



HIGHLIGHTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Overview of Financial Data

We received an unmodified opinion on our financial statements from Ernst & Young LLP. Our financial statements combined the results from the programs we administer, which include the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) programs (referred to as OASDI when discussing them in combination), and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. OASI and DI have separate funds, which are financed by payroll taxes, interest on investments, and income taxes on benefits. General revenues from the U.S. Treasury finance SSI. Our financial statements, notes, and additional information are located in the *Financial Section* of this report. The following table presents key amounts from our basic financial statements for fiscal years (FY) 2021 through 2023 (excluding key amounts from our Statements of Social Insurance and Statements of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts, which we present in the Table of Key Social Insurance Measures located in the Overview of Social Insurance Data section).

Table of Key Financial Measures¹
(Dollars in Billions)

Net Position (end of fiscal year)			
	2023	2022	2021
Total Assets	\$2,856.4	\$2,877.0	\$2,893.3
Less Total Liabilities	\$157.0	\$136.8	\$121.5
Net Position (assets net of liabilities)	\$2,699.4	\$2,740.2	\$2,771.8
Change in Net Position (end of fiscal year)			
	2023	2022	2021
Net Costs	\$1,433.3	\$1,294.4	\$1,194.2
Total Financing Sources²	\$1,392.5	\$1,262.8	\$1,136.4
Change in Net Position	\$(40.8)	\$(31.6)	\$(57.8)

Notes:

1. Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.
2. Total Financing Sources includes the following line items from the Statements of Changes in Net Position located in the *Financial Section* of this report: Net Change in Unexpended Appropriations, Appropriations Used in Cumulative Results of Operations, Total Non-Exchange Revenue, Transfers-In/Out Without Reimbursement, Imputed Financing Sources, and Other.

Balance Sheet: The Balance Sheet, located in the *Financial Section* of this report, presents as of a specific point in time, amounts of economic benefits we own or manage (assets), amounts we owe (liabilities), and residual amounts we retain, comprising the difference (net position).

Total assets for FY 2023 are \$2,856.4 billion, a 0.7 percent decrease over the previous year. Of the total assets, \$2,838.6 billion relate to funds from dedicated collections for the OASI and DI programs. By statute, we invest those funds not needed to pay current benefits in interest-bearing Treasury securities. Our Investments line, which includes interest receivable and accounts for approximately 99.2 percent of our assets, decreased \$21.9 billion from the previous year. This decrease is due to a reduction in OASI investments during FY 2023, as the program's obligations exceeded receipts. This increase in obligations is due primarily to an increase in beneficiaries and the 8.7 percent Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) beneficiaries received in 2023.

Liabilities grew in FY 2023 by \$20.2 billion primarily because of the growth in benefits due and payable, which is primarily due to an increase in the number of OASI beneficiaries, and the 8.7 percent COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2023. The majority of our liabilities (92.7 percent) consists of benefits that have accrued as of the end of the fiscal year, but have not been paid as of September 30, 2023. By statute, payment of OASI and DI program benefits for the month of September does not occur until October. Our net position decreased \$40.8 billion to \$2,699.4 billion as a result of the decrease in assets and increase in liabilities in FY 2023.

Statement of Net Cost: The Statement of Net Cost, located in the *Financial Section* of this report, presents the annual cost of operating our three major programs: OASI, DI, and SSI. The Other category on the Statement of Net Cost consists primarily of our administrative costs not related to the OASI, DI, and SSI programs, and contains non-material activities.

Our net cost of operations includes the gross costs we incurred less any exchange revenue earned from activities. In FY 2023, our total net cost of operations increased \$138.9 billion to \$1,433.3 billion, primarily due to a 2.5 percent increase in the number of OASI beneficiaries, and the 8.7 percent COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2023. The OASI, DI, and SSI net cost increased by 12.0 percent, 6.0 percent and 0.1 percent respectively. Operating expenses increased for the OASI, DI, and SSI programs by 5.9 percent, 1.2 percent, and 5.4 percent respectively. When evaluating our OASI, DI, and SSI Programs, our administrative operating expenses for these programs are only 0.9 percent of these programs' total benefit expenses.

