



## Supportive Housing Acronyms

| ACRONYM   | AGENCY  | TYPE                 |
|-----------|---|----------------------|
| BRS       | Bureau of Rehabilitation Services                                       | STATE of Connecticut |
| CLRP      | Connecticut Legal Rights Project  | STATE of Connecticut |
| CSSD      | Court Support Services Division   | STATE of Connecticut |
| DCF       | Department of Children and Families                                     | STATE of Connecticut |
| DDS       | Department of Developmental Services                                    | STATE of Connecticut |
| DMHAS     | Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services                      | STATE of Connecticut |
| DMHAS YAS | Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services Young Adult Services | STATE of Connecticut |
| DOC       | Department of Correction  | STATE of Connecticut |
| DOH       | Department of Housing   | STATE of Connecticut |
| DOL       | Department of Labor   | STATE of Connecticut |
| DPH       | Department of Public Health   | STATE of Connecticut |
| DSS       | Department of Social Services   | STATE of Connecticut |
| HUD       | Department of Housing and Urban Development                             | FEDERAL              |
| SSA       | Social Security Administration  | FEDERAL              |

| ACRONYM | AGENCY                                    | TYPE               |
|---------|---|--------------------|
| ACT     | Aids Connecticut                          | PRIVATE Non-profit |
| CCEH    | Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness | PRIVATE Non-profit |
| CHFA    | Connecticut Housing Finance Authority     | Quasi-Public       |
| CSH     | Corporation for Supportive Housing        | PRIVATE Non-profit |
| HI      | Housing Innovations                       | Consultant         |
| LMHA    | Local Mental Health Authority             | LOCAL/STATE        |
| PSC     | Partnership for Strong Communities        | PRIVATE Non-profit |

| ACRONYM | PROGRAM                                   | TYPE                 |
|---------|---|----------------------|
| BHH     | Behavioral Health Home                    | LOCAL/STATE          |
| BOS     | Balance of State                          | STATE of Connecticut |
| CLIP    | Consumer Leadership Involvement Project   | PRIVATE Non-profit   |
| CAN     | Coordinated Access Network                | STATE of Connecticut |
| CCT     | Community Care Team                       | LOCAL/STATE          |
| CoC     | Continuum of Care (HUD required)          | STATE/FEDERAL        |
| PSH     | [Permanent] Supportive Housing            | STATE/FEDERAL        |
| RAP     | Rental Assistance Program                 | STATE of Connecticut |
| RRH     | Rapid Rehousing                           | STATE of Connecticut |
| SAGA    | State Administered General Assistance     | STATE of Connecticut |
| SSI     | Supplemental Security Income              | FEDERAL              |
| SSDI    | Social Security Disability Insurance      | FEDERAL              |
| SNAP    | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program | FEDERAL              |
| TCM     | Targeted Case Management                  | STATE of Connecticut |



## Supportive Housing Acronyms

| ACRONYM   | PHILOSOPHY                                |
|-----------|---|
| CTI       | Critical Time Intervention                |
| EB or EBP | Evidence-based or Evidence-based practice |
| HF        | Housing First                             |
| HR        | Harm Reduction                            |
| MI        | Motivational Interviewing                 |

| ACRONYM OR ABBREVIATED NAME | FACILITY/Program Type                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Capitol Region              | Capitol Region Mental Health Center  |
| CMHC                        | Connecticut Mental Health Center     |
| CVH                         | Connecticut Valley Hospital          |
| ES                          | Emergency Shelter                    |
| GPD                         | Grant Per Diem                       |
| TH                          | Transitional Housing                 |
| RVS                         | River Valley Services                |
| SSO                         | Supportive Services Only             |
| SWCMHS                      | Southwestern CT Mental Health System |
| Western                     | Western CT Mental Health Network     |
| YHDP                        | Youth Homeless Demonstration Project |

| ACRONYM | SYSTEM   | TYPE                 |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| DDaP    | DMHAS Data Performance   | STATE of Connecticut |
| EQMI    | EQMI - Evaluation, Quality Management and Improvement [Division] | STATE of Connecticut |
| FQHC    | Federally Qualified Health Center                                | PRIVATE Non-profit   |
| HMIS    | Homeless Management Information System                           | STATE/NATIONAL       |
| CAN     | Coordinated Access Network                                       | STATE OF Connecticut |

| ACRONYM  | FORM/TOOL/APPLICATION   |
|----------|---|
| BNL      | By Name List (used by CAN)  |
| HIC      | Housing Inventory   |
| NOFO     | