



Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)

Overview

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) is part of the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program, commonly known as Social Security. OASDI is a federal social insurance program that provides monthly cash benefits to insured workers and their eligible family members in the event of the worker’s retirement, disability, or death. Workers obtain insurance protection by working for a sufficient period in jobs covered by Social Security. The program’s SSDI component provides benefits to nonelderly insured workers who experience long-term, work-limiting disabilities and to their eligible spouses and children. As with Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI)—Social Security’s retirement and survivors component—benefits are based on a worker’s past earnings in covered employment or self-employment. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers OASDI.

Eligibility Requirements

To qualify for SSDI, workers must (1) be below Social Security’s full retirement age (FRA), (2) be insured in the event of disability, and (3) meet the statutory definition of disability. FRA is the age at which unreduced Social Security retired-worker benefits are first payable, which is 65-67, depending on year of birth. Workers who have attained their FRA are ineligible for SSDI.

To be insured in the event of disability, workers must have worked in jobs covered by Social Security for about a quarter of their adult lives and for at least five of the 10 years prior to the onset of disability. However, younger workers may qualify with less work experience based on their age. In 2022, SSDI provided disability insurance protection to 159 million workers. That year, about 90% of covered workers aged 21-64 had sufficient work experience to qualify for SSDI in the event of disability.

To meet the statutory definition of disability, a worker must be unable to engage in any *substantial gainful activity* (SGA) due to any medically determinable physical or mental impairment that (1) is expected to result in death or (2) has lasted, or is expected to last, for at least 12 consecutive months. SSA uses an earnings limit to determine if a person’s work activity constitutes SGA, which for 2023 is \$1,470 per month for most workers and \$2,460 per month for blind workers. (These amounts are adjusted annually for average wage growth.) In general, workers must have severe impairments that prevent them from doing any kind of substantial work that exists in significant numbers in the national economy, taking into consideration their age, education, and work experience. The work need not exist in the immediate area in which the worker lives, nor must a specific job vacancy exist for the individual. Unlike workers’ compensation (WC) or the

Department of Veterans Affairs programs, SSDI does not pay benefits for partial or short-term disabilities.

Spouses of disabled workers qualify for SSDI benefits if they are (1) aged 62 or older or (2) any age and care for an eligible child who is under age 16 or disabled. Children of disabled workers qualify for SSDI benefits if they are unmarried and (1) under age 18, (2) aged 18-19 and a full-time student in grade 12 or below, or (3) aged 18 or older and became disabled before age 22.

Cash and Medical Benefits

In February 2023, Social Security provided \$11.7 billion in benefits to about 8.8 million SSDI beneficiaries, including 7.5 million disabled workers, 89,000 spouses of disabled workers, and 1.1 million children of disabled workers (Table 1). The average monthly SSDI benefit was \$1,483 for disabled workers, \$406 for spouses of disabled workers, and \$472 for children of disabled workers.

Table 1. SSDI Beneficiaries, February 2023

Beneficiary	Number (thousands)	Average Monthly Benefit	Total Monthly Benefits (millions)
Total	8,763	\$1,341	\$11,749
Disabled Workers	7,534	\$1,483	\$11,174
Spouses	89	\$406	\$36
Children	1,140	\$472	\$539

Source: SSA, “Monthly Statistical Snapshot, February 2023,” Table 2.

Notes: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Initial benefits for disabled workers are based on their career-average earnings in covered employment or self-employment, indexed to reflect changes in national wage levels. The benefit formula is progressive, replacing a greater share of career-average earnings for low-wage workers than for high-wage workers. The benefit for a spouse or child of a disabled worker is up to 50% of the worker’s basic benefit amount. Following entitlement, SSDI benefits are generally adjusted each year to account for inflation through cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits for dependents are subject to family maximum provisions, which limit the total amount of benefits that can be paid on a worker’s record. SSDI benefits may be offset if disabled workers also receive WC or certain other public disability benefits and the combined amount of their SSDI and other disability benefits exceeds 80% of their average current earnings before they became disabled.

SSDI benefits begin five full consecutive months after a worker's disability onset date. This requirement is known as the *five-month waiting period* and does not apply to disabled workers with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Disabled workers also qualify for Medicare after 24 months of entitlement to SSDI (29 full consecutive months after their disability onset date). This requirement is known as the *24-month waiting period* and does not apply to disabled workers aged 65 to FRA or to disabled workers below age 65 who have ALS or end-stage renal disease.

Termination of Benefits

In general, SSDI benefits continue until a disabled worker (1) dies, (2) attains FRA, (3) medically improves, or (4) returns to work (i.e., earns above the SGA limit). Most disabled workers who leave the SSDI rolls do so because they attain FRA. Disabled workers who attain FRA are transitioned automatically from SSDI to OASI; however, this change generally does not affect the amount of Social Security benefits paid to them or their dependents.

