohio	337,567	47,240	264.70	332,944	45,848	267.67
Oklahoma	122,466	15,825	256.20	120,771	15,386	258.30
Oregon	100,454	12,830	250.80	98,586	12,359	252.82
Pennsylvania	383,995	48,827	268.60	378,361	47,346	270.59
Rhode Island	34,740	5,009	251.00	34,227	4,854	253.93
South Carolina	166,302	17,164	250.40	163,969	16,612	252.62
South Dakota	18,472	2,629	254.20	17,972	2,477	257.08
Tennessee	230,374	28,204	250.50	226,962	27,248	253.05
Texas	536,516	71,899	252.90	529,308	70,076	254.53
Utah	46,611	4,865	267.80	45,792	4,727	270.87
Vermont	21,294	3,639	266.90	20,899	3,492	268.38
Virginia	200,499	22,982	254.70	197,674	22,266	257.16
Washington	157,447	19,156	251.30	155,502	18,502	253.15
West Virginia	81,566	11,994	262.90	80,576	11,636	263.99
Wisconsin	155,635	21,586	250.20	151,522	20,453	253.46
Wyoming	13,111	1,465	264.90	12,930	1,425	271.12
Outlying areas <sup>b</sup>	159,696	80	352.20	145,450	114	311.04

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 67 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

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.

<sup>a</sup> Excludes retroactive payments.

<sup>b</sup> 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 DAF21, by sex (December 2021)**

	SSA	DAF
Number of payments	4,363,898	4,344,713
Male	2,179,970	2,168,732
Female	2,183,928	2,175,981
Total payments (thousands of dollars)	2,859,165	2,777,055
Male	1,448,949	1,406,497
Female	1,410,216	1,370,558

Source: SSA statistics based on published information from SSA Table 5 in the SSA Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program (SSA, 2022). 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 2021.

**Table II.10. Average SSI payment in December 2021, by state and age**

State or area	SSA published statistics				DAF		
	Blind	Disabled	Under 18	18-64	Total	Under 18	18-64
All areas	600.28	604.53	687.17	617.16	623.20	688.18	616.69
Alabama	542.83	570.36	685.94	587.11	593.37	686.75	585.92
Alaska	514.92	582.02	649.67	600.36	600.11	641.86	599.52
Arizona	596.79	602.16	683.95	618.84	623.08	683.51	618.62
Arkansas	551.74	584.78	698.89	580.20	603.60	698.79	578.90
California	710.24	695.89	743.99	728.38	720.65	745.79	727.66
Colorado	575.58	586.09	659.19	607.18	607.80	665.97	607.27
Connecticut	582.25	592.69	680.01	605.26	611.19	681.83	605.12
Delaware	591.75	601.96	665.08	615.31	620.23	666.29	616.04
District of Columbia	572.55	636.47	694.87	657.43	654.91	699.79	655.43
Florida	569.90	595.08	676.66	604.49	615.03	676.53	603.76
Georgia	562.78	588.09	684.11	602.95	611.19	684.87	602.15
Hawaii	582.07	623.19	662.47	647.76	641.45	663.33	648.40
Idaho	577.90	576.21	641.12	590.24	592.48	642.52	590.37
Illinois	588.47	604.07	693.72	612.94	620.84	695.05	612.70
Indiana	553.46	590.37	679.64	595.01	604.27	680.13	593.92
Iowa	533.30	571.64	670.64	573.41	585.78	670.90	573.79
Kansas	569.40	579.45	669.19	584.35	595.52	670.66	584.02
Kentucky	563.99	582.00	694.12	595.62	604.53	693.92	594.46
Louisiana	545.12	593.58	698.80	603.96	616.60	698.99	603.04
Maine	562.04	563.85	666.28	579.79	583.98	669.42	580.15
Maryland	585.70	613.89	667.66	629.85	631.37	669.04	630.14
Massachusetts	543.67	586.43	672.65	597.53	603.81	673.81	597.21

**Table II.10. Average SSI payment in December 2021, by state and age**

State or area	SSA published statistics				DAF		
	Blind	Disabled	Under 18	18-64	Total	Under 18	18-64
Michigan	583.37	603.44	689.31	614.68	619.39	690.55	614.58
Minnesota	604.52	599.08	667.90	601.27	607.39	670.82	600.93
Mississippi	545.18	571.95	686.27	586.42	597.25	685.21	586.00
Missouri	554.64	569.88	673.45	577.76	587.19	676.83	577.67
Montana	577.20	556.31	677.89	571.56	578.09	678.23	571.39
Nebraska	574.35	567.54	651.38	577.77	584.43	653.87	578.29
Nevada	652.56	633.35	691.18	626.62	634.14	691.73	626.92
New Hampshire	519.21	552.01	638.71	558.44	566.13	643.96	559.76
New Jersey	554.74	596.82	682.04	611.88	618.48	681.71	611.26
New Mexico	555.58	578.13	691.25	598.09	605.31	691.15	597.82
New York	574.31	605.89	696.62	616.26	626.04	696.78	615.96
North Carolina	558.59	574.11	672.29	589.51	596.69	674.36	589.06
North Dakota	510.58	538.98	625.91	546.67	555.74	633.04	547.87
Ohio	584.04	599.51	685.68	608.20	615.12	688.07	607.84
Oklahoma	561.91	588.51	689.71	597.47	606.59	689.97	596.73
Oregon	568.57	594.33	668.22	615.94	614.99	671.06	615.95
Pennsylvania	569.39	610.31	689.71	616.85	625.60	690.56	616.20
Rhode Island	535.65	592.05	685.40	606.60	611.76	687.90	606.76
South Carolina	556.65	574.41	674.33	590.52	597.41	676.06	589.47
South Dakota	558.41	559.56	647.35	566.04	576.84	652.75	565.18
Tennessee	571.54	580.50	673.51	597.07	601.69	674.46	596.66
Texas	559.45	584.50	679.44	597.72	611.34	680.06	597.27
Utah	550.05	579.15	632.79	589.59	593.86	639.54	590.03
Vermont	542.52	584.65	731.15	596.15	602.70	727.19	595.63
Virginia	560.33	586.42	672.92	598.38	605.02	673.77	598.33
Washington	585.46	604.00	661.56	623.19	621.33	664.15	623.22
West Virginia	551.46	583.47	683.05	603.83	607.08	684.79	603.78
Wisconsin	556.09	590.92	682.66	592.67	605.68	683.39	592.63
Wyoming	538.35	561.97	655.92	574.64	579.22	644.90	575.05

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 11 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

**Table II.11. Percentage distribution of SSI beneficiaries between 18 and 64 in SSA published tables and DAF21, 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	11.3
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	3.5	3.5
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	1.2	1.3
Mississippi	1.6	1.6
Missouri	2.1	2.1
Montana	0.3	0.3
Nebraska	0.4	0.4
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	1.4	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 DAF21, 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	2.6	2.5
Texas	7.2	7.2
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, 2022). 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 2021.

