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) 2023 and 2024 (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 Measures[1]
(Dollars in Billions)

Net Position (end of fiscal year)				
	2024	2023	Increase / (Decrease)	
Total Assets	$2,800.8	$2,856.4	$(55.6)	(1.9)%
Less Total Liabilities	$170.5	$157.0	$13.5	8.6%
Net Position (assets net of liabilities)	$2,630.3	$2,699.4	$(69.1)	(2.6)%
Change in Net Position (end of fiscal year)				
	2024	2023	Increase / (Decrease)	
Net Costs	$1,530.6	$1,433.3	$97.3	6.8%
Total Financing Sources[2]	$1,461.5	$1,392.5	$69.0	5.0%
Change in Net Position[3]	$(69.1)	$(40.8)		

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.
3. Increase / (Decrease) is not provided for Change in Net Position as the amounts displayed are already a calculated value.

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 2024 are $2,800.8 billion, a 1.9 percent decrease over the previous year. Of the total assets, $2,783.6 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 99.1 percent of our assets, decreased $55.4 billion from the previous year. This decrease is due to a reduction in OASI investments during FY 2024, as the program's obligations exceeded receipts. This increase in obligations is due primarily to an increase in beneficiaries and the 3.2 percent Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) beneficiaries received in 2024.

Liabilities grew in FY 2024 by $13.5 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 3.2 percent COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2024. The majority of our liabilities (92.8 percent) consists of benefits that have accrued as of the end of the fiscal year, but have not been paid as of September 30, 2024. By statute, payment of OASI and DI program benefits for the month of September does not occur until October. Our net position decreased $69.1 billion to $2,630.3 billion as a result of the decrease in assets and increase in liabilities in FY 2024.

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 2024, our total net cost of operations increased $97.3 billion to $1,530.6 billion, primarily due to a 2.9 percent increase in the number of OASI beneficiaries, and the 3.2 percent COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2024. The OASI and DI net cost increased by 8.1 percent, 1.3 percent respectively, while the SSI net cost decreased by 3.6 percent. Operating expenses increased for the OASI, DI, and SSI programs by 5.7 percent, 7.4 percent, and 4.8 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 2024, our total benefit payment expenses increased by $96.4 billion, a 6.8 percent increase. The following table provides the benefit payment expense information, number of beneficiaries, and the change in these benefit items during FY 2024 and FY 2023 for each of our three major programs. The decrease in SSI benefit payment expense from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is due to 11 months of benefit payments in FY 2024 versus 12 months of payments in FY 2023 resulting from the October 2023 payments being accelerated into FY 2023 as the payment date fell on a weekend. This decrease is offset by an increase in benefit payment expense in FY 2024 due to the 3.2 COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2024. Refer to Note 1, Reporting Entity and 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 2024 and 2023

OASI				
	2024	2023	Increase / (Decrease)	
Benefit Payment Expense[1]	$1,301.4	$1,204.3	$97.1	8.1%
Average Monthly Benefit Payment[2, 3]	$1,837.79	$1,759.67	$78.12	4.4%
Number of Beneficiaries[3, 4]	59.9	58.2	1.7	2.9%
DI				
	2024	2023	Increase / (Decrease)	
Benefit Payment Expense[1]	$156.9	$155.1	$1.8	1.1%
Average Monthly Benefit Payment[2, 3]	$1,402.44	$1,350.00	$52.44	3.9%
Number of Beneficiaries[3, 4]	8.4	8.6	(0.2)	(2.3)%
SSI				
	2024	2023	Increase / (Decrease)	
Benefit Payment Expense[1]	$55.9	$58.4	$(2.5)	(4.3)%
Average Monthly Benefit Payment[2, 3]	$697.27	$676.06	$21.21	3.1%
Number of Beneficiaries[3, 4]	7.4	7.5	(0.1)	(1.3)%

Notes:

