Updated August 27, 2018

Chart Book:
Social Security Disability Insurance

Introduction

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), an integral part of Social Security, provides modest but vital benefits to workers who can no longer support themselves due to a serious and long-lasting medical impairment. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers SSDI.

Some 8.6 million people receive disabled-worker benefits from Social Security. Payments also go to some of their family members: 123,000 spouses and 1.5 million children.

SSDI benefits are financed primarily by part of the Social Security payroll tax and totaled about $143 billion in 2017. That’s 4 percent of the federal budget and less than 1 percent of gross domestic product. Employers and employees each pay an SSDI tax of 1.185 percent on earnings up to Social Security’s tax cap, currently $128,400. (The tax rate will revert to 0.9 percent after 2018.) The program’s financial transactions are handled through an SSDI trust fund, which receives payroll tax revenues and pays out benefits and which is legally separate from the much larger Social Security retirement fund. Under current projections, the SSDI trust fund will need replenishment in 2032.

The following charts provide important background information about Social Security Disability Insurance.

Part I: Why Is Social Security Disability Insurance Important?
Part II: Why Have the SSDI Rolls Grown?
Part III: Who Receives SSDI?
Part IV: What Financing Issues Does SSDI Face?
Part I: Why Is Social Security Disability Insurance Important?

Social Security is much more than just a retirement program. A young person starting a career today has a 1 in 3 chance of dying or qualifying for SSDI before reaching Social Security’s full retirement age.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Disability</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Projections are for workers reaching age 20 in 2017, for whom the full retirement age is 67.
Source: Social Security Administration
SSDI is an earned benefit that offers vital protection to millions of workers. Through their payroll tax contributions, more than 155 million workers have earned SSDI protection in case of a severe, long-lasting medical impairment. About 8.6 million of them receive disabled-worker benefits from SSDI.

Social Security Disability Insurance Protects Millions of Workers of All Ages
Workers, by age group, 2018

Source: Office of the Chief Actuary, Social Security Administration.
The risk of disability rises with age. People are twice as likely to collect SSDI at age 50 as at 40 — and twice as likely at age 60 as at 50.
Disability can have devastating economic consequences. Not only can disability happen to anyone — especially with advancing age — but it greatly harms people’s economic circumstances. The worker’s earnings, total family income, and purchases of essentials like food and housing all fall significantly.

### Severe and Chronic Disability Greatly Harms People’s Economic Circumstances

Average percentage change, ten years after onset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earnings</td>
<td>-77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Income</td>
<td>-28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and housing consumption</td>
<td>-25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Family income is after tax and includes both cash and non-cash transfers such as SNAP and housing subsidies. Percentage change is measured relative to values five years prior to the onset of disability. The data are for male household heads age 22 to 61.

Source: Meyer and Mok (2018), Table 6
Part II: Why Did SSDI Enrollment Grow?

The number of disability beneficiaries grew substantially in recent decades, though it has since started to decline. The bulk of the increase stemmed from four big demographic factors:

- Population growth
- Aging of the baby boom
- Growth in women’s labor force participation
- Rise in Social Security’s full retirement age from 65 to 66

When adjusted for these factors, the share of insured workers receiving SSDI benefits grew only modestly, and has declined in the past several years.

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Increase in Disability Insurance Rolls Largely Reflects Demographic Factors

*Demographic factors include population growth and aging, growth in women’s labor force participation, and increase in Social Security’s full retirement age.

Source: Office of the Chief Actuary, Social Security Administration.
Not only has the population grown, but the SSDI-insured population has grown even faster, especially in the 50-64 age group. Population growth, aging, and women’s labor-force participation have boosted the eligibility pool for SSDI. Baby boomers — people born between 1946 and 1964 — have aged into their 50s and 60s, years of peak risk for disability. And female boomers, unlike earlier generations of women, are overwhelmingly likely to have worked enough to be insured for SSDI.

Those demographic pressures have already begun to subside, as later charts show.

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**Insured Population Has Grown Steeply, Especially in Crucial 50-64 Age Group, When Risk of Disability Peaks**

Percent growth in total and insured population, 1980-2017

*Insured workers are those who have worked enough to qualify for Social Security Disability Insurance in case of disability.

