



SSDI/SSI Appendix

(to be used as a supplement to the Universal PowerPoint)

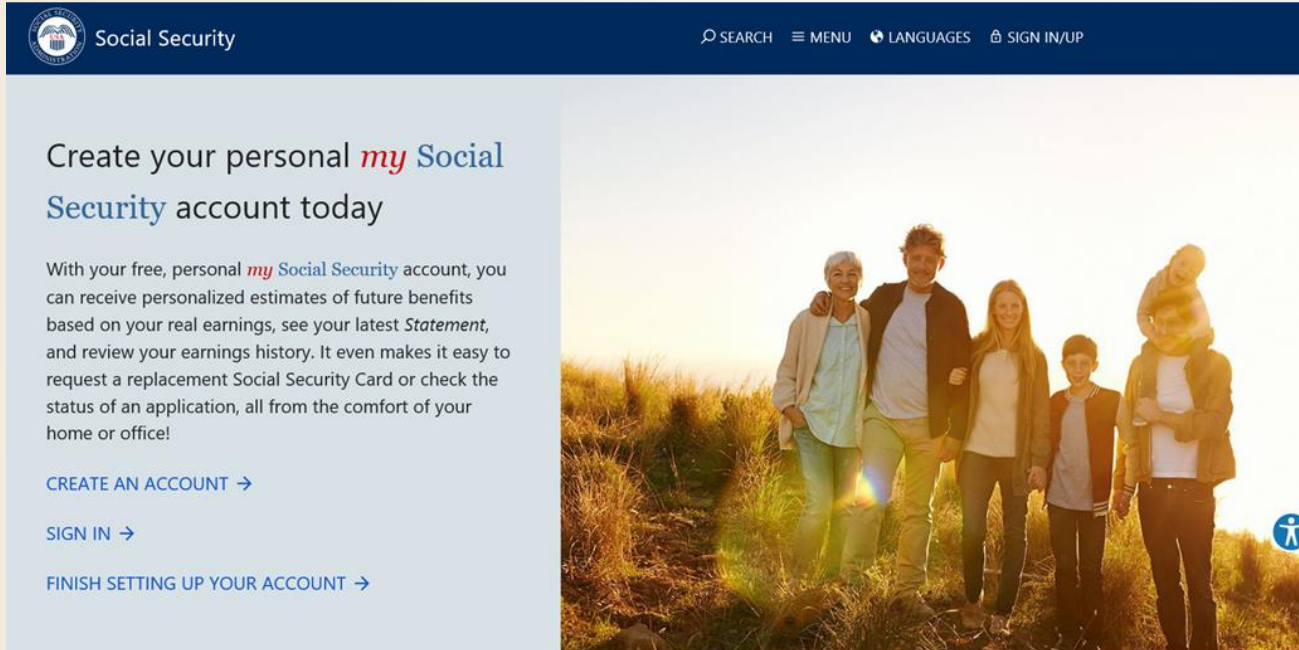




my Social Security Account



my Social Security



Social Security

SEARCH MENU LANGUAGES SIGN IN/UP

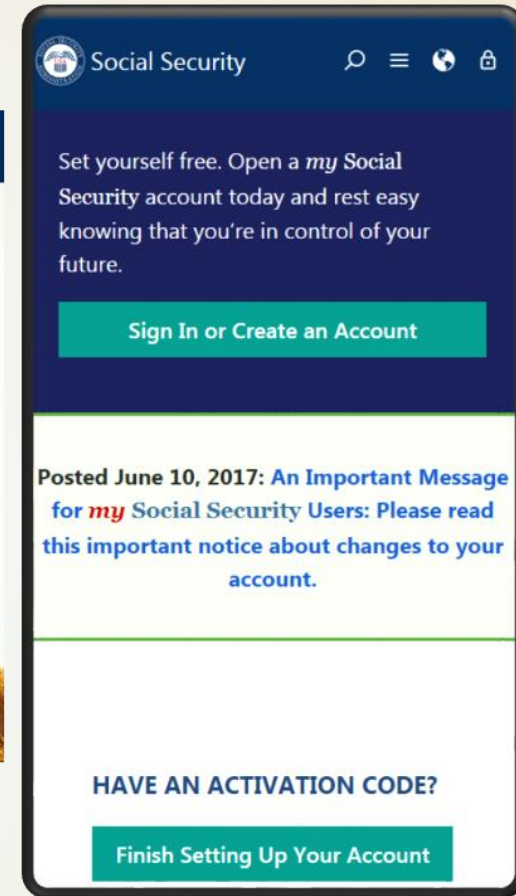

Create your personal *my* Social Security account today

With your free, personal *my* Social Security account, you can receive personalized estimates of future benefits based on your real earnings, see your latest *Statement*, and review your earnings history. It even makes it easy to request a replacement Social Security Card or check the status of an application, all from the comfort of your home or office!