**Table II.12. Number and percentage of SSI recipients with a representative payee, by age, December 2021**

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total (blind and disabled)	Has representative payee	No representative payee	Total	Has representative payee	No representative payee
<b>Number</b>						
Under 18	1,038,149	1,037,627	522	1,021,831	1,021,224	607
18-64	4,363,898	1,555,987	2,807,911	4,343,795	1,963,583	2,380,212
<b>Percentage</b>						
Under 18	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	99.9	0.1
18-64	100.0	35.7	64.3	100.0	45.2	54.8

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

**Table II.13. Number of child SSI beneficiaries by SSA region and state, December 2021**

Region and state or area	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All areas	1,038,149	100.0	1,021,798	100.0
Boston	37,462	3.6	36,800	3.6
Connecticut	8,261	0.8	8,125	0.8
Maine	3,464	0.3	3,381	0.3
Massachusetts	19,308	1.9	19,002	1.9
New Hampshire	1,857	0.2	1,811	0.2
Rhode Island	3,332	0.3	3,260	0.3
Vermont	1,240	0.1	1,221	0.1
New York	94,175	9.1	93,303	9.1
New Jersey	22,176	2.1	21,801	2.1
New York	71,999	6.9	71,502	7.0
Philadelphia	103,853	10.0	102,093	10.0
Delaware	2,905	0.3	2,862	0.3
District of Columbia	3,315	0.3	3,250	0.3
Maryland	17,484	1.7	17,332	1.7
Pennsylvania	53,192	5.1	52,095	5.1
Virginia	20,612	2.0	20,250	2.0
West Virginia	6,345	0.6	6,304	0.6
Atlanta	263,307	25.4	258,527	25.3
Alabama	19,353	1.9	19,114	1.9
Florida	91,090	8.8	89,335	8.7
Georgia	41,982	4.0	41,250	4.0
Kentucky	22,355	2.2	21,930	2.1
Mississippi	17,447	1.7	17,200	1.7
North Carolina	32,933	3.2	32,252	3.2
South Carolina	16,358	1.6	16,088	1.6
Tennessee	21,789	2.1	21,358	2.1
Chicago	154,572	14.9	151,927	14.9
Illinois	31,981	3.1	31,556	3.1
Indiana	20,324	2.0	19,970	2.0
Michigan	31,810	3.1	31,247	3.1
Minnesota	10,381	1.0	10,168	1.0
Ohio	41,113	4.0	40,377	4.0
Wisconsin	18,963	1.8	18,609	1.8
Dallas	186,554	18.0	184,307	18.0
Arkansas	22,026	2.1	21,626	2.1
Louisiana	29,477	2.8	29,239	2.9
New Mexico	6,992	0.7	6,890	0.7
Oklahoma	14,092	1.4	14,039	1.4
Texas	113,967	11.0	112,513	11.0
Kansas City	38,335	3.7	37,589	3.7
Iowa	7,822	0.8	7,687	0.8

**Table II.13. Number of child SSI beneficiaries by SSA region and state, December 2021**

Region and state or area	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kansas	8,168	0.8	8,000	0.8
Missouri	18,431	1.8	18,102	1.8
Nebraska	3,914	0.4	3,800	0.4
Denver	17,920	1.7	17,649	1.7
Colorado	7,644	0.7	7,522	0.7
Montana	1,886	0.2	1,866	0.2
North Dakota	1,067	0.1	1,049	0.1
South Dakota	2,138	0.2	2,109	0.2
Utah	4,369	0.4	4,273	0.4
Wyoming	816	0.1	830	0.1
San Francisco	113,044	10.9	111,339	10.9
Arizona	15,475	1.5	15,143	1.5
California	87,595	8.4	86,357	8.5
Hawaii	1,121	0.1	1,112	0.1
Nevada	8,628	0.8	8,515	0.8
Northern Mariana Islands	225	0.0	212	0.0
Seattle	28,927	2.8	28,264	2.8
Alaska	1,050	0.1	1,050	0.1
Idaho	4,210	0.4	4,067	0.4
Oregon	9,232	0.9	9,021	0.9
Washington	14,435	1.4	14,126	1.4

Source: Table 17 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

Notes: SSA statistics include federally administered state supplementation payments.



**Table II.14. SSI recipients under age 18 in December 2021, 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)	1,038,149	51,999	127,195	471,463	387,492
Congenital anomalies	5.6	16.9	9.5	5.1	3.6
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
Injuries	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Mental disorders					
Autism spectrum disorders	20.7	1.8	21.9	24.5	18.1
Developmental disorders	20.3	8.7	33.3	23	14.3
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	2.1	(L)	0.3	2.1	3.1
Intellectual disorders	8.4	0.1	1.1	6.9	13.8
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	2.4	0	(L)	1.3	4.8
Neurocognitive disorders	1.4	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.5
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	0.2	0	(L)	0.1	0.3
Other mental disorders	18.5	0.1	2	18.3	26.6
Neoplasms	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.6
Diseases of the—					
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Circulatory system	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2
Digestive system	1.5	8.9	4.4	0.9	0.3
Genitourinary system	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Nervous system and sense organs	7	5.5	7.7	7	6.9
Respiratory system	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	5.7	50.4	10.8	2.9	1.3
Unknown	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1

**Table II.14. SSI recipients under age 18 in December 2021, by age and primary diagnosis**

	DAF (percentage)				
	All ages	Under 3	3–5	6–12	13–17
All recipients under age 18 (number)	1,021,831	50,347	124,705	464,333	382,446
Congenital anomalies	5.7	17.1	9.6	5.1	3.6
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
Injuries	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Mental disorders					
Autism spectrum disorders	20.7	1.9	22.0	24.6	18.1
Developmental disorders	20.5	9.2	33.7	23.2	14.4
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	2.2	(L)	0.3	2.1	3.1
Intellectual disorders	8.5	0.1	1.1	7.0	13.9
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	2.4	(L)	(L)	1.3	4.8
Neurocognitive disorders	1.4	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.5
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	0.2	(L)	(L)	0.1	0.3
Other mental disorders	18.6	0.1	2.1	18.4	26.6
Neoplasms	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6
Diseases of the—					
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Circulatory system	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2
Digestive system	1.5	9.1	4.4	0.9	0.4
Genitourinary system	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Nervous system and sense organs	7.0	5.6	7.7	7.0	6.9
Respiratory system	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	5.6	50.3	10.7	3.0	1.3
Unknown	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7

Source: SSA statistics drawn from Table 20 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

