



SOCIAL SECURITY

The Commissioner

May 1, 2012

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

This letter transmits a consolidated report of the continuing disability reviews (CDR) we completed in fiscal year (FY) 2010. In FY 2010, we completed 956,182 periodic CDRs to ensure that only those beneficiaries who are still disabled continue to receive monthly benefits. Of this total, we completed 324,567 full medical CDRs, slightly more than we did in FY 2009 despite the record number of disability claims the same employees had to handle.

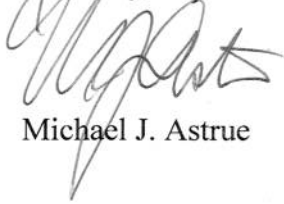
We prioritized the cases that were most likely to have medical improvement so that we used our limited resources on the CDRs with the best rate of return. Based on these reviews in FY 2010, we made initial determinations that benefits should be ceased in 84,574 cases, most due to medical improvement and the ability to work. Our Office of the Chief Actuary estimates that, after all appeals, we will cease paying benefits to 57,272 individuals and their eligible dependents. We estimate the present value of future benefits saved for the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicare, and Medicaid programs to be \$3.5 billion.

Our periodic CDR process consistently yields a favorable ratio of savings to costs. We estimate that the CDR process yielded savings-to-cost ratios averaging \$10.6 to \$1 for FYs 1996 through 2009. For FY 2010, we estimate that the CDR process yielded a savings-to-cost ratio of \$9.3 to \$1. The decrease in the ratio is largely attributable to the Medicaid estimates, which now reflect the effects of an Affordable Care Act provision that allows most disabled SSI beneficiaries to retain their Medicaid coverage beginning January 1, 2014, even if we terminate their benefits due to a CDR.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or have your staff contact Scott Frey, our Deputy Commissioner for Legislation and Congressional Affairs, at (202) 358-6030.

I am sending a similar letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Astrue", written over the word "Sincerely,".

Michael J. Astrue

Enclosure

cc:

Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Ranking Member, Senate Finance Committee
Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee
Ranking Member, House Ways, and Means Committee
Chairman, Social Security Subcommittee
Ranking Member, Social Security Subcommittee
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee
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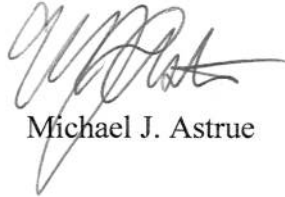
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**Annual Report
of
Continuing Disability Reviews**



Social Security Administration

Fiscal Year 2010

REPORT ON CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS FISCAL YEAR 2010

Overview

In fiscal year (FY) 2010, we spent \$381 million to complete 956,182 periodic continuing disability reviews (CDR). Of this total, we completed 324,567 full medical reviews that resulted in 84,574 decisions to cease benefit payments, most due to medical improvement and the ability to work. Our Office of the Chief Actuary (OCAct) estimates that, after all appeals, we will cease paying benefits to 57,272 individuals, along with their eligible dependents. OCAct estimates that the periodic CDRs completed in FY 2010 will result in \$2.1 billion in reduced program outlays over the period FY 2011– 2015, and that the present value of future benefits saved will total \$3.5 billion.

Statutory Requirements

Section 221(i) of the Social Security Act (Act) requires an annual report to Congress on:

- periodic CDRs mandated by the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980; and
- determinations that the Commissioner of Social Security has made to waive the requirement that we review the continuing eligibility of disability beneficiaries with nonpermanent disabilities at least once every 3 years.

Section 1614(a) (4) of the Act gives us discretionary authority to conduct periodic CDRs on Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients. On September 28, 1994, we issued a Federal Register notice that we would begin conducting periodic SSI CDRs on October 1, 1994.

This report fulfills the statutory reporting requirements regarding periodic CDRs for FY 2010. In addition, we have attached: data and information on periodic CDRs in Appendix A; estimated benefit savings resulting from periodic CDRs completed in FY 2010 in Appendix B; data on CDRs initiated as the result of work and reported earnings in Appendix C; and a summary of CDR legislation in Appendix D.

The CDR Process

We conduct periodic CDRs to ensure that only those beneficiaries who remain disabled continue to receive monthly benefits. For cases we initiate centrally, we conduct periodic CDRs using one of two methods. We send some cases to the State disability determination services (DDS) for a full medical review; others we complete using the mailer process.¹

We decide whether to initiate a full medical review or send a mailer after profiling all cases to identify those cases with a higher likelihood of medical improvement. We send cases with a higher likelihood of medical improvement to the DDS for a full medical review. For those cases with a lower likelihood of medical improvement, we send a mailer to obtain more information from the beneficiary, which we evaluate to determine if there is any indication of medical improvement. If there is, we send the case to the DDS for a full medical review. Otherwise, we do not initiate a full medical review and schedule the case for a future CDR.

Additionally, we conduct some CDRs based on events such as voluntary or third-party reports of medical improvement. We always send these CDRs to the DDSs for a full medical review. There is also a subset of cases that we initiate as periodic CDRs, but we curtail further development for technical reasons, such as the suspension or termination of benefits for non-medical reasons. We refer to these cases as “administrative closures.”

FY 2010 CDR Workload

In FY 2010, we completed 956,182 periodic CDRs, which resulted in 82,422 initial cessations and 2,152 terminations due to beneficiaries’ failure to cooperate (FTC). Of the total, we initiated 927,074 CDRs under our centralized process for releasing cases for review.²

We released over 700,000 CDR mailers in FY 2010. After reviewing profiling data and the mailer responses, we completed 631,615 CDR mailers. We referred the cases we could not complete under the mailer/profiling process to the DDSs for a full medical review.³

¹ At this time, we do not use the mailer process for SSI disabled children.

² In FY 2010, we completed 18,507 CDRs initiated outside our centralized process (“other periodic CDRs”)—18,300 full medical reviews and 207 FTC terminations. We also completed 10,601 administrative closures initiated as periodic CDRs, but we curtailed development for technical reasons.

³ We did not work all mailers released in FY 2010. Because of the time needed to complete a case, we worked some

In FY 2010, we completed 322,415 full medical CDRs. Of this total, we completed 293,514 from our central release process, 18,300 initiated outside of our central release process, and 10,601 administrative closures. In addition, we terminated benefits for 2,152 beneficiaries because they failed to cooperate with our efforts to conduct a full medical CDR—1,945 from centrally initiated periodic CDRs and 207 from outside of the central release system.

We issued initial cessation determinations for approximately 8.7 percent of the centrally initiated cases. Under the central release system, we ceased benefits for 78,433 individuals due to a full medical review, and we terminated 1,945 benefits due to beneficiaries' FTC. OCAAct estimates that, after all appeals, these decisions will result in termination of benefits for 57,272 individuals.

The table at the end of this section shows a breakout by program of periodic CDRs processed (by mailer or full medical review), initial cessations, initial FO FTC terminations, estimated cessations after all appeals, estimated final FO FTC terminations, and estimated total final cessations and terminations after all appeals. "See appendix A for additional information on the results of periodic CDRs initiated centrally.

Section 221 (i) (2) of the Act authorizes the Commissioner to waive the requirement to conduct legislatively mandated periodic CDRs on a State-by-State basis, after consultation with the State DDS. A waiver in this context refers to our administrative discretion to determine the appropriate number of cases we will review on a State-by-State basis.⁴ We engage in ongoing communications with the State DDSs about the level of CDRs to complete. In determining the appropriate number of CDR cases to review, we consider the backlog of pending reviews, the projected number of new applications, the projected staffing levels in each State agency, and the available medical and other resources we have, to ensure that our workloads are accomplished accurately and as timely as possible.⁵ Our annual budget request, related performance documents, and annual Congressional Operating Plan outline the number of CDRs we can complete with the resources we receive. The FY 2010 budget restricted us from initiating approximately 1.4 million CDRs that were available for initiation in FY 2010.

mailers released in FY 2009 in FY 2010, and some mailers released in FY 2010 were pending at the end of the fiscal year. We will report these cases in future reports.

⁴ 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1590(g), 416.990(g).

⁵ This explanation is not a change to our long-standing process. However, in our previous reports, we did not explain how we meet the waiver requirements. To make this point clearer, we will begin issuing a formal "waiver" document in FY 2012.

Periodic CDRs Processed in FY 2010

Program involvement	CDRs Processed				CDR cessations/terminations			
	Total CDRs processed	Mailers only	Initial FO FTC terminations ¹	Full medical reviews	Cessations from FMRs		Estimated final FO FTC terminations	Estimated total final cessations/ terminations
					Initial cessations	Estimated cessations after appeals		
I. Periodic CDRs								
(initiated centrally)								
Total Title II.....	588,628	455,257	815	132,556	12,335	5,592	761	6,353
Title II Only	473,407	380,179	580	92,648	8,306	3,751	555	4,306
Disabled workers.....	436,290	350,913	542	84,835	7,870	3,506	518	4,024
Auxiliaries and survivors	37,117	29,266	38	7,813	436	245	37	284
Concurrent Title II and XVI	115,221	75,078	235	39,908	4,029	1,841	206	2,047
Disabled workers.....	94,504	61,879	206	32,419	3,419	1,533	178	1,711
Auxiliaries and survivors	20,717	13,199	29	7,489	610	308	28	336
Total Title XVI Only	338,446	176,358	1,130	160,958	66,098	49,804	1,115	50,919
Disabled adults	211,043	176,358	110	34,575	2,809	1,035	105	1,140
Disabled children	127,403	0	1,020	126,383	63,289	48,769	1,010	49,779
Low birth weight	22,579	0	183	22,396	13,348	11,389	183	11,572
Age 18 redeterminations	88,073	0	763	87,310	45,765	34,415	753	35,168
Other SSI children.....	16,751	0	74	16,677	4,176	2,965	74	3,039
Total Title II and XVI (initiated centrally)	927,074	631,615	1,945	293,514	78,433	55,396	1,876	57,272
II. Other Periodic CDRs²								
(not initiated centrally)	18,507	0	207	18,300	3,989	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
III. Administrative Closures⁴								
.....	10,601	0	0	10,601	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Periodic CDRs.....	956,182	631,615	2,152	322,415	82,422	N/A	N/A	N/A

^{1/} Beneficiaries who failed to comply with our FO's request for necessary information during the CDR have had their eligibility for disability benefits terminated after 12 consecutive months of suspension for non-compliance. We report FTC events that occur after the full medical reviews (FMR) are underway in the FMR column.

^{2/} Other periodic CDR cases are reviews initiated for reasons other than the maturing of a medical review diary. Examples of such cases are voluntary beneficiary/recipient reports or third party reports indicating that the individual may no longer be disabled.

^{3/} Due to the unavailability of appellate information for the other periodic CDRs, we have not estimated final cessations.