[CREATE AN ACCOUNT →](#)

[SIGN IN →](#)

[FINISH SETTING UP YOUR ACCOUNT →](#)



Social Security

Set yourself free. Open a *my* Social Security account today and rest easy knowing that you're in control of your future.

[Sign In or Create an Account](#)

Posted June 10, 2017: **An Important Message for *my* Social Security Users: Please read this important notice about changes to your account.**

HAVE AN ACTIVATION CODE?

[Finish Setting Up Your Account](#)

www.ssa.gov/myaccount



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How to Open a *my* Social Security Account

1. Visit *socialsecurity.gov/myaccount*
2. Select: “Sign In or Create an Account”
3. Provide personal information to verify your identity – answer “out of wallet” questions
4. Choose a username and password
5. Select how to receive a security code every time you access your account (text or email)



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my Social Security Services

If you do not receive benefits, you can:

- Request a replacement Social Security card if you meet certain requirements
- Check status of
- application or appeal
- Get instant benefit verification letter as proof you are not getting benefits
- Get personalized retirement estimates using Retirement Calculator
- Review and print your *Social Security Statement*



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Your Social Security Statement



Your Estimated Benefits

*Retirement	You have earned enough credits to qualify for benefits. At your current earnings rate, if you continue working until.....	
	your full retirement age (67 years), your payment would be about.....	\$ 1,986 a month
	age 70, your payment would be about.....	\$ 2,468 a month
	age 62, your payment would be about.....	\$ 1,376 a month
*Disability	You have earned enough credits to qualify for benefits. If you became disabled right now, your payment would be about.....	\$ 1,956 a month
*Family	If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children also may qualify for benefits.	
*Survivors	You have earned enough credits for your family to receive survivors benefits. If you die this year, certain members of your family may qualify for the following benefits:	
	Your child.....	\$ 1,467 a month
	Your spouse who is caring for your child.....	\$ 1,467 a month
	Your spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age.....	\$ 1,956 a month
	Total family benefits cannot be more than.....	\$ 3,568 a month
	Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for a special one-time death benefit of \$255.	
Medicare	You have enough credits to qualify for Medicare at age 65. Even if you do not retire at age 65, be sure to contact Social Security three months before your 65th birthday to enroll in Medicare.	
	* Your estimated benefits are based on current law. Congress has made changes to the law in the past and can do so at any time. The law governing benefit amounts may change because, by 2035, the payroll taxes collected will be enough to pay only about 80 percent of scheduled benefits.	
	We based your benefit estimates on these facts:	
	Your date of birth (please verify your name on page 1 and this date of birth).....	April 5, 1960
	Your estimated taxable earnings per year after 2018.....	\$50,653
	Your Social Security number (only the last four digits are shown to help prevent identity theft).....	XXX-XX-1234

How Your Benefits Are Estimated

To qualify for benefits, you earn "credits" through your work — up to four each year. This year, for example, you earn one credit for each \$1,410 of wages or self-employment income. When you've earned \$3,640, you've earned your four credits for the year. Most people need 40 credits, earned over their working lifetime, to receive retirement benefits. For disability and survivors benefits, young people need fewer credits to be eligible.

We checked your records to see whether you have earned enough credits to qualify for benefits. If you haven't earned enough yet to qualify for any type of benefit, we can't give you a benefit estimate now. If you continue to work, we'll give you an estimate when you do qualify.

What we assumed — If you have enough work credits, we estimated your benefit amounts using your average earnings over your working lifetime. For 2020 and later (up to retirement age), we assumed you'll continue to work and make about the same as you did in 2018 or 2019. We also included credits we assumed you earned last year and this year.