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 2021**

State or area	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Under 18	18-64	Under 18	18-64
Total (number)	2,111	85,191	2,279	86,791
Alabama	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Alaska	0.1	0.2	(X)	0.2
Arizona	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.0
Arkansas	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
California	14.7	28.2	13.9	27.7
Colorado	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.8
Connecticut	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Delaware	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
District of Columbia	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.2
Florida	10.0	11.4	9.6	10.8
Georgia	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.2
Hawaii	0.0	0.3	(X)	0.3
Idaho	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.4
Illinois	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.4
Indiana	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.3
Iowa	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3
Kansas	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3
Kentucky	2.3	0.5	2.2	0.5
Louisiana	(X)	(X)	0.1	0.3
Maine	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.3
Maryland	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.8
Massachusetts	2.1	3.1	2.2	2.8
Michigan	4.7	1.6	4.7	1.6
Minnesota	6.8	1.7	7.3	1.9
Mississippi	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Missouri	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6
Montana	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.0
Nebraska	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.4
Nevada	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8
New Hampshire	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1
New Jersey	1.4	2.5	1.5	2.7
New Mexico	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.9
New York	6.0	14.0	7.2	15.4
North Carolina	1.3	1.0	1.6	0.9
North Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ohio	3.6	1.1	3.2	1.1
Oklahoma	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Oregon	1.8	0.9	1.9	0.8

**Table II.15. Percentage distribution of noncitizen SSI recipients by state and age, December 2021**

State or area	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Under 18	18-64	Under 18	18-64
Pennsylvania	3.3	2.6	3.7	2.9
Rhode Island	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
South Carolina	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
South Dakota	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.1
Tennessee	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.4
Texas	9.0	11.8	8.5	11.2
Utah	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.4
Vermont	(X)	(X)	0.4	0.1
Virginia	2.2	0.8	2.2	0.9
Washington	5.1	1.8	4.2	1.8
West Virginia	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.0
Wisconsin	1.7	0.8	1.6	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, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

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

**Table II.16. Foreign-born SSI recipients in December 2021, 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	18,452	384,553	18,127	382,043
North America	11,392	93,685	10,612	89,110
Puerto Rico	10,701	86,184	10,508	85,503
Other	691	7,501	104	3,607
Latin America	2,077	131,072	2,010	128,792
Mexico	588	50,975	563	50,080
Cuba	299	18,705	296	18,659
Dominican Republic	502	20,411	499	20,355
El Salvador	52	4,927	49	4,957
Haiti	141	4,618	128	4,459
Other	495	31,436	475	30,282
Africa	982	15,494	951	14,889
Somalia	157	4,351	121	4,342
Nigeria	47	1,082	45	1,032
Ethiopia	96	1,875	91	1,848
Liberia	10	690	10	654
Cape Verde	6	557	6	546
Other	666	6,939	678	6,467
Asia	1,445	70,825	1,424	69,696
Vietnam	127	14,806	126	14,477

**Table II.16. Foreign-born SSI recipients in December 2021, by country of birth and age**

Region and country of origin	SSA published statistics		DAF	
	Under 18	18-64	Under 18	18-64
China	215	4,582	208	4,481
Philippines	105	7,371	99	7,300
India	40	3,728	42	3,719
South Korea	40	4,629	39	4,570
Other	918	35,709	910	35,149
Middle East	1,774	30,344	1,577	29,283
Iran	44	6,089	39	6,131
Iraq	585	13,522	559	13,520
Syria	384	2,092	347	2,100
Lebanon	185	1,790	185	1,761
Egypt	34	1,562	38	1,478
Other	542	5,289	409	4,293
Former Soviet Republics	333	15,433	313	15,480
Europe	406	25,867	384	24,551
Germany	138	9,707	131	9,580
Former Yugoslavia	6	2,880	11	2,939
United Kingdom	75	3,353	76	3,227
Poland	(X)	1,205	(X)	1,189
Portugal	(X)	1,181	(X)	1,171
Other	184	7,541	163	6,445
Oceania	30	1,542	-	-
Other areas	13	291	856	10,242

Source: Table 14 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

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

**Table II.17. SSI recipients who work, December 2021**

	SSA published statistics	DAF
Total (blind and disabled)	6,679,967	5,736,624
Total who work <sup>a</sup>	298,987	341,133
Total as a percentage of all beneficiaries	4.5	5.9
Receiving SSI <sup>b</sup>	199,197	220,265
Section 1619(b) participants	99,790	115,622

Source: SSA information drawn from Table 40 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

<sup>a</sup> Includes section 1619(b) participants.

<sup>b</sup> Includes section 1619(a) participants and SSI recipients earning less than the substantial gainful activity level (\$1,310 effective January 2021).

**Table II.18. SSI recipients who work and their average earnings, by selected characteristics, December 2021**

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total (Aged and Disabled)	Percentage of total	Average earnings	Total	Percentage of total	Average earnings
<b>Beneficiaries who work</b>						
Total	298,987	100.0	1015	341,133	100.0	1,102
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	2,654	0.9	1,000	3,483	1.0	988
18–21	26,579	8.9	962	27,033	7.9	1,032
22–25	38,599	12.9	998	42,513	12.5	1,111
26–29	41,003	13.7	1066	45,586	13.4	1,166
30–39	77,495	25.9	1070	88,852	26.0	1,164
40–49	39,423	13.2	1053	49,045	14.4	1,138
50–59	39,580	13.2	1026	52,574	15.4	1,057
60–64	19,069	6.4	931	25,961	7.6	944
65 or older	14,585	4.9	691	6,086	1.8	840
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	168,434	56.3	1035	187,509	55.0	1,124
Female	130,553	43.7	988	153,624	45.0	1,075
<b>Earned income<sup>a</sup></b>						
Wages	275,648	92.2	1065	307,250	90.1	1,161
Self-employment income	25,052	8.4	508	32,792	9.6	416
<b>Earnings (dollars)</b>						
65 or less	36,819	12.3	39	39,090	11.5	37
66–99	8,612	2.9	82	9,767	2.9	82
100–199	22,106	7.4	141	24,444	7.2	143
200–299	18,734	6.3	239	20,528	6.0	241
300–399	16,667	5.6	338	17,876	5.2	341
400–499	15,833	5.3	437	16,484	4.8	440
500–599	16,042	5.4	534	16,490	4.8	538
600–699	14,489	4.8	636	15,217	4.5	640
700–799	12,522	4.2	739	13,499	4.0	743
800–899	13,309	4.5	834	13,966	4.1	839
900–999	9,943	3.3	938	11,516	3.4	942
1,000–1,099	11,728	3.9	1,029	12,609	3.7	1,035
1,100–1,199	7,540	2.5	1,138	9,087	2.7	1,143
1,200–1,299	9,425	3.2	1,230	10,322	3.0	1,237
1,300–1,399	5,875	2.0	1,336	7,263	2.1	1,342
1,400–1,499	5,664	1.9	1,434	6,465	1.9	1,440
1,500–1,599	6,199	2.1	1,527	7,194	2.1	1,533
1,600–1,699	5,775	1.9	1,634	6,233	1.8	1,640