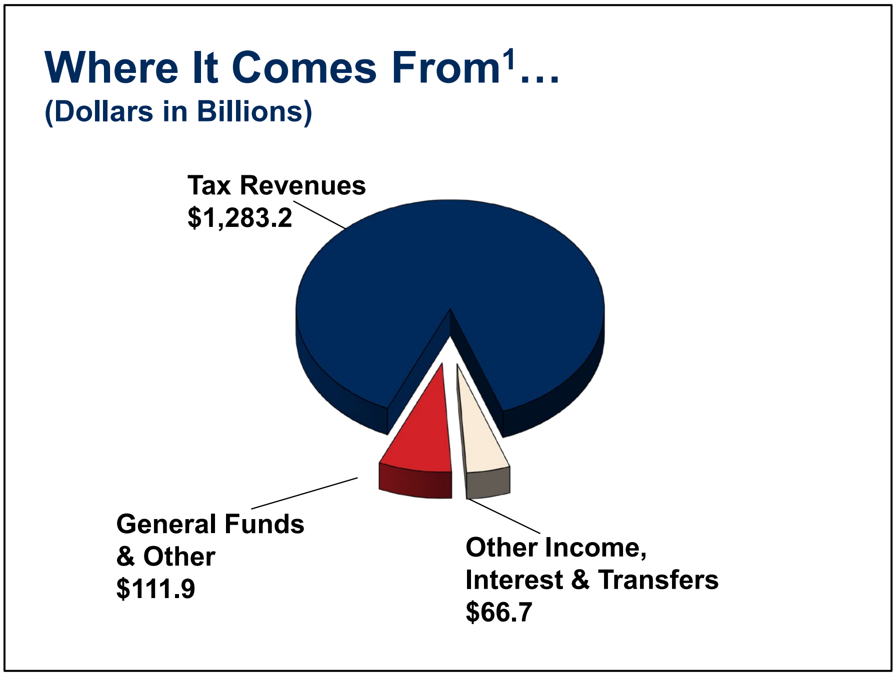
1. Benefit payment expense presented in billions. As such, this presentation may affect the percent Increase / (Decrease) in this chart that are based on the financial statement values, which are presented in the millions.
2. Average monthly benefit payment for OASI, DI, and SSI programs presented in actual dollars.
3. Average monthly benefit payment and number of beneficiaries for OASI, DI, and SSI as of September 30.
4. Number of beneficiaries presented in millions.

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 $69.1 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, 2024, OASI's FY 2024 net cost exceed financing sources, decreasing its net position. DI's FY 2024 financing sources exceed its net cost, increasing its net position.

In FY 2024, total financing sources, as shown in the Table of Key Financial Measures displayed earlier in this section, increased by $69.0 billion to $1,461.5 billion. This increase is primarily due to an increase in OASI and DI tax revenues received in FY 2024. Tax revenue increased $67.8 billion to $1,283.2 billion in FY 2024 due primarily to an increase in OASDI employment tax collections during FY 2024, as estimates and the related collections continue to increase in both programs post the COVID-19 pandemic. The $1,461.5 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

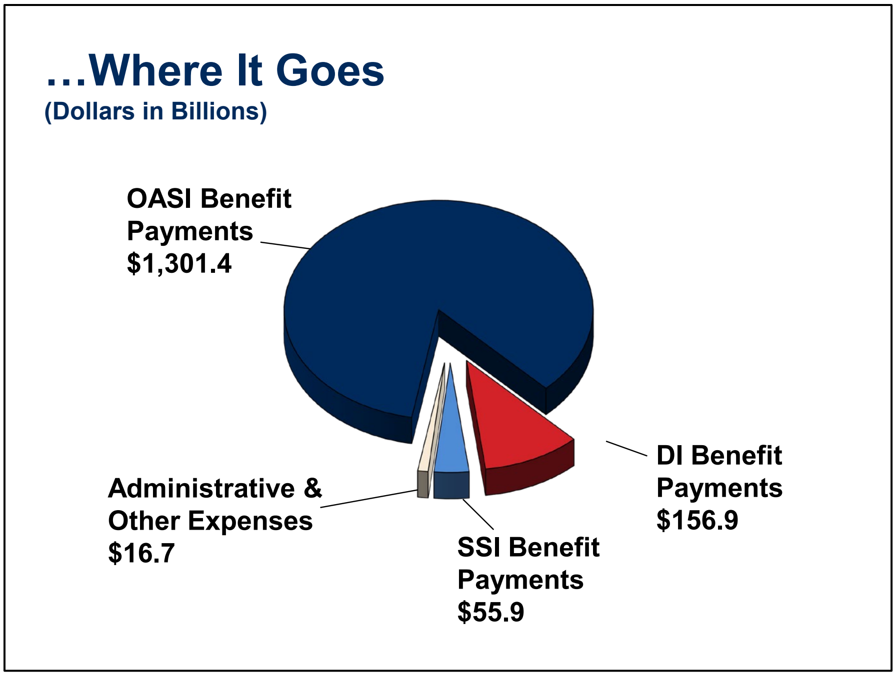
$0.3 billion in exchange revenue. Our exchange revenues primarily include payments of fees we receive from States that have us administer their State Supplementation of Federal SSI benefits. These amounts are reported on the Statement of Net Cost and are not classified as a financing source.

