FINANCIAL POSITION AND CONDITION

In this section, we summarize and analyze the significant changes in financial position and condition of the agency as shown in balances in our financial statements.

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) 2026 and 2025 (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)				
	2026	**2025**	**Increase / (Decrease)**	
Total Assets	$2,482.3	$2,655.7	$(173.4)	(6.5)%
Less Total Liabilities	$189.0	$182.2	$6.8	3.7%
Net Position (assets net of liabilities)	**$2,293.4**	**$2,473.5**	**$(180.1)**	**(7.3)%**
Change in Net Position (end of fiscal year)				
	2026	**2025**	**Increase / (Decrease)**	
Net Costs	$1,738.2	$1,655.8	$82.4	5.0%
Total Financing Sources[2]	$1,558.1	$1,498.9	$59.2	3.9%
Change in Net Position[3]	**$(180.1)**	**$(156.8)**		

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 2026 are $2,482.3 billion, a 6.5 percent decrease over the previous year. Of the total assets, $2,464.9 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, accounts for 99.0 percent of our assets. Our Investments line decreased $175.5 billion from the previous year. This decrease is due to a reduction in OASI investments during FY 2026, as the program's obligations exceeded receipts. This increase in obligations is due primarily to an increase in beneficiaries and the 2.8 percent Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) beneficiaries received in 2026.

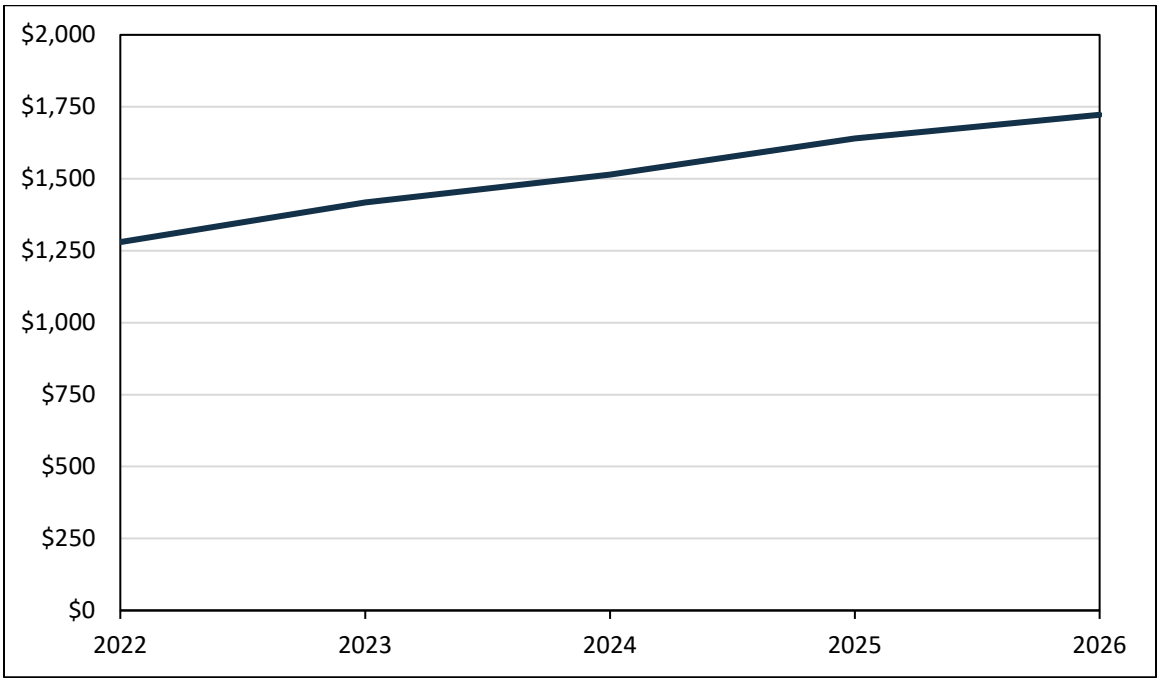
Liabilities grew in FY 2026 by $6.8 billion primarily because of the growth in benefits due and payable, which is primarily due to an increase in the number of OASI beneficiaries, and the 2.8 percent COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2026. The majority of our liabilities (93.2 percent) consists of benefits that have accrued as of the end of the fiscal year, but have not been paid as of September 30, 2026. By statute, payment of OASI and DI program benefits for the month of September does not occur until October. Our net position decreased $180.1 billion to $2,293.4 billion as a result of the decrease in assets and increase in liabilities in FY 2026.