Source: CBPP based on data from Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary

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*Total population

*Insured population

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Source: CBPP based on data from Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary
Women SSDI beneficiaries have caught up with men. In SSDI’s early years, male beneficiaries vastly outnumbered women. As late as 1990, that ratio was almost 2 to 1. Now, with the growth of women’s participation in the labor force, nearly equal numbers of men and women collect SSDI.
The Great Recession, like previous recessions, swelled SSDI applications much more than awards. Economic downturns lead some workers to seek SSDI benefits, but researchers conclude that a sour economy boosts applications by much more than actual awards, because approval rates fall. Recessions have a much larger effect on SSDI’s income, which falls when earnings and employment drop, causing workers to contribute less to Social Security.
SSDI growth has leveled off. In fact, since 2014 the number of beneficiaries has fallen modestly as demographic and economic pressures on the program have eased. Social Security’s trustees project that the share of Americans receiving SSDI will remain stable in the coming decades.

Disability Insurance Applications and Awards Have Fallen Significantly Since 2010

In millions

![Bar chart showing disability insurance applications and awards from 2010 to 2017](chart.png)

Source: Social Security Administration
Part III: Who Receives SSDI?

Eligibility criteria are strict, and most SSDI applicants are rejected. Applicants for SSDI benefits must be —

- Insured for disability benefits (essentially, they must have worked for at least one-fourth of their adult life and five of the last ten years).
- Suffering from a severe, medically determinable physical or mental impairment that is expected to last 12 months or result in death, based on clinical findings from acceptable medical sources.
- Unable to perform “substantial gainful activity” (any job that generates earnings of $1,180 per month for most people, $1,970 for blind people) anywhere in the national economy — regardless of whether such work exists in the area where the applicant lives, whether a specific job vacancy exists, or whether he or she would be hired.

Lack of education and low skills are considered for older, severely impaired applicants who can’t realistically change careers — but not for younger applicants.

There is a five-month waiting period for SSDI, but Supplemental Security Income may be available during that period for poor beneficiaries with little or no income and assets.

SSA weeds out applicants who are technically disqualified (chiefly because they haven’t worked long enough) and sends the rest to state disability determination services (DDS) for medical evaluation. Applicants denied at that stage may ask for a reconsideration by the same state agency, and then appeal to an administrative law judge (ALJ) at SSA. Roughly half of people who get an initial denial pursue an appeal.

Ultimately — if we follow a cohort of applicants to the end of their application and appeal process — fewer than 4 in 10 are awarded benefits. Among applicants who meet the program’s technical requirements, slightly more than half are found medically eligible for SSDI.
**SSA monitors disability decisions at all stages of the process.** SSA conducts ongoing quality reviews at all stages of the application and appeal process. Many reviews occur before any benefits are paid, thus reducing errors.

Allowance rates at the initial application and reconsideration stages have been relatively stable over the last decade. However, allowance rates dropped noticeably at the ALJ stage from 2010 to 2014, as SSA strengthened oversight of hearings. (These allowance rates reflect decisions made in a particular year, on applications filed in different years, so they aren’t directly comparable to those derived from following a cohort of applicants through their entire process.)

Allowance rates remain higher at the ALJ stage than at the initial stage, however. This is partly because ALJs often see claimants whose condition has deteriorated in the 18 months or so since their application was turned down and whose application is better documented (typically with the help of an attorney) than at the DDS stage.
Disability Allowance Fell Sharply After 2010
Percent of applications allowed

Note: Graph shows allowance rates for Social Security and Supplemental Security Income disability decisions issued in each year, not including claims rejected due to lack of insured status without a determination of disability. Claimants rejected upon initial determination may ask the state to reconsider and then, if rejected again, appeal to an administrative law judge.