Generally, the older you are and the closer you are to retirement, the more accurate the retirement estimates will be because they are based on a longer work history with fewer uncertainties such as earnings fluctuations and future law changes. We encourage you to use our online Retirement Estimator at www.socialsecurity.gov/estimator to obtain immediate and personalized benefit estimates.

We can't provide your actual benefit amount until you apply for benefits. **And that amount may differ from the estimates stated above because:**

- (1) Your earnings may increase or decrease in the future.
- (2) After you start receiving benefits, they will be adjusted for cost-of-living increases.

- (3) Your estimated benefits are based on current law. The law governing benefit amounts may change.
- (4) Your benefit amount may be affected by military service, railroad employment or pensions earned through work on which you did not pay Social Security tax. Visit www.socialsecurity.gov to learn more.

Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) — In the future, if you receive a pension from employment in which you do not pay Social Security taxes, such as some federal, state or local government work, some nonprofit organizations or foreign employment, and you also qualify for your own Social Security retirement or disability benefit, your Social Security benefit may be reduced, but not eliminated, by WEP. The amount of the reduction, if any, depends on your earnings and number of years in jobs in which you paid Social Security taxes, and the year you are age 62 or become disabled. For more information, please see [Windfall Elimination Provision](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/WEP) (Publication No. 05-10045) at www.socialsecurity.gov/WEP.

Government Pension Offset (GPO) — If you receive a pension based on federal, state or local government work in which you did not pay Social Security taxes and you qualify, now or in the future, for Social Security benefits as a current or former spouse, widow or widower, you are likely to be affected by GPO. If GPO applies, your Social Security benefit will be reduced by an amount equal to two-thirds of your government pension, and could be reduced to zero. Even if your benefit is reduced to zero, you will be eligible for Medicare at age 65 on your spouse's record. To learn more, please see [Government Pension Offset](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/GPO) (Publication No. 05-10007) at www.socialsecurity.gov/GPO.

2

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Your Earnings Record

Years You Worked	Your Taxed Social Security Earnings	Your Taxed Medicare Earnings	Years You Worked	Your Taxed Social Security Earnings	Your Taxed Medicare Earnings
1976	226	226	2001	34,915	34,915
1977	592	592	2002	35,591	35,591
1978	1,144	1,144	2003	36,717	36,717
1979	2,116	2,116	2004	38,686	38,686
1980	3,103	3,103	2005	40,325	40,325
1981	4,125	4,125	2006	42,315	42,315
1982	5,272	5,272	2007	44,346	44,346
1983	6,926	6,926	2008	45,437	45,437
1984	8,692	8,692	2009	44,784	44,784
1985	10,210	10,210	2010	45,847	45,847
1986	11,555	11,555	2011	47,146	47,146
1987	13,305	13,305	2012	48,349	48,349
1988	14,916	14,916	2013	48,606	48,606
1989	16,369	16,369	2014	49,860	49,860
1990	17,925	17,925	2015	50,850	50,850
1991	19,300	19,300	2016	50,158	50,158
1992	20,945	20,945	2017	50,440	50,440
1993	21,695	21,695	2018	50,653	50,653
1994	22,816	22,816	2019	Not yet recorded	
1995	24,225	24,225			
1996	25,838	25,838			
1997	27,806	27,806			
1998	29,842	29,842			
1999	31,658	31,658			
2000	33,767	33,767			

Total Social Security and Medicare taxes paid over your working career through the last year reported on the chart above:

Estimated taxes paid for Social Security:		Estimated taxes paid for Medicare:	
You paid:	\$70,698	You paid:	\$17,020
Your employers paid:	\$72,634	Your employers paid:	\$17,020

Note: Currently, you and your employer each pay a 6.2 percent Social Security tax on up to \$137,700 of your earnings and a 1.45 percent Medicare tax on all your earnings. If you are self-employed, you pay the combined employee and employer amount, which is a 12.4 percent Social Security tax on up to \$137,700 of your net earnings and a 2.9 percent Medicare tax on your entire net earnings.

*If you have earned income of more than \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples filing jointly), you must pay 0.9 percent more in Medicare taxes.

Help Us Keep Your Earnings Record Accurate

You, your employer and Social Security share responsibility for the accuracy of your earnings record. Since you began working, we recorded your reported earnings under your name and Social Security number. We have updated your record each time your employer (or you, if you're self-employed) reported your earnings.