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 2026, our total net cost of operations increased $82.4 billion to $1,738.2 billion, primarily due to a 2.7 percent increase in the number of OASI beneficiaries, and the 2.8 percent COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2026. The OASI, DI, and SSI net cost increased by 5.4 percent, 1.9 percent and 2.5 percent respectively. Operating expenses increased for the DI program by 0.8 percent, while decreasing for the OASI and SSI programs by 2.3 percent and 1.8 percent respectively. When evaluating our OASI, DI, and SSI programs, our administrative operating expenses for these programs are only 0.7 percent of these programs' total benefit expenses.

In FY 2026, our total benefit payment expenses increased by $82.6 billion, a 5.0 percent increase. The increase in benefit payment expense from FY 2025 to FY 2026 is primarily due to a 2.7 percent increase in the number of OASI beneficiaries and the 2.8 percent COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2026.

Benefit Payment Expense
FYs 2022 – 2026
(Dollars in Billions)



Notes:

1. 2022 included 13 months of SSI payments.
2. 2024 included 11 months of SSI payments.

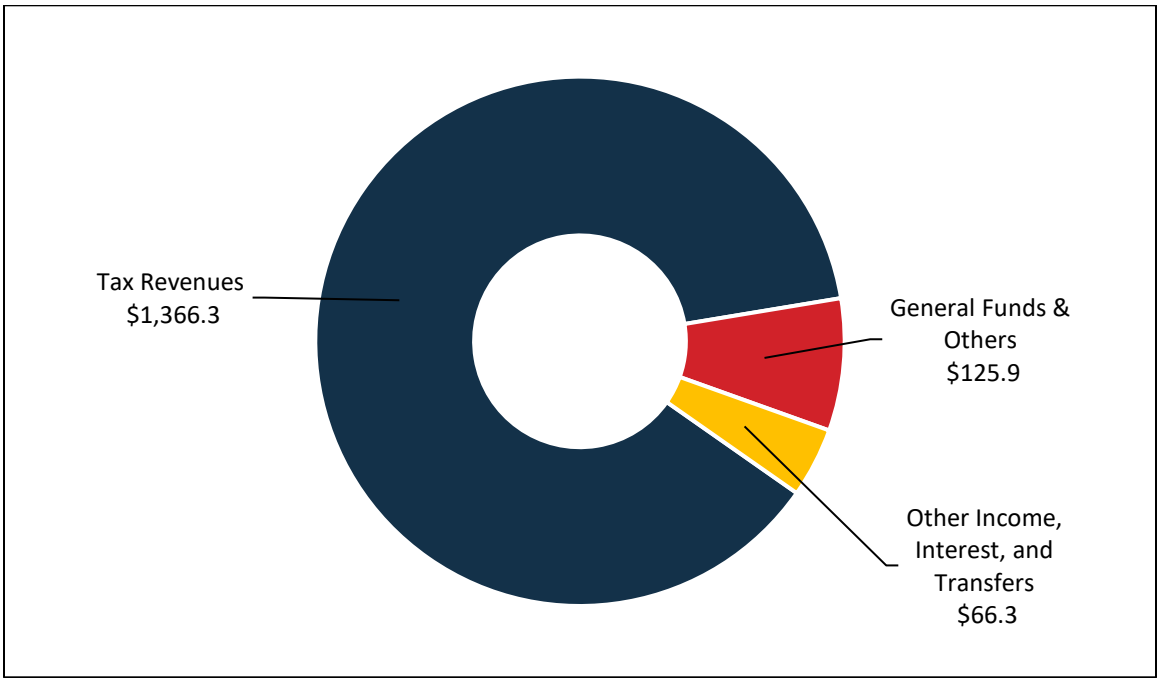
Statement of Changes in Net Position: The Statement of Changes in Net Position, located in the *Financial Section* of this report, presents those accounting items that caused the net position section of the Balance Sheet to change from the beginning to the end of the reporting period. The Statement shows a decrease of $180.1 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, 2026, OASI's FY 2026 net cost exceeds financing sources, decreasing its net position. DI's FY 2026 financing sources exceed its net cost, increasing its net position.

