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and tomorrow

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

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What's inside

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 1

What is SSI? 1

Rules for getting SSI 2

How to apply for SSI 5

You may be able to get other help 8

You may be able to get Social Security 10

Contacting Us 10



Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

This booklet explains what Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is, who can get it, and how to apply. For information specific to you, talk with a Social Security representative.

Social Security manages the SSI program. However, U.S. Treasury general funds, not Social Security trust funds, pay for SSI.

What is SSI?

SSI provides monthly payments to adults and children who have income and resources below specific financial limits, and who meet one of the following criteria:

- They are age 65 or older.
- They are blind.
- They have a medical condition that keeps them from performing substantial gainful activity, which is expected to last one year or result in death.

If you're applying for SSI, you should also read *What You Need To Know When You Get Supplemental Security Income (SSI)* (Publication No. 05-11011).

NOTE: *A child with a disability or blindness and whose parents have low income or resources may be eligible for SSI as well. The basic SSI amount is the same nationwide. Many states, however, add money to the basic benefit. You can call us to find out the amounts in your state.*

Rules for getting SSI

Your income and resources

Whether you can get SSI depends on your income and resources (the things you own).

Income

Income is money you receive such as wages, Social Security benefits, and pensions. The amount of income you can receive each month while still getting SSI depends partly on where you live. You can call us to find out the income limits in your state.

We don't count all your income when we decide whether you are eligible for SSI. **For example**, we don't count:

- The first \$20 of your monthly income.
- The first \$65 of your monthly earnings from working and half the amount over \$65.
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, formerly known as food stamps.
- Most home energy assistance.

For more information about income that does not count when determining SSI eligibility, read the SSI income section in *Understanding Supplemental Security Income* (Publication No. 17-008).

If you're married, we include part of your spouse's income and resources when deciding if you are eligible for SSI. If you're younger than age 18, we include part of your parents' income and resources. And, if you're a sponsored noncitizen, we may include your sponsor's income and resources.

If you're a student, some of the wages or scholarships you receive **may not** count.

If you have a disability, and are working, we **don't** count wages you use to pay for items or services that help you to work. For example, if you need a wheelchair, the wages you use to pay for the wheelchair don't count as income when we decide if you are eligible for SSI.

Also, we **don't** count wages a person who is blind uses for work expenses. For example, if a person who is blind uses wages to pay for transportation to and from work, the wages used to pay the transportation cost aren't counted as income.

If you're blind or have a disability, some of the income you use (or save) for training, or to buy items you need to work, **may not** count.

Resources (things you own)

Resources that we count in deciding if you are eligible for SSI include real estate, bank accounts, cash, stocks, and bonds.

You may be able to get SSI if your resources are worth \$2,000 or less. A couple may be able to get SSI if they have resources worth \$3,000 or less. If you own property that you are trying to sell, you may be able to get SSI while trying to sell it.

We don't count everything you own in deciding whether you have too many resources to be eligible for SSI. For example, we don't count:

- The home and land where you live.
- Life insurance policies with a face value of \$1,500 or less.
- Your car (usually).
- Burial plots for you and your immediate family.
- Up to \$1,500 in burial funds for you and up to \$1,500 in burial funds for your spouse.

Other rules you must meet

To get SSI, you must live in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or the Northern Mariana Islands. People who live in American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands cannot receive SSI. Generally, you must also be a U.S. citizen or national. However, some noncitizen residents may be eligible for SSI. For more information, read *Supplemental Security Income (SSI) For Noncitizens* (Publication No. 05-11051).

- If you're eligible for Social Security or other benefits, you must apply for them. If eligible, you may be able to get SSI and other benefits.
- If you live in certain types of institutions, you may get SSI.
- If you live in a city or county rest home, halfway house, or other public institution, such as a jail or prison, you usually can't get SSI. But there are some exceptions.
 - If you live in a publicly operated community residence that serves no more than 16 people, you may get SSI.
 - If you live in a public institution mainly to attend approved educational or job training to help you get a job, you may get SSI.
 - If you live in a public emergency shelter for the homeless, you may get SSI.
 - If you live in a public or private institution, and Medicaid is paying more than half the cost of your care, you may get a small SSI benefit.
 - If you have any felony or arrest warrants for escape from custody, flight to avoid prosecution or confinement, or flight escape, you usually can't get SSI.

How to apply for SSI

If you plan to apply for SSI, you can begin the application process and complete a large part of your application by visiting our website at [**www.ssa.gov/apply/ssi**](http://www.ssa.gov/apply/ssi).

If you're an adult with a disability intending to file for both SSI and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), you can now apply online for both benefits at the same time. You must meet the following requirements:

- You are between the ages of 18 and 65.
- You have never been married.
- You reside in one of the 50 states, District of Columbia, or the Northern Mariana Islands.
- You haven't applied for or received SSI in the past.

To apply for SSI and SSDI online, visit [**www.ssa.gov/apply**](http://www.ssa.gov/apply).

If you cannot apply for SSI online, you can call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** to set up an appointment with your local Social Security office. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, you can call us at our TTY number, **1-800-325-0778**.

Parents or guardians usually can apply for children under age 18 who are blind or have a disability. In some cases, other third parties can apply for children.

You should have certain items with you when you apply. Even if you don't have all the things listed below, apply anyway. Our representatives can help you get whatever is needed. Please bring:

- Your Social Security card or a record of your Social Security number.
- Your birth certificate or other proof of your age.