In FY 2023, our total benefit payment expenses increased by \$137.8 billion, a 10.8 percent increase. The following table provides the benefit payment expense information, number of beneficiaries, and the percentage change for these benefit items during FY 2023 and FY 2022 for each of our three major programs. The decrease in SSI benefit payment expense from FY 2022 to FY 2023 is due to 12 months of benefit payments in FY 2023 versus 13 months of payments in FY 2022 resulting from the October 2022 payments being accelerated into FY 2022 as the payment date fell on a weekend. This decrease is offset by an increase in benefit payment expense in FY 2023 due to the 8.7 COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2023. Refer to Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the *Financial Section* of this report for additional information on benefit payments.



Benefit Changes in Our Major Programs During Fiscal Years 2023 and 2022

	FY 2023	FY 2022	% Change
OASI			
Benefit Payment Expense	\$1,204,269	\$1,075,126	12.0%
Average Monthly Benefit Payment	\$1,759.67	\$1,597.58	10.1%
Number of Beneficiaries	58.24	56.84	2.5%
DI			
Benefit Payment Expense	\$155,148	\$146,259	6.1%
Average Monthly Benefit Payment	\$1,350.00	\$1,232.11	9.6%
Number of Beneficiaries	8.60	8.95	(3.9)%
SSI			
Benefit Payment Expense	\$58,374	\$58,581	(0.4)%
Average Monthly Benefit Payment	\$676.06	\$622.76	8.6%
Number of Beneficiaries	7.45	7.57	(1.6)%

Notes:

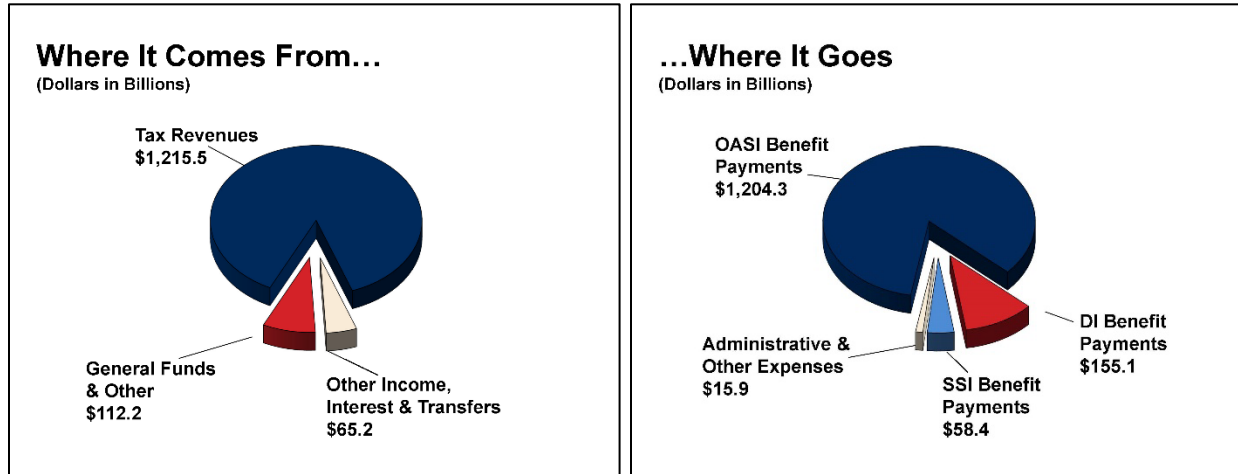
- Benefit payment expense and the number of beneficiaries are presented in millions.
- The average monthly benefit payment for OASI, DI, and SSI programs is presented in actual dollars.
- The average monthly benefit payment and number of beneficiaries for OASI, DI, and SSI is as of September 30.

Statement of Changes in Net Position: The Statement of Changes in Net Position, located in the *Financial Section* of this report, presents those accounting items that caused the net position section of the Balance Sheet to change from the beginning to the end of the reporting period. The Statement shows a decrease of \$40.8 billion in the net position of our agency, which is attributable to our net cost exceeding our financing sources. OASDI financing sources are primarily made up of tax revenues and interest earned. In addition, OASDI financing sources are affected by transfers-in from our Payments to the Trust Fund accounts and transfers-out to our Limitation on Administrative Expenses accounts and the Railroad Retirement Board. We use most of the resources available to us to finance OASDI benefits and cover administrative expenses. As of September 30, 2023, OASI's FY 2023 net cost exceed financing sources, decreasing its net position. DI's FY 2023 financing sources exceed its net cost, increasing its net position.