^{4/} Administrative closures are cases initiated as periodic CDRs, but we curtailed development for technical reasons, such as the suspension or termination of benefits for other reasons, including the death of the beneficiary.

Estimated Savings

For the 57,272 final cessations resulting from centrally initiated periodic CDRs in the DDSs and FOs, we estimate:

- Over the period FYs 2009-19, benefit reductions for the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI), SSI, Medicare, and Medicaid programs will be about \$3.1 billion;
- The present value of future benefits saved for the OASDI, SSI, Medicare, and Medicaid programs is \$3.5 billion; and
- Savings for the 25-year and 75-year periods to be less than 0.005 percent of taxable payroll for the OASDI and Health Insurance programs.

We provide year-by-year estimates and estimates by program in appendix B. These estimates do not include savings from an additional 3,989 initial DDS cessations resulting from 18,300 CDRs we did not initiate centrally, or from 207 field office (FO) terminations that resulted from beneficiaries failing to cooperate with a CDR that we did not initiate centrally.

Cost-Effectiveness

For FY 2010, the estimated ratio of program savings to administrative costs is approximately \$9.3 to \$1. We calculate this ratio by dividing the estimated present value of total lifetime benefits saved from periodic CDR cessations, \$3.5 billion (including OASDI, SSI, Medicare and Medicaid savings), by the \$381 million we spent to conduct periodic CDRs in FY 2010. However, we consider this an approximation of the actual savings-to-cost ratio, because the actual administrative costs associated with these savings will differ somewhat from the FY 2010 administrative expenditures on CDRs. For example, actual costs would include costs of appeals completed after FY 2010 and exclude costs of appeals completed in FY 2010 for cases initially ceased prior to FY 2010.

Our periodic CDR process consistently yields a favorable estimated ratio of savings to costs in the Disability Insurance (DI) program, and continued refinements increase the ratio of savings to cost. For example, prior to the implementation of the current profiling process for case selection, we estimated that we achieved \$3 in DI program savings for each \$1 in administrative costs invested in full medical CDRs.

The addition of the mailer process in 1993 doubled this ratio to approximately \$6 to \$1.

Adequate funding can also improve the ratio of savings to cost. Public Law (P.L.) 104-121, the *Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996*, enacted on March 29, 1996, provided for an adjustment in the discretionary spending caps to increase funding for periodic CDRs for FYs 1996 through 2002. Estimated results for the period during which supplemental administrative funding was available from FY 1996 to FY 2002 were better than anticipated. During this period, we expanded the number of cases we completed significantly, especially in the review of certain particularly cost-effective SSI cases. Since the supplemental administrative funding expired at the end of FY 2002, constraints on administrative resources have hampered the timely review of all CDRs coming due. Nevertheless, the CDRs that we have completed remain very cost effective over the period since 1996. The estimated savings-to-cost ratio averaged roughly \$10.6 to \$1 during the 14 FYs from 1996-2009.

The \$9.3 to \$1 savings-to-cost ratio for FY 2010 represents a significant drop from the ratio for FY 2009. As indicated in table B2, that drop is largely attributable to the Medicaid estimates, which now reflect the effects of an Affordable Care Act (ACA) provision that allows most disabled SSI beneficiaries terminated due to a CDR to retain their Medicaid coverage beginning January 1, 2014. We expect year-to-year fluctuations in the savings-to-cost ratio due to changes in the distribution of CDRs processed by program and the percentage of cases where there is a high likelihood of medical improvement or due to the effects of changes in the law such as the new ACA provision. Nevertheless, based on actual experience to date, the overall cost-effectiveness of CDRs is significantly better than OCA estimated at the time we enacted the CDR cap adjustment provisions in P.L. 104-121, the *Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996*.

Quality Assurance (QA)

During FY 2010, our QA review of 23,583 periodic CDRs handled by the DDSs resulted in an overall performance accuracy rate for continuances and cessations of 97.8 percent. Specifically, FY 2010 QA reviews reflect the following:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number Reviewed</u>	<u>Accuracy Rate</u>
Title II only	8,023	97.8 percent
Title XVI only	13,202	97.7 percent
Concurrent	2,358	98.1 percent

FY 2010 Initiatives

During FY 2010, we continued to review the variables used in the profiling models. We identified methods of grouping impairment codes with similar properties into combinations that could improve the predictive ability of the profiling models. The results of our research demonstrated that the new combinations of impairment codes enhanced the profiling models; therefore, we implemented these enhancements in FY 2011.

Conclusion

During the past 15 FYs, we completed 19.09 million periodic CDRs. For part of this 15-year period, we completed large numbers of backlogged periodic CDRs in order to become current with our periodic CDR workload by the end of FY 2002. We met this objective without significantly affecting other key workloads because Congress provided additional funding for periodic CDRs outside the discretionary spending caps from FY 1996 to FY 2002. In addition, we made improvements in the periodic CDR profiling process, resulting not only in an increased number of periodic CDRs processed by mailers, but also in the ability to prioritize the initiation of full medical reviews because resources do not permit doing all reviews.

Since FY 2002, we have completed fewer CDRs than scheduled each year due to funding constraints. As a result, we again face a significant CDR backlog. In order to address this CDR backlog and to complete future CDRs as they come due, we need sustained adequate funding. Recognizing that increased funding for CDRs will enable us to complete more of these cost-effective reviews, the President's FY 2013 Budget requests the Budget Control Act level of funding for program integrity, which, if enacted, will result in billions of dollars in further program savings.

Based on the high return on investment from FY 2010 CDRs, we estimate that the program savings from the proposed investment in CDRs would be over \$9 for every \$1 spent – about the same as in recent years.

Attachments:

Appendix A—Historical Experience Under the Continuing Disability Review Process

Appendix B—Estimated Federal Benefit Savings from Periodic CDR Initial Cessations in Fiscal Year 2010

Appendix C—CDRs Resulting from Work Activity

Appendix D—Summary of Relevant Legislation for Periodic CDR Annual Report to Congress

HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE UNDER THE CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEW PROCESS

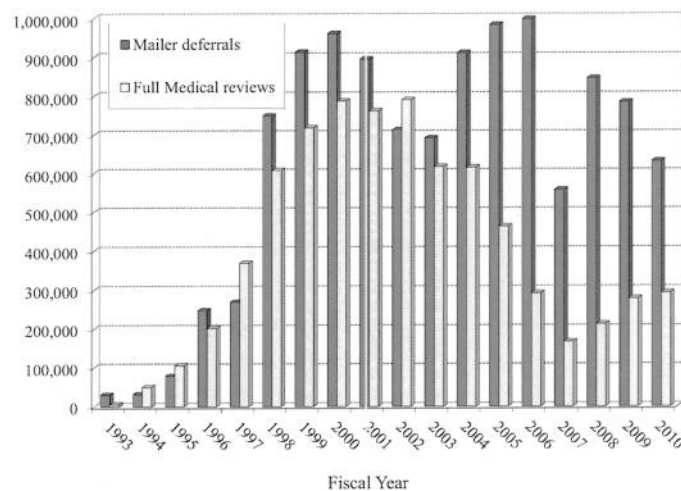
Following enactment of the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980, section 221(i) of the Social Security Act generally requires us to review the continuing eligibility of title II disabled beneficiaries at least once every 3 years. A similar requirement was not established at that time for disabled title XVI recipients. Although the Committee on Finance of the Senate stated in its report on this legislation that we should apply the same continuing disability review (CDR) procedures with respect to both the title II and title XVI programs, title XVI does not specifically require adult CDRs similar to title II. Title XVI, however, does mandate certain types of reviews including (1) using adult eligibility criteria to redetermine the eligibility of all SSI child recipients who reach age 18 and (2) conducting CDRs for SSI low-birth-weight children not later than 12 months after birth. Under both titles II and XVI, we cannot initiate CDRs for individuals actively participating in certain return to work programs.

In order to handle the large CDR workload mandated under these various provisions, beginning in 1993 we developed a procedure to screen certain cases scheduled for a CDR using the results of a profiling process including a mailer questionnaire for some cases. Table A1 indicates the numbers of cases for which we completed a scheduled CDR with a mailer questionnaire that resulted in the deferral of a full medical review. These numbers of mailer deferrals are shown graphically, along with the annual number of all centrally-initiated full medical reviews, in figure A1. In 2007, we implemented a streamlined failure to cooperate (FTC) process for medical CDRs. Under this process beneficiaries who fail to comply with field office requests for information necessary for completing their medical CDRs have their benefits suspended. Subsequently, we terminate their eligibility for disability benefits after 12 consecutive months of suspension of benefits for noncompliance. The streamlined FTC process resulted in the initial termination of 1,945 centrally-initiated medical CDRs in fiscal year 2010.

Table A1.—Cases for Which a Full Medical Review Was Deferred Based on the Results of the Mailer Profile Process

Fiscal year	Title II	Title XVI	Total
1993	29,691	—	29,691
1994	30,995	—	30,995
1995	78,435	—	78,435
1996	191,738	56,290	248,028
1997	167,759	101,856	269,615
1998	585,267	164,116	749,383
1999	503,186	409,111	912,297
2000	698,579	261,129	959,708
2001	541,491	353,138	894,629
2002	508,028	204,872	712,900
2003	569,093	122,853	691,946
2004	725,478	185,522	911,000
2005	637,226	345,402	982,628
2006	782,008	215,050	997,058
2007	454,096	103,119	557,215
2008	696,326	149,589	845,915
2009	537,373	247,650	785,023
2010	455,257	176,358	631,615

Figure A1.—Periodic Continuing Disability Reviews Processed in Fiscal Years 1993-2010¹



¹ Excludes 1,945 FTC terminations processed in fiscal year 2010.

Tables A2-A6 present the latest available summary of results on centrally-initiated full medical reviews performed under titles II and XVI since 1993. We tabulate the data shown in these tables on a cohort basis by the date of initial decision.

In particular the tables do not include:

- administrative closures—cases for which we curtail development for technical reasons;
- CDRs initiated as the result of work activity on the part of the beneficiary/recipient; and
- miscellaneous other CDRs processed by the State Disability Determination Services but not as part of the centralized CDR scheduling process (such as voluntary and third-party reports of medical improvement, post-transplant end-stage renal disease cases, and vocational rehabilitation reports).

