



## SOCIAL SECURITY

December 3, 2024

The Honorable Ron Wyden  
Chair, Committee on Finance  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Committee Chair Wyden:

Section 845(b) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 requires the Social Security Administration to submit an annual report on work-related continuing disability reviews to the Senate Committee on Finance. I have enclosed our report of activity for calendar year 2022.

Please contact me if you have any questions about this report. Your staff may contact Tom Klouda, our Deputy Commissioner for Legislation and Congressional Affairs, at (202) 358-6030.

I am also sending the report to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Sincerely,

Carolyn W. Colvin  
Acting Commissioner

Enclosure

cc:  
The Honorable Mike Crapo, Ranking Member



## SOCIAL SECURITY

December 3, 2024

The Honorable Jason Smith  
Chair, Committee on Ways and Means  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Committee Chair Smith:

Section 845(b) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 requires the Social Security Administration to submit an annual report on work-related continuing disability reviews to the House Committee on Ways and Means. I have enclosed our report of activity for calendar year 2022.

Please contact me if you have any questions about this report. Your staff may contact Tom Klouda, our Deputy Commissioner for Legislation and Congressional Affairs, at (202) 358-6030.

I am also sending the report to the Senate Committee on Finance.

Sincerely,

Carolyn W. Colvin  
Acting Commissioner

Enclosure

cc:

The Honorable Richard Neal, Ranking Member

# **Annual Report on Work-Related Continuing Disability Reviews, Calendar Year 2022**

## **Overview**

We perform work-related continuing disability reviews (CDR) to determine if Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) disabled beneficiaries are engaging in substantial gainful activity (SGA) after the trial work period (TWP), a period during which disabled beneficiaries may test their ability to work and still be considered disabled and eligible for OASDI benefits. Work at the SGA level after the TWP indicates the beneficiaries are no longer eligible for OASDI disability benefits.<sup>1</sup> Reports of work and earnings trigger work CDRs.

## **Statutory Requirements**

Section 845(b) of the Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2015 requires an annual report to Congress on work CDRs. The report shall include:

- 1) The number of individuals receiving benefits based on disability under Title II of the Social Security Act (Act) for whom reports of earnings were received from any source by the Commissioner in the previous calendar year, reported as a total number and separately by the source of the report.
- 2) The number of individuals for whom such reports resulted in a determination to conduct a work CDR, and the basis on which such determinations were made.
- 3) In the case of a beneficiary selected for a work CDR on the basis of a report of earnings from any source—
  - (A) the average number of days between the receipt of the report and the initiation of the review; between the initiation and the completion of the review; and the average amount of overpayment, if any;
  - (B) the number of such reviews completed during such calendar year, and the number of such reviews that resulted in a suspension or termination of benefits;
  - (C) the number of such reviews initiated in the current year that had not been completed as of the end of such calendar year; and
  - (D) the number of such reviews initiated in a prior year that had not been completed as of the end of such calendar year.
- 4) Total savings<sup>2</sup> to the Trust Funds and the Treasury generated from benefits suspended or terminated as a result of such reviews.

---

<sup>1</sup> Some beneficiaries will retain eligibility for Medicare after loss of OASDI eligibility due to engaging in SGA.

<sup>2</sup> Program “savings” as referenced in Section 845(b) of the BBA of 2015, hereafter referred to as reductions in program outlays, refers to the total amount of benefits that would have been due to the beneficiary and paid in the absence of the work CDR process, and so represent total benefit payments that are reduced through overpayment collection and avoided as a result of the additional consideration attributable to the work CDR determination.

- 5) The number of individuals for whom a work CDR was completed during the calendar year who participated in the Ticket to Work program, any program work incentives, or who received vocational rehabilitation services with respect to which the Commissioner of Social Security reimbursed a State agency under section 222(d) of the Act.

## Work CDR Process

The Act defines disability as the inability to perform SGA due to a medically determinable physical or mental impairment(s) that has lasted or is expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months or result in death.

OASDI disabled beneficiaries are required to report new or changed work activity to us. When a beneficiary self-reports work activity or earnings to us, it is known as direct reporting. Beneficiaries who directly report their earnings generally have their work CDRs conducted by technicians in the field office nearest to the beneficiary. We also detect earnings using data matching to external reports of earnings. After allowable exclusions are applied, we alert our processing centers of the need to conduct a work CDR. We use the term “enforcement work CDR” to refer to a work CDR triggered by an external report of earnings.