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 2024.



Note:

1. The individual items included in the "Where It Comes From…" chart total $1,461.8 billion. Of this total, $0.3 billion relates to exchange revenue, which is not included on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

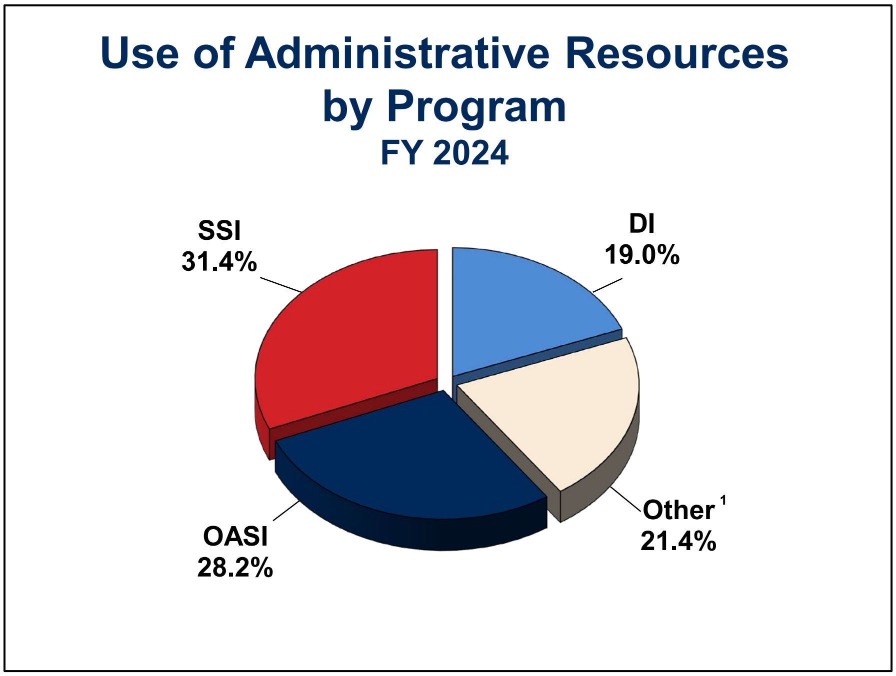


The SSI program's Cumulative Results of Operations are negative due to unfunded Benefits Due and Payable liabilities. Unadjudicated and adjudicated, or pending, claims make up a significant portion of SSI's Benefits Due and Payable activity. SSI will pay for these benefits using future years' resources. 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 2024. The Statement shows that we had $1,610.5 billion in budgetary resources, of which $2.6 billion remained unobligated at year-end. We recorded total net outlays of $1,519.7 billion by the end of the year. Budgetary resources increased $98.8 billion, or 6.5 percent, from FY 2023, while net outlays increased $103.4 billion, or 7.3 percent. The increase in budgetary resources is primarily due to the increase in tax revenues collected by the OASDI Trust Funds in FY 2024. The increase in net outlays is primarily due to an increase in the number of OASI beneficiaries and the 3.2 percent COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2024.

