

This Free E-Book is brought to you by [Natural-Aging.com](http://Natural-Aging.com).

**100% Effective Natural Hormone Treatment**  
**Menopause, Andropause And Other Hormone Imbalances**  
**Impair Healthy Healing In People Over The Age Of 30!**

**How to Make a Better SSI Case**

**By Lala Balattan**

**How to Make a Better SSI Case by Lala Balattan**

It is not actually that a person's disability claim is not believable enough or substantial enough that causes denied applications for the Social Security Disability or the Supplemental Security Income benefits. Represented or not, with undisputable medical records or not, seventy percent (70%) of all disability claims are denied at applications. Does this mean that, it really makes no difference whether you present a substantial claim or not? Of course not!

It simply means that you have to possess more analysis and should insist to learn more about the workings, procedures and especially the approval system of the SSD and SSI Programs. By being attuned to their systems and procedures, respecting their authority and cooperating with them, you stand a better chance of presenting a winning SSI case. With or without help from a legal counsel or other representative, your knowledge of the system would sustain your claim.

Dear claimants, it is indeed intolerable to note that the crucial information regarding the SSD/SSI benefits policies and procedures cannot always be had from the actual persons taking the citizen's claims for disability benefits and SSI. Never be disheartened, though! Even if you eventually think that the applications for SSD / SSI might be a secret process fiercely guarded by who knows? Do not fret! We are providing you with very information, tips and advice in order for you to be armed with the right ideas and learn for yourself how you could improved your very own SSI case.

Stand a better chance of having a competent and substantial review of your medical status. Do this by finding out if your personal physician will support your disability case. Once he expresses his support, request for a detailed statement as to the reasons you were disabled and unable to work. It is also essential to continue submitting copies of your medical records, including recent update, when you apply and each time you appeal.

Cooperate fully with the Disability Examiner working on your case. This, you can show by promptly responding to letters and notices and going to medical exams that the DDS have scheduled for you. By being more cooperative with the DDS, you could gain a chance for your case to be qualified with the examiner pleading your case.

## How to Make a Better SSI Case

Ensure a good relationship with other people working on your case, especially the authorities at the Social Security and others you have enlisted or hired to assist you. Simply by establishing a friendly and courteous relationship with them, would entail them to do more for you.

Always keep tabs on your claim status, either personally or through your counsel. It is never good to let important deadlines lapse on your disability claim. Act out immediately what is to be done if your claim is denied or have been pending for too long. Simply by knowing that you are aware of every step and every proceeding would give you an edge. Strategize on how to properly plead either a request for reconsideration or a appeal for a hearing.

As long as you are patient enough and is willing to invest time and effort, on no time soon, you will be

able to prove that your SSI case stands a good chance and that you are an entitled and worthy beneficiary! Good luck!

### **MULTIPLE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFICIARIES**

**By Blur Lorena**

#### **MULTIPLE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFICIARIES by Blur Lorena**

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal program run by Social Security Administration that gives a monthly income to people with disabilities, blind, or who are 65 or older with limited income and property. Recipients must be a U.S. citizen or a national with countable income below the federal benefit rate or FBR.

Recipients are grouped into children (age 17 and younger), working age (ages 18 to 64), and elderly (age 65 and older). Different policy issues and rules apply to various age groups. There are disability screens for children and working-age applicants while elderly must pass the income and asset screens to qualify regardless of whether they are disabled.

This program does not limit the number of recipients living in the same house. There are three types of households: one-recipient households, households with two married SSI recipients and no other recipients, and households with multiple recipients other than married couple recipients, also known as the noncouple multirecipient (NCM) households. Different economies of scale arise from these categories.

Two different surveys about SSI recipients were conducted by the SIPP or the Survey of Income and Program Participation and Social Security Administration. Both have the same analysis and records indicating that one out of five SSI recipients live with one, or more, SSI recipient who is not a spouse. Nonmarried-couple recipients living in the same household is guaranteed the full individual federal benefit rate while married couple recipients are guaranteed with 150 percent of the FBR for individuals. This means that relationships between SSI members and other members of the household do not affect benefit payments unless they are married couples living in the same household. Children are

most likely to live in an NMC household.

Current program rules concerning NCMs assesses the sensitivity of distributional outcomes to the unit of observation, the timeframe of income measurement, and the scale used to measure poverty. Assumption imbedded in the SSI benefit formula drives the lower prevalence of poverty among NMCs as compared with married couples. Poverty is more prevalent in individuals who do not live with another SSI recipient than the NCMs or married couples. Individual SSI recipients living alone have high prevalence of poverty. Poverty is reduced among recipients living with nonrecipients because of the total income received by the household.

Economies of scale result from family or household size, marital status, and other factors. In measuring the effects of SSI program rules on poverty among SSI recipients, it is appropriate to use either the federal or the three-parameter poverty yardstick.



This Free E-Book has been brought to you by [Natural-Aging.com](http://Natural-Aging.com).

**[100% Effective Natural Hormone Treatment](#)  
Menopause, Andropause And Other Hormone Imbalances  
Impair Healthy Healing In People Over The Age Of 30!**

# How to Make a Better SSI Case