Remember, it's your earnings, not the amount of taxes you paid or the number of credits you've earned, that determine your benefit amount. When we figure that amount, we base it on your average earnings over your lifetime. If our records are wrong, you may not receive all the benefits to which you're entitled. Review this chart carefully using your own records to make sure our information is correct and that we've recorded each year you worked. You're the only person who can look at the earnings chart and know whether it is complete and correct.

Some or all of your earnings from last year may not be shown on your Statement. It could be that we still were

processing last year's earnings reports when your Statement was prepared. Your complete earnings for last year will be shown on next year's Statement. Note: If you worked for more than one employer during any year, or if you had both earnings and self-employment income, we combined your earnings for the year.

There's a limit on the amount of earnings on which you pay Social Security taxes each year. The limit increases yearly. Earnings above the limit will not appear on your earnings chart as Social Security earnings. (For Medicare taxes, the maximum earnings amount began rising in 1991. Since 1994, all of your earnings are taxed for Medicare.)

Call us right away at 1-800-772-1213 (7 a.m.–7 p.m. your local time) if any earnings for years before last year are shown incorrectly. Please have your W-2 or tax return for those years available. (If you live outside the U.S., follow the directions at the bottom of page 4.)

3

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*Family	<p>If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children also may qualify for benefits.</p>
*Survivors	<p>You have earned enough credits for your family to receive survivors benefits. If you die this year, certain members of your family may qualify for the following benefits:</p> <p>Your child.....\$ 1,467 a month</p> <p>Your spouse who is caring for your child.....\$ 1,467 a month</p> <p>Your spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age.....\$ 1,956 a month</p> <p>Total family benefits cannot be more than\$ 3,568 a month</p> <p>Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for a special one-time death benefit of \$255.</p>
Medicare	<p>You have enough credits to qualify for Medicare at age 65. Even if you do not retire at age 65, be sure to contact Social Security three months before your 65th birthday to enroll in Medicare.</p> <p>* Your estimated benefits are based on current law. Congress has made changes to the law in the past and can do so at any time. The law governing benefit amounts may change because, by 2035, the payroll taxes collected will be enough to pay only about 80 percent of scheduled benefits.</p> <p>We based your benefit estimates on these facts:</p> <p>Your date of birth (please verify your name on page 1 and this date of birth)..... April 5, 1960</p> <p>Your estimated taxable earnings per year after 2018 \$50,653</p> <p>Your Social Security number (only the last four digits are shown to help prevent identity theft)..... XXX-XX-1234</p>

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Estimated taxes paid for Medicare:

You paid: \$17,020
Your employers paid: \$17,020

Note: Currently, you and your employer each pay a 6.2 percent Social Security tax on up to \$137,700 of your earnings and a 1.45+ percent Medicare tax on all your earnings. If you are self-employed, you pay the combined employee and employer amount, which is a 12.4 percent Social Security tax on up to \$137,700 of your net earnings and a 2.9+ percent Medicare tax on your entire net earnings.

*If you have earned income of more than \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples filing jointly), you must pay 0.9 percent more in Medicare taxes.

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SSDI vs. SSI

Social Security Disability Insurance	Supplemental Security Income
Payments come from the Social Security trust funds and are based on a person's earnings.	Payments come from the general treasury fund, NOT the Social Security trust funds. SSI payments are not based on a person's earnings.
An insurance that workers earn by paying Social Security taxes on their wages.	A needs-based public assistance program that does not require a person to have work history.
Pays benefits to disabled individuals who are unable to work, regardless of their income and resources.	Pays disabled individuals who are unable to work AND have limited income and resources.
Benefits for workers and for adults disabled since childhood. Must meet insured status requirements.	Benefits for children and adults in financial need. Must have limited income and limited resources.



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SSDI Supplemental Slides



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Definition of Disability - Adult

The Social Security Act defines disability as:

- a person who cannot work due to a severe medical condition that has lasted, or is expected to last, at least one year or result in death; or
- the person's medical condition must prevent him or her from doing substantial gainful employment – work that he or she did in the past, and it must prevent the person from adjusting to other work.



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Requirements for Getting Disability Benefits

To be eligible for disability benefits, you must meet two different earnings tests:

- a recent work test, and
- a duration of work test.

