How Do Work-Related Overpayments Affect the Earnings of SSDI Beneficiaries?

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An Exaggerated Summary of Our Research Motivation and Question

- SSA: We want beneficiaries of Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) to work!
- SSA to a beneficiary: We see you worked! But... because you worked, you shouldn't have been paid several SSDI checks.
 You owe us \$9,000.
- Beneficiary:



Employment Among SSDI Beneficiaries IsDesirable but Rare

- Employment may have benefits for SSDI beneficiaries and the SSDI trust fund
- Some beneficiaries work, but few engage in substantial gainful activity (SGA)

Source: Liu and Stapleton 2011.

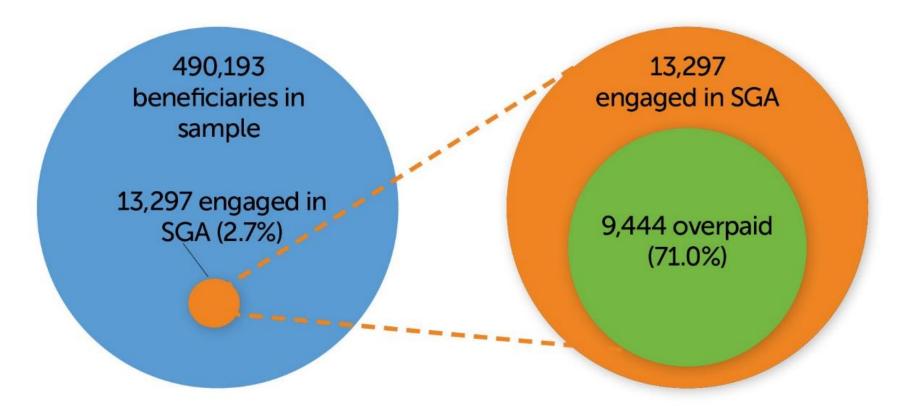


A More Formal Definition of "Overpayment"

- SSDI eligibility requires an inability to engage in SGA (\$1,070/month in 2014, nonblind)
- After a beneficiary engages in SGA for 12 months at most, SSA suspends or terminates benefits
- If SSA does not adjust benefits in a timely way, the beneficiary is overpaid
 - Often caused by delays in beneficiary reporting or SSA delays in processing information
 - The beneficiary must repay the debt



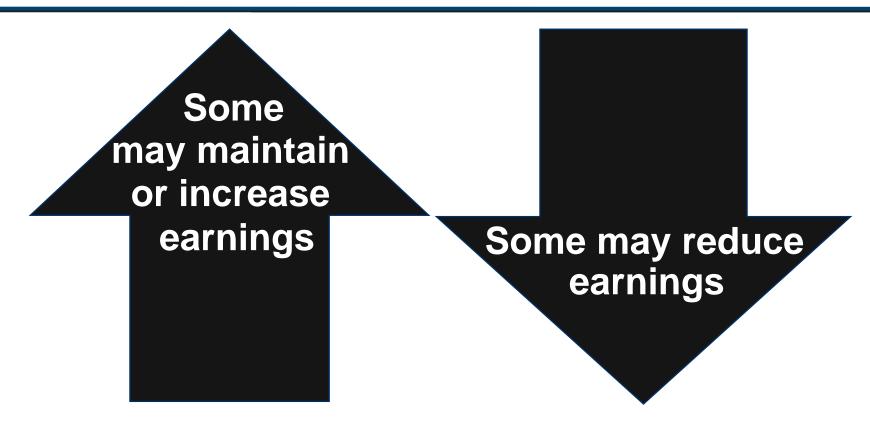
Overpayments Are Prevalent Among SSDI Beneficiaries Who Engage in SGA



Source: Hoffman et al. 2018.



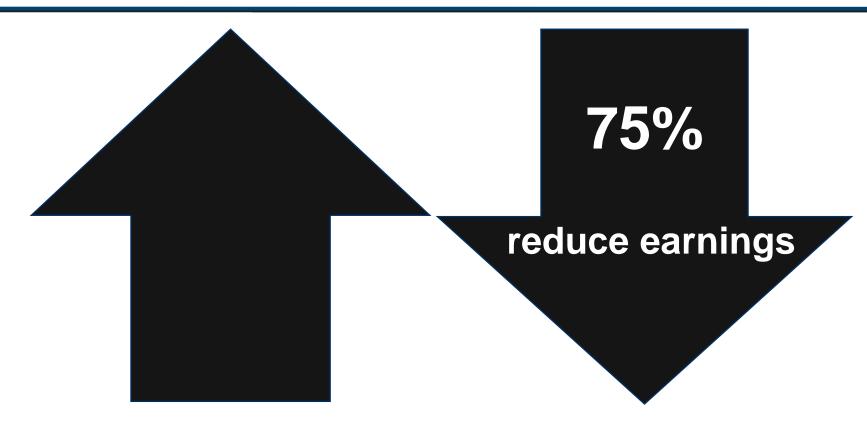
There Is No Consensus on How Overpayments Affect Beneficiaries' Earnings



Sources: Derr et al. 2015; O'Day et al. 2016; Hoffman et al. 2018; Kregel et al. 2018.



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Overview of Empirical Analysis

What is the impact of a work-related overpayment on beneficiary earnings?