Use of Administrative Resources

The following chart displays the use of all administrative resources (including general operating expenses) for FY 2024 in terms of the programs we administer or support. Although the DI program comprises only 10.4 percent of the total benefit payments we make, it consumes 19.0 percent of annual administrative resources. Likewise, while the SSI program comprises only 3.7 percent of the total benefit payments we make, it consumes 31.4 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 2023 use of administrative resources by program was 28.1 percent for the OASI program, 18.6 percent for the DI program, 31.6 percent for the SSI program, and 21.7 percent for Other.

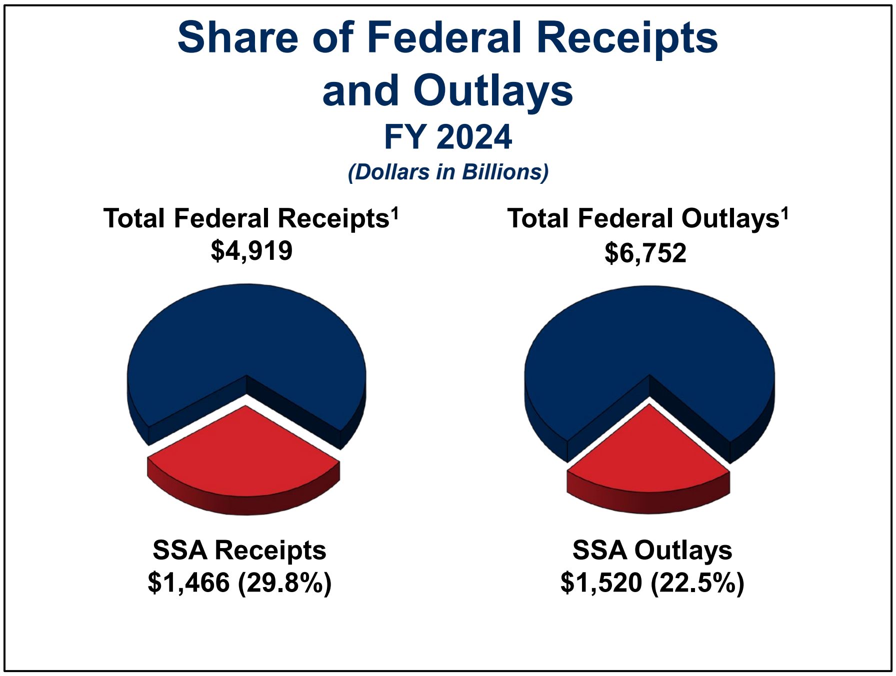


Note:

1. Other primarily consists of Hospital Insurance/Supplemental Medical Insurance.

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 2024 represented 29.8 percent of the $4.9 trillion in total Federal receipts, a decrease of 1.7 percent from last year. SSA Outlays decreased by 0.6 percent to 22.5 percent of Federal outlays. SSA outlays increased in FY 2024 compared to FY 2023 by $103.4 billion, while Federal outlays increased by $617.0 billion.



Note:

1. Data Source: Final Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the United States Government.

Overview of Social Insurance Data

Table of Key Social Insurance Measures[1]
(Dollars in Billions)

Statements of Social Insurance Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) (calendar year basis)				
	2024	2023	Increase / (Decrease) [3]	
Present value of future net cash flows[2] for current and future participants over the next 75 years (open group measure)	$(25,406)	$(25,252)	$(154)	(0.6)%

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 combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves are depleted. Future net cash flows are defined as future inflows (noninterest income) less future outflows (the cost of providing scheduled benefits) and 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 -$25.3 trillion, as of January 1, 2023, to -$25.4 trillion, as of January 1, 2024. The deficit, therefore, increased in magnitude by almost $0.2 trillion. Including the reserves in the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds increases this open group measure by about $2.8 trillion, to -$22.6 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 -$48.9 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 $26.2 trillion to the open group measure of -$22.6 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, 2023 to January 1, 2024: 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, 2098, by itself decreased the present value of estimated future cash flows by $0.8 trillion;
- Changes in demographic data, assumptions, and methods decreased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by $1.2 trillion;
- Changes in economic data, assumptions, and methods increased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by $0.4 trillion;
- Changes in programmatic data and methods increased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by $1.4 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:

