Justice in Aging is a national organization that uses the power of law to fight senior poverty by securing access to affordable health care, economic security, and the courts for older adults with limited resources.

Since 1972 we’ve focused our efforts primarily on populations that have traditionally lacked legal protection such as women, people of color, LGBT individuals, and people with limited English proficiency.
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

To achieve Justice in Aging, we must:

• Acknowledge systemic racism and discrimination

• Address the enduring negative effects of racism and differential treatment

• Promote access and equity in economic security, health care, and the courts for our nation’s low-income older adults

• Recruit, support, and retain a diverse staff and board, including race, ethnicity, gender, gender identity and presentation, sexual orientation, disability, age, economic class
• All on mute. Use Questions function for substantive questions and for technical concerns.

• Problems with getting on to the webinar? Send an e-mail to trainings@justiceinaging.org.

• Slides and a recording are available at Justice in Aging - Advocates Resources - Trainings: justiceinaging.org/resources-for-advocates/webinars. See also the chat box for this web address.
Key Lessons

1. Eligibility for SSI is based on financial need, in contrast to Social Security which is a social insurance program with eligibility based on work history.

2. To be eligible for SSI, an individual must be age 65 or older, or meet the Social Security standard of disability.

3. Many complicated financial eligibility rules relating to income and resources apply to SSI recipients.
Section 1: What is Supplemental Security Income (SSI)?
OASDI
(Old Age, Survivor, Disability Insurance)
- Retirement benefits
- Survivor benefits
- Dependent benefits
- Disability benefits

SSI
(Supplemental Security Income)
- Supplemental Security Income
## OASDI vs. SSI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>OASDI</strong></th>
<th><strong>Supplemental Security Income (SSI)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Administered by Social Security Administration (SSA)</td>
<td>• Administered by Social Security Administration (SSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disability standard used to determine eligibility for Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)</td>
<td>• Same disability standard used to determine eligibility for SSDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Employment-based social insurance program</td>
<td>• Strictly need-based, “means-tested” program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Funded through payroll (FICA) taxes, paid into Social Security trust funds</td>
<td>• Funded by general fund taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Title II of the Social Security Act</td>
<td>• Title XVI of the Social Security Act</td>
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</table>
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

- Federal program administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA)
- “Means-tested” program
- Subsistence level income for aged, blind, or individuals with disabilities

2018 Monthly Max Fed SSI Payment
$750 (individual) or $1,125 (couple)
2018 Federal Benefit Rate (monthly)
= $750/individual, $1,125/couple

Average monthly payment is $542
Average amount is affected by other income or state supplements

$800.00
$600.00
$400.00
$200.00
$0.00

Under 18
18 - 64
65 or older
Number of Recipients
SSI (8.2 million) and OASDI (61 million)

SSI AND OASDI RECIPIENTS

- OASDI 85%
- SSI 11%
- Both OASDI + SSI 4%

December 2017
8.2 Million People Currently Receive SSI Benefits

- Under 18 years: 1.2 million
- 18 to 64 years: 4.8 million
- 65 years and older: 2.2 million

December 2017
“Poor” or “Near Poor” Seniors

Percent (of poor and near poor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Near Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married Persons</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men - Unmarried</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women - Unmarried</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black alone</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefit of SSI Eligibility: Medicaid Coverage

• In most states, SSI recipients are automatically eligible for Medicaid as soon as they are eligible for SSI

• 9 exceptions: Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Virginia
Section 2: Who is Eligible for SSI?
SSI: Basic Eligibility

- **Specific Category**
  - Blind or disabled, or
  - Age 65 or older

- **Income/Resources**
  - Limited income, and
  - Limited resources

- **Immigrant Eligibility**
  - U.S. citizen, or in one of certain categories of immigrants

- **Other Considerations**
  - Residence (e.g. institutionalization), Presence
Income—What Counts?

• Anything received, in cash or in-kind, that can be used to meet needs for food and shelter

• General types of income
  • Earned income
  • Unearned income
  • In-Kind Support and Maintenance (ISM)
Income: 

*Earned Income*
Income:

*Unearned Income*
Income: 
In-kind Support and Maintenance (ISM)

- Food
- Shelter
In-Kind Support and Maintenance

• Food/shelter that someone else pays for
• SSI benefits reduced by up to $270 (1/3 the Federal Benefit Rate + $20)
• MAJOR EXCEPTION: food or shelter based on need provided by nonprofits
In-Kind Support and Maintenance (Example: Susan and Rhonda)

Susan (SSI Recipient) and Rhonda (Roommate/Friend)

$1,000 Rent

Susan Pays: $300
Rhonda Pays: $700
In-Kind Support and Maintenance
(Example: What Is Deducted From Susan’s SSI Benefit?)