**Table II.18. SSI recipients who work and their average earnings, by selected characteristics, December 2021**

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total (Aged and Disabled)	Percentage of total	Average earnings	Total	Percentage of total	Average earnings
1,700–1,799	4,712	1.6	1,738	5,658	1.7	1,742
1,800–1,899	4,981	1.7	1,830	5,964	1.7	1,836
1,900 or more	52,012	17.4	2,869	66,215	19.4	2,985
<b>Work incentives<sup>a</sup></b>						
Section 1619(a)	13,020	4.4	1,579	13,235	3.9	1,522
Section 1619(b)	99,790	33.4	1,940	115,622	33.9	2,094
Plan to achieve self-support (PASS) <sup>b</sup>	96	(L)	1,173	166	(L)	1,193
Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	1,913	0.6	989	1,733	0.5	580
Blind work expenses (BWE)	576	0.2	1,656	447	0.1	1,098
<b>Section 1619(a) participants</b>						
Total	13,020	100.0	1,579	13,235	100.0	1,522
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	99	0.8	1,593	114	0.9	1,535
18–21	1,513	11.6	1,622	1,648	12.5	1,517
22–25	1,884	14.5	1,550	2,042	15.4	1,496
26–29	1,777	13.6	1,572	1,819	13.7	1,520
30–39	3,507	26.9	1,574	3,396	25.7	1,521
40–49	1,823	14.0	1,582	1,780	13.4	1,535
50–59	1,697	13.0	1,588	1,772	13.4	1,540
60–64	563	4.3	1,578	596	4.5	1,534
65 or older	157	1.2	1,604	68	0.5	1,550
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	7,161	55.0	1,587	7,303	55.2	1,525
Female	5,859	45.0	1,570	5,932	44.8	1,518
<b>Earned income<sup>a</sup></b>						
Wages	12,763	98.0	1,580	12,958	97.9	1,515
Self-employment income	370	2.8	1,570	472	3.6	1,073
<b>Earnings (dollars)</b>						
1,300–1,399	1,054	8.1	1,374	2,827	21.4	1,354
1,400–1,499	3,196	24.5	1,434	3,297	24.9	1,440
1,500–1,599	3,472	26.7	1,527	3,601	27.2	1,534
1,600–1,699	2,893	22.2	1,629	2,471	18.7	1,629
1,700–1,799	1,245	9.6	1,728	293	2.2	1,743
1,800–1,899	362	2.8	1,832	281	2.1	1,838
1,900 or more	798	6.1	2,134	465	3.5	2,126

**Table II.18. SSI recipients who work and their average earnings, by selected characteristics, December 2021**

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total (Aged and Disabled)	Percentage of total	Average earnings	Total	Percentage of total	Average earnings
<b>Work incentives<sup>a</sup></b>						
Plan to achieve self-support (PASS) <sup>b</sup>	38	0.3	2,090	11	0.1	2,267
Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	136	1.0	1,645	163	1.2	1,610
Blind work expenses (BWE)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
<b>Section 1619(b) participants</b>						
Total	99,790	100.0	1,940	115,622	100.0	2,094
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18	503	0.5	--	604	0.5	2,243
18–21	4,260	4.3	2,021	6,616	5.7	2,195
22–25	11,239	11.3	1,914	13,880	12.0	2,086
26–29	14,654	14.7	1,973	16,947	14.7	2,113
30–39	28,070	28.1	2,018	33,043	28.6	2,143
40–49	14,691	14.7	1,951	17,843	15.4	2,104
50–59	14,156	14.2	1,957	16,780	14.5	2,084
60–64	7,001	7.0	1,797	7,900	6.8	1,886
65 or older	5,216	5.2	1,475	2,009	1.7	1,646
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	56,672	56.8	2,008	65,360	56.5	2,158
Female	43,118	43.2	1,851	50,262	43.5	2,011
<b>Earned income<sup>a</sup></b>						
Wages	96,878	97.1	1,961	112,821	97.6	2,107
Self-employment income	3,867	3.9	1,547	4,571	4.0	983
<b>Earnings (dollars)</b>						
Less than 400	4,174	4.2	266	3,996	3.5	269
400–499	2,541	2.5	440	2,395	2.1	444
500–599	3,369	3.4	536	3,165	2.7	540
600–699	3,809	3.8	638	3,632	3.1	642
700–799	3,843	3.9	740	3,591	3.1	743
800–899	4,236	4.2	834	3,976	3.4	840
900–999	3,299	3.3	938	3,416	3.0	942
1,000–1,099	3,767	3.8	1,030	3,755	3.2	1,036
1,100–1,199	2,594	2.6	1,139	3,000	2.6	1,146
1,200–1,299	3,286	3.3	1,231	3,630	3.1	1,237
1,300–1,399	2,101	2.1	1,336	2,621	2.3	1,342
1,400–1,499	2,026	2.0	1,435	2,279	2.0	1,441
1,500–1,599	2,242	2.2	1,527	2,659	2.3	1,533
1,600–1,699	2,447	2.5	1,640	3,017	2.6	1,649



**Table II.18. SSI recipients who work and their average earnings, by selected characteristics, December 2021**

	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Total (Aged and Disabled)	Percentage of total	Average earnings	Total	Percentage of total	Average earnings
1,700–1,799	3,191	3.2	1,742	4,786	4.1	1,743
1,800–1,899	4,313	4.3	1,830	5,066	4.4	1,836
1,900 or more	48,552	48.7	2,887	60,638	52.4	2,992
<b>Work incentives<sup>a</sup></b>						
Plan to achieve self-support (PASS) <sup>b</sup>	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	577	0.6	1,877	0	0.0	0
Blind work expenses (BWE)	205	0.2	2,567	0	0.0	0

Source: SSA information drawn from Tables 46 and 51 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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 2021**