Table A2.—Title II Disabled Worker Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision, Level of Decision, and Program Involvement

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Initial decisions						
	Total initial DDS decisions	Continuations		Cessations		Appeals to reconsideration	
		Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ³
Title II only reviews							
1993	4,584	4,228	92.2	356	7.8	227	63.8
1994	37,649	31,016	82.4	6,633	17.5	4,310	65.0
1995	77,105	59,775	77.5	17,330	22.5	11,870	68.5
1996	101,297	82,572	81.5	18,725	18.5	12,434	66.4
1997	191,298	161,537	84.4	29,761	15.5	20,581	69.2
1998	300,992	265,545	88.2	35,447	11.8	24,418	68.9
1999	227,060	204,390	90.0	22,670	10.0	14,131	62.3
2000	282,672	259,315	91.7	23,357	8.3	14,252	61.0
2001	333,894	311,140	93.2	22,754	6.8	13,543	59.5
2002	266,844	243,161	91.1	23,683	8.9	13,609	57.5
2003	134,441	118,671	88.3	15,770	11.7	8,531	54.1
2004	132,993	117,449	88.3	15,544	11.7	8,319	53.5
2005	133,945	117,147	87.5	16,798	12.5	8,958	53.3
2006	103,645	91,210	88.0	12,435	12.0	6,659	53.6
2007	40,703	35,162	86.4	5,541	13.5	3,086	55.7
2008	71,150	64,057	90.0	7,093	10.0	4,230	59.6
2009	77,551	71,308	91.9	6,243	8.1	3,740	59.9
2010	84,835	76,965	90.7	7,870	9.3	4,384	55.7
Title II reviews involving title XVI recipients							
1993	1,143	1,083	94.8	60	5.2	52	86.7
1994	10,945	9,127	83.4	1,818	16.5	1,253	68.9
1995	16,736	12,484	74.6	4,252	25.4	2,905	68.3
1996	26,884	20,636	76.8	6,248	23.2	4,119	65.9
1997	51,466	40,741	79.2	10,725	20.8	7,344	68.5
1998	81,185	68,533	84.4	12,652	15.5	8,723	68.9
1999	60,864	51,928	85.3	8,936	14.7	5,432	60.8
2000	81,824	71,924	87.9	9,900	12.1	5,817	58.8
2001	91,817	82,540	89.9	9,277	10.1	5,589	60.2
2002	87,893	77,305	88.0	10,588	12.0	6,395	60.4
2003	61,548	53,480	86.9	8,068	13.1	4,860	60.2
2004	73,839	65,249	88.4	8,590	11.6	5,332	62.1
2005	70,371	61,436	87.3	8,935	12.7	5,411	60.6
2006	62,642	55,469	88.5	7,173	11.5	4,321	60.2
2007	23,237	19,991	86.0	3,246	14.0	2,000	61.6
2008	35,914	32,125	89.4	3,789	10.6	2,474	65.3
2009	35,099	32,191	91.7	2,908	8.3	1,929	66.3
2010	32,419	29,000	89.5	3,419	10.5	1,889	55.3
Total reviews, title II disabled workers							
1993	5,727	5,311	92.7	416	7.3	279	67.1
1994	48,594	40,143	82.6	8,451	17.4	5,563	65.8
1995	93,841	72,259	77.0	21,582	23.0	14,775	68.5
1996	128,181	103,208	80.5	24,973	19.5	16,553	66.3
1997	242,764	202,278	83.3	40,486	16.7	27,925	69.0
1998	382,177	334,078	87.4	48,099	12.6	33,141	68.9
1999	287,924	256,318	89.0	31,606	11.0	19,563	61.9
2000	364,496	331,239	90.9	33,257	9.1	20,069	60.3
2001	425,711	393,680	92.5	32,031	7.5	19,132	59.7
2002	354,737	320,466	90.3	34,271	9.7	20,004	58.4
2003	195,989	172,151	87.8	23,838	12.2	13,391	56.2
2004	206,832	182,698	88.3	24,134	11.7	13,651	56.6
2005	204,316	178,583	87.4	25,733	12.6	14,369	55.8
2006	166,287	146,679	88.2	19,608	11.8	10,980	56.0
2007	63,940	55,153	86.3	8,787	13.7	5,086	57.9
2008	107,064	96,182	89.8	10,882	10.2	6,704	61.6
2009	112,650	103,499	91.9	9,151	8.1	5,669	61.9
2010	117,254	105,965	90.4	11,289	9.6	6,273	55.6

Table A2.—Title II Disabled Worker Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision, Level of Decision, and Program Involvement (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Reconsiderations						Appeals beyond reconsideration ⁴			
	Pending	Continuations		Cessations	Appeals to beyond reconsideration		Pending	Continuations		
		Number	Percent ²		Number ⁵	Percent ³		Number	Percent	Cessations
Title II only reviews										
1993	—	86	37.9	141	66	46.8	—	37	56.1	29
1994	—	1,799	41.7	2,511	1,399	55.7	—	736	52.6	663
1995	—	5,407	45.6	6,463	3,781	58.5	—	1,763	46.6	2,018
1996	—	6,181	49.7	6,253	3,752	60.0	—	1,692	45.1	2,060
1997	—	13,243	64.3	7,338	5,587	76.1	—	2,795	50.0	2,792
1998	—	16,849	69.0	7,569	5,867	77.5	—	3,123	53.2	2,744
1999	—	10,045	71.1	4,086	2,999	73.4	—	1,557	51.9	1,442
2000	—	10,112	71.0	4,140	2,771	66.9	—	1,382	49.9	1,389
2001	—	9,694	71.6	3,849	2,316	60.2	—	1,141	49.3	1,175
2002	—	9,676	71.1	3,933	2,577	65.5	1	1,273	49.4	1,303
2003	—	5,865	68.7	2,666	1,746	65.5	—	823	47.1	923
2004	2	5,518	66.3	2,799	1,891	67.6	1	897	47.5	993
2005	22	6,091	68.2	2,845	1,963	69.0	1	989	50.4	973
2006	19	4,369	65.8	2,271	1,687	74.3	4	840	49.9	843
2007	2	2,163	70.1	921	664	72.1	11	301	46.1	352
2008	63	2,950	70.8	1,217	948	77.9	65	433	49.0	450
2009	112	2,684	74.0	944	632	66.9	271	149	41.3	212
2010	1,080	2,536	76.8	768	443	57.7	391	19	36.5	33
Title II reviews involving title XVI recipients										
1993	—	22	42.3	30	14	46.7	—	9	64.3	5
1994	—	541	43.2	712	399	56.0	—	177	44.4	222
1995	—	1,245	42.9	1,660	1,007	60.7	—	382	37.9	625
1996	—	1,875	45.5	2,244	1,313	58.5	—	427	32.5	886
1997	—	4,297	58.5	3,047	2,257	74.1	—	973	43.1	1,284
1998	—	5,503	63.1	3,220	2,466	76.6	—	1,158	47.0	1,308
1999	—	3,464	63.8	1,968	1,388	70.5	—	632	45.5	756
2000	—	3,778	64.9	2,039	1,315	64.5	—	578	44.0	737
2001	—	3,754	67.2	1,835	1,076	58.6	—	429	39.9	647
2002	2	4,330	67.7	2,063	1,312	63.6	1	554	42.3	757
2003	—	3,201	65.9	1,659	1,062	64.0	—	443	41.7	619
2004	1	3,413	64.0	1,918	1,302	67.9	—	549	42.2	753
2005	15	3,486	64.6	1,910	1,370	71.7	—	602	43.9	768
2006	23	2,745	63.9	1,553	1,154	74.3	4	519	45.1	631
2007	8	1,352	67.9	640	493	77.0	5	201	41.2	287
2008	46	1,672	68.9	756	575	76.1	39	221	41.2	315
2009	46	1,316	69.9	567	409	72.1	187	82	36.9	140
2010	381	1,126	74.7	382	193	50.5	176	6	35.3	11
Total reviews, title II disabled workers										
1993	—	108	38.7	171	80	46.8	—	46	57.5	34
1994	—	2,340	42.1	3,223	1,798	55.8	—	913	50.8	885
1995	—	6,652	45.0	8,123	4,788	58.9	—	2,145	44.8	2,643
1996	—	8,056	48.7	8,497	5,065	59.6	—	2,119	41.8	2,946
1997	—	17,540	62.8	10,385	7,844	75.5	—	3,768	48.0	4,076
1998	—	22,352	67.4	10,789	8,333	77.2	—	4,281	51.4	4,052
1999	—	13,509	69.1	6,054	4,387	72.5	—	2,189	49.9	2,198
2000	—	13,890	69.2	6,179	4,086	66.1	—	1,960	48.0	2,126
2001	—	13,448	70.3	5,684	3,392	59.7	—	1,570	46.3	1,822
2002	2	14,006	70.0	5,996	3,889	64.9	2	1,827	47.0	2,060
2003	—	9,066	67.7	4,325	2,808	64.9	—	1,266	45.1	1,542
2004	3	8,931	65.4	4,717	3,193	67.7	1	1,446	45.3	1,746
2005	37	9,577	66.8	4,755	3,333	70.1	1	1,591	47.7	1,741
2006	42	7,114	65.0	3,824	2,841	74.3	8	1,359	48.0	1,474
2007	10	3,515	69.2	1,561	1,157	74.1	16	502	44.0	639
2008	109	4,622	70.1	1,973	1,523	77.2	104	654	46.1	765
2009	158	4,000	72.6	1,511	1,041	68.9	458	231	39.6	352
2010	1,461	3,662	76.1	1,150	636	55.3	567	25	36.2	44

Table A2.—Title II Disabled Worker Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision, Level of Decision, and Program Involvement (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Selected summary case information by decision status as of February 2011						
	Total initial decisions	Numbers of cases			Numbers as a percentage of total initial decisions		
		Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending	Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending
Title II only reviews							
1993	4,584	4,351	—	233	94.9	—	5.1
1994	37,649	33,551	—	4,098	89.1	—	10.9
1995	77,105	66,945	—	10,160	86.8	—	13.2
1996	101,297	90,445	—	10,852	89.3	—	10.7
1997	191,298	177,575	—	13,723	92.8	—	7.2
1998	300,992	285,517	—	15,475	94.9	—	5.1
1999	227,060	215,992	—	11,068	95.1	—	4.9
2000	282,672	270,809	—	11,863	95.8	—	4.2
2001	333,894	321,975	—	11,919	96.4	—	3.6
2002	266,844	254,110	1	12,733	95.2	6/	4.8
2003	134,441	125,359	—	9,082	93.2	—	6.8
2004	132,993	123,864	3	9,126	93.1	6/	6.9
2005	133,945	124,227	23	9,695	92.7	6/	7.2
2006	103,645	96,419	23	7,203	93.0	6/	6.9
2007	40,703	37,626	13	3,064	92.4	6/	7.5
2008	71,150	67,440	128	3,582	94.8	0.2	5.0
2009	77,551	74,141	383	3,027	95.6	.5	3.9
2010	84,835	79,520	1,471	3,844	93.7	1.7	4.5
Title II reviews involving title XVI recipients							
1993	1,143	1,114	—	29	97.5	—	2.5
1994	10,945	9,845	—	1,100	89.9	—	10.1
1995	16,736	14,111	—	2,625	84.3	—	15.7
1996	26,884	22,938	—	3,946	85.3	—	14.7
1997	51,466	46,011	—	5,455	89.4	—	10.6
1998	81,185	75,194	—	5,991	92.6	—	7.4
1999	60,864	56,024	—	4,840	92.0	—	8.0
2000	81,824	76,280	—	5,544	93.2	—	6.8
2001	91,817	86,723	—	5,094	94.5	—	5.5
2002	87,893	82,189	3	5,701	93.5	6/	6.5
2003	61,548	57,124	—	4,424	92.8	—	7.2
2004	73,839	69,211	1	4,627	93.7	6/	6.3
2005	70,371	65,524	15	4,832	93.1	6/	6.9
2006	62,642	58,733	27	3,882	93.8	6/	6.2
2007	23,237	21,544	13	1,680	92.7	.1	7.2
2008	35,914	34,018	85	1,811	94.7	.2	5.0
2009	35,099	33,589	233	1,277	95.7	.7	3.6
2010	32,419	30,132	557	1,730	92.9	1.7	5.3