• Susan’s “fair share” of the rent would be half, or $500

• Susan instead pays $300, so SSA considers her to be receiving $200 of in-kind support and maintenance

• BUT, SSA will actually deduct $180 from her SSI benefit
  • (Wait a minute... why not $200?)
Income: What Does Not Count?

- Income Disregards
- Income tax refunds, scholarships, loans
- Direct payments by someone else for expenses other than food or shelter (e.g. medical bills, auto insurance)
- Food stamp benefits, government home energy assistance
Resources

What is a resource?
• Anything available to use for support and maintenance
Resources

Resource Limit (the maximum allowed value of a person’s resources):

- Under $2,000 for an individual
- Under $3,000 for a couple
Excluded Resources

Excluded resources:

• Home SSI recipient lives in and the land it is on
• Household goods and personal property
• One vehicle
• Burial plot
• Burial funds and/or life insurance (up to $1,500)
• Retroactive SSA benefits up to 9 months after receipt
Transfer Rules

• Action: Transfer of resources for less than market value
  ▪ Transfer of cash also counts

• Transfer period: Transfer occurring any time in the prior 36 months

• Consequence: Ineligibility for up to 36 months, depending on the value of the transfer

• Example: Senior with an extra car that puts them over the resource limit can’t give it to their child for free or will become ineligible for SSI
Deeming of Income/Resources

Person eligible for SSI living with specific person not eligible for SSI:

- Spouse (living with recipient)
- Parent of child under 18 (living with recipient)
- Sponsor of immigrant

No others count towards deeming
Section 3: Other Considerations
Immigration Status

Some **non-citizens** may be eligible for SSI:

- Lawfully residing in U.S. on Aug. 22, 1996, and blind or disabled;
- Lawfully residing in U.S. and receiving SSI on Aug. 22, 1996;
- Lawfully admitted for permanent residence with 40 or more quarters of work in U.S.;
- Active duty military, veteran or spouse of veteran;
- Refugees, asylees and certain humanitarian immigrants (7 year limit on benefits).
Other Conduct/Eligibility Rules: Presence

If absent from the country for a full calendar month, or for 30 consecutive days or more → No longer eligible in subsequent months until return for 30 consecutive days.
Other Conduct/Eligibility Rules: Institutionalization

- Not eligible for SSI if living in correctional facility (prison or jail) for full calendar month
- Limited to $30/month if staying in hospital/skilled nursing facility/other medical facility where Medicaid pays more than half of cost of care
Disability Standards

• ALL SSI recipients must comply with non-medical criteria
• Those receiving SSI on the basis of blindness/disability must ALSO meet medical standards
Definition of Disability

For an adult (18 - 64 years old):

- **Medically determinable** physical or mental impairment(s)
- Preventing from working
- Expected to last at least 12 months / to result in death

Substantial Gainful Activity (2018): $1,180 monthly

Parallel process for children, except focused on functional limitations, not ability to work
Disability Determination Process (for adults)

1: Is claimant working?
2: Is claimant’s medical condition “severe”?
3: Is claimant’s medical condition found in the Listings?
4: Can claimant do any previous job?
5: Can claimant do any other job?
Appeals Process

1. Reconsideration
2. Administrative Law Judge hearing
3. Review by the Appeals Council
4. Federal court review
SSI Advocacy: How Can You Get Involved?

• **Become SSI experts**
  - Advocate training (e.g. like today!)
  - Technical assistance (e.g. troubleshooting your SSI questions)
  - Resources (e.g. SSI guides for advocates)

• **Join our SSI networks**

• **Advocacy (e.g. administrative, legislative, and budget)**
  - SSI Restoration Act (H.R. 3307)
Interested in joining our network?

Sign up to receive Justice in Aging trainings and materials.

Text 51555 with the message “4justice”
Additional Resources and Citations

- Social Security Act: 42 U.S.C. §§ 1381-1383f
- SSI Regulations:
  20 C.F.R. §§ 416.101 - 2227
- Social Security Administration: https://www.ssa.gov/
- Justice in Aging SSI Resources: www.justiceinaging.org
Questions?

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