- Information about the home where you live, such as your mortgage or your lease and landlord's name.
- Payroll slips, bank books, insurance policies, burial fund records, and other information about your income and the things you own.
- The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of doctors, hospitals, and clinics that you have been to, if you are applying for SSI because you have a disability or are blind.
- Proof of U.S. citizenship or eligible noncitizen status.
- Your checkbook or other papers that show your bank, credit union, or savings and loan account number.

If you're approved for SSI, you must receive your payments electronically. We can make payments via direct deposit, the Direct Express® card program, or an Electronic Transfer Account. For more information, visit [**www.GoDirect.org**](http://www.GoDirect.org).

A note for people who are blind or have a disability

If you're blind or have a disability, and are working, there are special rules to help you. You may be able to keep getting SSI payments while you work. As you earn more money, your SSI payments may be reduced or stopped, but you may be able to keep your Medicaid coverage.

You may also be able to set aside some money for a work goal or to go to school. In this case, the money you set aside won't reduce the amount of your SSI.

A person who is blind or has a disability who applies for SSI may get special services to help them work. These services may include counseling, job training, and help in finding work.

You can get more information in *Working While Disabled—How We Can Help* (Publication No. 05-10095).

Right to appeal

If you disagree with a decision made on your claim, you can appeal it. The steps you can take are explained in *Your Right To Question The Decision Made On Your Claim* (Publication No. 05-10058).

You may handle your own SSI case or appeal with free help from us. You also have the right to have someone represent you. There are rules about who can represent you and what your representative can do. We'll work with your representative as we would work with you. Ask us if you want to find out how you can appoint someone to act on your behalf. You can also find more information about representation in *Your Right To Representation* (Publication No. 05-10075) or on our website at [**www.ssa.gov/representation**](http://www.ssa.gov/representation).

You may be able to get other help

If you get SSI, you may also be able to get help from your state or county. For example, you may be able to get Medicaid, food, or other social services. Call your local social services department or public welfare office for information about the services available in your community.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

You may be able to get help to buy food through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps. If everyone in your home is applying for or getting SSI, we will help you fill out the SNAP application and send it to the SNAP office for you.

If you don't live in a home where everyone is applying for or getting SSI, visit www.fns.usda.gov/snap to find out how to apply. For more information about SNAP, read *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Facts* (Publication No. 05-10101). For more information about other nutrition assistance programs that may be available to you, read *Nutrition Assistance Programs* (Publication No. 05-10100).

Medicaid

When you get SSI, you may also get Medicaid, which helps pay doctor and hospital bills. Your local social services or medical assistance office can give you information about Medicaid.

Help paying for Medicare

If you get Medicare, and have low income and few resources, your state may pay your Medicare premiums. In some cases, your state may pay other Medicare expenses such as deductibles and coinsurance. Only your state can decide if you are eligible. To find out if you are, contact your state or local Medicaid office. You can get their phone number and more information about these programs from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) by calling the Medicare toll-free number, **1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227)**. If you're deaf or hard of hearing, call TTY **1-877-486-2048**.

You may be able to get *Extra Help* paying for annual deductibles, monthly premiums, and prescription co-payments related to the Medicare prescription drug program (Part D). You may be eligible for *Extra Help* if you have limited resources and income (tied to the federal poverty level). These resource and income limits change each year and aren't the same as the

SSI income and resource limits. For more information read, *Understanding the Extra Help With Your Medicare Prescription Drug Plan* (Publication 05-10508).

You can apply online for *Extra Help* or get more information at www.ssa.gov/medicare/part-d-extra-help. You can also apply or request an application by phone, or you can apply at your local Social Security office.

If you have both Medicaid with prescription drug coverage and Medicare, Medicare and SSI, or if your state pays for your Medicare premiums, you automatically will get this *Extra Help*. You don't need to apply.

You may be able to get Social Security

If you have worked and paid into Social Security long enough, you may also be eligible for Social Security benefits while you are receiving SSI. Retirement benefits can be paid to people age 62 or older and their families. Disability benefits are paid to people with a disability and their families. Survivors benefits are paid to the families of workers who have died. If you think you may be eligible for Social Security benefits, call us to make an appointment to talk with a representative.

Contacting Us

The most convenient way to do business with us is to visit www.ssa.gov to get information and use our online services. There are several things you can do online: apply for benefits; start or complete your request for an original or replacement Social Security card; get useful information; find publications; and get answers to frequently asked questions.

When you open a personal *my* Social Security account, you have more capabilities. You can review your *Social Security Statement*, verify your earnings, and get

estimates of future benefits. You can also print a benefit verification letter, change your direct deposit information (Social Security beneficiaries only), and get a replacement SSA-1099/1042S. If you live outside the United States, visit www.ssa.gov/foreign to access our online services.

If you don't have access to the internet, we offer many automated services by phone, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, so you may not need to speak with a representative.

If you need to speak with someone or if you need to make an appointment to come into an office, call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** or at our TTY number, **1-800-325-0778**, if you're deaf or hard of hearing. A member of our staff can answer your call from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. We provide free interpreter services upon request. For quicker access to a representative, try calling early in the day (between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. local time) or later in the day. **We are less busy later in the week (Wednesday to Friday) and later in the month.**



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