SSA Technical Panel Meeting

Jeffrey Liebman, Harvard University
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Incidence Rates, Men Ages 20-64

- Raw Incidence
- Age Adjusted
- Age and Unemployment Adjusted
Incidence Rates, Women Ages 20-64

Graph showing incidence rates from 1975 to 2010, with three different adjustments: Raw Incidence, Age Adjusted, and Age and Unemployment Adjusted.
## DI Benefits as a percent of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1977-1979</th>
<th>2005-2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.68</td>
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</tbody>
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- 2012: 0.87
- 2018: 0.74
- 2022: 0.69
Figure 3
Spending on Disability Insurance (DI) Benefits, 1975–2013
(as percent of GDP)
Offsetting Trends in Claims by Condition
Age Adjusted Incidence Rates for Male DI Beneficiaries

**Decrease in Circulatory**

**Rise in Musculoskeletal**
Figure 2
Total AFDC/TANF & Food Stamp Caseloads

## SNAP Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Million</th>
<th>% of U.S. pop</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
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1. Non-linearities in economic effects.
2. Changes in program administration.
3. Changes in other programs (ACA).
4. Social interactions.
5. Interaction effects.
6. Subtle changes in beneficiary composition/other opportunities.

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