In FY 2023, total financing sources, as shown in the Table of Key Financial Measures displayed earlier in this section, increased by \$129.7 billion to \$1,392.5 billion. This increase is primarily due to an increase in OASI and DI tax revenues received in FY 2023. Tax revenue increased \$128.6 billion to \$1,215.5 billion in FY 2023 due primarily to an increase in OASDI employment tax collections during FY 2023, as estimates and the related collections continue to increase in both programs post the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, there was a \$34.0 billion positive adjustment to tax collections processed during FY 2023 that is also contributing to the increase. This adjustment was the result of true-ups of the estimated taxable earnings to actual wage data received by Treasury. The \$1,392.5 billion in total financing sources from the Statement of Changes in Net Position will not match the amounts reported in the following “Where It Comes From...” chart. The activity reported in the chart includes \$0.3 billion in

exchange revenue. Our exchange revenues primarily include payments of fees we receive from States that have us administer their State Supplementation of Federal SSI benefits. These amounts are reported on the Statement of Net Cost and are not classified as a financing source.

The following charts summarize the activity on our Statement of Net Cost and Statement of Changes in Net Position by showing the sources and uses of funds for FY 2023.



Note: The individual items included in the “Where It Comes From...” chart total \$1,392.9 billion. Of this total, 0.3 billion relates to exchange revenue, which is not included on the Statement of Changes in Net Position. Please note, the \$1,392.9 billion total in the chart will not tie to the sum of the Total Financing Sources and Exchange Revenue listed in the text above due to rounding.

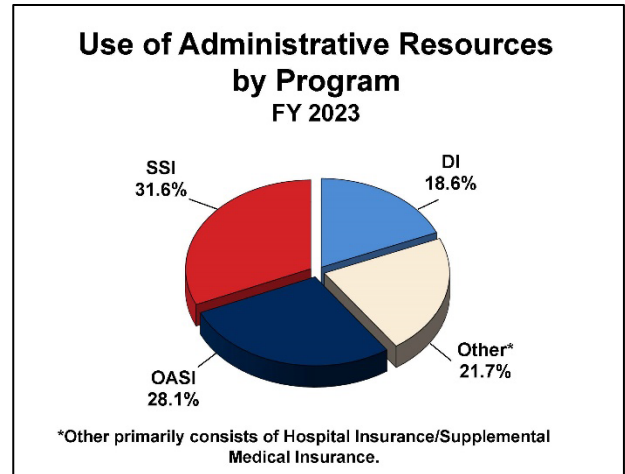
The SSI program’s Cumulative Results of Operations are negative due to unfunded Benefits Due and Payable liabilities. Unadjudicated and adjudicated, or pending, claims make up a significant portion of SSI’s Benefits Due and Payable activity. SSI will pay for these benefits using future years’ resources. While the activity is unfunded, we still record an expense, which creates the negative Cumulative Results of Operations since we do not record an associated financing source.

Statement of Budgetary Resources: The Statement of Budgetary Resources, located in the *Financial Section* of this report, provides information on the budgetary resources available to our agency for the year and shows the status of those resources at the end of FY 2023. The Statement shows that we had \$1,511.7 billion in budgetary resources, of which \$4.9 billion remained unobligated at year-end. We recorded total net outlays of \$1,416.3 billion by the end of the year. Budgetary resources increased \$141.2 billion, or 10.3 percent, from FY 2022, while net outlays increased \$134.3 billion, or 10.5 percent. The increase in budgetary resources is primarily due to the increase in tax revenues collected by the OASDI Trust Funds in FY 2023. The increase in net outlays is primarily due to an increase in the number of OASI beneficiaries and the 8.7 percent COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2023.



