



For SSDI Beneficiaries who engage in self-employment, the Social Security Administration offers some work incentives that can be useful in starting a business and maintaining the business. These work incentives offer a “financial cushion” during the start-up of the business and throughout the life of the business, and are designed to help individuals reach self-sufficiency through their self-employment.

This fact sheet provides a brief overview of Self-Employment and Work Incentives for SSDI. You should contact your local Social Security Administration Office and a trained Benefits Counselor to help you understand the specifics of self-employment and work incentives and how they apply to you.

For more information and support on your work incentives, contact:

**INDIANA WORKS
Work Incentives
Planning and Assistance**

**In Northern and
Central Indiana:
1-866-646-8161 (toll free)**

**In Southern Indiana:
1-800-206-6610 (toll free)**

Self-Employment and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) 2011 Fact Sheet on Work Incentives

How Work Incentives for Self Employment Help You:

When calculating your earnings from self-employment, the Social Security Administration (SSA) counts Net Earnings from Self Employment (NESE). This is your gross receipts minus your business expenses x.9235. This way, a portion of your net earnings are counted in determining your income from self-employment. SSDI beneficiaries need to be aware of several important work incentives. These include:

-Trial Work Period— For self-employment, TWP months count when NESE is over \$720 (in 2011) or when you work for 80 hours or more in the self-employment venture. It is important to report your earnings and the hours you work each month to SSA when you are self-employed.

-Extended Period of Eligibility— SSA will average your NESE over a period of work activity determining whether you are earning Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA). This amount is \$1,000 (in 2011)*. SSA will consider your activities in your business, and the value of these activities to your business. They also consider market conditions, investments, and services of others who help you, as well as your profit distribution in determining SGA.

-Impairment-Related Work Expenses (IRWE)— If you have reasonable expenses for items and services that are related to your disability, that are necessary for you to work, that you pay out of pocket in the months you are working and are not reimbursed by another source, an IRWE may help you during self-employment in keeping your NESE below the SGA level. This work incentive may apply to you in some limited circumstances if you are unable to claim these items as a business expense.

-Unincurred Business Expenses— If there is business support given to you at no cost (for example Vocational Rehabilitation pays for services or equipment you need in self-employment), the cost of this support is deducted from your net earnings in determining when you have reached SGA.

-Unpaid Help— If you receive help from friends, relatives, professionals or others in performing business-related tasks, and they are not paid for this assistance, the fair labor cost of this assistance is deducted from your net earnings in determining whether you have engaged in SGA.

-Plan for Achieving Self Support (PASS)— A PASS allows you to set aside income and/or resources for a specified time for a work goal. A PASS can help you establish or maintain SSI eligibility and can increase your SSI payment amount. SSA does not count the income and/or resources you set aside under a PASS when your SSI eligibility and payment amount are determined. A PASS should be submitted on form SSA-545 and must be approved by SSA. A PASS with a self-employment work goal must include a business plan. You may contact a Community Work Incentives Coordinator, a Benefits Information Network Liaison or SSA to learn more about a PASS.

Steps for Establishing Self Employment and Work Incentives :

- First, you will need to determine with SSA if your venture is a trade or business. Is your business a sole proprietorship, a partnership, or a Corporation? These are important things to consider. Each local SSA office has a Work Incentive Liaison or Technical Expert that can help you understand your business.
- Second, you need to determine if you need assistance with start-up funds. This can be arranged through Vocational Rehabilitation, Workforce Investment Act agencies, or SSA (such as a PASS plan).
- Third, you need to determine a method of finance, bookkeeping and accounting that applies to your business. Are you using a “cash accounting method” which is reporting expenses when they are made and recording income when it is received, or an “accrual accounting method” which is recording income when it is earned, not when it is paid, and record your expenses when the obligation arises, not when you pay it. These two methods make a difference in determining your NESE for Social Security purposes.
- Fourth, you need to ensure you are filing the appropriate forms with the Internal Revenue Service. This may be completing quarterly returns, and completing a Schedule C or Schedule C-SE for the business each year. You are responsible for making contributions to FICA and all self-employment tax payments, so completing the appropriate forms is essential. SSA will use information from what you have filed on your tax returns to determine if you have used Trial Work Period Months or achieved Substantial Gainful Activity.

Other Considerations:

If you receive other state or federal assistance, you will need to understand the impact of self-employment on these benefits and entitlements also. A Community Work Incentives Coordinator or a Benefits Information Network Liaison can help you understand these issues.

The Small Business Administration can offer valuable advice to you regarding your business venture, finance and accounting procedures and other important issues that will help you in making your self– employment successful.

****If you are Blind: Special rules apply to individuals who are blind. For the year 2010, if you are blind, the average monthly earnings over \$1,640 will ordinarily demonstrate that you are performing SGA. This is higher than the current guideline for non-blind disabled workers. SSA will decide the SGA of self– employed persons who are blind solely on their earnings. They do not look at time spent in the business or services rendered as they do for non-blind self-employed persons. You may also use any or all of the deductions from earnings that apply to SGA decisions.***