Table A2.—Title II Disabled Worker Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision, Level of Decision, and Program Involvement (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Selected summary case information by decision status as of February 2011						
	Total initial decisions	Numbers of cases			Numbers as a percentage of total initial decisions		
		Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending	Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending
Total reviews, title II disabled workers							
1993	5,727	5,465	—	262	95.4	—	4.6
1994	48,594	43,396	—	5,198	89.3	—	10.7
1995	93,841	81,056	—	12,785	86.4	—	13.6
1996	128,181	113,383	—	14,798	88.5	—	11.5
1997	242,764	223,586	—	19,178	92.1	—	7.9
1998	382,177	360,711	—	21,466	94.4	—	5.6
1999	287,924	272,016	—	15,908	94.5	—	5.5
2000	364,496	347,089	—	17,407	95.2	—	4.8
2001	425,711	408,698	—	17,013	96.0	—	4.0
2002	354,737	336,299	4	18,434	94.8	^{6/}	5.2
2003	195,989	182,483	—	13,506	93.1	—	6.9
2004	206,832	193,075	4	13,753	93.3	^{6/}	6.6
2005	204,316	189,751	38	14,527	92.9	^{6/}	7.1
2006	166,287	155,152	50	11,085	93.3	^{6/}	6.7
2007	63,940	59,170	26	4,744	92.5	^{6/}	7.4
2008	107,064	101,458	213	5,393	94.8	0.2	5.0
2009	112,650	107,730	616	4,304	95.6	.5	3.8
2010	117,254	109,652	2,028	5,574	93.5	1.7	4.8

¹ Data reflect results as of February 2011. The ultimate numbers of continuations and cessations are subject to change until all appeals are final.

² Percentage of decisions at this level.

³ Percentage of cessations at this level appealed to next level.

⁴ We do not reflect the status and disposition of cases in the Federal courts here. However, we have included information on the status and disposition at the Office of Disability Adjudication and Review (ODAR) for cases remanded to us by the courts. The excluded experience in the Federal courts has a minimal impact on the number of continuations.

⁵ Number of persons appealing beyond the reconsideration level.

⁶ Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table A3.—Title II Disabled Adult Children Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision, Level of Decision, and Program Involvement

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Initial decisions						
	Total initial DDS decisions	Continuations		Cessations		Appeals to reconsideration	
		Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ³
Title II only reviews							
1999	26,006	24,611	94.6	1,395	5.4	642	46.0
2000	21,341	20,040	93.9	1,301	6.1	671	51.6
2001	18,878	18,056	95.6	822	4.4	412	50.1
2002	14,528	13,770	94.8	758	5.2	389	51.3
2003	8,112	7,393	91.1	719	8.9	367	51.0
2004	7,104	6,504	91.6	600	8.4	298	49.7
2005	7,767	7,113	91.6	654	8.4	327	50.0
2006	7,485	6,954	92.9	531	7.1	248	46.7
2007	2,582	2,376	92.0	206	8.0	101	49.0
2008	3,519	3,314	94.2	205	5.8	116	56.6
2009	5,554	5,307	95.6	247	4.4	134	54.3
2010	6,979	6,560	94.0	419	6.0	185	44.2
Title II reviews involving title XVI recipients							
1999	19,524	18,015	92.3	1,509	7.7	759	50.3
2000	23,146	21,254	91.8	1,892	8.2	1,014	53.6
2001	17,766	16,406	92.3	1,360	7.7	673	49.5
2002	15,436	14,173	91.8	1,263	8.2	677	53.6
2003	10,336	9,269	89.7	1,067	10.3	572	53.6
2004	10,547	9,571	90.7	976	9.3	567	58.1
2005	9,943	8,981	90.3	962	9.7	530	55.1
2006	8,987	8,138	90.6	849	9.4	476	56.1
2007	3,172	2,847	89.8	325	10.2	152	46.8
2008	4,051	3,690	91.1	361	8.9	191	52.9
2009	6,263	5,803	92.7	460	7.3	250	54.3
2010	7,212	6,612	91.7	600	8.3	304	50.7
Total reviews, title II disabled adult children							
1999	45,530	42,626	93.6	2,904	6.4	1,401	48.2
2000	44,487	41,294	92.8	3,193	7.2	1,685	52.8
2001	36,644	34,462	94.0	2,182	6.0	1,085	49.7
2002	29,964	27,943	93.3	2,021	6.7	1,066	52.7
2003	18,448	16,662	90.3	1,786	9.7	939	52.6
2004	17,651	16,075	91.1	1,576	8.9	865	54.9
2005	17,710	16,094	90.9	1,616	9.1	857	53.0
2006	16,472	15,092	91.6	1,380	8.4	724	52.5
2007	5,754	5,223	90.8	531	9.2	253	47.6
2008	7,570	7,004	92.5	566	7.5	307	54.2
2009	11,817	11,110	94.0	707	6.0	384	54.3
2010	14,191	13,172	92.8	1,019	7.2	489	48.0

Table A3.—Title II Disabled Adult Children Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision, Level of Decision, and Program Involvement (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Reconsiderations						Appeals beyond reconsideration ⁴			
	Pending	Continuations		Cessations	Appeals to beyond reconsideration		Pending	Continuations		Cessations
		Number	Percent ²		Number ⁵	Percent ³		Number	Percent	
Title II only reviews										
1999	—	431	67.1	211	124	58.8	—	53	42.7	71
2000	—	445	66.3	226	134	59.3	—	50	37.3	84
2001	—	292	70.9	120	61	50.8	—	27	44.3	34
2002	—	256	65.8	133	68	51.1	—	36	52.9	32
2003	—	276	75.2	91	41	45.1	—	13	31.7	28
2004	1	191	64.3	106	59	55.7	—	24	40.7	35
2005	7	224	70.0	96	60	62.5	—	21	35.0	39
2006	3	173	70.6	72	36	50.0	—	14	38.9	22
2007	1	66	66.0	34	19	55.9	—	13	68.4	6
2008	1	84	73.0	31	17	54.8	—	8	47.1	9
2009	7	91	71.7	36	19	52.8	13	2	33.3	4
2010	47	97	70.3	41	18	43.9	15	1	33.3	2
Title II reviews involving title XVI recipients										
1999	—	502	66.1	257	152	59.1	—	46	30.3	106
2000	—	636	62.7	378	235	62.2	—	76	32.3	159
2001	—	401	59.6	272	159	58.5	—	64	40.3	95
2002	5	447	66.5	225	136	60.4	—	39	28.7	97
2003	2	362	63.5	208	117	56.3	—	37	31.6	80
2004	13	362	65.3	192	110	57.3	1	43	39.4	66
2005	12	336	64.9	182	116	63.7	—	38	32.8	78
2006	9	286	61.2	181	123	68.0	—	42	34.1	81
2007	1	106	70.2	45	28	62.2	—	14	50.0	14
2008	5	116	62.4	70	55	78.6	2	17	32.1	36
2009	8	168	69.4	74	61	82.4	31	13	43.3	17
2010	66	175	73.5	63	36	57.1	32	—	—	4
Total reviews, title II disabled adult children										
1999	—	933	66.6	468	276	59.0	—	99	35.9	177
2000	—	1,081	64.2	604	369	61.1	—	126	34.1	243
2001	—	693	63.9	392	220	56.1	—	91	41.4	129
2002	5	703	66.3	358	204	57.0	—	75	36.8	129
2003	2	638	68.1	299	158	52.8	—	50	31.6	108
2004	14	553	65.0	298	169	56.7	1	67	39.9	101
2005	19	560	66.8	278	176	63.3	—	59	33.5	117
2006	12	459	64.5	253	159	62.8	—	56	35.2	103
2007	2	172	68.5	79	47	59.5	—	27	57.4	20
2008	6	200	66.4	101	72	71.3	2	25	35.7	45
2009	15	259	70.2	110	80	72.7	44	15	41.7	21
2010	113	272	72.3	104	54	51.9	47	1	14.3	6

Table A3.—Title II Disabled Adult Children Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision, Level of Decision, and Program Involvement (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Selected summary case information by decision status as of February 2011						
	Total initial decisions	Numbers of cases			Numbers as a percentage of total initial decisions		
		Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending	Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending
Title II only reviews							
1999	26,006	25,095	—	911	96.5	—	3.5
2000	21,341	20,535	—	806	96.2	—	3.8
2001	18,878	18,375	—	503	97.3	—	2.7
2002	14,528	14,062	—	466	96.8	—	3.2
2003	8,112	7,682	—	430	94.7	—	5.3
2004	7,104	6,719	1	384	94.6	^{6/}	5.4
2005	7,767	7,358	7	402	94.7	0.1	5.2
2006	7,485	7,141	3	341	95.4	^{6/}	4.6
2007	2,582	2,455	1	126	95.1	^{6/}	4.9
2008	3,519	3,406	1	112	96.8	^{6/}	3.2
2009	5,554	5,400	20	134	97.2	.4	2.4
2010	6,979	6,658	62	259	95.4	.9	3.7
Title II reviews involving title XVI recipients							
1999	19,524	18,563	—	961	95.1	—	4.9
2000	23,146	21,966	—	1,180	94.9	—	5.1
2001	17,766	16,871	—	895	95.0	—	5.0
2002	15,436	14,659	5	772	95.0	^{6/}	5.0
2003	10,336	9,668	2	666	93.5	^{6/}	6.4
2004	10,547	9,976	14	557	94.6	.1	5.3
2005	9,943	9,355	12	576	94.1	.1	5.8
2006	8,987	8,466	9	512	94.2	.1	5.7
2007	3,172	2,967	1	204	93.5	^{6/}	6.4
2008	4,051	3,823	7	221	94.4	.2	5.5
2009	6,263	5,984	39	240	95.5	.6	3.8
2010	7,212	6,787	98	327	94.1	1.4	4.5
Total reviews, title II disabled adult children							
1999	45,530	43,658	—	1,872	95.9	—	4.1
2000	44,487	42,501	—	1,986	95.5	—	4.5
2001	36,644	35,246	—	1,398	96.2	—	3.8
2002	29,964	28,721	5	1,238	95.9	^{6/}	4.1
2003	18,448	17,350	2	1,096	94.0	^{6/}	5.9
2004	17,651	16,695	15	941	94.6	.1	5.3
2005	17,710	16,713	19	978	94.4	.1	5.5
2006	16,472	15,607	12	853	94.7	.1	5.2
2007	5,754	5,422	2	330	94.2	^{6/}	5.7
2008	7,570	7,229	8	333	95.5	.1	4.4
2009	11,817	11,384	59	374	96.3	.5	3.2
2010	14,191	13,445	160	586	94.7	1.1	4.1

¹ Data reflect results as of February 2011. The ultimate numbers of continuations and cessations are subject to change until all appeals are final.