- Analysis of within-person changes before and after overpayment notification
- 13-month analysis window: 6 months before and after overpayment notification



Data Sources

- Recovery of Overpayments, Accounting, and Reporting (ROAR)
 - Work-related overpayment identified between 2007 and 2014
- 2016 Disability Analysis File (DAF)
 - Beneficiary- and program-related characteristics, SGA engagement



Sample Restrictions

- The timing of the overpayment notification is unexpected by the beneficiary
 - SSA discovered unreported earnings
 - It is the first overpayment for the beneficiary
- Overpayment is for a primary beneficiary living in the U.S.
- No missing data on SGA status in 13-month analysis window



Outcome: Engagement in SGA

- Constructed measure based on two DAF variables
 - Indicator for countable earnings at or above SGA
 - Indicator for benefit suspense because of SGA-level employment



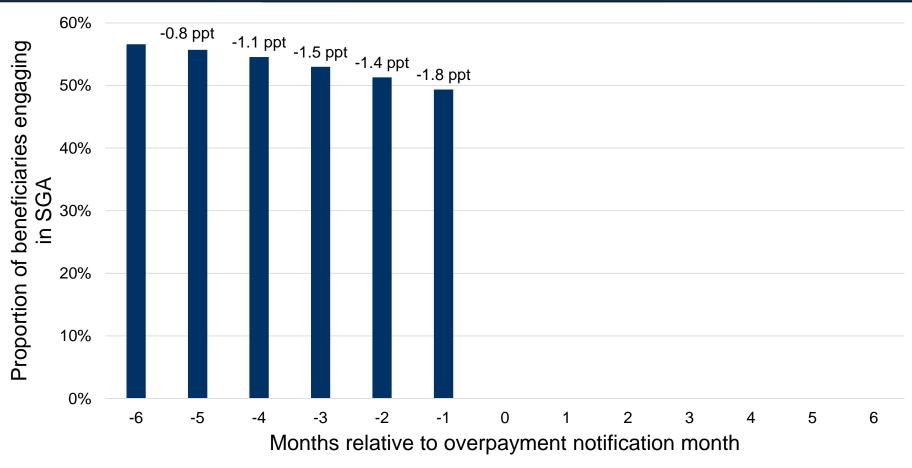
Beneficiaries May Reduce Earnings in Response to Other SSA Mailings

- About one year before the overpayment notice: Request for detailed information on earnings
- About four to six weeks before the overpayment notice: Final opportunity for the beneficiary to submit information that may affect SGA determination
- About two weeks before the overpayment notice: SSA determined that benefits ceased because of engagement in SGA

Sources: SSA 2016; conversation with former SSA field office employee.

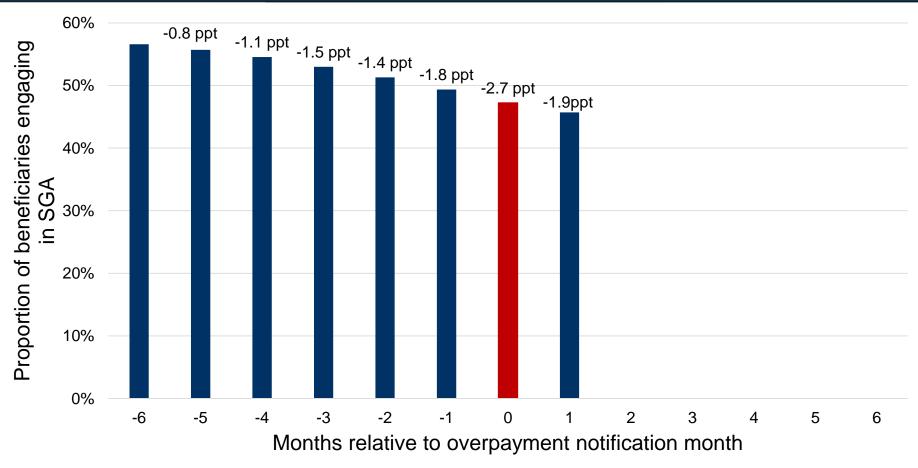


The Proportion Engaging in SGA Is Associated with Overpayment Notification



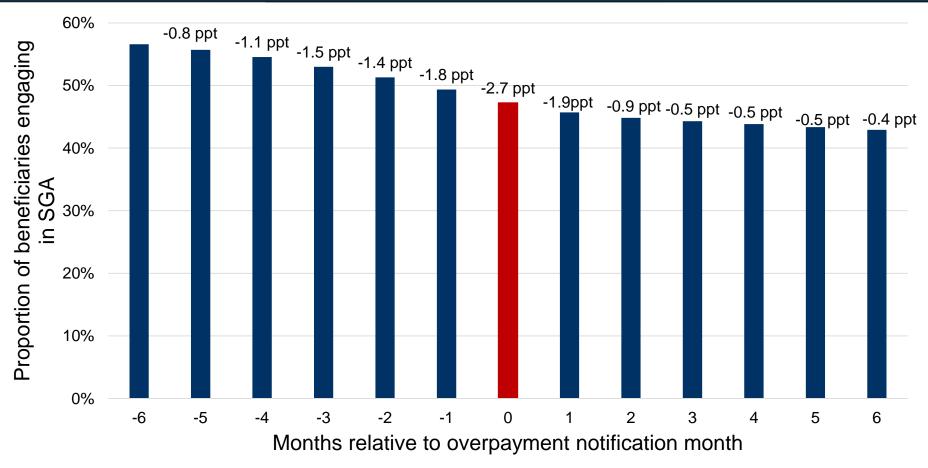


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Related Next Steps

- Estimate a regression equation where the coefficients of interest are indicators for the six postnotification months
 - Control for pre-period trends
 - Explore a new data source to see if we can control for previous SSA notifications
- Understand who we dropped because of missing SGA data
- Test changes to the duration of the analysis window



Additional Analysis

- Compare results for beneficiaries who reported their earnings
- Estimate the extent to which beneficiary response varies by the overpayment amount



Policy Importance

- If overpayments negatively affect beneficiary earnings, this will add to SSA's impetus to develop policies that curtail overpayments
- Regardless, preventing overpayments is important for program integrity and beneficiary well-being



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