Source: Social Security Administration, Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees; Social Security Advisory Board.
SSDI beneficiaries are mostly older and have severe physical or mental impairments. The typical SSDI beneficiary is in his or her late 50s — **75 percent are over age 50**, and nearly 35 percent are 60 or older — and suffers from a **severe mental, musculoskeletal, or other debilitating impairment**. Physical disorders dominate among beneficiaries age 50 or older. Mental disorders — including intellectual disability (formerly called mental retardation), mood disorders such as bipolar disease and severe depression, organic mental disorders associated with brain disease or damage, psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia, and other mental impairments — account for half of beneficiaries under age 50.
SSDI beneficiaries experience high death rates. Mortality among older SSDI beneficiaries—who dominate the program’s enrollment—is three to six times the average for their age group. Many die within a few years of qualifying for SSDI.

Death Rates Higher for Disability Insurance Recipients Than for General Population

*Data for people 66 or older represent former Disability Insurance beneficiaries who have been converted to retirement benefits.

Source: CBPP based on data from the Social Security Administration
People with limited education are much likelier to collect SSDI. Those with limited education and skills generally have to do physical work and can’t switch to something sedentary. Thus, people without a college degree are far more likely to collect SSDI.

Disability Insurance Receipt is Highest Among Older Workers With Limited Education

Percent of group receiving Disability Insurance, 2010

Source: Urban Institute.
Disability beneficiaries exhibit a distinct geographic pattern. States with low high-school completion rates, more older residents, few immigrants, and a blue-collar industry mix tend to have more SSDI beneficiaries. Isolated pockets with unusually high rates of receipt are extreme outliers.

States with Low Educational Attainment Generally Have High Rates of Disability Receipt

Source: Data for 2013, from Social Security Administration and Census Bureau
Many SSDI beneficiaries are poor. Poverty rates are about twice as high for SSDI beneficiaries as for others — even including their benefits. Overall, about one-fifth of all disabled-worker families are poor; without SSDI, nearly half would be.

Disability Insurance Beneficiaries Have High Poverty Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Near poor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disability Insurance beneficiaries Ages 31–49</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others Ages 31–49</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Insurance beneficiaries Ages 60–64</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others Ages 60–64</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Near poor is defined as income between 100 and 125 percent of the poverty line. The Urban Institute did not publish data for people aged 50–59, but we expect the results would be similar.

Source: Urban Institute.
SSDI beneficiaries have limited work capacity. SSDI applicants typically suffer a sharp drop in earnings before turning to the program. The most severely impaired — who are awarded benefits — seldom work afterward. Even rejected applicants fare poorly in the labor market afterward, more evidence that the program’s eligibility criteria are strict.

Disability Insurance Applicants Experience Sharp Drop in Earnings Before Application; Few Work Afterward

Percent of applicants performing substantial gainful activity before and after initial decision

Although SSDI **allows** beneficiaries to supplement their benefits through work, few are able to do so. Program rules **allow and encourage** SSDI beneficiaries to earn up to the “substantial gainful activity” level ($1,180 a month in 2018, about 40 percent of average earnings for a high-school graduate with no college). Beneficiaries may earn unlimited amounts for a nine-month trial work period and a subsequent three-month grace period before benefits are suspended. Even then, they may return to SSDI if their earnings fall. And former beneficiaries who’ve returned to work may keep their Medicare (which is available to SSDI beneficiaries after two years) for seven and a half years after their cash benefits stop.

But most SSDI beneficiaries **can’t work**. Of beneficiaries who were tracked for ten years after qualifying, only about 28 percent did *any* paid work, 7 percent had benefits suspended for at least one month because of work, and 4 percent had benefits terminated because of sustained work.

It’s useful, too, to compare SSDI beneficiaries with rejected applicants and with people who’ve never applied for benefits. One careful study found that only one-fifth of beneficiaries aged 45 to 64 — and only about half of rejected applicants — had any earnings two years after application, and even fewer had significant earnings. In contrast, healthy workers of the same age (who didn’t seek SSDI benefits) were likely to work and had substantial earnings.