Working While on SSDI

Disabled workers are afforded a *trial work period* (TWP), which allows them to test their ability to work for up to nine months (not necessarily consecutive) within a rolling 60-month period without having their benefits suspended or terminated. During the TWP, disabled workers may earn any amount and receive their full benefits, even if their earnings exceed the SGA limit. In 2023, any month in which a disabled worker's earnings exceed \$1,050 is counted toward the cumulative nine-month TWP. (This amount is adjusted annually for average wage growth.)

Disabled workers who exhaust the TWP enter an *extended period of eligibility* (EPE), which allows them to continue to receive benefits for months in which their earnings are at or below the SGA limit. During the first 36 months of the EPE, known as the *reentitlement period*, benefits are effectively suspended for months in which earnings exceed the SGA limit. Disabled workers who earn above the SGA limit after the 36-month reentitlement period are considered no longer disabled, and their benefits are terminated. (Under a special *grace period*, benefits are paid for the first month in which earnings exceed the SGA limit during the EPE and the next two months, regardless of disability-cessation status or the level of earnings during the latter two months.) Disabled workers who are terminated due to earnings above the SGA limit but who continue to have a qualifying impairment retain Medicare coverage for at least 57 months following the end of the 36-month reentitlement period.

Program Integrity

SSA periodically reevaluates the medical status of disabled workers by conducting *continuing disability reviews* (CDRs). Disabled workers with impairments that may improve are scheduled for CDRs at least once every three years, and those with the most severe impairments are scheduled for CDRs at least once every five to seven years. SSA also performs *work CDRs* to determine if disabled workers are earning above the SGA limit and if their entitlement to benefits should continue.

Financing

Benefits and administrative costs for Social Security are financed primarily by payroll taxes levied on covered workers' earnings, which are credited to the Disability Insurance (DI) and OASI Trust Funds. The total Social Security payroll tax rate is 12.4% of a worker's earnings: 1.8% for the DI Trust Fund and 10.6% for the OASI Trust Fund. The payroll tax is levied on earnings up to an annual limit, which for 2023 is \$160,200. The trust funds also receive income from the taxation of a portion of some Social Security benefits and from interest earned on U.S. securities credited to the trust funds for years in which total income exceeded total cost.

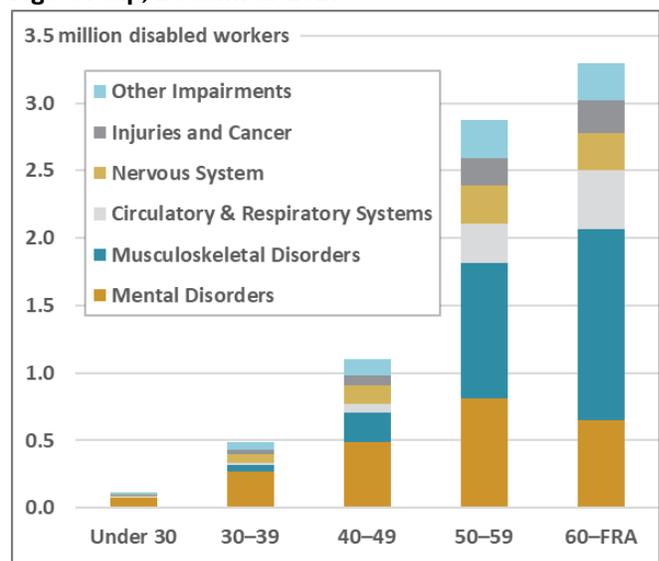
In 2022, total income to the Social Security trust funds was \$1.222 trillion, with \$165 billion (or 14%) credited to the DI Trust Fund. That same year, total cost for the trust funds was \$1.244 trillion, with \$147 billion (or 12%) debited from the DI Trust Fund. The trust funds held a combined \$2.830 trillion in asset reserves at the end of 2022, with \$118 billion (or 4%) credited to the DI Trust Fund.

The Social Security trustees project that under current law and under their 2023 intermediate assumptions, the trust funds on a hypothetical combined basis will be able to pay benefits in full and on time until 2034. Individually, the OASI Trust Fund is projected to be depleted in 2033, while the DI Trust Fund is projected to have sufficient income to pay benefits in full and on time throughout the 75-year projection period (i.e., through at least 2097).

Characteristics of Disabled Workers

SSDI provides benefits primarily to older workers. In December 2021, nearly 78% of disabled workers were aged 50 to FRA. The most common diagnostic group for disabled workers aged 50 to FRA was musculoskeletal disorders, while the most common diagnostic group for those below age 50 was mental disorders (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1. Disabled Workers, by Diagnostic Group and Age Group, December 2021



Source: SSA, *Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2021*, Table 24.

Notes: "Nervous System" includes sense organ diseases; "Musculoskeletal Disorders" includes connective tissue diseases.

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