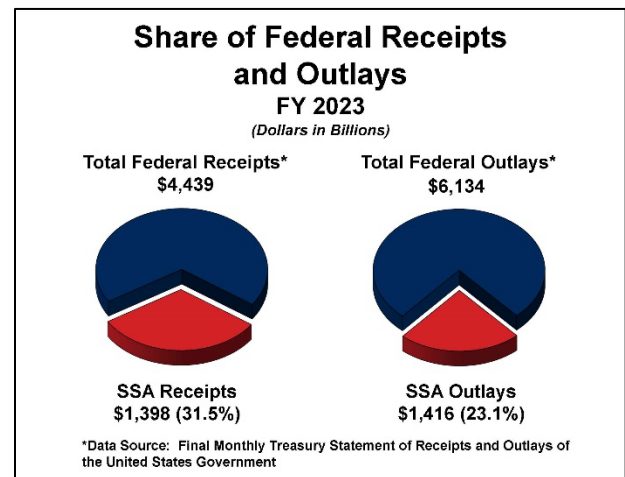
Use of Administrative Resources

The chart to the right displays the use of all administrative resources (including general operating expenses) for FY 2023 in terms of the programs we administer or support. Although the DI program comprises only 10.9 percent of the total benefit payments we make, it consumes 18.6 percent of annual administrative resources. Likewise, while the SSI program comprises only 4.1 percent of the total benefit payments we make, it consumes 31.6 percent of annual administrative resources. State disability determination services decide whether the claimants for DI and SSI disability benefits are disabled. In addition, disability determination services perform continuing disability reviews of individuals receiving DI and SSI disability payments to ensure continued eligibility for benefits. The FY 2022 use of administrative resources by program was 28.4 percent for the OASI program, 19.8 percent for the DI program, 32.1 percent for the SSI program, and 19.7 percent for Other.



Share of Federal Operations

The programs we administer constitute a large share of the total receipts and outlays of the Federal Government, as shown in the chart to the right. Receipts for our programs in FY 2023 represented 31.5 percent of the \$4.4 trillion in total Federal receipts, an increase of 5.6 percent from last year. SSA Outlays increased by 2.7 percent to 23.1 percent of Federal outlays. SSA outlays increased in FY 2023 compared to FY 2022 by \$134.3 billion, while Federal outlays decreased by \$137.1 billion.



Overview of Social Insurance Data

Table of Key Social Insurance Measures¹
(Dollars in Billions)

Statements of Social Insurance			
Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)			
(calendar year basis)			
	2023	2022	2021
Present value of future net cash flows² for current and future participants over the next 75 years (open group measure), current year valuation	\$ (25,252)	\$ (23,301)	\$ (22,742)
Present value of future net cash flows² for current and future participants over the next 75 years (open group measure), prior year valuation	\$ (23,301)	\$ (22,742)	\$ (19,696)
Change in present value³	\$ (1,951)	\$ (560)	\$ (3,045)

Notes:

1. Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.
2. Present values used in this presentation are based on the full amounts of estimated noninterest income and the cost of providing benefits at the levels scheduled under current law, even after the OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves are depleted. Future net cash flows are estimated over the appropriate 75-year period.
3. We provide high-level descriptions of the reason for the change in present value from year to year in the Statement of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts subsection on the following page.

Statements of Social Insurance: The Statements of Social Insurance, located in the *Financial Section* of this report, present the following estimates:

- The present value of estimated future noninterest income to be received from or on behalf of current participants who have attained retirement eligibility age (i.e., age 62 and over) and the estimated future cost of providing scheduled benefits to those same individuals;
- The present value of estimated future noninterest income to be received from or on behalf of current participants who have not yet attained retirement eligibility age (i.e., ages 15–61) and the estimated future cost of providing scheduled benefits to those same individuals;
- The present value of estimated future noninterest income less estimated future cost for the closed group, which represents all current participants who attain age 15 or older in the first year of the projection period, plus the reserves in the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds as of the beginning of the valuation period;
- The present value of estimated noninterest income to be received from or on behalf of future participants (those under age 15 and to be born during the period) and the cost of providing scheduled benefits to those same individuals; and
- The present value of estimated future noninterest income less estimated future cost for the open group, which represents all current and future participants (including those to be born during the projection period) who are now participating or are expected to eventually participate in the OASDI programs, plus the reserves in the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds as of the beginning of the valuation period.



Estimated future noninterest income shown in the bullets above consists of payroll taxes from employers, employees, and self-employed persons; revenue from Federal income-taxation of scheduled OASDI benefits; and miscellaneous reimbursements from the General Fund of the Treasury. It does not include interest income on reserves held in the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds. The estimated future cost shown in the bullets above includes benefit amounts scheduled under current law, administrative expenses, and net transfers with the Railroad Retirement program.

The present value of estimated future net cash flows (estimated noninterest income less estimated cost for scheduled future benefits) for all current and future participants over the next 75 years (open group measure) decreased from -\$23.3 trillion, as of January 1, 2022, to -\$25.3 trillion, as of January 1, 2023. The deficit, therefore, increased in magnitude by about \$2.0 trillion. Including the reserves in the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds increases this open group measure by about \$2.8 trillion, to -\$22.4 trillion, for the 75-year valuation period.