In 2022, earnings averaging over \$1,350 a month for non-blind individuals and \$2,260 for blind individuals generally demonstrated the ability to perform SGA.

When we receive reports of earnings or work activity from direct reports or enforcements, we analyze the case to determine if the work activity merits a work CDR. Many work reports of earnings may not require a work CDR because the work occurs during the TWP or does not reach SGA after the TWP.

Table 1 shows the source of our information about earnings. In 2022, was obtained external earnings information from two sources: (1) the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), provided on a quarterly basis; and (2) the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), provided on an annual basis.<sup>3</sup>

All OASDI disabled beneficiaries with reported earnings			
Table 1 Number of beneficiaries for whom reports of earnings were received by source of report (in thousands)			
Year	Direct reporting	Enforcement	
		IRS	OCSE
2022	272	1,733	1,678

SOURCES: SSA, Master Earnings File, Disability Control File, and Electronic Work file, 100 percent data.

Note: We do not include a total because many cases appear in multiple categories.

<sup>3</sup> We use wage and self-employment data as recorded in the Master Earnings File.

Thousands of the disabled beneficiary earnings records SSA receives and reviews annually do not result in a work CDR. Usually, a work CDR is not initiated because the available earnings are below SGA or would not result in a completed TWP. A diary reminder may be set for a review to be initiated months later when the beneficiary may have completed their TWP. Some beneficiaries receive multiple work CDRs in a year because their reported earnings indicate the earnings could have an impact on the beneficiary's entitlement to benefits. Table 2 reports work CDRs started in the year, regardless of the result of the review. Many work CDRs, which began as a result of externally reported earnings, ended when technicians reviewed the available data, applied program instructions, and ceased reviews prior to completion.

**All OASDI disabled beneficiaries with a work CDR**

**Table 2**  
**Number of work reviews initiated and source of earnings**  
**(in thousands)**

Year	Total	Direct reporting	Enforcement
2022	484	294	190

SOURCE: SSA, Disability Control File, 100 percent data.

Table 3 presents information on the number of work CDRs completed in 2022, the time taken to process these work CDRs, and the resulting overpayments identified. We process work CDRs more quickly for OASDI disabled beneficiaries who directly report earnings. The external earnings data from the IRS, which are reviewed in enforcement work CDRs, are generally only available the following year. In 2017, we began using quarterly earnings data from OCSE to identify enforcement work CDRs more quickly—normally within just a few months after the beneficiary starts working.

SGA-related overpayments occur when benefits are paid for months when they should have been suspended or terminated on the basis of the beneficiaries engaging in SGA during or after the extended period of eligibility.<sup>4</sup> Most overpayments result when we are unaware of beneficiaries' work activity or are unable to respond quickly when the large volume of earnings data becomes available all at once.

<sup>4</sup> During this period, benefits to those whose disability had previously ceased due to SGA may be reinstated, provided they continue to have a disabling impairment, cease performing SGA, and meet certain other technical requirements.

**All disabled beneficiaries with a completed work CDR**

**Table 3**  
**Distribution, by type of review, 2022**

Reviews	Total	Direct report	Enforcement
Total reviews completed	210,109	110,603	99,506
Average days between report and initiation of work CDR <sup>a</sup>	--	20	25
Average days between initiation and completion of work CDR	262	96	446
Average overpayment per beneficiary where an overpayment was identified (dollars)	17,000	--	--
Work CDRs where the period of months reviewed included at least one month of SGA after the TWP <sup>b</sup>	107,463	47,928	59,535

SOURCES: SSA, Disability Control File, Electronic Work File, and Recovery of Overpayments, Accounting and Reporting Systems, 100 percent data.

NOTES: In 2022, 254,880 work CDRs were completed. This table represents the results of the first work CDR completed in the year per beneficiary.

-- = not available.

a. Approximately 60 percent of the completed work CDRs could not be matched to the work report that triggered them.

b. This count includes the work CDRs that resulted in a suspension or termination of benefits. It also includes work CDRs where all SGA after the TWP fell within the grace period (and thus, benefits were not suspended).

Prior to 2021, we generally received annual earnings information by June for the prior year, at which time we initiated work CDRs based on annual earnings data. Typically, over 200,000 work CDRs were started at one time, and this aggregate workload took a full year to complete. Starting in 2021, we now rely more on quarterly earnings data from OCSE to initiate work CDRs. The quarterly earnings data is available nearly a year earlier than IRS data on average and allows us to initiate work CDRs in smaller batches throughout the year. We also developed better computer programs to filter enforcement earnings data and only initiate a work CDR if the earnings indicate the beneficiary completed the TWP or is working SGA. Table 4 presents the number of pending work CDRs based on the year they were initiated.