In FY 2026, total financing sources, as shown in the Table of Key Financial Measures displayed earlier in this section, increased by $59.2 billion to $1,558.1 billion. This increase is primarily due to an increase in OASI and DI tax revenues received in FY 2026. Tax revenue increased $58.1 billion to $1,366.3 billion in FY 2026 due primarily to an increase in the estimated employment tax collections for OASI for FY 2026. The $1,558.1 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 $0.4 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 2026.

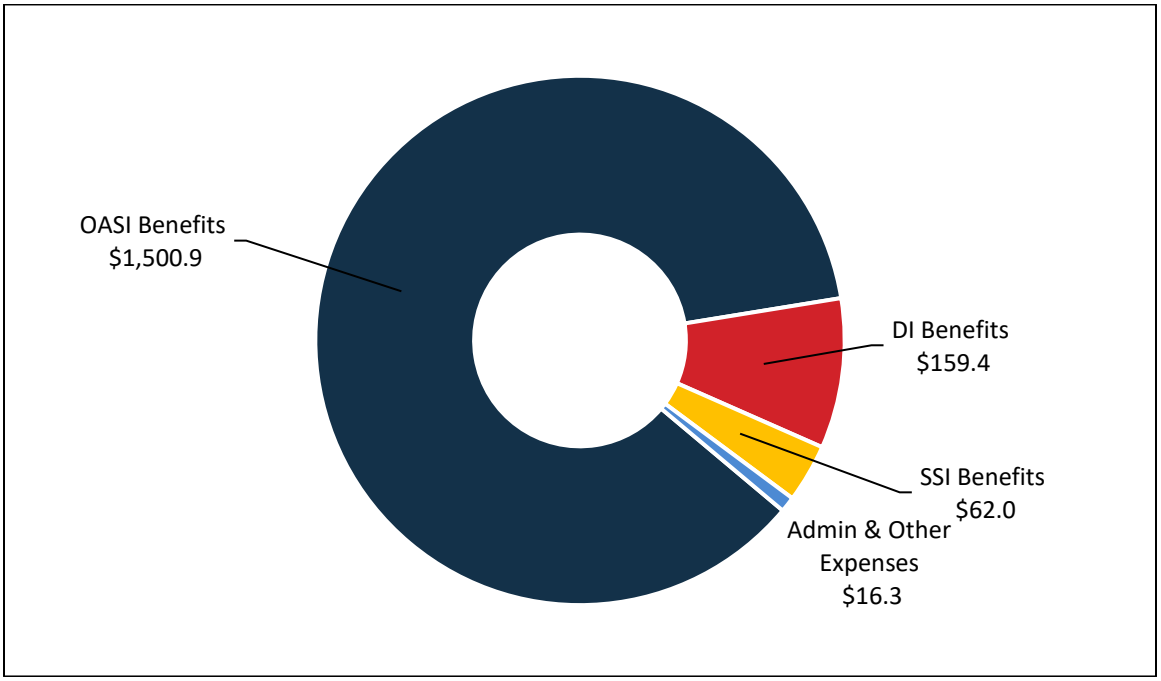
Where It Comes From[1]…
(Dollars in Billions)



Note:

1. The individual items included in the "Where It Comes From…" chart total $1,558.5 billion. Of this total, $0.4 billion relates to exchange revenue, which is not included on the Statement of Changes in Net Position.