Note: Certain blind workers have to meet only the duration of work test.



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When should I apply for disability benefits?

- Apply as soon as you become disabled.
- Processing an application for disability benefits can take three to five months.
- We may be able to process your application faster if you help us by getting any other information we need.



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How do I apply for disability benefits?



Online at www.socialsecurity.gov/disability



Call 1-800-772-1213 to make an appointment at your local office



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SSDI: What Happens Next?

- Your application will be reviewed to make sure you meet some basic requirements for disability benefits.
- We'll check whether you worked enough years to qualify and evaluate any current work activities.
- If you meet these requirements, we'll forward your case to the Disability Determination Services office in your state.



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Disability Determination Services Office - State

- This state agency completes the initial disability determination decision for us.
- Doctors and disability specialists in the state agency ask your doctors for information about your condition(s). They'll consider all the facts in your case.
- They'll use the medical evidence from your doctors, hospitals, clinics, or institutions where you've been treated.



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How is a Disability Determination Made?

Five-step process:

1. Are you working?
2. Is your medical condition “severe” ?
3. Does your impairment(s) meet or medically equal a listing?
4. Can you do the work you did before?
5. Can you do any other type of work?



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We'll tell you our decision...

- When the state agency makes a determination on your case, we'll send a letter to you.
- If approved, the letter will show the amount of your benefit, when your payments start, and your reporting responsibilities.
- If not approved, the letter will explain why and tell you how to appeal the determination if you don't agree with it.



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SSDI: Benefits for the Family

Spouse

- At age 62
- At any age if caring for child who is under 16 or disabled
- Divorced spouses may qualify

Child

- Not married under age 18 (under 19 if still in high school)
- Not married and disabled before age 22



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You need to tell Social Security if...

- you have an outstanding warrant for your arrest
- you are convicted of a crime
- you violate a condition of parole or probation



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Working While Receiving Benefits

- Social Security has special rules called *work incentives* that allow you to test your ability to work and still receive monthly Social Security disability benefits. You can also get help with education, rehabilitation, and training you may need to work.
- If you do take a job or become self-employed, tell us about it right away. We need to know when you start or stop work and if there are any changes in your job duties, hours of work, or rate of pay.
- Individuals receiving Social Security disability benefits and their representative payees must report their wages. Wages can be reported using their personal *my* Social Security account online.



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SSI Supplemental Slides



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Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

What is it?

SSI is a federal program that provides monthly payments to people who have limited income and few resources.

Who is it for?

People who are 65 or older, as well as for those of any age, including children, who are blind or who have disabilities.

www.ssa.gov/benefits/ssi/



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Requirements for Getting SSI

To be eligible for SSI, you must:

- have limited income and few resources;
- be age 65 or older;
- be totally or partially blind; or
- have a medical condition that keeps you from working and is expected to last at least one year or result in death.

Note: There are different rules for children.



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Definition of Disability - Adult

The Social Security Act defines disability as:

- a person who cannot work due to a severe medical condition that has lasted, or is expected to last, at least one year or result in death; or
- the person's medical condition must prevent him or her from doing substantial gainful employment – work that he or she did in the past, and it must prevent the person from adjusting to other work.



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Requirements for Getting SSI

- Your income – money you receive such as wages, Social Security benefits, and pensions. Income also includes such things as food and shelter.
- Your resources – things you own such as real estate, bank accounts, cash, stocks, and bonds.
- Where you live – must live in the U.S., or Northern Mariana Islands. If you're not a U.S. citizen, but you are lawfully residing in the United States, you still may be able to get SSI.



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Income

Earned	Unearned
Wages	SSA benefits
Net earnings from self-employment	Veterans benefits
Payment for services in sheltered workshop	Unemployment benefits
	Interests
	Pensions
	Cash from family/friends



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Resources

Included Resources	Excluded Resources
Bank Accounts (CDs, IRAs)	Home in which you live
Stocks, Bonds, 401Ks (Liquid Assets)	First car
Second Car	Burial plots for self & family
Life Insurance	Some resources set aside for burial
Property other than where you live	

Individual Limit: \$2,000 / Couples Limit: \$3,000



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Living Arrangements

Living arrangements are another factor to determine how much SSI a person can get. Benefits may vary depending on where you live:

- In someone else's household
- In an institution – generally \$30/month maximum
- In a group care or board and care facility



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Reporting Responsibilities Under SSI

What Things Must You Report To Social Security?