**All OASDI disabled beneficiaries with a work CDR**

**Table 4**  
**Number of pending work CDRs, by year work CDR was initiated (in thousands), January 2023**

Year	Total
2021 and earlier	61
2022	222

SOURCE: Social Security Administration, Social Security Unified Measurement Systems data, 100 percent data.

## Estimated Reductions in Program Outlays

Table 5 presents estimated net reductions in program outlays for the combined OASDI Trust Funds for work CDRs completed in calendar year (CY) 2022.<sup>5</sup>

These estimated net reductions in OASDI program outlays are based on:

- Projected recoveries of benefit overpayments, for SGA-related overpayments detected and established during CY 2022, less projected outlays for SGA-related underpayments detected and established during CY 2022;
- Projected future nonpayment of benefits during periods of SGA-related suspension or termination resulting from work CDRs completed in CY 2022, less projected future benefit payments for periods of SGA-related suspension or termination that were rescinded due to work CDRs completed in CY 2022;
- The intermediate set of economic and demographic assumptions underlying the 2023 OASDI Trustees Report; and
- Policy in effect as of the end of February 2024.

**Table 5**

**Estimated net reductions in OASDI program outlays attributable to work CDRs completed in CY 2022**

Annual net reductions in program outlays for the first 10 calendar years (in millions of nominal dollars)										
Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Net reductions in OASDI program outlays	\$864	\$1,061	\$793	\$680	\$604	\$551	\$518	\$486	\$456	\$432

**Estimated present value of net lifetime reductions in OASDI program outlays, discounted for interest to December 31, 2022..... \$8.8 billion**

SOURCES: SSA, Office of the Chief Actuary, projections based on historical experience from the Master Beneficiary Record and the Recovery of Overpayments, Accounting, and Reporting System, 100 percent data.

Note: Estimates reflect policy in effect as of the end of February 2024.

## Work Incentives

Table 6 reports on beneficiaries' use of work incentives, including the Ticket to Work program, vocational rehabilitation, and other incentives. All work incentives are intended to assist beneficiaries in becoming self-sufficient through work. Work incentives can help a beneficiary find a job, start a business, or protect medical benefits in the early days of work, for example. Employment supports provide help over a long period to allow beneficiaries to test work or to continue working, and gradually become self-supporting and independent. For more information on our work incentives, see the Red Book: <https://www.ssa.gov/redbook/>.

<sup>5</sup> Work CDRs have additional effects on Federal payments under the Medicare, Supplemental Security Income, and Medicaid programs that are not reflected in Table 5.

## All OASDI disabled beneficiaries with a completed work CDR

**Table 6**  
**Distribution, by work incentive and type of review, 2022**

Work Incentives	Total	Direct report	Enforcement
Total reviews completed	210,109	110,603	99,506
Ticket to Work participants			
Employment Network active	13,131	9,394	3,737
Vocational Rehabilitation active	8,244	5,702	2,542
Number using Work Incentives			
Trial Work Period	115,998	65,785	50,213
Impairment related work expense	3,217	1,690	1,527
Unsuccessful work attempts	12,583	6,549	6,034
Subsidies	8,630	4,083	4,547
Special condition	1,949	1,093	856

SOURCE: Social Security Administration, Disability Control File, 100 percent data.

NOTE: In 2022, 254,880 work CDRs were completed. This table represents the results of the first work CDR completed in the year per beneficiary.

## Conclusion

We took significant measures to improve the work CDR process. We improved our business processes and computer systems to better track and manage the work CDR workloads, including the use of OCSE earnings data to start work CDRs within months after a beneficiary starts working. We implemented several sections of the BBA, including Section 826, which requires the development of additional electronic wage reporting for OASDI disabled beneficiaries, and Section 825, which allows us to credit earnings in the month they are paid, if there are difficulties identifying when the wages are earned.

For Section 824, we signed an agreement with a third-party payroll data provider to supply monthly payroll data for beneficiaries who granted us authorization to make requests for this data. In the near future, we are hopeful to implement the use of this data and have publicly communicated plans to do so. These changes facilitate the work CDR process, but with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, reduced staffing, and reduced funding for projects that would assist with automation of the work CDR process, work CDR processing times are increasing, which results in larger overpayments.