The present value of estimated future net cash flows for all current participants (who attain age 15 or older in the first year of the projection period) over the next 75 years, plus the reserves in the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds as of the beginning of the period, is -\$47.5 trillion (closed group measure). Including future participants (those under age 15 and to be born during the projection period) over the next 75 years decreases the projected deficit by \$25.1 trillion to the open group measure of -\$22.4 trillion.

Statements of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts: The Statements of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts, located in the *Financial Section* of this report, reconcile the changes (between the current valuation period and the prior valuation period) in the present value of estimated future noninterest income less estimated future cost for current and future participants (the open group measure) over the next 75 years. This reconciliation identifies significant components of the changes and provides reasons for the changes.

From January 1, 2022 to January 1, 2023: Changes in the present value of estimated future net cash flows for this valuation are due to the following factors:

- Advancing the valuation date by one year and including the additional year, 2023, by itself decreased the present value of estimated future cash flows by \$0.7 trillion;
- Changes in demographic data, assumptions, and methods decreased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by \$0.1 trillion;
- Changes in economic data, assumptions, and methods decreased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by \$0.8 trillion;
- Changes in programmatic data and methods decreased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by \$0.3 trillion; and
- Changes in law or policy had a negligible effect on the present value of estimated future net cash flows.

Significant changes made for this valuation included:

- Updating data for the historical population, other-than-lawful permanent resident immigration, and marriage and divorce—including incorporating 2020 and 2021 data from the American Community Survey;
- Revising the levels of gross domestic product (GDP) and labor productivity down by about 3.0 percent by 2026 and for all years thereafter;
- Increasing the annual percentage change in the average OASDI covered wage, adjusted for inflation, by about 0.02 percentage point to an average of 1.14 percentage points over the last 65 years of the 75-year projection period;
- Updating the sample of retired-worker and disabled-worker beneficiaries who have become newly entitled for benefits, which is used in the long-range model to project average benefit levels; and
- Updating the post-entitlement benefit adjustment factors, which are used to account for changes in benefit levels, primarily due to differential mortality by benefit level and earnings after benefit entitlement.

From January 1, 2021 to January 1, 2022: Changes in the present value of estimated future net cash flows for this valuation are due to the following factors:

- Advancing the valuation date by one year and including the additional year, 2096, by itself decreased the present value of estimated future cash flows by \$0.7 trillion;
- Changes in demographic data, assumptions, and methods decreased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by \$0.3 trillion;
- Changes in economic data, assumptions, and methods decreased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by \$0.2 trillion;
- Changes in programmatic data and methods increased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by \$0.6 trillion; and
- Changes in law or policy had a negligible effect on the present value of estimated future net cash flows.

Significant changes made for this valuation included:

- Increasing near-term real interest rates;
- Updating economic starting values and near-term growth assumptions to reflect the stronger-than-estimated recovery from the pandemic-induced recession;
- Increasing the level of potential GDP for years 2021 and later by roughly 1 percent, reflecting the strong recovery and the expectation of a permanent level shift in total economy labor productivity
- Lowering the ultimate disability incidence rate from 5.0 to 4.8 per thousand exposed, and changing the near-term path to reach that lower ultimate rate; and



- Increasing near-term and ultimate levels of revenue from income taxation of OASDI benefits.

OASI and DI Trust Fund Solvency

Significant uncertainty surrounds the estimates for the Statements of Social Insurance. In particular, the actual future values of demographic, economic, and programmatic factors are likely to be different from the near-term and ultimate assumptions used in the projections. Some examples of sources of near-term uncertainty include the path of the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and unanticipated changes in inflation, earnings growth, and interest rates. Such near-term effects do not generally have significant effects on the long-term values shown in the Statements of Social Insurance. Some examples of sources of long-term uncertainty include the effects of climate change, levels of future government spending and taxation, and possible future global events and technical advances. To illustrate the uncertainty of the projections, we include sensitivity analysis on a range of long-term assumptions in the *Required Supplemental Information: Social Insurance* section of this report.

Pay-As-You-Go Financing

The OASI and DI Trust Funds are deemed solvent as long as reserves are sufficient to finance program obligations in full and on a timely basis. Such solvency is indicated, for any point in time, by the maintenance of positive OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves. Beginning in 2021, program obligations for the OASDI program have exceeded income, including interest income on reserves held in the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds, therefore, the combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves have declined. The reserves are projected to continue to decline until reserves become depleted in 2034.

