# UNDERSTANDING PUBLIC BENEFITS

Benefits for All Individuals with Disabilities

Means Tested Benefits for Individuals with Disabilities **Eligibility** 

# **Monthly Income**

**Health Insurance** 

Non-working child with a disability is eligible once parent has reached full retirement age for SSDI and 24 months after parent begins receiving Medicare for their own Medicare coverage

**Based on federal FICA payments** 

with a 10-year (40 quarters)

minimum

Medically disabled and poor

Must meet income and asset ownership rules to obtain and retain the benefits

### **SSDI**

**Amount:** Based on individual's earnings prior to disability or up to 50% of a parent's Social Security income payment

**Purpose:** Pays monthly income that is intended to cover housing and other living expenses

#### SSI

**Amount:** Up to \$841 per month but reduced based on individual's earnings and in-kind support from family such as housing (free housing reduces amount by \$300 to \$541)

**Purpose:** Pays monthly income that is intended to cover housing and other living expenses

# Medicare

Access: Earlier of age 65 or 24 months after disability finding or 24 months after parent begins receiving Medicare benefits

**Purpose:** Part A pays hospital bills and limited nursing home coverage Part B pays doctors Part D provides prescriptions

**Note**: Will not pay for extended nursing home stays

#### Medicaid

**Access:** Typically age 18 or date on which application is accepted based on finding of disability and proof of other eligibility requirements

**Purpose:** Pays hospitals and medical providers directly
Also covers many prescription drugs

**Note:** No co-payments or deductibles

NOTE:

An individual with a disability is eligible to receive BOTH sets of benefits assuming they qualify for both. If benefits are combined, the individual will have two forms of health insurance and the greater of the two income amounts. The individual is not able to receive income greater than the larger of SSI and SSDI.

