

QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY BENEFITS?

Find answers and general information here.



DISABILITY
APPROVAL GUIDE

WHAT IS SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE (SSDI)?

Social Security disability insurance is a program from the [Social Security Administration](#) (SSA) that helps Americans aged **18 to 66** with a “medically determinable physical or mental impairment (including an emotional or learning problem)” make ends meet. In addition, this disability must stop you from being able to perform your current job or similar work for at least 12 months.



If you qualify for SSDI, you'll typically begin receiving monthly payments about five months after your approval date. **How much money you get each month depends on how much you paid in Social Security taxes during your working years and your average lifetime earnings.** It's also important to remember that while receiving SSDI, you can **only earn up to \$22,320 annually.**

If your claim gets denied, you have the right to **appeal the denial** and get back-pay for each day since you became disabled.



WHAT IS SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)?

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits come from the general tax revenue and **do not require** you to have contributed income from working and paying Social Security payroll taxes. Haven't worked full-time for at least 5 out of the last 10 years? Then you may qualify for SSI, **but not SSDI**.

To qualify for SSI benefits, you must meet **ONE OR MORE** of the following medical requirements:

- Currently aged 65 or older
- Blind
- Disabled

AND you must also meet the following **income and financial resource requirements**:

- Monthly household income totals **no more than \$1,550 from all sources combined**
- Own less than \$2,000 in countable assets for individuals, or \$3,000 for eligible couples

SSI benefits cover necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter specifically for households with limited income and resources. Children **under 18** with certain mental or physical impairments may also qualify for monthly SSI benefits.



40 Social Security work credits
are enough to qualify for any SSA benefit,
provided you meet all required criteria.



SOCIAL SECURITY WORK CREDITS

Retirement Benefits. If you were born in 1929 or later, then you'll need 40 work credits, or the **equivalent of full-time employment for 10 years**.

Disability Benefits. The minimum number of work credits to qualify for SSDI depends on your age at the time you became disabled. In most cases, you still need 40 work credits. You must have earned 20 work credits within the last decade, ending with the same year you became disabled.

Note: Your Social Security work credits history is kept on record with the SSA, and these earned credits never expire.



CAN YOU RECEIVE BOTH SSI AND SSDI?



Yes – but few do.

In December 2022, **only 4%** of disability beneficiaries (2,531,000 people) aged **18-65** received **BOTH SSI and SSDI**. You can only get payments from both programs if you're a current, divorced or widowed spouse, dependent child or parent drawing on someone else's work record, **not your own**.



CHANGES IN HEALTH

Changes in a beneficiary's health situation, such as declining health or improving conditions, may impact his or her SSDI benefits.

The Social Security Administration uses a **five-step** process to determine Social Security disability benefits eligibility:

1. Are you working?
2. Is your medical condition “severe?”
3. Will your condition last 12+ months and stop you from working?
4. Can you do the work you did before?
5. Can you do any other type of work?



TOP 5 SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY APPLICATION MISTAKES

1. Applying for benefits if you're **still able to work or currently employed**.
2. Applying for benefits before your doctor confirms you'll be out of work for **one year or longer (12 continuous months)**.
3. Expecting the Social Security doctor to find enough **evidence to prove that you're disabled**.
4. **Missing out on doctor visits, medical treatments or prescription drugs** needed to treat your disability.
5. **Not getting legal help** filing your claim unless you've been diagnosed with a condition on the CAL (compassionate allowances) list.



OTHER DISABILITY CLAIM FACTORS

- Compassionate Allowances
- Invisible Disabilities
- Temporary Disabilities



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QUALIFYING CONDITIONS

Compassionate Allowances (CAL)

If you suffer from one of the hundreds of qualifying conditions for Social Security disability on the CAL list, you may be able to receive your disability benefits in **less than 30 days**. To see a complete list of CAL conditions, visit:

<https://www.ssa.gov/compassionateallowances/conditions.htm>

Invisible Disabilities

The most common invisible conditions approved for SSDI benefits are as follows:

- Fibromyalgia
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD)
- Depression
- Multiple sclerosis (MS)
- Autism
- Cancer survivors often fall into this category

***Note:** Applicants are expected to collect all medical documentation that will best support their claim and valuable evidence that shows the impact their disability has had on their daily life activities.*





TEMPORARY DISABILITY

You **cannot qualify for disability** unless you're **unable to work for at least one year**. In most cases, temporary disability pay comes from workers' comp, FMLA leave, or the short-term disability insurance policy offered by **your employer (if applicable)**.

