Social Security
And Supplemental Security Income Eligibility For Transition Age Youth
The Social Security Administration is responsible for two programs:

• Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)

• Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
Social Security

- Funded by FICA (Federal Insurance Contributions Act) payroll taxes
- **Retirement, Survivor and Disability**
- Insurance for the wage earner and certain other eligible family members such as spouses, widows/widowers and children
Social Security Child Benefits

- Parent must be insured for Social Security and be receiving Social Security retirement or disability; or be deceased
- Child is under 18 or under 19 + 2 months and in Secondary School
Social Security
Disabled Adult Child

• Disabled Adult Child - At least age 18 and disabled prior to age 22.

• The child of an insured wage earner who is retired, disabled or deceased

• Must be disabled based on the adult rules for disability.
Disability

- A Physical or Mental Condition Lasting At Least 12 Months that prevents you from

- Engaging In Substantial Gainful Activity
  - SGA
Medicare eligibility after 24 months
SSI
Supplemental Security Income

• A Federal supplemental income program funded by general tax revenues (*not* Social Security taxes).
• Income and resources are considered for eligibility
• Income and resources of family members may affect eligibility
• Must be Disabled or blind
• **Automatic Medicaid** eligibility in Georgia
Disability

- A Physical or Mental Condition Lasting At Least 12 Months that prevents you from

  • Adult =
  • Engaging In Substantial Gainful Activity
  • SGA
  • Child =
  • Marked and severe functional limitations
SSI under age 18

• Parent’s Income and resources are considered

• Disability is evaluated under criteria for a child

• Disability is reviewed at age 18, SSI can continue if meets adult disability criteria
SSI age 18+

• Only consider income and resources of the individual
• Disabled children who do not qualify because of parents income and resources should consider filing for SSI when age 18
• Adult definition of disability applies
The Social Security Administration is responsible for two programs:

- Social Security (SSDI)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
Trial Work Period

- A period of **9 Months** when earnings do not affect SSDI Benefits
- Months are counted in a rolling 60 month period and do not have to be consecutive
- Wages over **$880 (01/01/19)** or more than **80** hours of SEI in a month = 1 TWP month
Substantial Gainful Activity

$1220

Effective 01/01/19

($2,040) for people who are blind)

Impairment Related Work Expenses, Subsidy and Special Condition are considered
The cost of certain impairment-related items and services are deducted from gross earnings to compute SGA if the item or service enables the person to work and:

They are paid for by the beneficiary, and not reimbursed by another source, and:

• The items or services are necessary because of the SSA established medical basis of disability or

• The items or services are necessary because of any medically established impairment being treated by a physician or health care provider.

Impairment Related Work Expense
IRWE
Continuation of Medicare

- Medicare continues if Social Security Disability check continues (work is less than SGA)
- If the cash benefit stops (working over SGA) Medicare continues for at least 93 months after the end of the trial work period. After the 93 months, Medicare coverage can be purchased
Expedited Reinstatement

Expedited Reinstatement (ER) applies after SSDI or SSI disability benefits end based on work:
- 60-month period to request reinstatement after disability benefits end based on work
- Up to 6 months of provisional benefits payable while SSA is deciding on reinstatement request
A person who medically recovers while participating in an approved vocational rehabilitation, training or education program may continue to receive SSI or SSDI benefits until the rehab program ends if SSA finds that the program is likely to help the person become self-supporting (Section 301)
SSI
Supplemental Security Income

- Income and resources are considered for eligibility
- Income and resources of family members may affect eligibility
- Must be Disabled or blind
- Automatic Medicaid eligibility in most States
$20 general income exclusion and $65 plus one-half remainder earned income exclusion

• $1,088.00 gross wages - $20.00 general income exclusion - $65.00 earned income exclusion = $1,003.00

• $1,003.00 ÷ 2 = $501.50 Countable Income

• $771.00 (FBR Jan 2019) - $501.50 = $269.50 SSI payment

If you earn $1,088.00 in a month, you still get $269.50 in SSI
Student Earned Income Exclusion

• **Student under age 22 and regularly attending school**

• **We do not count the first $1,870 of earned income in a month up to a calendar year maximum of $7,550**

  *(Effective January 2019)*
SSI Blind Work Expenses

SSI only!

For individuals who receive SSI due to blindness

• We exclude earned income used to meet expenses needed to work

• Reduces Countable Income
Continued Medicaid 1619b

- Still disabled and meet all other eligibility rules
- SSI payment stops only due to individuals own work and earnings
- Need Medicaid in order to work
- Gross income is insufficient to replace SSI, Medicaid and any publicly funded attendant care and is no more than the State Income Threshold: GA $31,157
- In certain situations an Individualized Threshold can be established
What Is A PASS?

- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) work incentive called the “Plan to Achieve Self-Support”
- A plan to reach a specific work goal
- Can set aside income or an excess resource to pay for things needed to reach a work goal
PASS Basics

- Be in writing, preferably on the SSA-545
- Have a specific work goal and plan to reach that goal
- Contain a Reasonable Time Frame
- Need training, items or services not already being paid for by another source
- Use income other than SSI, or use an excess resource