² Percentage of decisions at this level.

³ Percentage of cessations at this level appealed to next level.

⁴ We do not reflect the status and disposition of cases in the Federal courts here. However, we have included information on the status and disposition at ODAR for cases remanded to us by the courts. The excluded experience in the Federal courts has a minimal impact on the number of continuations.

⁵ Number of persons appealing beyond the reconsideration level.

⁶ Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table A4.—Title II Disabled Widow(er) Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision, Level of Decision, and Program Involvement

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Initial decisions						
	Total initial DDS decisions	Continuations		Cessations		Appeals to reconsideration	
		Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ³
Title II only reviews							
1999	1,237	1,178	95.2	59	4.8	36	61.0
2000	1,314	1,267	96.4	47	3.6	34	72.3
2001	1,003	963	96.0	40	4.0	27	67.5
2002	751	726	96.7	25	3.3	15	60.0
2003	280	261	93.2	19	6.8	13	68.4
2004	261	253	96.9	8	3.1	6	75.0
2005	306	280	91.5	26	8.5	15	57.7
2006	209	199	95.2	10	4.8	6	60.0
2007	70	63	90.0	7	10.0	5	71.4
2008	121	113	93.4	8	6.6	6	75.0
2009	326	319	97.9	7	2.1	5	71.4
2010	834	817	98.0	17	2.0	12	70.6
Title II reviews involving title XVI recipients							
1999	428	410	95.8	18	4.2	10	55.6
2000	817	784	96.0	33	4.0	20	60.6
2001	758	720	95.0	38	5.0	29	76.3
2002	618	591	95.6	27	4.4	15	55.6
2003	291	272	93.5	19	6.5	13	68.4
2004	236	227	96.2	9	3.8	6	66.7
2005	283	270	95.4	13	4.6	9	69.2
2006	196	182	92.9	14	7.1	11	78.6
2007	60	55	91.7	5	8.3	5	100.0
2008	80	76	95.0	4	5.0	2	50.0
2009	247	244	98.8	3	1.2	2	66.7
2010	277	267	96.4	10	3.6	6	60.0
Total reviews, title II disabled widow(er)s							
1999	1,665	1,588	95.4	77	4.6	46	59.7
2000	2,131	2,051	96.2	80	3.8	54	67.5
2001	1,761	1,683	95.6	78	4.4	56	71.8
2002	1,369	1,317	96.2	52	3.8	30	57.7
2003	571	533	93.3	38	6.7	26	68.4
2004	497	480	96.6	17	3.4	12	70.6
2005	589	550	93.4	39	6.6	24	61.5
2006	405	381	94.1	24	5.9	17	70.8
2007	130	118	90.8	12	9.2	10	83.3
2008	201	189	94.0	12	6.0	8	66.7
2009	573	563	98.3	10	1.7	7	70.0
2010	1,111	1,084	97.6	27	2.4	18	66.7

Appendix A

Table A4.—Title II Disabled Widow(er) Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision, Level of Decision, and Program Involvement (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Reconsiderations						Appeals beyond reconsideration ⁴			
	Pending	Continuations		Cessations	Appeals to beyond reconsideration		Pending	Continuations		Cessations
		Number	Percent ²		Number ⁵	Percent ³		Number	Percent	
Title II only reviews										
1999	—	32	88.9	4	3	75.0	—	1	33.3	2
2000	—	29	85.3	5	4	80.0	—	3	75.0	1
2001	—	23	85.2	4	2	50.0	—	—	—	2
2002	—	12	80.0	3	2	66.7	—	1	50.0	1
2003	—	13	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2004	—	4	66.7	2	2	100.0	—	—	—	2
2005	—	11	73.3	4	3	75.0	—	2	66.7	1
2006	—	6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	—	3	60.0	2	2	100.0	—	2	100.0	—
2008	—	6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	—	4	80.0	1	1	100.0	—	—	—	1
2010	4	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Title II reviews involving title XVI recipients										
1999	—	8	80.0	2	2	100.0	—	1	50.0	1
2000	—	13	65.0	7	6	85.7	—	5	83.3	1
2001	—	22	75.9	7	5	71.4	—	3	60.0	2
2002	—	10	66.7	5	3	60.0	—	1	33.3	2
2003	—	12	92.3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2004	—	6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2005	—	7	77.8	2	1	50.0	—	1	100.0	—
2006	—	10	90.9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	—	5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	—	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	2	4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total reviews, title II disabled widow(er)s										
1999	—	40	87.0	6	5	83.3	—	2	40.0	3
2000	—	42	77.8	12	10	83.3	—	8	80.0	2
2001	—	45	80.4	11	7	63.6	—	3	42.9	4
2002	—	22	73.3	8	5	62.5	—	2	40.0	3
2003	—	25	96.2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2004	—	10	83.3	2	2	100.0	—	—	—	2
2005	—	18	75.0	6	4	66.7	—	3	75.0	1
2006	—	16	94.1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	—	8	80.0	2	2	100.0	—	2	100.0	—
2008	—	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	—	6	85.7	1	1	100.0	—	—	—	1
2010	6	12	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table A4.—Title II Disabled Widow(er) Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision, Level of Decision, and Program Involvement (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Selected summary case information by decision status as of February 2011						
	Total initial decisions	Numbers of cases			Numbers as a percentage of total initial decisions		
		Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending	Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending
Title II only reviews							
1999	1,237	1,211	—	26	97.9	—	2.1
2000	1,314	1,299	—	15	98.9	—	1.1
2001	1,003	986	—	17	98.3	—	1.7
2002	751	739	—	12	98.4	—	1.6
2003	280	274	—	6	97.9	—	2.1
2004	261	257	—	4	98.5	—	1.5
2005	306	293	—	13	95.8	—	4.2
2006	209	205	—	4	98.1	—	1.9
2007	70	68	—	2	97.1	—	2.9
2008	121	119	—	2	98.3	—	1.7
2009	326	323	—	3	99.1	—	.9
2010	834	825	4	5	98.9	0.5	.6
Title II reviews involving title XVI recipients							
1999	428	419	—	9	97.9	—	2.1
2000	817	802	—	15	98.2	—	1.8
2001	758	745	—	13	98.3	—	1.7
2002	618	602	—	16	97.4	—	2.6
2003	291	284	—	7	97.6	—	2.4
2004	236	233	—	3	98.7	—	1.3
2005	283	278	—	5	98.2	—	1.8
2006	196	192	—	4	98.0	—	2.0
2007	60	60	—	—	100.0	—	—
2008	80	78	—	2	97.5	—	2.5
2009	247	246	—	1	99.6	—	.4
2010	277	271	2	4	97.8	.7	1.4
Total reviews, title II disabled widow(er)s							
1999	1,665	1,630	—	35	97.9	—	2.1
2000	2,131	2,101	—	30	98.6	—	1.4
2001	1,761	1,731	—	30	98.3	—	1.7
2002	1,369	1,341	—	28	98.0	—	2.0
2003	571	558	—	13	97.7	—	2.3
2004	497	490	—	7	98.6	—	1.4
2005	589	571	—	18	96.9	—	3.1
2006	405	397	—	8	98.0	—	2.0
2007	130	128	—	2	98.5	—	1.5
2008	201	197	—	4	98.0	—	2.0
2009	573	569	—	4	99.3	—	.7
2010	1,111	1,096	6	9	98.6	.5	.8

¹ Data reflect results as of February 2011. The ultimate numbers of continuations and cessations are subject to change until all appeals are final.

² Percentage of decisions at this level.

³ Percentage of cessations at this level appealed to next level.

⁴ We do not reflect the status and disposition of cases in the Federal courts here. However, we have included information on the status and disposition at ODAR for cases remanded to us by the courts. The excluded experience in the Federal courts has a minimal impact on the number of continuations.

⁵ Number of persons appealing beyond the reconsideration level.

Social Security Administration
Office of the Chief Actuary
November 15, 2011

Table A5.—Title XVI Disabled Child Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision and Level of Decision

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Initial decisions						
	Total initial DDS decisions	Continuations		Cessations		Appeals to reconsideration	
		Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ³
Reviews of low-birth-weight children							
1994	1,225	771	62.9	454	37.1	159	35.0
1995	4,231	2,083	49.2	2,148	50.8	665	31.0
1996	5,709	2,491	43.6	3,218	56.4	904	28.1
1997	7,091	4,482	63.2	2,609	36.8	821	31.5
1998	17,620	6,092	34.6	11,528	65.4	3,640	31.6
1999	9,773	4,114	42.1	5,659	57.9	1,639	29.0
2000	10,178	4,566	44.9	5,612	55.1	1,561	27.8
2001	9,086	4,152	45.7	4,934	54.3	1,403	28.4
2002	12,732	5,869	46.1	6,863	53.9	1,953	28.5
2003	7,283	3,516	48.3	3,767	51.7	1,026	27.2
2004	12,060	6,075	50.4	5,985	49.6	1,782	29.8
2005	13,710	6,540	47.7	7,170	52.3	1,995	27.8
2006	8,303	4,030	48.5	4,273	51.5	1,229	28.8
2007	3,175	1,368	43.1	1,807	56.9	512	28.3
2008	5,272	2,231	42.3	3,041	57.7	937	30.8
2009	12,511	5,741	45.9	6,770	54.1	2,203	32.5
2010	22,396	9,048	40.4	13,348	59.6	4,407	33.0
Redeterminations at age 18							
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	71	64	90.1	7	9.9	5	71.4
1996	12,640	8,158	64.5	4,482	35.5	2,055	45.9
1997	48,834	22,431	45.9	26,403	54.1	16,741	63.4
1998	40,945	21,453	52.4	19,492	47.6	10,915	56.0
1999	49,557	27,413	55.3	22,144	44.7	10,879	49.1
2000	51,713	28,863	55.8	22,850	44.2	11,021	48.2
2001	48,944	28,167	57.5	20,777	42.5	10,049	48.4
2002	54,947	32,388	58.9	22,559	41.1	11,549	51.2
2003	53,905	31,862	59.1	22,043	40.9	11,742	53.3
2004	53,232	31,890	59.9	21,342	40.1	11,584	54.3
2005	55,331	31,434	56.8	23,897	43.2	12,403	51.9
2006	40,640	21,796	53.6	18,844	46.4	9,341	49.6
2007	71,359	36,339	50.9	35,020	49.1	18,013	51.4
2008	69,430	34,547	49.8	34,883	50.2	18,095	51.9
2009	100,986	51,712	51.2	49,274	48.8	27,912	56.6
2010	87,310	41,545	47.6	45,765	52.4	24,211	52.9
All other reviews of title XVI disabled children							
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	3,535	2,501	70.7	1,034	29.3	541	52.3
1996	789	399	50.6	390	49.4	210	53.8
1997	14	8	57.1	6	42.9	3	50.0
1998	91,157	67,203	73.7	23,954	26.3	13,267	55.4
1999	183,211	129,420	70.6	53,791	29.4	28,410	52.8
2000	140,699	106,583	75.8	34,116	24.2	17,014	49.9
2001	95,835	72,896	76.1	22,939	23.9	11,808	51.5
2002	163,768	130,434	79.6	33,334	20.4	17,888	53.7
2003	127,444	100,522	78.9	26,922	21.1	14,876	55.3
2004	103,437	80,748	78.1	22,689	21.9	12,852	56.6
2005	61,387	45,597	74.3	15,790	25.7	8,400	53.2
2006	19,384	14,428	74.4	4,956	25.6	2,591	52.3
2007	4,440	3,161	71.2	1,279	28.8	671	52.5
2008	4,707	3,473	73.8	1,234	26.2	668	54.1
2009	10,637	8,355	78.5	2,282	21.5	1,242	54.4
2010	16,677	12,501	75.0	4,176	25.0	2,166	51.9