You must report any changes in your status because they may affect your eligibility for SSI and your benefit amount. If you work and get SSI, then you must report your earnings.

When Do You Need To Report?

Report any changes that may affect your SSI as soon as possible and no later than 10 days after the end of the month in which the change occurred.

How Do I Report Wages?

Social Security offers a toll-free automated wage reporting telephone system and a mobile wage reporting application. You can also report your wages through your personal *my* Social Security account.



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What to Report Under SSI

- change of address
- change in living arrangements
- change in earned and unearned income
- change in resources
- death of a spouse or anyone in your household
- change in marital status
- change in citizenship or immigration status
- change in help with living expenses from friends or relatives
- eligibility for other benefits or payments
- admission to or discharge from an institution (i.e. hospital, nursing home, jail, etc.)
- change in school attendance (if under age 22)
- change in legal alien status
- sponsor changes of income, resources, or living arrangements for aliens
- leaving the U.S. for a full calendar month or for 30 consecutive days or more
- an unsatisfied felony or arrest warrant for escape from custody, flight to avoid prosecution or confinement, or flight-escape



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You need to tell Social Security if...

- you have an outstanding warrant for your arrest
- you are convicted of a crime
- you violate a condition of parole or probation



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SSI Requirements for Children

- If under 18, the child has a physical or mental impairment (or combination) that results in marked or severe limitation in functioning.
- The child must be either blind or disabled. If the child is blind, he or she must meet the same definition of “blind” as applies for adults.
- Condition must be expected to last at least 12 months or result in death.



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SSI Determination for Children Turning 18

- We make a new disability determination using the adult rules.
- We no longer count the income and resources of parent(s) for eligibility.
- If the child continues to live with parent(s) but does not pay for food or shelter, a lower SSI payment may apply.
- An SSI application can be made as early as the day of the 18th birthday.



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SSI and Age 18 Foster Children

A disabled youth transitioning out of foster care may file an SSI application if he or she:

- lives in a foster care situation;
- alleges blindness or disability;
- appears likely to meet all of the non-medical eligibility requirements when foster care payments terminate;
- expects foster care payments to cease within 180 days of the application filing date; or
- is within 180 days of losing foster care eligibility because of age.



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SSI & Homeless

Social Security defines “homeless” as:

A **transient** – an individual with no permanent living arrangement, i.e., no fixed place of residence. A transient is neither a member of a household nor a resident of an institution.

If you are homeless, you can receive your SSI benefits by:

- having them deposited into your personal bank account;
- having your benefits mailed to a third party;
- having a relative or other third party be assigned as your representative payee; or
- having your benefits directed to a Direct Express bank card.



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How to Apply for SSI (Adult)

You can begin the process and complete a large part of your application online!

You may be eligible to complete your application online if you:

- are between the ages of 18 and 65;
- have never been married;
- are a U.S. citizen;
- haven't applied for or received SSI benefits in the past; and
- are applying for Social Security Disability Insurance at the same time as your SSI claim.



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How to Apply for SSI (Under Age 18)

- Schedule an appointment with Social Security. Call 1-800-722-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778) from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday or contact your local Social Security office;

and

- Complete the online Child Disability Report at www.socialsecurity.gov/childdisabilityreport.



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SSI: What Happens Next?

- Your application will be forwarded to the state Disability Determination Services (DDS) agency.
- The DDS will contact medical providers to obtain medical records.
- The DDS may ask for additional information about how your condition(s) affect daily activities.



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Special SSI Qualification Requirements for Non-Citizens

Effective August 22, 1996, most non-citizens must meet two requirements to be potentially eligible for SSI:

- be in a **qualified alien** category; and
- meet all of the other rules for SSI eligibility, including the limits on income and resources, etc.