…Where It Goes
(Dollars in Billions)



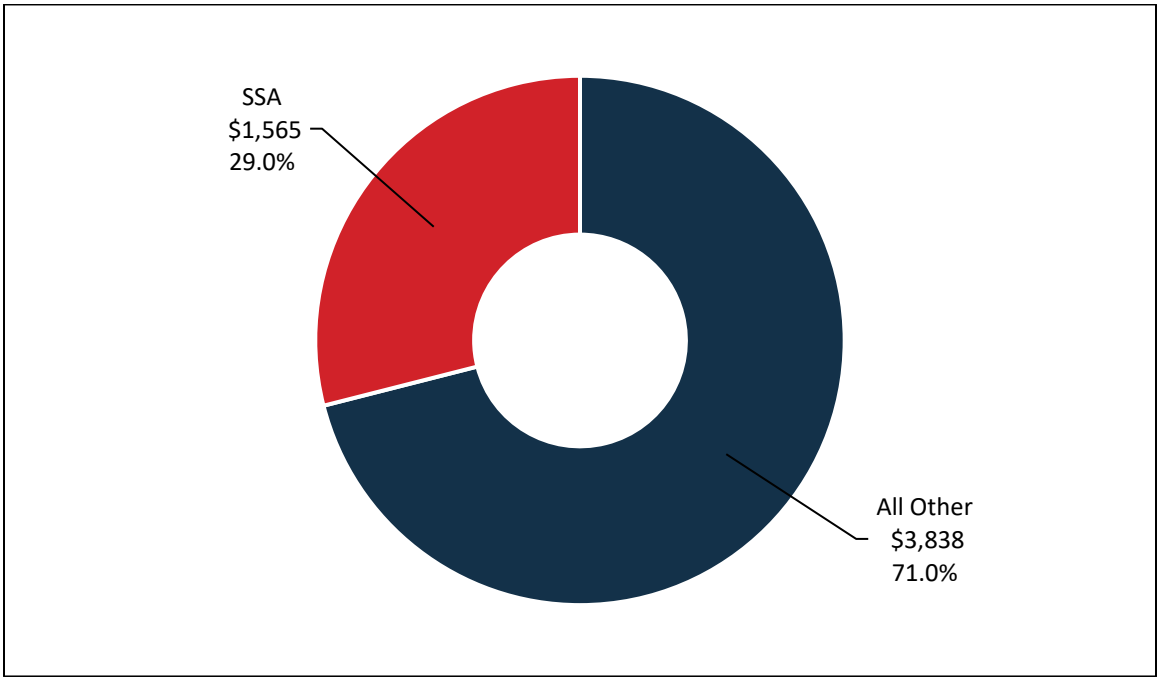
The SSI program's Cumulative Results of Operations are negative due to unfunded Benefits Due and Payable liabilities. Unadjudicated and adjudicated, or pending, claims make up a significant portion of SSI's Benefits Due and Payable activity. SSI will pay for these benefits using future years' resources. 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 2026. The Statement shows that we had $1,824.9 billion in budgetary resources, of which $3.0 billion remained unobligated at year-end. We recorded total net outlays of $1,733.9 billion by the end of the year. Budgetary resources increased $82.8 billion, or 4.8 percent, from FY 2025, while net outlays increased $87.4 billion, or 5.3 percent. The increase in budgetary resources is primarily due to the increase in tax revenues collected by the OASDI Trust Funds in FY 2026. The increase in net outlays is primarily due to an increase in the number of OASI beneficiaries and the 2.8 percent COLA provided to beneficiaries in 2026.

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 following charts. Receipts for our programs in FY 2026 represented 29.0 percent of the $5.4 trillion in total Federal receipts, an increase of 0.2 percent from last year. SSA outlays decreased by 0.1 percent to 23.4 percent of Federal outlays. SSA outlays increased in FY 2026 compared to FY 2025 by $87.3 billion, while Federal outlays increased by $385.8 billion.