Table A5.—Title XVI Disabled Child Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision and Level of Decision (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Initial decisions						
	Total initial DDS decisions	Continuations		Cessations		Appeals to reconsideration	
		Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ³
Total reviews, all title XVI disabled-children							
1994	1,225	771	62.9	454	37.1	159	35.0
1995	7,837	4,648	59.3	3,189	40.7	1,211	38.0
1996	19,138	11,048	57.7	8,090	42.3	3,169	39.2
1997	55,939	26,921	48.1	29,018	51.9	17,565	60.5
1998	149,722	94,748	63.3	54,974	36.7	27,822	50.6
1999	242,541	160,947	66.4	81,594	33.6	40,928	50.2
2000	202,590	140,012	69.1	62,578	30.9	29,596	47.3
2001	153,865	105,215	68.4	48,650	31.6	23,260	47.8
2002	231,447	168,691	72.9	62,756	27.1	31,390	50.0
2003	188,632	135,900	72.0	52,732	28.0	27,644	52.4
2004	168,729	118,713	70.4	50,016	29.6	26,218	52.4
2005	130,428	83,571	64.1	46,857	35.9	22,798	48.7
2006	68,327	40,254	58.9	28,073	41.1	13,161	46.9
2007	78,974	40,868	51.7	38,106	48.3	19,196	50.4
2008	79,409	40,251	50.7	39,158	49.3	19,700	50.3
2009	124,134	65,808	53.0	58,326	47.0	31,357	53.8
2010	126,383	63,094	49.9	63,289	50.1	30,784	48.6

Table A5.—Title XVI Disabled Child Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision and Level of Decision (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Reconsiderations						Appeals beyond reconsideration ⁴			
	Pending	Continuations		Cessations	Appeals to beyond reconsideration		Pending	Continuations		Cessations
		Number	Percent ²		Number ⁵	Percent ³		Number	Percent	
Reviews of low-birth-weight children										
1994	—	44	27.7	115	51	44.3	—	15	29.4	36
1995	—	184	27.7	481	219	45.5	—	53	24.2	166
1996	—	329	36.4	575	232	40.3	—	44	19.0	188
1997	—	292	35.6	529	235	44.4	—	50	21.3	185
1998	—	1,231	33.8	2,409	1,142	47.4	—	244	21.4	898
1999	—	607	37.0	1,032	488	47.3	—	83	17.0	405
2000	—	609	39.0	952	452	47.5	—	99	21.9	353
2001	—	504	35.9	899	405	45.1	—	61	15.1	344
2002	—	698	35.7	1,255	549	43.7	—	112	20.4	437
2003	—	364	35.5	662	301	45.5	—	60	19.9	241
2004	—	643	36.1	1,139	554	48.6	—	83	15.0	471
2005	—	703	35.2	1,292	625	48.4	—	104	16.6	521
2006	—	421	34.3	808	415	51.4	1	78	18.8	336
2007	5	173	34.1	334	186	55.7	5	34	18.8	147
2008	31	265	29.2	641	339	52.9	26	52	16.6	261
2009	287	588	30.7	1,328	670	50.5	324	59	17.1	287
2010	2,312	780	37.2	1,315	470	35.7	415	6	10.9	49
Redeterminations at age 18										
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	—	2	40.0	3	2	66.7	—	1	50.0	1
1996	—	707	34.4	1,348	584	43.3	—	119	20.4	465
1997	—	4,591	27.4	12,150	6,429	52.9	—	1,517	23.6	4,912
1998	—	3,070	28.1	7,845	4,388	55.9	—	1,026	23.4	3,362
1999	—	3,356	30.8	7,523	4,304	57.2	—	1,059	24.6	3,245
2000	—	3,575	32.4	7,446	4,034	54.2	—	1,017	25.2	3,017
2001	—	3,256	32.4	6,793	3,723	54.8	—	969	26.0	2,754
2002	—	3,819	33.1	7,730	4,125	53.4	—	1,100	26.7	3,025
2003	—	3,818	32.5	7,924	4,295	54.2	—	1,144	26.6	3,151
2004	—	3,531	30.5	8,053	4,645	57.7	—	1,293	27.8	3,352
2005	—	3,767	30.4	8,636	5,124	59.3	1	1,428	27.9	3,695
2006	1	2,587	27.7	6,753	4,124	61.1	8	1,190	28.9	2,926
2007	301	4,804	27.1	12,908	8,190	63.4	185	2,250	28.1	5,755
2008	798	5,096	29.5	12,201	7,896	64.7	497	1,830	24.7	5,569
2009	2,599	6,982	27.6	18,331	10,645	58.1	4,679	1,410	23.6	4,556
2010	10,358	4,229	30.5	9,624	4,129	42.9	3,528	152	25.3	449
All other reviews of title XVI disabled children										
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	—	177	32.7	364	202	55.5	—	52	25.7	150
1996	—	69	32.9	141	55	39.0	—	17	30.9	38
1997	—	1	33.3	2	1	50.0	—	—	—	1
1998	—	4,456	33.6	8,811	5,511	62.5	—	1,305	23.7	4,206
1999	—	9,324	32.8	19,086	11,711	61.4	—	2,615	22.3	9,096
2000	—	6,434	37.8	10,580	6,237	59.0	—	1,427	22.9	4,810
2001	—	4,619	39.1	7,189	4,257	59.2	—	955	22.4	3,302
2002	—	7,238	40.5	10,650	6,155	57.8	—	1,372	22.3	4,783
2003	—	6,248	42.0	8,628	4,996	57.9	—	1,148	23.0	3,848
2004	—	4,871	37.9	7,981	4,943	61.9	—	1,179	23.9	3,764
2005	1	3,121	37.2	5,278	3,326	63.0	—	763	22.9	2,563
2006	—	943	36.4	1,648	1,089	66.1	2	265	24.4	822
2007	3	269	40.3	399	261	65.4	4	78	30.4	179
2008	11	253	38.5	404	243	60.1	21	48	21.6	174
2009	119	499	44.4	624	356	57.1	207	25	16.8	124
2010	939	556	45.3	671	342	51.0	302	8	20.0	32

Table A5.—Title XVI Disabled Child Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision and Level of Decision (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Reconsiderations						Appeals beyond reconsideration ⁴			
	Continuations			Cessations	Appeals to beyond reconsideration		Continuations			
	Pending	Number	Percent ²		Number ⁵	Percent ³	Pending	Number	Percent	Cessations
Total reviews, all title XVI disabled children										
1994	—	44	27.7	115	51	44.3	—	15	29.4	36
1995	—	363	30.0	848	423	49.9	—	106	25.1	317
1996	—	1,105	34.9	2,064	871	42.2	—	180	20.7	691
1997	—	4,884	27.8	12,681	6,665	52.6	—	1,567	23.5	5,098
1998	—	8,757	31.5	19,065	11,041	57.9	—	2,575	23.3	8,466
1999	—	13,287	32.5	27,641	16,503	59.7	—	3,757	22.8	12,746
2000	—	10,618	35.9	18,978	10,723	56.5	—	2,543	23.7	8,180
2001	—	8,379	36.0	14,881	8,385	56.3	—	1,985	23.7	6,400
2002	—	11,755	37.4	19,635	10,829	55.2	—	2,584	23.9	8,245
2003	—	10,430	37.7	17,214	9,592	55.7	—	2,352	24.5	7,240
2004	—	9,045	34.5	17,173	10,142	59.1	—	2,555	25.2	7,587
2005	1	7,591	33.3	15,206	9,075	59.7	1	2,295	25.3	6,779
2006	1	3,951	30.0	9,209	5,628	61.1	11	1,533	27.3	4,084
2007	309	5,246	27.8	13,641	8,637	63.3	194	2,362	28.0	6,081
2008	840	5,614	29.8	13,246	8,478	64.0	544	1,930	24.3	6,004
2009	3,005	8,069	28.5	20,283	11,671	57.5	5,210	1,494	23.1	4,967
2010	13,609	5,565	32.4	11,610	4,941	42.6	4,245	166	23.9	530