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7 Types of Qualified Aliens

You are a qualified alien if the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) says you are in one of these seven categories:

1. Lawfully Admitted for Permanent Residence (LAPR) in the U.S., which includes "Amerasian immigrant" as defined in P.L. 100-202, with a class of admission AM-1 through AM-8;
2. Granted conditional entry under Section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) as in effect before April 1, 1980;
3. Paroled into the U.S. under Section 212(d)(5) of the INA for a period of at least one year;



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7 Types of Qualified Aliens (continued)

4. Refugee admitted to the U.S. under Section 207 of the INA;
5. Granted asylum under Section 208 of the INA;
6. Deportation is being withheld under Section 243(h) of the INA, as in effect before April 1, 1997; or removal is being withheld under Section 241(b)(3) of the INA; or
7. A "Cuban and Haitian entrant" as defined in Section 501(e) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 or in a status that is to be treated as a "Cuban/ Haitian entrant" for SSI purposes.



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“Qualified Aliens” May Be Eligible For SSI

If you are in one of the seven "qualified alien" categories, you may be eligible for SSI if you also meet one of the following conditions:

- You were receiving SSI and lawfully residing in the U.S. on August 22, 1996.
- You are LAPR with 40 qualifying quarters of work. (Work done by your spouse or parent may also count toward the 40 quarters of work, but only for getting SSI. However, you need to be a LAPR prior to August 22, 1996.)
- You are currently on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces or you are an honorably discharged veteran.
- You were lawfully residing in the U.S. on August 22, 1996 **and** you are blind or disabled.



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Qualifying for SSI as a Non-Citizen

We will need to see proof of immigration status:

- Current DHS admission/departure Form I-94
- Form I-551
- Order from an immigration judge showing withholding of removal or granting asylum
- DD-214 if in the armed forces

What if there is a sponsor?

- Generally, we will count the income/assets of the sponsor(s) to determine eligibility.



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The Ticket to Work Program

- Social Security and Supplemental Security Income disability beneficiaries can get help with training and other services they need to go to work **at no cost to them.**
- Most disability beneficiaries are eligible to participate in the Ticket to Work program and can select an approved provider of their choice who can offer the kind of services they need.

<https://choosework.ssa.gov/about/index.html>



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We'll tell you our decision...

- When the state agency makes a determination on your case, we'll send a letter to you.
- If approved, the letter will show the amount of your benefit, when your payments start, and your reporting responsibilities.
- If not approved, the letter will explain why and tell you how to appeal the determination if you don't agree with it.



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Other Related Slides



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Medicaid vs. Medicare

Medicaid	Medicare
State health insurance program for people with limited income and resources	Federal health insurance program for people 65 or older
In most states, children who qualify for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) qualify for Medicaid	Federal health insurance program for people who have been on Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) for 24 months; exception: those with ALS, Lou Gehrig's Disease qualify for Medicare with no wait
In many states, Medicaid is automatic with SSI eligibility	Federal health insurance program for people with End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD), even if they are not collecting Social Security



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Medicare and Medicaid

Medicare – federal health insurance program for people 65 or older and people who have been getting disability benefits for 24 consecutive months.

Medicaid – state health program for people with low incomes and limited resources.

- In most states, children who get SSI qualify for Medicaid.
- In many states, Medicaid comes automatically with SSI eligibility.



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Representative Payee

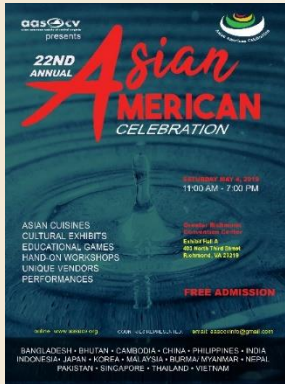
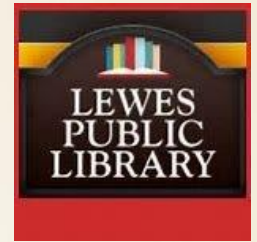
- More than eight million people, who get monthly Social Security or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits, need help managing their money.
- Social Security's Representative Payment Program appoints a relative, friend, or other interested party to serve as the 'representative payee' who receives and manages the Social Security or SSI benefits for anyone who cannot manage or direct the management of his or her benefits themselves.
- We thoroughly investigate those who apply to be representative payees to protect the interests of Social Security beneficiaries, because a representative payee receives the beneficiary's payments and is given the authority to use them on the beneficiary's behalf.



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Social Security participates in many activities that are free and open to the public. To locate upcoming events in your community, visit www.ssa.gov/phila/community.htm



Lighthouse Community & Christ Believer Fellowship Church
9609 9TH Bay Norfolk, Virginia 23518



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