State or area	SSA published statistics						
	Total (blind and disabled)	Number who work <sup>a</sup>	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	6,679,967	298,987	4.5	13,020	4.4	99,790	33.4
Alabama	144,933	4,022	2.8	209	5.2	1,336	33.2
Alaska	10,347	629	6.1	26	4.1	246	39.1
Arizona	99,019	4,369	4.4	210	4.8	1,558	35.7
Arkansas	95,689	3,906	4.1	162	4.1	1,105	28.3
California	823,178	30,761	3.7	2,270	7.4	10,615	34.5
Colorado	60,297	3,469	5.8	129	3.7	1,171	33.8
Connecticut	59,588	3,483	5.8	122	3.5	1,070	30.7
Delaware	15,311	899	5.9	51	5.7	291	32.4
District of Columbia	22,328	683	3.1	30	4.4	349	51.1
Florida	420,805	13,696	3.3	589	4.3	4,818	35.2
Georgia	229,670	8,033	3.5	413	5.1	2,846	35.4
Hawaii	16,951	617	3.6	19	3.1	239	38.7
Idaho	28,623	2,285	8.0	104	4.6	842	36.8
Illinois	226,035	11,379	5.0	451	4.0	3,414	30.0
Indiana	120,239	6,450	5.4	246	3.8	2,031	31.5
Iowa	48,565	4,628	9.5	141	3.0	1,375	29.7
Kansas	44,497	3,569	8.0	97	2.7	863	24.2
Kentucky	154,184	4,423	2.9	167	3.8	1,392	31.5
Louisiana	155,713	5,068	3.3	221	4.4	1,631	32.2
Maine	33,934	1,897	5.6	80	4.2	773	40.7
Maryland	103,904	4,938	4.8	244	4.9	1,842	37.3
Massachusetts	151,780	8,691	5.7	324	3.7	3,437	39.5
Michigan	242,011	12,498	5.2	494	4.0	4,192	33.5
Minnesota	80,917	8,483	10.5	268	3.2	2,498	29.4
Mississippi	104,307	2,552	2.4	103	4.0	889	34.8
Missouri	126,472	6,733	5.3	195	2.9	2,166	32.2
Montana	15,848	1,542	9.7	34	2.2	371	24.1
Nebraska	26,915	2,433	9.0	83	3.4	586	24.1
Nevada	40,569	1,887	4.7	75	4.0	581	30.8
New Hampshire	17,113	1,519	8.9	48	3.2	611	40.2
New Jersey	135,416	5,949	4.4	250	4.2	1,880	31.6
New Mexico	51,602	1,689	3.3	83	4.9	572	33.9
New York	481,290	16,733	3.5	843	5.0	6,924	41.4
North Carolina	207,672	8,688	4.2	301	3.5	2,659	30.6
North Dakota	7,681	899	11.7	15	1.7	259	28.8
Ohio	285,881	16,732	5.9	598	3.6	5,085	30.4

**Table II.19. SSI recipients who work, by state or other area, December 2021**

State or area	SSA published statistics						
	Total (blind and disabled)	Number who work <sup>a</sup>	Percentage of total	Number of 1619(a) recipients	Percentage of those who work	Number of 1619(b) recipients	Percentage of those who work
Oklahoma	89,435	3,755	4.2	127	3.4	1,150	30.6
Oregon	77,637	4,309	5.6	198	4.6	1,638	38.0
Pennsylvania	315,842	15,138	4.8	607	4.0	4,983	32.9
Rhode Island	28,429	1,314	4.6	57	4.3	424	32.3
South Carolina	103,778	4,563	4.4	141	3.1	1,323	29.0
South Dakota	12,932	1,324	10.2	37	2.8	368	27.8
Tennessee	158,378	4,742	3.0	202	4.3	1,742	36.7
Texas	517,398	19,440	3.8	874	4.5	6,408	33.0
Utah	28,712	2,723	9.5	80	2.9	814	29.9
Vermont	14,044	1,029	7.3	34	3.3	353	34.3
Virginia	136,085	6,128	4.5	273	4.5	1,875	30.6
Washington	126,926	6,658	5.2	336	5.0	2,832	42.5
West Virginia	64,916	1,630	2.5	72	4.4	587	36.0
Wisconsin	108,668	9,415	8.7	271	2.9	2,621	27.8
Wyoming	6,625	563	8.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Outlying areas <sup>a</sup>	878	24	2.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
State or area	DAF						
	Total	Number who work <sup>a</sup>	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	5,736,624	341,133	5.9	13,235	3.9	115,622	33.9
Alabama	127,921	4,868	3.8	237	4.9	1,697	34.9
Alaska	9,029	672	7.4	31	4.6	260	38.7
Arizona	86,231	4,958	5.7	226	4.6	1,853	37.4
Arkansas	86,906	4,495	5.2	154	3.4	1,307	29.1
California	627,214	31,725	5.1	2,017	6.4	11,357	35.8
Colorado	53,313	3,952	7.4	140	3.5	1,312	33.2
Connecticut	51,236	3,963	7.7	123	3.1	1,280	32.3
Delaware	13,983	971	6.9	47	4.8	347	35.7
District of Columbia	19,258	799	4.1	41	5.1	408	51.1
Florida	360,461	15,983	4.4	636	4.0	5,668	35.5
Georgia	202,121	9,572	4.7	437	4.6	3,410	35.6
Hawaii	13,788	654	4.7	20	3.1	262	40.1
Idaho	25,947	2,587	10.0	104	4.0	915	35.4
Illinois	194,494	13,511	6.9	490	3.6	4,053	30.0
Indiana	110,908	7,844	7.1	278	3.5	2,417	30.8
Iowa	44,555	5,536	12.4	123	2.2	1,564	28.3
Kansas	40,529	4,067	10.0	92	2.3	969	23.8
Kentucky	134,509	5,186	3.9	171	3.3	1,675	32.3

**Table II.19. SSI recipients who work, by state or other area, December 2021**

State or area	DAF						
	Total	Number who work <sup>a</sup>	Percentage of total	Number of 1619(a) recipients	Percentage of those who work	Number of 1619(b) recipients	Percentage of those who work
Louisiana	137,213	6,166	4.5	248	4.0	1,853	30.1
Maine	30,404	2,180	7.2	78	3.6	884	40.6
Maryland	93,311	5,624	6.0	272	4.8	2,166	38.5
Massachusetts	126,027	9,627	7.6	319	3.3	3,995	41.5
Michigan	214,336	14,226	6.6	537	3.8	4,903	34.5
Minnesota	69,987	9,255	13.2	270	2.9	2,723	29.4
Mississippi	91,269	3,203	3.5	100	3.1	1,056	33.0
Missouri	114,570	8,068	7.0	229	2.8	2,482	30.8
Montana	13,958	1,708	12.2	32	1.9	407	23.8
Nebraska	24,420	2,841	11.6	74	2.6	704	24.8
Nevada	40,493	2,219	5.5	102	4.6	743	33.5
New Hampshire	15,811	1,805	11.4	38	2.1	706	39.1
New Jersey	114,928	6,458	5.6	260	4.0	2,247	34.8
New Mexico	43,516	1,961	4.5	79	4.0	663	33.8
New York	384,225	18,835	4.9	847	4.5	8,004	42.5
North Carolina	184,263	10,205	5.5	308	3.0	3,172	31.1
North Dakota	6,888	1,054	15.3	17	1.6	274	26.0
Ohio	255,462	19,331	7.6	645	3.3	5,895	30.5
Oklahoma	81,461	4,485	5.5	115	2.6	1,345	30.0
Oregon	68,212	4,868	7.1	193	4.0	1,815	37.3
Pennsylvania	274,714	17,319	6.3	647	3.7	6,076	35.1
Rhode Island	24,430	1,475	6.0	69	4.7	537	36.4
South Carolina	91,125	5,193	5.7	153	2.9	1,563	30.1
South Dakota	11,477	1,544	13.5	31	2.0	404	26.2
Tennessee	140,023	5,712	4.1	237	4.1	2,039	35.7
Texas	450,952	22,412	5.0	890	4.0	7,603	33.9
Utah	26,495	3,140	11.9	75	2.4	911	29.0
Vermont	12,555	1,162	9.3	32	2.8	404	34.8
Virginia	121,142	7,065	5.8	322	4.6	2,240	31.7
Washington	108,886	7,508	6.9	274	3.6	3,177	42.3
West Virginia	56,474	1,867	3.3	75	4.0	661	35.4
Wisconsin	97,738	10,549	10.8	278	2.6	3,028	28.7
Wyoming	6,087	632	10.4	19	3.0	165	26.1
Outlying areas <sup>a</sup>	919	27	2.9	-	0.0	17	63.0