Table A5.—Title XVI Disabled Child Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision and Level of Decision (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Selected summary case information by decision status as of February 2011						
	Total initial decisions	Numbers of cases			Numbers as a percentage of total initial decisions		
		Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending	Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending
Reviews of low-birth-weight children							
1994	1,225	830	—	395	67.8	—	32.2
1995	4,231	2,320	—	1,911	54.8	—	45.2
1996	5,709	2,864	—	2,845	50.2	—	49.8
1997	7,091	4,824	—	2,267	68.0	—	32.0
1998	17,620	7,567	—	10,053	42.9	—	57.1
1999	9,773	4,804	—	4,969	49.2	—	50.8
2000	10,178	5,274	—	4,904	51.8	—	48.2
2001	9,086	4,717	—	4,369	51.9	—	48.1
2002	12,732	6,679	—	6,053	52.5	—	47.5
2003	7,283	3,940	—	3,343	54.1	—	45.9
2004	12,060	6,801	—	5,259	56.4	—	43.6
2005	13,710	7,347	—	6,363	53.6	—	46.4
2006	8,303	4,529	1	3,773	54.5	6/	45.4
2007	3,175	1,575	10	1,590	49.6	0.3	50.1
2008	5,272	2,548	57	2,667	48.3	1.1	50.6
2009	12,511	6,388	611	5,512	51.1	4.9	44.1
2010	22,396	9,834	2,727	9,835	43.9	12.2	43.9
Redeterminations at age 18							
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	71	67	—	4	94.4	—	5.6
1996	12,640	8,984	—	3,656	71.1	—	28.9
1997	48,834	28,539	—	20,295	58.4	—	41.6
1998	40,945	25,549	—	15,396	62.4	—	37.6
1999	49,557	31,828	—	17,729	64.2	—	35.8
2000	51,713	33,455	—	18,258	64.7	—	35.3
2001	48,944	32,392	—	16,552	66.2	—	33.8
2002	54,947	37,307	—	17,640	67.9	—	32.1
2003	53,905	36,824	—	17,081	68.3	—	31.7
2004	53,232	36,714	—	16,518	69.0	—	31.0
2005	55,331	36,629	1	18,701	66.2	6/	33.8
2006	40,640	25,573	9	15,058	62.9	6/	37.1
2007	71,359	43,393	486	27,480	60.8	.7	38.5
2008	69,430	41,473	1,295	26,662	59.7	1.9	38.4
2009	100,986	60,104	7,278	33,604	59.5	7.2	33.3
2010	87,310	45,926	13,886	27,498	52.6	15.9	31.5
All other reviews of title XVI disabled children							
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	3,535	2,730	—	805	77.2	—	22.8
1996	789	485	—	304	61.5	—	38.5
1997	14	9	—	5	64.3	—	35.7
1998	91,157	72,964	—	18,193	80.0	—	20.0
1999	183,211	141,359	—	41,852	77.2	—	22.8
2000	140,699	114,444	—	26,255	81.3	—	18.7
2001	95,835	78,470	—	17,365	81.9	—	18.1
2002	163,768	139,044	—	24,724	84.9	—	15.1
2003	127,444	107,918	—	19,526	84.7	—	15.3
2004	103,437	86,798	—	16,639	83.9	—	16.1
2005	61,387	49,481	1	11,905	80.6	6/	19.4
2006	19,384	15,636	2	3,746	80.7	6/	19.3
2007	4,440	3,508	7	925	79.0	.2	20.8
2008	4,707	3,774	32	901	80.2	.7	19.1
2009	10,637	8,879	326	1,432	83.5	3.1	13.5
2010	16,677	13,065	1,241	2,371	78.3	7.4	14.2

Table A5.—XVI Disabled Child Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision and Level of Decision (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Selected summary case information by decision status as of February 2011						
	Total initial decisions	Numbers of cases			Numbers as a percentage of total initial decisions		
		Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending	Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending
Total reviews, all title XVI disabled children							
1994	1,225	830	—	395	67.8	—	32.2
1995	7,837	5,117	—	2,720	65.3	—	34.7
1996	19,138	12,333	—	6,805	64.4	—	35.6
1997	55,939	33,372	—	22,567	59.7	—	40.3
1998	149,722	106,080	—	43,642	70.9	—	29.1
1999	242,541	177,991	—	64,550	73.4	—	26.6
2000	202,590	153,173	—	49,417	75.6	—	24.4
2001	153,865	115,579	—	38,286	75.1	—	24.9
2002	231,447	183,030	—	48,417	79.1	—	20.9
2003	188,632	148,682	—	39,950	78.8	—	21.2
2004	168,729	130,313	—	38,416	77.2	—	22.8
2005	130,428	93,457	2	36,969	71.7	^{6/}	28.3
2006	68,327	45,738	12	22,577	66.9	^{6/}	33.0
2007	78,974	48,476	503	29,995	61.4	0.6	38.0
2008	79,409	47,795	1,384	30,230	60.2	1.7	38.1
2009	124,134	75,371	8,215	40,548	60.7	6.6	32.7
2010	126,383	68,825	17,854	39,704	54.5	14.1	31.4

¹ Data reflect results as of February 2011. The ultimate numbers of continuations and cessations are subject to change until all appeals are final.

² Percentage of decisions at this level.

³ Percentage of cessations at this level appealed to next level.

⁴ We do not reflect the status and disposition of cases in the Federal courts here. However, we have included information on the status and disposition at ODAR for cases remanded to us by the courts. The excluded experience in the Federal courts has a minimal impact on the number of continuations.

⁵ Number of persons appealing beyond the reconsideration level.

⁶ Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table A6.—Title XVI Only Disabled Adult Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision and Level of Decision

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Initial decisions						
	Total initial DDS decisions	Continuations		Cessations		Appeals to reconsideration	
		Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ³
1995	4,287	3,277	76.4	1,010	23.6	665	65.8
1996	55,025	46,273	84.1	8,752	15.9	6,146	70.2
1997	69,557	57,662	82.9	11,895	17.1	8,722	73.3
1998	75,071	64,829	86.4	10,242	13.6	7,239	70.7
1999	140,429	125,079	89.1	15,350	10.9	10,292	67.0
2000	173,470	156,065	90.0	17,405	10.0	10,923	62.8
2001	143,902	126,610	88.0	17,292	12.0	10,262	59.3
2002	172,527	150,837	87.4	21,690	12.6	13,314	61.4
2003	213,212	191,061	89.6	22,151	10.4	14,667	66.2
2004	221,129	199,938	90.4	21,191	9.6	14,627	69.0
2005	110,072	97,330	88.4	12,742	11.6	8,126	63.8
2006	40,605	35,957	88.6	4,648	11.4	2,853	61.4
2007	18,172	16,006	88.1	2,166	11.9	1,426	65.8
2008	18,933	17,049	90.0	1,884	10.0	1,266	67.2
2009	29,137	27,233	93.5	1,904	6.5	1,349	70.9
2010	34,575	31,766	91.9	2,809	8.1	1,772	63.1

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Reconsiderations				Appeals beyond reconsideration ⁴					
	Pending	Continuations		Cessations	Appeals to beyond reconsideration		Pending	Continuations		Cessations
		Number	Percent ²		Number ⁵	Percent ³		Number	Percent	
1995	—	241	36.2	424	267	63.0	—	87	32.6	180
1996	—	3,289	53.5	2,857	1,946	68.1	—	623	32.0	1,323
1997	—	5,271	60.4	3,451	2,575	74.6	—	986	38.3	1,589
1998	—	4,527	62.5	2,712	1,987	73.3	—	781	39.3	1,206
1999	—	6,610	64.2	3,682	2,508	68.1	—	973	38.8	1,535
2000	—	6,823	62.5	4,100	2,778	67.8	—	1,057	38.0	1,721
2001	—	6,224	60.7	4,038	2,618	64.8	—	934	35.7	1,684
2002	1	8,160	61.3	5,153	3,323	64.5	—	1,110	33.4	2,213
2003	2	9,656	65.8	5,009	3,335	66.6	—	1,232	36.9	2,103
2004	—	9,404	64.3	5,223	3,743	71.7	—	1,454	38.8	2,289
2005	2	5,235	64.4	2,889	2,050	71.0	—	767	37.4	1,283
2006	—	1,805	63.3	1,048	746	71.2	—	279	37.4	467
2007	—	963	67.5	463	343	74.1	7	144	42.9	192
2008	2	866	68.5	398	299	75.1	24	101	36.7	174
2009	10	984	73.5	355	250	70.4	118	49	37.1	83
2010	395	1,098	79.7	279	164	58.8	143	6	28.6	15

Table A6.—Title XVI Only Disabled Adult Reviews: Disposition¹ of Continuing Disability Medical Reviews by Fiscal Year of Initial Decision and Level of Decision (Cont.)

Fiscal year of initial DDS decision	Selected summary case information by decision status as of February 2011						
	Total initial decisions	Numbers of cases			Numbers as a percentage of total initial decisions		
		Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending	Continuations	Cessations pending an appeal decision	Cessations with no appeal pending
1995	4,287	3,605	—	682	84.1	—	15.9
1996	55,025	50,185	—	4,840	91.2	—	8.8
1997	69,557	63,919	—	5,638	91.9	—	8.1
1998	75,071	70,137	—	4,934	93.4	—	6.6
1999	140,429	132,662	—	7,767	94.5	—	5.5
2000	173,470	163,945	—	9,525	94.5	—	5.5
2001	143,902	133,768	—	10,134	93.0	—	7.0
2002	172,527	160,107	1	12,419	92.8	6/	7.2
2003	213,212	201,949	2	11,261	94.7	6/	5.3
2004	221,129	210,796	—	10,333	95.3	—	4.7
2005	110,072	103,332	2	6,738	93.9	6/	6.1
2006	40,605	38,041	—	2,564	93.7	—	6.3
2007	18,172	17,113	7	1,052	94.2	6/	5.8
2008	18,933	18,016	26	891	95.2	0.1	4.7
2009	29,137	28,266	128	743	97.0	.4	2.6
2010	34,575	32,870	538	1,167	95.1	1.6	3.4

¹ Data reflect results as of February 2011. The ultimate numbers of continuations and cessations are subject to change until all appeals are final.

² Percentage of decisions at this level.

³ Percentage of cessations at this level appealed to next level.

⁴ We do not reflect the status and disposition of cases in the Federal courts here. However, we have included information on the status and disposition at ODAR for cases remanded to us by the courts. The excluded experience in the Federal courts has a minimal impact on the number of continuations.

⁵ Number of persons appealing beyond the reconsideration level.

⁶ Less than 0.05 percent.

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**ESTIMATED FEDERAL BENEFIT SAVINGS FROM PERIODIC CONTINUING DISABILITY
REVIEW INITIAL CESSATIONS IN FISCAL YEAR 2010**

This appendix presents estimates of Federal benefit savings expected to ultimately ensue from continuing disability reviews (CDRs) that (1) we initiated centrally and (2) which resulted in an initial cessation or an initial Field Office failure-to-cooperate (FTC) termination in fiscal year 2010. Table B1 provides actual numbers of such initial cessations/terminations, along with the estimated numbers of such cessations/terminations that will ultimately result in termination of disability benefits. The estimates of ultimate cessations/terminations reflect all information on the status of appeals of these initial cessations/terminations as of February 2011 as well as estimates of the final disposition of such cases as based on the latest information concerning appeal and reversal rates at various stages of the appeals process.