SSDI only covers people who cannot work for 12 months in a row. **The federal government doesn't pay short-term or temporary disability benefits.** Only 8 states have such programs: **California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Washington.**



ARE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS TAXABLE?



Yes! Social Security disability benefits **are taxable**.

However, most people **don't pay taxes** on SSDI because they have little (if any) additional income.

About **1 in 4** SSDI recipients owed federal income taxes on benefits in recent years, usually because of a spouse's income or other household earnings.



APPLICATION TIMELINE

first

The process for determining each applicant's fate **varies greatly**, and there is **no time limit set** on when individual decisions are made. It largely depends on:

1. How much information the SSA representative needs to collect, such as your income, medical reports, etc.
2. How long it takes to collect it, and
3. How many applications they currently have in the queue.

This can all take anywhere from 1-6 months to complete.

second

It usually takes another **3-6 months** for the SSA to issue your next determination decision. If the second decision (also known as reconsideration) results in your claim's denial, then you'll need to request an appeals hearing. The usual wait time before appearing in court is **6 months-1 year**.

third

That means you may have to wait **up to two years** (or even longer, depending on where you live) after submitting your initial application.

APPROVAL

81%

MUST APPEAL THEIR FIRST DECISION. **ONLY 19%** OF APPLICANTS GET APPROVED THE FIRST TIME.

60 DAYS

REAPPLY WITHIN **60 DAYS** TO AVOID STARTING THE APPLICATION PROCESS OVER FROM THE BEGINNING.



WHAT HAPPENS AFTER SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY APPROVAL?

If you qualify for SSDI, you typically begin receiving monthly disability payments five months after your approval date. For example, if you received your award letter in January, you may receive your first check in June.

The amount of money that you receive each month in disability benefits is dependent upon your lifetime earnings. However, you can expect your amount to equal **about 40%** of your averaged monthly paychecks earned over a 35-year work history, adjusted for current inflation.

Health Insurance

After you're approved for SSDI, you must wait 24 months before becoming eligible to enroll into Medicare Part A (hospital insurance) and Part B (health insurance).

(Medicare is health insurance specifically for individuals who are over the age of 65 and younger people who are blind or have qualifying disabilities.)





APPEALING YOUR CLAIM'S DENIAL

FOUR STEPS TO FILING YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY APPEAL

Step 1: Request for Reconsideration

Regardless of whether your initial claim was denied or the SSA suspended your SSDI benefits, all claimants have **60 days to dispute their decision and file an appeal**.

Step 2: Request an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Hearing

ALJs grant benefits in about **45% of claims decisions**. To appeal your suspension of continuing benefits, visit a disability hearing officer in your area and request a reconsideration ***within 60 days***.

Step 3: Request Appeals Council Review

The Appeals Council randomly selects cases for review, so your case may not get chosen at all. And if it does, they have the power to grant, deny, or dismiss your request for disability benefits.

Step 4: Request a Federal Court Review

Federal judges mainly look for legal errors in your application and review process. District court judges reverse denials in less than a third of all appealed cases.





BENEFITS OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION BY AN ADVOCATE OR ATTORNEY

Advocates and attorneys know the ins and outs of the process and will work to get you **approved faster and maximize your potential payments** (for both adults and children under 18 years). In addition to being [nearly 3x more likely to get your claim approved](#), here are just a few other benefits that may be associated with choosing a representative:

1. Ensure nothing is missed or incorrect on your application.
2. Help you provide your most current medical documents.
3. Give you advice about witness testimony.
4. Coach you to answer questions correctly during your hearing.
5. Cross-examine those testifying in your hearing.
6. Navigate through the appeals process.





SITUATIONS THAT MAY CHANGE YOUR ABILITY TO RECEIVE BENEFITS



LIFE CHANGES THAT CAN AFFECT YOUR ABILITY TO RECEIVE BENEFITS

Once you begin receiving benefits, bear in mind that these payments aren't permanent. Disability update reviews occur regularly (every 3-7 years) and are based on your physical or mental condition. Common situations which may impact your monthly benefits include:

1. If your health improves and you can work to support yourself financially again.

2. Change in marital status (get married, divorced or become widowed).

3. Change in spouse's income.

4. Home ownership doesn't disqualify you from receiving benefits. SSDI is based on your Social Security tax contributions during your working years.

5. When you turn 67 years old, your SSDI automatically converts into regular Social Security retirement payments.

6. Traveling outside the United States for 30 consecutive days.