Source: SSA information drawn from Tables 41 and 45 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

<sup>a</sup> 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 2021**

	SSA published statistics			
	Total (blind and disabled)	Beneficiaries who work	Section 1619(a) participants	Section 1619(b) participants
Total (number)	4,363,898	281,748	12,764	94,071
Total (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Congenital anomalies	1.3	2.3	0.8	1.1
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0
Injuries	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.8
Mental disorders				
Autism spectrum disorders	4.7	9.9	8.8	7.2
Developmental disorders	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.7
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Intellectual disorders	19.2	31.1	25.3	23.6
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	14.2	10.9	14.1	14.0
Neurocognitive disorders	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.0
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	8.6	6.0	6.7	7.0
Other mental disorders	7.2	8.5	11.3	9.0
Neoplasms	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.3
Diseases of the—				
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8
Circulatory system	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.8
Digestive system	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Genitourinary system	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	15.3	6.6	6.7	8.5
Nervous system and sense organs	8.3	8.9	9.0	11.0
Respiratory system	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Unknown	1.8	1.5	1.6	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 2021**

	DAF			
	Total	Number who work	Section 1619(a) participants	Section 1619(b) participants
Total (number)	4,343,795	331,564	13,053	113,009
Total (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Congenital anomalies	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.1
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0
Injuries	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.8
Mental disorders				
Autism spectrum disorders	4.7	9.2	9.6	7.4
Developmental disorders	1.0	1.6	2.6	1.8
Childhood and adolescent disorders not elsewhere classified	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Intellectual disorders	19.5	30.1	25.8	23.6
Depressive, bipolar, and related disorders	14.3	11.5	13.6	14.4
Neurocognitive disorders	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.9
Schizophrenic and other psychotic disorders	8.8	6.2	7.4	7.1
Other mental disorders	7.3	8.1	11.2	9.5
Neoplasms	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.2
Diseases of the—				
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8
Circulatory system	4.0	1.8	1.3	1.8
Digestive system	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Genitourinary system	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	15.2	8.0	6.8	8.5
Nervous system and sense organs	8.4	9.0	8.5	10.7
Respiratory system	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Unknown	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8

Source: SSA information drawn from Tables 42 and 52 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

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 2021**

	SSA published statistics					
	Total (blind and disabled)	Percent of total beneficiaries	Recipients who work <sup>a</sup>	Percent of total beneficiaries	Section 1619(b) participants	Percent of total beneficiaries
Total	4,457,969	100.0	281,748	6.3	94,071	2.1
18–21	305,645	6.9	26,579	8.7	4,260	1.4
22–25	296,584	6.7	38,599	13	11,239	3.8
26–29	305,187	6.8	41,003	13.4	14,654	4.8
30–39	741,799	16.6	77,495	10.4	28,070	3.8
40–49	699,463	15.7	39,423	5.6	14,691	2.1
50–59	1,282,860	28.8	39,580	3.1	14,156	1.1
60–64	826,431	18.5	19,069	2.3	7,001	0.8

  

	DAF					
	Total	Percent of total beneficiaries	Recipients who work <sup>a</sup>	Percent of total beneficiaries	Section 1619(b) participants	Percent of total beneficiaries
Total	4,456,804	100.0	331,564	7.4	113,009	2.5
18–21	307,388	6.9	27,033	8.8	6,616	2.2
22–25	297,114	6.7	42,513	14.3	13,880	4.7
26–29	305,713	6.9	45,586	14.9	16,947	5.5
30–39	743,563	16.7	88,852	11.9	33,043	4.4
40–49	700,273	15.7	49,045	7.0	17,843	2.5
50–59	1,279,521	28.7	52,574	4.1	16,780	1.3
60–64	823,232	18.5	25,961	3.2	7,900	1.0

Source: SSA information drawn from Table 43 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

<sup>a</sup> 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 2021**

State or area	SSA published statistics			
	1619(a) participants		1619(b) participants	
	Number	Average earnings	Number	Average earnings
All areas	13,020	1,579	99,790	1,940
Alabama	209	1,543	1,336	1,937
Alaska	26	1,495	246	2,049
Arizona	210	1,536	1,558	1,974
Arkansas	162	1,574	1,105	1,835
California	2,270	1,700	10,615	2,321
Colorado	129	1,534	1,171	1,876
Connecticut	122	1,549	1,070	1,832
Delaware	51	1,621	291	1,898
District of Columbia	30	1,509	349	2,367
Florida	589	1,550	4,818	1,856
Georgia	413	1,550	2,846	1,926
Hawaii	19	1,563	239	2,105
Idaho	104	1,572	842	1,827
Illinois	451	1,547	3,414	1,922
Indiana	246	1,546	2,031	1,774
Iowa	141	1,577	1,375	1,591
Kansas	97	1,580	863	1,587
Kentucky	167	1,579	1,392	1,919
Louisiana	221	1,538	1,631	1,728
Maine	80	1,599	773	1,959
Maryland	244	1,547	1,842	2,096
Massachusetts	324	1,573	3,437	2,126
Michigan	494	1,542	4,192	1,863
Minnesota	268	1,553	2,498	1,751
Mississippi	103	1,541	889	1,971
Missouri	195	1,553	2,166	1,524
Montana	34	1,533	371	1,644
Nebraska	83	1,572	586	1,586
Nevada	75	1,572	581	2,102
New Hampshire	48	1,583	611	1,844
New Jersey	250	1,576	1,880	1,954
New Mexico	83	1,558	572	1,852
New York	843	1,551	6,924	2,177
North Carolina	301	1,567	2,659	1,781
North Dakota	15	1,522	259	1,602
Ohio	598	1,557	5,085	1,738



**Table II.22. SSI section 1619(a) and (b) participants and their average earnings, by state or other area. December 2021**

State or area	SSA published statistics			
	1619(a) participants		1619(b) participants	
	Number	Average earnings	Number	Average earnings
Oklahoma	127	1,563	1,150	1,595
Oregon	198	1,555	1,638	1,990
Pennsylvania	607	1,561	4,983	1,973
Rhode Island	57	1,560	424	1,956
South Carolina	141	1,554	1,323	1,865
South Dakota	37	1,594	368	1,533
Tennessee	202	1,529	1,742	1,844
Texas	874	1,545	6,408	1,925
Utah	80	1,568	814	1,679
Vermont	34	1,680	353	1,747
Virginia	273	1,550	1,875	1,835
Washington	336	1,545	2,832	2,265
West Virginia	72	1,531	587	1,961
Wisconsin	271	1,547	2,621	1,675
Wyoming	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Northern Mariana Islands	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

  

State or area	DAF			
	1619(a) participants		1619(b) participants	
	Number	Average earnings	Number	Average earnings
All areas	13,235	1,522	115,622	2,094
Alabama	237	1,503	1,697	2,097
Alaska	31	1,493	260	2,154
Arizona	226	1,483	1,853	2,215
Arkansas	154	1,536	1,307	1,983
California	2,017	1,643	11,357	2,477
Colorado	140	1,497	1,312	2,019
Connecticut	123	1,509	1,280	1,932
Delaware	47	1,480	347	2,045
District of Columbia	41	1,546	408	2,423
Florida	636	1,505	5,668	2,020
Georgia	437	1,496	3,410	2,081
Hawaii	20	1,665	262	2,255
Idaho	104	1,522	915	1,939
Illinois	490	1,492	4,053	2,116
Indiana	278	1,504	2,417	1,951
Iowa	123	1,494	1,564	1,710
Kansas	92	1,461	969	1,790
Kentucky	171	1,518	1,675	2,116
Louisiana	248	1,503	1,853	1,860

**Table II.22. SSI section 1619(a) and (b) participants and their average earnings, by state or other area. December 2021**

State or area	DAF			
	1619(a) participants		1619(b) participants	
	Number	Average earnings	Number	Average earnings
Maine	78	1,497	884	2,158
Maryland	272	1,490	2,166	2,293
Massachusetts	319	1,496	3,995	2,237
Michigan	537	1,493	4,903	2,037
Minnesota	270	1,502	2,723	1,887
Mississippi	100	1,502	1,056	2,123
Missouri	229	1,481	2,482	1,655
Montana	32	1,462	407	1,796
Nebraska	74	1,469	704	1,732
Nevada	102	1,513	743	2,266
New Hampshire	38	1,475	706	2,020
New Jersey	260	1,519	2,247	2,180
New Mexico	79	1,486	663	1,996
New York	847	1,497	8,004	2,317
North Carolina	308	1,484	3,172	1,921
North Dakota	17	1,524	274	1,760
Ohio	645	1,508	5,895	1,899
Oklahoma	115	1,497	1,345	1,727
Oregon	193	1,492	1,815	2,097
Pennsylvania	647	1,506	6,076	2,147
Rhode Island	69	1,521	537	2,076
South Carolina	153	1,491	1,563	2,005
South Dakota	31	1,503	404	1,684
Tennessee	237	1,495	2,039	2,048
Texas	890	1,502	7,603	2,096
Utah	75	1,488	911	1,795
Vermont	32	1,557	404	1,962
Virginia	322	1,489	2,240	1,992
Washington	274	1,502	3,177	2,374
West Virginia	75	1,516	661	2,123
Wisconsin	278	1,509	3,028	1,809
Wyoming	19	1,496	165	1,819
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	17	2,819

Source: SSA information drawn from Tables 49 and 50 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

(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 2021**

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	323	1,913	576	166	1,733	447
Alabama	4	38	7	(X)	32	8
Alaska	0	(X)	(X)	0	3	(X)
Arizona	8	23	8	7	18	5
Arkansas	4	27	7	8	25	5
California	63	103	85	26	96	58
Colorado	3	16	8	(X)	19	9
Connecticut	(X)	17	4	0	16	3
Delaware	0	6	(X)	0	11	0
District of Columbia	0	(X)	(X)	0	0	0
Florida	8	183	41	(X)	152	32
Georgia	4	116	16	3	96	15
Hawaii	5	0	(X)	3	(X)	(X)
Idaho	0	(X)	4	0	5	4
Illinois	(X)	57	20	3	59	14
Indiana	(X)	35	9	0	44	13
Iowa	30	7	5	21	5	4
Kansas	11	61	0	9	57	4
Kentucky	3	27	18	(X)	23	14
Louisiana	(X)	23	8	(X)	23	4
Maine	13	3	(X)	10	6	0
Maryland	0	44	6	(X)	35	6
Massachusetts	18	76	29	5	60	22
Michigan	4	39	15	(X)	50	17
Minnesota	(X)	13	14	0	12	9
Mississippi	(X)	11	7	0	15	5
Missouri	20	32	5	7	38	6
Montana	3	8	(X)	4	9	0
Nebraska	8	11	4	3	22	(X)
Nevada	3	12	6	(X)	18	4
New Hampshire	(X)	4	(X)	(X)	3	(X)
New Jersey	12	56	10	6	41	9
New Mexico	0	13	(X)	0	7	0
New York	38	121	40	14	79	23
North Carolina	4	84	23	(X)	89	16
North Dakota	0	4	(X)	0	3	(X)

**Table II.23. SSI recipients benefiting from specified work incentives, by state or other area and provision, December 2021**

State or area	SSA published statistics			DAF		
	Plan to achieve self-support (PASS) <sup>a</sup>	Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	Blind work expenses (BWE)	Plan to achieve self-support (PASS) <sup>a</sup>	Impairment-related work expenses (IRWE)	Blind work expenses (BWE)
Ohio	(X)	38	26	0	47	29
Oklahoma	0	28	6	(X)	24	5
Oregon	4	11	9	(X)	15	3
Pennsylvania	(X)	56	17	(X)	57	13
Rhode Island	(X)	4	(X)	(X)	7	(X)
South Carolina	(X)	19	(X)	(X)	24	(X)
South Dakota	0	8	(X)	0	6	4
Tennessee	3	33	(X)	(X)	23	8
Texas	20	269	48	10	202	32
Utah	0	6	4	0	11	5
Vermont	(X)	(X)	0	6	(X)	0
Virginia	0	75	15	0	78	6
Washington	(X)	33	8	0	23	9
West Virginia	0	5	(X)	0	4	3
Wisconsin	(X)	47	14	(X)	34	9
Wyoming	0	(X)	0	0	3	(X)
Outlying areas <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Table 53 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

<sup>a</sup> 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 2022 to align as closely as possible to the date that we extracted DCF data. As shown in Table III.1, the Maximus report and DAF21 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](mailto:ORDES.DAF@ssa.gov)).