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**Disability Insurance Applicants – Including Rejected Applicants – Fare Very Poorly in the Labor Market**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Accepted applicants</th>
<th>Rejected applicants</th>
<th>Workers who didn’t apply for Disability Insurance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent with any earnings</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent with significant earnings</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median amount for those with earnings ($ in thousands)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>$3,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBPP based on von Wachter, Song, and Manchester in American Economic Review, December 2011. Data are for men age 45 through 64. For applicants, work and earnings are for second year after application. Nonapplicants were selected to mimic applicants in terms of age and previous earnings. For simplicity, figures for accepted applicants are a weighted average of those allowed at the initial and appeal levels. “Significant” earnings were defined as the equivalent of three months of full-time work at minimum wage, or about $2,700 in 2000. Median earnings are expressed in 2000 dollars.
Part IV: What Financing Issues Does SSDI Face?

SSDI costs have leveled off, but the program faces a long-run funding gap. SSDI costs have stabilized as the baby boomers move from their peak disability-prone years to their peak retirement years. (Disabled workers are converted to retired workers at the full retirement age — currently 66 and scheduled to rise to 67 — and the oldest baby boomers are fast reaching that milestone.) But SSDI’s costs will still exceed its revenues. Over the next 75 years, its shortfall is projected to be about one-eighth of income or one-ninth of costs.

Disability Insurance Costs Have Leveled Off But Remain Above Income
Costs and tax revenues as a percent of taxable payroll

Source: Social Security Administration, 2018 OASDI Trustees Report
SSDI has financial challenges but doesn’t face “bankruptcy.” The payroll taxes that workers contribute out of every paycheck fund most of SSDI’s costs. In addition, SSDI has built up trust fund reserves, which Social Security’s trustees estimate will last until 2032. At that point, tax revenues will be enough to pay for 96 percent of benefits — even if policymakers do nothing to strengthen Social Security’s financing (though they always have in the past).

Disability Insurance Trust Fund Is Expected to Be Exhausted in 2032, Combined Trust Funds in 2034

Trust fund assets as a percent of annual costs (trust fund ratio)

Note: Trust fund ratio is balance as a percent of next year’s expenditures. In general, a yearly trust fund ratio of 100 percent or greater is desired.
Source: Social Security Administration, 2018 OASDI Trustees Report
SSDI benefits are modest. The average disabled-worker benefit is about $1,200 a month, and 91 percent of beneficiaries get less than $2,000 a month.

Most beneficiaries — especially unmarried ones — rely on SSDI for most of their income. SSDI benefits replace about half of past earnings for a median beneficiary.
Most other advanced countries spend more than the United States on disability benefits. U.S. eligibility rules are strict, and benefit levels are modest. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) reports that the United States has some of the most stringent eligibility criteria for disability benefits among advanced economies. OECD statistics confirm that, as a corollary, the United States spends less on disability benefits (as a share of the economy) than most other advanced countries.
Social Security’s administrative funding is inadequate. The Social Security Administration’s administrative funding (which, unlike Social Security benefits, is subject to annual appropriation) has declined in real terms since 2010, even as enrollment has climbed. That has impaired customer service by increasing wait times at field offices and on the phone. Staff cutbacks have also led to growing delays in processing applications or changing benefits when a beneficiary’s circumstances change.

Another consequence of the cuts is that over 1 million people await a final decision on their application for SSDI — after paying into Social Security their entire career — or their application for disability benefits from the Supplemental Security Income program. They wait an average of nearly two years for decisions on their appeals, a record delay.
Policymakers will need to boost SSDI’s tax revenue by 2032 — ideally as part of a comprehensive Social Security solvency package. Workers and employers each pay 6.2 percent of taxable wages to Social Security, consisting of 1.185 percent for SSDI and 5.015 percent for Social Security’s retirement fund. Those rates reflect a temporary increase, enacted in 2015, in SSDI’s share of payroll taxes. The necessity of such a reallocation was long anticipated.

That reallocation, however, expires after 2018. SSDI’s portion of the payroll tax will then revert to 0.9 percent, well below the rate scheduled before the 1983 reallocation, which benefited the retirement fund. That means policymakers must revisit SSDI’s financing by 2032 (under current estimates).

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**Policymakers Have Adjusted Disability Insurance Tax Rate to Reallocate Taxes Between Disability and Retirement Trust Funds**

Disability insurance tax paid by employer and employee each

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: Office of the Chief Actuary, Social Security Administration

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