- Lowering the ultimate total fertility rate from 2.0 children per woman to 1.9 children per woman and reaching the ultimate value in an earlier year;
- Lowering the ultimate disability incidence rate from 4.8 per thousand exposed to 4.5 per thousand exposed; and

- Increasing the assumed level of labor productivity over the projection period, given that economic growth through 2023 exceeded prior expectations.

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 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 2035.

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 30.8 months at the end of FY 2020, declining to 28.1 months at the end of FY 2021, 25.1 months at the end of FY 2022, and to estimated values of 23.2 months and 21.1 months at the end of FY 2023 and FY 2024, respectively.

Number of Months of Cost
Fiscal-Year-End Trust Fund Reserves Can Pay[1,2]

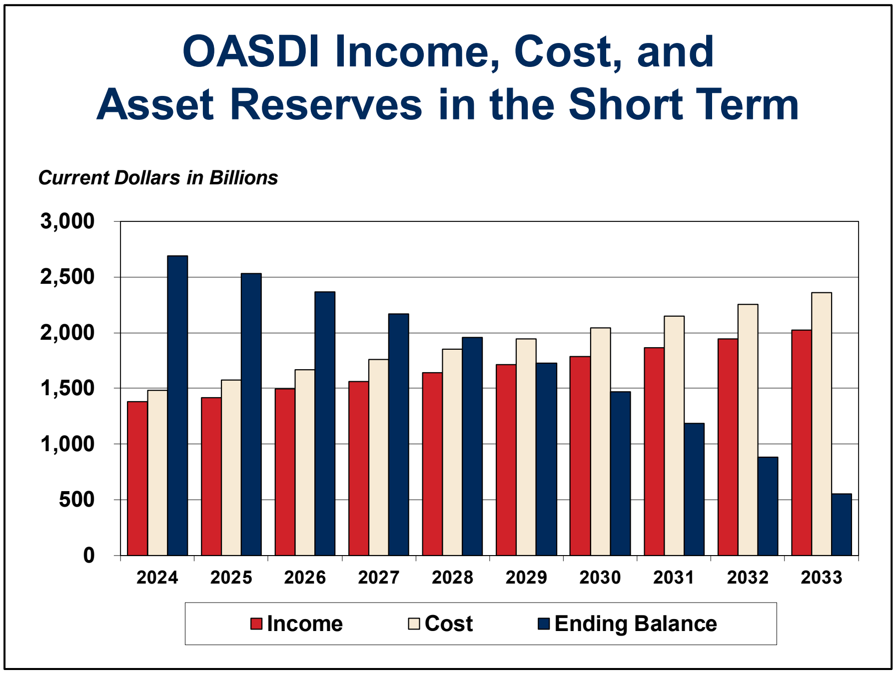
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
OASI	22.2	24.6	27.2	30.8	34.0
DI	12.4	10.9	9.0	8.1	8.1
Combined	21.1	23.2	25.1	28.1	30.8

Notes:

1. Computed as 12 times the ratio of end-of-year reserves to cost in the following fiscal year.
2. Values for FY 2023 and FY 2024 are estimates based on the intermediate set of assumptions of the 2024 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 2024 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 2024 Trustees Report, OASDI estimated costs of $2,359 billion and income of $2,027 billion for 2033 are 69 percent and 50 percent higher than the corresponding amounts in 2023 ($1,392 billion and $1,351 billion, respectively). From the end of 2023 to the end of 2033, combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves are projected to decrease by 80 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 2024 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 2035. Tax revenues are projected to be sufficient to support expenditures at a level of 83 percent of scheduled benefits after the combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves become depleted in 2035, declining to 73 percent of scheduled benefits in 2098.

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 $22.6 trillion, which is 3.32 percent of taxable payroll and

1.2 percent of gross domestic product 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 59 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.