**Table III.1. Ticket assignments in December 2021 by provider type and payment system, SSA (Maximus) vs. DAF21 (PST2112)**

	MAXIMUS	DAF21
Total Tickets	309,139	309,577
Total EN	78,891	78,383
ENs Milestone-Outcome	78,317	77,798
ENs Outcome-Only	574	585
State VR Agency: Cost Reimbursement	191,904	193,168
State VR Agencies: TTW	38,344	38,026
State VR Agencies Milestone-Outcome	37,865	37,555
State VR Agencies Outcome-Only	479	471

Note: The Maximus numbers are drawn from the DCF and are reported in their June 2022 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 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, DAF21 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

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

## IV. DAF21 10% Data Mart Validation

During and after the construction of the DAF21 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 DAF21 files closely matched the original. Tables and charts displaying these comparisons are available upon request (contact [ORDES.DAF@ssa.gov](mailto:ORDES.DAF@ssa.gov)). These comparisons closely follow the full DAF21 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 DAF21 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. DAF21 ADM Validation

During and after the construction of the DAF21 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 DAF21 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 SSIWARDDT 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, 1960-2021) 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 DAF21 ADM, by year**

	SSA*	ADM17	ADM18	ADM19	ADM20	ADM21
1996	693,529	526,130	526,154	526,159	526,292	526,359
1997	654,664	537,545	537,646	537,606	537,697	537,776
1998	677,471	561,340	561,435	561,484	561,573	561,686
1999	691,886	575,407	575,487	575,446	575,516	575,588
2000	675,600	586,005	586,052	585,981	586,009	586,099
2001	732,700	650,162	650,157	649,998	650,032	650,088
2002	805,311	706,771	706,211	706,049	706,043	706,108
2003	829,831	736,211	735,700	735,224	735,210	735,306
2004	854,871	752,612	752,238	751,827	751,214	751,292
2005	909,681	781,516	781,026	780,716	780,369	779,868
2006	885,876	765,421	764,858	764,474	764,151	763,771
2007	901,114	779,567	778,784	778,287	777,814	777,547
2008	987,525	865,647	864,499	863,729	862,985	862,333
2009	1,081,983	970,031	968,713	967,961	967,222	966,622
2010	1,141,928	1,017,260	1,015,638	1,014,499	1,013,632	1,012,867
2011	1,114,057	1,004,186	1,002,242	1,001,146	999,876	999,097
2012	1,063,045	955,484	953,738	952,472	951,129	950,051
2013	965,190	879,399	878,473	877,234	875,523	874,116
2014	869,371	795,009	795,123	794,554	792,952	791,300
2015	839,429	758,636	762,526	762,784	762,124	760,727
2016	799,330	715,134	725,820	729,976	730,034	729,423
2017	812,019	690,193	718,249	728,648	731,815	731,843
2018	785,106		668,659	698,288	707,787	710,352
2019	761,481			656,382	686,667	694,266
2020	699,100				590,352	617,109
2021	606,248					516,277

\* Values from Table 35 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2021, Workers (Column C), Widowers, (Column G), plus Adult children (Columns H-J), [https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/di\\_asr/](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 DAF21 ADM, the counts of adult SSI beneficiaries for each constructed SSI Award Year were compared with counts published in SSA’s 2021 SSI Annual Statistical Report (Table 68 “All persons awarded SSI, by year of first award and age, 1974–2021”).

**Table V.2. Comparison of the number of adult SSI beneficiaries in SSA published tables and the DAF21 ADM, by year**

	SSA*	ADM17	ADM18	ADM19	ADM20	ADM21
1996	476,698	341,522	341,615	341,690	341,784	341,836
1997	411,199	295,879	295,955	296,024	296,111	296,149
1998	431,784	321,435	321,520	321,591	321,659	321,698
1999	430,624	327,167	327,270	327,315	327,384	327,427
2000	417,225	316,370	316,456	316,500	316,572	316,610
2001	430,838	323,831	323,908	323,982	324,065	324,114
2002	456,779	381,127	381,196	381,242	381,293	381,331
2003	457,638	423,949	423,975	423,986	424,033	424,051
2004	476,287	446,653	446,681	446,708	446,739	446,753
2005	475,538	445,794	445,827	445,851	445,874	445,888
2006	471,305	438,694	438,723	438,753	438,794	438,813
2007	477,889	454,013	454,067	454,109	454,157	454,172
2008	537,061	512,088	512,136	512,180	512,234	512,247
2009	593,849	570,817	570,884	570,928	571,012	571,032
2010	628,093	603,769	603,826	603,884	603,975	604,003
2011	619,562	606,524	606,616	606,695	606,757	606,777
2012	570,427	575,887	575,984	576,058	576,138	576,176
2013	538,132	548,591	548,682	548,790	548,911	548,939
2014	462,801	489,693	489,770	489,855	489,941	489,977
2015	441,997	473,267	473,445	473,548	473,636	473,675
2016	419,623	454,029	453,773	453,877	453,956	453,984
2017	419,992	449,481	448,283	447,767	447,818	447,845
2018	393,128		426,115	425,215	424,904	424,858
2019	397,306			426,143	426,066	425,864
2020	331,616				362,636	363,462
2021	271,039					306,056

\* Values from Table 68 of SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2021 (Those aged 18 - 64), [https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi\\_asr/](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 381,331 in the DAF21 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 606,777 in the DAF21 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 453,984 in DAF21 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 ADM17 had 779,567 SSDI awardees in 2007, while by DAF21, that number was 777,547. 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 2021 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 DAF2021 ADM, by year**

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

\* Values from Table 68 of SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2021 (Those under age 18), [https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi\\_asr/](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, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

**Table VI.1. Number of disability reviews in SSA published tables and the DAF21 Stand-alone CDR file (SCDR)**

Fiscal year	SSA Published Statistics			DAF SCDR		
	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	1,141,862	244,466
2014	496,794	1,145,068	309,188	496,491	1,144,890	311,503
2015	767,797	1,273,792	346,767	767,311	1,273,763	348,557
2016	818,201	1,257,823	459,026	817,981	1,259,789	460,295
2017	836,561	1,193,717	720,302	837,099	1,193,906	720,266
2018	858,455	1,490,944	435,165	857,469	1,489,957	436,518
2019	679,272	1,160,599	499,025	679,003	1,155,948	497,731
2020	436,357	962,853	351,178	437,915	957,693	349,081
2021	486,942	865,769	520,919	485,090	855,696	518,807

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 DAF21 Stand-alone CDR file (SCDR)**

Fiscal year	SSA Published Statistics		DAF SCDR	
	SSDI CDRs	SSI (adult) CDRs	SSDI CDRs	SSI (adult) CDRs
2013	26,947	4,244	26,615	4,548
2014	35,884	6,401	35,350	7,017
2015	49,049	24,652	47,588	24,967
2016	46,008	28,250	45,639	28,457
2017	54,133	35,390	53,655	34,672
2018	56,851	30,127	56,657	29,957
2019	45,108	29,726	44,816	28,413
2020	25,381	15,759	25,899	14,083
2021	29,671	22,394	29,109	21,170

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 DAF21, 2021**

	SSA	DAF
SSDI disabled worker terminations due to death	278,983	271,215
SSDI disabled worker terminations due to attainment of Full Retirement Age	453,966	468,131

Source: SSA statistics are drawn from Table 50 of the Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2021 (SSA, 2022).

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