**Table B1.—Cessations/Terminations Resulting From Periodic Continuing
Disability Reviews Initiated Centrally¹**

CDR cessations/terminations	CDRs initiated under title II			CDRs initiated under title XVI	Total
	Title II only reviews	Title II reviews involving title XVI recipients	Subtotal, title II		
Cessations from full medical reviews					
Initial cessations in fiscal year 2010	8,306	4,029	12,335	66,098	78,433
Estimated ultimate cessations (after all appeals) resulting from initial cessations shown on previous line.	3,751	1,841	5,592	49,804	55,396
Field Office FTC terminations					
Initial FTC terminations in fiscal year 2010	580	235	815	1,130	1,945
Estimated final FTC terminations after all appeals	555	206	761	1,115	1,876
Estimated total final cessations/terminations . . .	4,306	2,047	6,353	50,919	57,272

¹ Does not include work CDRs or other CDRs initiated outside of SSA's centralized process for releasing cases for review. See main text for further explanation.

Table B2 presents estimates of the Federal benefit savings resulting from CDRs for which initial cessations or initial Field Office FTC terminations of disability benefits occurred in fiscal year 2010. We base these savings on the estimates of ultimate cessations/terminations that will remain after the appeals process is complete, as shown in table B1. We show estimated savings in table B2 for (1) the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program, (2) the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, (3) the Medicare programs,¹ and (4) the Medicaid program.

Table B2 displays the estimated benefit savings in three ways. First, we show the reductions in benefit payments for each fiscal year from 2009 through 2019. Second, we present medium-range (25-year) and long-range (75-year) savings for the programs financed by payroll taxes. We express these estimates as a percent of taxable payroll, and each is in the "negligible" range, i.e., less than 0.005 percent of taxable payroll.

The third set are estimates of the present value of Federal benefits saved because of the CDRs, valued as of September 30, 2010. These estimates may be thought of as the amount of money as of September 30, 2010 which, together with earned interest, would be just sufficient to pay the estimated amount of benefits that will not be payable because of the CDRs.

We base all estimates on the intermediate assumptions of the 2011 Trustees Reports and the assumptions used for the 2011 SSI Annual Report. The Office of the Chief Actuary, SSA, prepared the estimates of OASDI and SSI savings. The Office of the Actuary, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, prepared the Medicare and Medicaid estimates.

¹ Includes the Hospital Insurance (HI) program and Parts B and D of the Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) program.

Table B2.—Estimated Federal Benefit Savings From Periodic Continuing Disability Reviews Initiated Centrally¹ With Initial Cessations and Initial Field Office FTC Terminations in Fiscal Year 2010 by Program

Fiscal year	Program						Total
	OASDI	SSI ²	Medicare			Medicaid ²	
			HI	SMI-Part B ³	SMI-Part D ³		
A. Estimated amount of reduction in benefit payments (in millions)							
2009 ⁴	\$4	\$2	—	—	—	—	\$6
2010	23	60	\$15	\$9	\$11	\$53	172
2011	59	267	19	11	14	109	478
2012	66	284	19	11	14	132	526
2013	64	282	17	10	13	136	521
2014	56	258	15	9	12	-26	324
2015	49	235	14	8	12	-70	248
2016	45	228	13	8	11	-65	241
2017	41	193	12	8	11	-60	205
2018	38	163	12	7	11	-53	178
2019	35	161	11	7	11	-48	177
11-year total	478	2,132	148	88	120	109	3,076
B. Estimated medium-range (25-year) and long-range (75-year) savings (as a percent of taxable payroll ⁵)							
25-year: 2010-34	^{6/}	—	^{6/}	—	—	—	—
75-year: 2010-85	^{6/}	—	^{6/}	—	—	—	—
C. Present value of estimated lifetime benefits saved, as of the end of fiscal year 2010 (in millions)							
	629	2,458	202	143	189	-85	3,536

¹ We base the savings estimates on the 78,433 initial cessations and 1,945 initial Field Office FTC terminations from CDRs initiated centrally for which we have demographic, appellate, and benefit information. In particular, the estimates do not include savings for 3,989 initial cessations and 207 initial Field Office FTC terminations generated outside of the centralized scheduling process (e.g., voluntary or third-party reports of medical improvement), for which we have no such information, nor for an additional 652 initial cessations resulting from work CDRs that we consider outside the periodic review process.

² For the SSI and Medicaid programs, the savings are the Federal share of total benefit savings. Under the Affordable Care Act, SSI disabled children and disabled adults who would lose their categorical eligibility for Medicaid due to a CDR termination will continue to receive Medicaid beginning January 1, 2014, if their family income is less than 138 percent of poverty. For disabled adults qualifying for Medicaid under that ACA provision, the Federal matching rate for their Medicaid costs will be significantly higher than the regular Medicaid matching rate, resulting in increased Federal costs attributable to those CDR terminations.

³ For the SMI program, the savings are the net effect of a reduction in benefit payments and a reduction in premium receipts.

⁴ Estimated savings in fiscal year 2009 are attributable to the Field Office FTC terminations. The initial Field Office terminations in fiscal year 2010 had payments suspended in fiscal year 2009 due to a failure to cooperate with the Field Office in a continuing disability review.

⁵ We present medium-range and long-range savings for those programs financed by payroll taxes. Includes estimated savings from suspended payments in fiscal year 2009 attributable to Field Office FTC terminations in fiscal year 2010.

⁶ Less than 0.005 percent.

Notes:

1. We base the estimates on the intermediate assumptions from the 2011 Trustees Reports and assumptions underlying the 2011 SSI Annual Report.
2. The Office of the Actuary in the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services provided the estimates shown in the above table for savings in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.
3. Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

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**CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS (CDR)
RESULTING FROM WORK ACTIVITY**

Work CDRs are different from the medical CDRs that are the focus of this report. Work CDRs evaluate whether a Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) beneficiary is engaging in substantial gainful activity (SGA) after the trial work period (TWP). Reports of work and earnings trigger work CDRs.

The definition of disability involves the inability to engage in SGA. Disability beneficiaries must report any changes in work activity, and we must determine whether such work constitutes SGA. Additionally, our CDR Enforcement Operation (CDREO) is an automated process that identifies work activity by matching earnings reported to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and posted to our Master Earnings File with the information in our other records.

When we learn of work activity, we analyze the work activity to determine if we must investigate further. Many work reports and CDREO alerts may not require a work CDR because the work occurs during the TWP. In addition, many CDREO alerts may identify payments that are not earnings from work activity, such as sick pay or long-term disability benefits; these payments also do not require a work CDR.

In Fiscal Year 2010, we completed 312,471 work CDRs. The results of those work CDRs are displayed in the table below.

Work CDRs in FY 2010	
Work CDRs completed during FY 2010	312,471 ¹
Reviews resulting in a finding of cessation of disability, or a subsequent reinstatement or suspension of benefits in the extended period of eligibility	105,279
Review resulting in no cessation of disability	207,192

A work CDR may result in a determination that disability has ceased because earnings constitute SGA for at least one month after the TWP or a determination that disability continues because earnings do not constitute SGA. We count work CDRs

¹ Because we reviewed some beneficiaries more than once during the fiscal year, the number of completed Work CDRs involves about 264,000 SSDI beneficiaries.

conducted for months after the month of cessation in the extended period of eligibility together with determinations of cessations.

**SUMMARY OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION FOR
CDR ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS**

LEGISLATION	DATE ENACTED	PROVISIONS	PROGRAM
<i>Section 1614(a)(4) of the Social Security Act (P.L. 92-603)</i>	October 30, 1972	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Gives SSA the discretionary authority to conduct CDRs on SSI recipients. 2.) On September 28, 1994, SSA issued a <u>Federal Register</u> notice that periodic SSI CDRs would begin on October 1, 1994. 	SSI
<i>Section 221(i) of the Social Security Act (P.L. 97-455)</i>	Act amended January 1983	<p>Requires SSA to submit an annual report to Congress on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Periodic CDRs mandated by the <i>Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980</i>; and 2.) Determinations that the Commissioner of Social Security made to waive the requirement that continuing eligibility of disability beneficiaries with nonpermanent disabilities be reviewed at least once every 3 years. 	DI
<i>Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-296)</i>	August 15, 1994	<p>Requires SSA to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Conduct medical reviews on at least one-third of individuals attaining age 18 each year during Fiscal Year (FY) 1996-1998. This provision was repealed by P.L. 104-193. 2.) Perform CDRs for a minimum of 100,000 Supplementary Security Income (SSI) recipients during each of FYs 1996, 1997, and 1998. 3.) Report activities on these provisions to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance no later than October 1, 1998.¹ 	SSI
<i>Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-121)</i>	March 29, 1996	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Provides for an adjustment in the discretionary spending caps for increase funding for CDRs for FY 1996, \$260 million; for FY 1997, \$360 million; for FY 1998, \$570 million; and for FY 1999 through FY 2002, \$720 million annually. 	DI/SSI

¹ SSA submitted this information in the FY 1997 CDR Report to Congress released to Congress on August 25, 1998.

LEGISLATION	DATE ENACTED	PROVISIONS	PROGRAM
		2.) Requires a Report to Congress annually for FYs 1996 through 2002 on the amount of money spent on CDRs, the number of reviews conducted (by category), the disposition of such reviews (by program) and the estimated savings (by program) over the short-, medium-, and long-term.	
<i>Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996</i> (P.L. 104-193)	August 22, 1996	Requires SSA to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Redetermine the eligibility of SSI beneficiaries using adult initial criteria during the 1-year period beginning with the beneficiary's 18th birthday. (Modified by P.L. 105-33) 2.) Perform a CDR not later than 12 months after birth for recipients whose low birth weight is a contributing factor material to the determination of their disability. (Modified by P.L. 105-33) 3.) Conduct CDRs for SSI recipients under age 18 with non-permanent disabilities at least every 3 years. Representative payees of these recipients must present evidence that the child is, and has been, receiving treatment considered medically necessary and available. <p>The legislation authorized \$150 million in FY 1997 and \$100 million in FY 1998 in additional funds to assist with these additional mandates.</p>	SSI
<i>Balance Budget Act of 1997</i> (P.L. 105-33)	August 5, 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Provides SSA with the authority to make redeterminations of disabled childhood recipients who attain age 18, using the adult eligibility criteria, more than 1 year after the date such recipient attains age 18. 2.) Permits SSA to schedule a CDR for low birth weight babies at a date after the first birthday if the Commissioner determines the impairment is not expected to improve within 12 months of the child's birth. 	SSI

LEGISLATION	DATE ENACTED	PROVISIONS	PROGRAM
<i>Ticket to Work and Work Improvement Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-170)</i>	December 17, 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Prohibits the Commissioner from initiating CDRs during the period a beneficiary is using (as defined by the Commissioner) a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency. 2.) Effective January 1, 2002, prohibits the Commissioner from scheduling medical CDRs due solely to an individual's work activity after the individual has been receiving benefits for 2 years. An individual will still be subject to regularly scheduled CDRs not triggered by work. Work activity will still be evaluated to determine eligibility for cash benefits. 	DI/SSI