



# Transition-Aged Youth with Disabilities

## Fact Sheet on Work Incentives



Early work experience is important for transition-aged youth; it jump starts a student's awareness of the world of work, clarifies interests and skills, and introduces them to employer expectations.

Youth who receive Social Security disability benefits may be hesitant to try work, and their families may be concerned about how work will impact Social Security, health insurance, and other income-eligible benefits. There are benefit protections for youth as they enter the world of work. A VR Benefits Counselor can help youth and their families to navigate these work incentives.

### Who are Transition-Aged Youth, and Why is Work Important?

Social Security defines transition-aged youth as individuals aged 14 - 25 who are making the transition from school to work and/or further education. Transition-aged youth with disabilities face unique challenges in transitioning from school to work, and some may even think working is not part of their future.

Successful entry into the workforce can greatly enhance a person's long-term earnings potential and quality of life. Summer jobs, internships, and volunteer work can help young people develop job skills, soft skills (learning how to present well to others), gain connections with employers for future job searches, and learn about career choices. Linking knowledge gained at the worksite with a planned program of study increases school attendance and engagement, decreases dropout rates, and even makes it more likely that a student will attend post-secondary education.

### Can Youth Work When They Receive Social Security Benefits?

Yes! Many students under age 22 can work without their SSI (Supplemental Security Income) being affected (up to \$1,820 a month, capped at \$7,350 in 2018). Otherwise, their SSI would be reduced about \$1 for every \$2 they earn. This is called the Student Earned Income Exclusion or SEIE.

Sometimes a person 18 or older qualifies for a Social Security disability benefit from a parent's record. This is called a Childhood Disability Benefit (CDB, also known as DAC, or Disabled Adult Child).

CDB has its own work incentives. Initially there's a 9-month Trial Work Period where the person's CDB check isn't affected regardless of how much they earn, and after that their CDB continues in full if they're earning below Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA, \$1,180 gross/month in 2018, \$1970 for statutorily blind).

For More Information or to  
Request Services Contact:  
**Work/Benefits Helpline**  
**1-800-361-1239**



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### **Can youth set aside money to help achieve a job goal?**

A youth receiving either SSI or CDB may want to apply for PASS (Plan to Achieve Self-Support). Under PASS, someone can pay for items needed to achieve a job or post-secondary education goals by setting aside countable income or resources. The money that is set aside under a PASS doesn't reduce their SSI, and it doesn't count against SSI's \$2,000 asset limit.

### **What Happens to SSI When Someone Turns 18?**

SSI (Supplemental Security Income) is a needs-based cash benefit for people with disabilities. Needs-based means most other income and assets are considered before SSI is paid out. Social Security conducts a disability review when children turn 18 because the disability criteria for adults are different from the children's criteria. The Age 18 Redetermination, decides if the adult still qualifies for SSI (or in some cases a Childhood Disability Benefit, which is a Social Security disability benefit based on a parent's record). Social Security usually initiates the Age 18 Redetermination application within a year of turning 18.

### **What If Social Security Says the 18 Year Old Is No Longer Disabled?**

You can appeal the decision within 60 days (but you have 10 days to request benefit continuation). Also, if the person was receiving services from the State Vocational Rehabilitation program (VocRehab, or VR), using a Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS), or under an IEP with their school, they may continue to receive SSI under Section 301 even if Social Security has found they are no longer disabled (Social Security will need a copy of the VR job plan or school IEP). Applying for VR services well before turning 18 is highly recommended (see our VR fact sheet).

### **Can Someone Help Me with This?**

Yes! The Vermont Work/Benefits Helpline can help Voc Rehab consumers understand and navigate work incentives available to transition-aged youth.

**For More Information or to Request Services**

**Contact:**

**Work/Benefits Helpline**

**1-800-361-1239**

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