The following table shows that the combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves, expressed in terms of the number of months of program obligations that these reserves could finance, has been declining slowly. This measure indicates the ability of the OASI and DI Trust Funds to cover most short-term financial contingencies. The number of months that the reserves of the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds could finance was 31.8 months at the end of FY 2019, declining to 30.8 months at the end of FY 2020, to 28.1 months at the end of FY 2021, and to estimated values of 25.2 and 23.1 months at the end of FY 2022 and FY 2023, respectively.

**Number of Months of Cost
Fiscal-Year-End Trust Fund Reserves Can Pay^{1,2}**

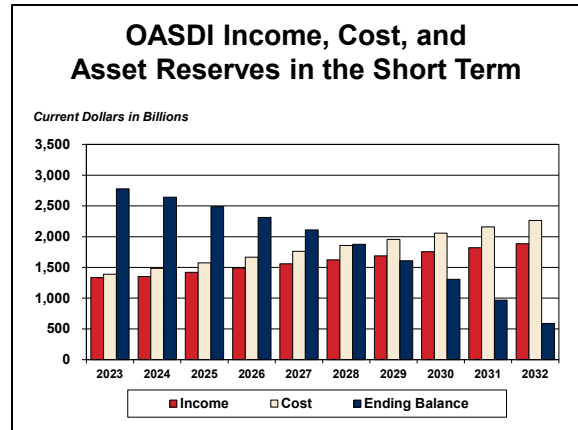
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
OASI	24.6	27.2	30.8	34.0	35.5
DI	10.9	9.1	8.1	8.1	7.9
Combined	23.1	25.2	28.1	30.8	31.8

Notes:

1. Computed as 12 times the ratio of end-of-year reserves to cost in the following fiscal year.
2. Values for FY 2022 and FY 2023 are estimates based on the intermediate set of assumptions of the 2023 Trustees Report.

Short-Term Financing

Having trust fund reserves at the beginning of a year at least equal to the projected cost for that year is a good indication that a trust fund can cover most short-term contingencies. Beyond this rough indication, the annual Trustees Reports also include some formal tests to assess financial status. Projections in the 2023 Trustees Report indicate that, on a hypothetical combined basis, the OASI and DI Trust Funds fail the test of short-range financial adequacy, and are therefore not sufficiently financed over the next 10 years. Under the intermediate set of assumptions of the 2023 Trustees Report, OASDI estimated costs of \$2,264 billion and income of \$1,886 billion for 2032 are 82 percent and 54 percent higher than the corresponding amounts in 2022 (\$1,244 billion and \$1,222 billion, respectively). From the end of 2022 to the end of 2032, combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves are projected to decrease by 79 percent, from \$2.8 trillion to \$0.6 trillion.



Long-Term Financing

Social Security’s financing is not projected to be sustainable over the long term with the tax rates and benefit levels scheduled in current law. Under the intermediate set of assumptions of the 2023 Trustees Report, program costs will exceed income in all years of the 75-year projection period. The combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves are projected to become depleted in 2034. Tax revenues are projected to be sufficient to support expenditures at a level of 80 percent of scheduled benefits after the combined OASI and DI Trust Fund depletion in 2034, declining to 74 percent of scheduled benefits in 2097.

The primary reasons for the projected long-term inadequacy of financing under current law relate to changes in the demographics of the United States: birth rates dropping substantially after 1965, retirees living longer, and baby boomers beginning their retirements. In present value terms, the 75-year shortfall is \$22.4 trillion, which is 3.42 percent of taxable payroll and 1.2 percent of GDP over the same period. Some of the possible reform alternatives being discussed—singularly or in combination with each other—are:

- Increasing payroll taxes;
- Slowing the growth in benefits;
- Finding other revenue sources (such as general revenues); or
- Increasing expected returns by investing the OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves, at least in part, in private securities.



Limitations of the Financial Statements

The financial statements beginning on page 53 are prepared to report the financial position, financial condition, and results of operations of the Social Security Administration, consistent with the requirements of 31 United States Code 3515(b). The statements are prepared from records of the Social Security Administration in accordance with Federal generally accepted accounting principles and the formats prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget. Reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources are prepared from the same records. Users of the statements are advised that the statements are for a component of the U.S. Government.