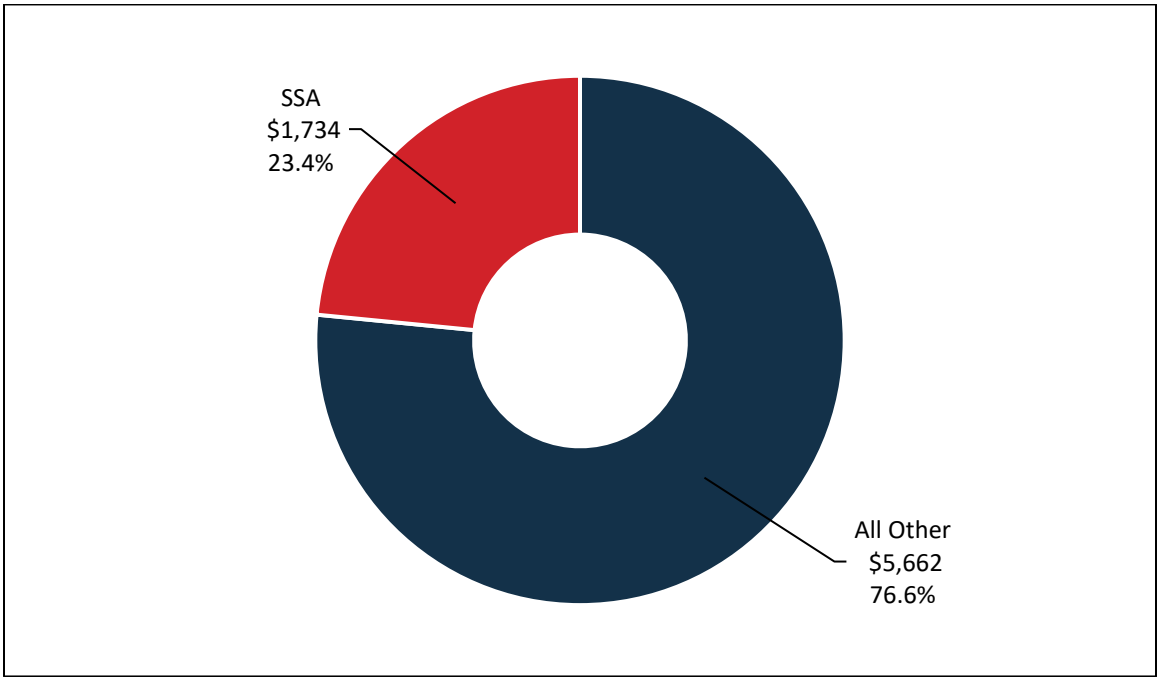
Share of Federal Receipts
(Dollars in Billions)



Note:

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

Share of Federal Outlays
(Dollars in Billions)



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)				
	2026	2025	Increase / (Decrease)[3]	
Present value of future net cash flows[2] for current and future participants over the next 75 years (open group measure)	$(31,864)	$(27,851)	$(4,013)	(14.4)%
Combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves as of January 1	$2,561	$2,721	$(160)	(5.9)%

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 prior bullets 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 -$27.9 trillion, as of January 1, 2025, to -$31.9 trillion, as of January 1, 2026. The deficit, therefore, increased in magnitude by about $4.0 trillion. Including the reserves in the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds increases this open group measure by about $2.6 trillion, to -$29.3 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 -$53.9 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 $24.6 trillion to the open group measure of -$29.3 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, 2025 to January 1, 2026: 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, 2100, 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 $2.0 trillion;
- Changes in economic data, assumptions, and methods decreased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by $0.6 trillion;
- Changes in programmatic data and methods increased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by $0.5 trillion; and
- Changes in law or policy decreased the present value of estimated future net cash flows by $1.1 trillion.

Significant changes made for this valuation included:

- Lowering the ultimate total fertility rate from 1.90 children per woman to 1.75 children per woman;
- Several changes in the assumptions for the temporary or unlawfully present immigrant population, including: (1) lowering recent estimated historical levels of entrants, (2) lowering the assumed ultimate level of entrants and the resulting transition path from the current level to the ultimate level, and (3) increasing emigration rates in years 2025-2030;
- Increasing the assumed rate of growth over the first ten years of the projection period for real gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked (labor productivity) and average real earnings; and
- Reflecting the enactment of PL 119-21, which was signed into law on July 4, 2025. This law has several provisions which will lead to the OASI and DI Trust Funds receiving lower levels of revenue in the future from income taxation of Social Security 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 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 levels of future government spending and taxation, and possible future global events and technological 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 cost 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 cost for the OASDI program has 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. Under the intermediate assumptions in the 2026 Trustees Report, 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 cost 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. According to the intermediate projections in the 2026 Trustees Report, the number of months that the reserves of the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds could finance was 25.1 months at the end of FY 2022, declining to 23.1 months at the end

of FY 2023, 20.9 months at the end of FY 2024, and to estimated values of 18.8 months and 16.4 months at the end of FY 2025 and FY 2026, respectively.

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

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
OASI	16.3	19.1	21.8	24.6	27.2
DI	17.4	15.5	13.3	11.0	9.0
Combined	16.4	18.8	20.9	23.1	25.1

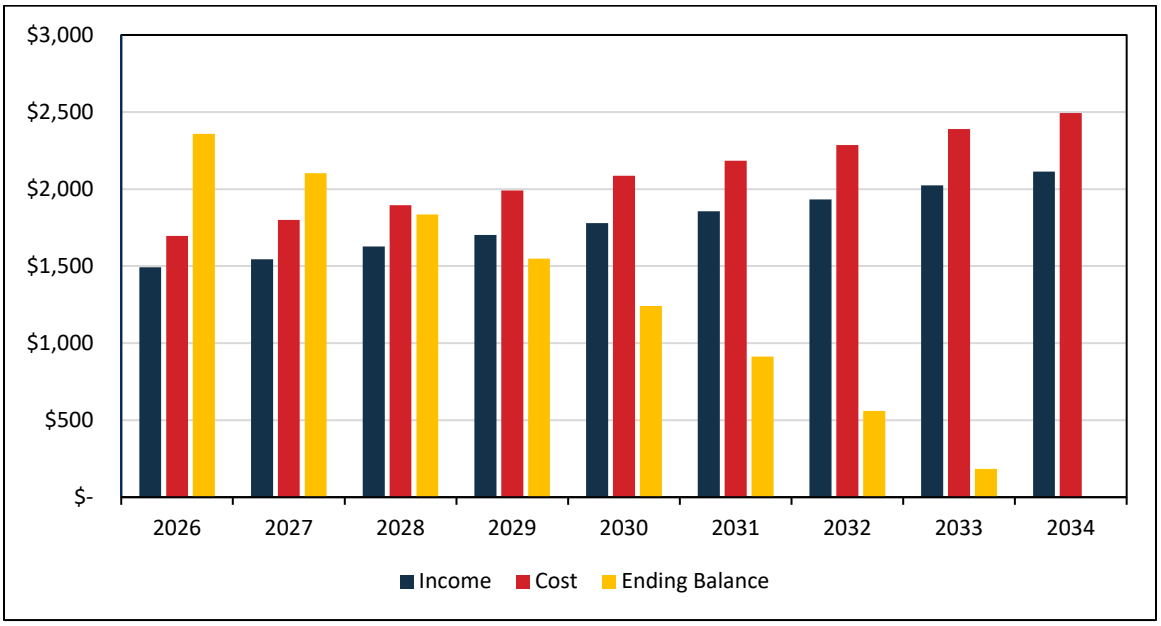
Notes:

1. Computed as 12 times the ratio of end-of-year reserves to cost in the following fiscal year.
2. Values for FY 2025 and FY 2026 are estimates based on the intermediate set of assumptions of the 2026 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 2026 Trustees Report indicate that, on a 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 2026 Trustees Report, OASDI estimated costs of $2,493 billion and income of $2,113 billion for calendar year 2034, the year of reserve depletion, are 55 percent and 46 percent higher than the corresponding amounts in 2025 ($1,609 billion and $1,449 billion, respectively). Combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves are projected to decrease by 100 percent, from $2.6 trillion at the end of 2025 until the projected reserve depletion in 2034.

OASDI Income, Cost, and
Trust Fund Reserve Balances in the Short Term
(Current Dollars in Billions)



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 2026 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 83 percent of scheduled benefits after the combined OASI and DI Trust Fund reserves become depleted in 2034, declining to 65 percent of scheduled benefits in 2100.

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 the mid-1960s, retirees living longer, and baby boomers continuing to retire. In present value terms, the 75-year shortfall is $29.3 trillion, which is 4.24 percent of taxable payroll and 1.5 percent of GDP over the same period.

Limitations of the Financial Statements

The financial statements beginning on page 49 are prepared to report the overall financial position 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.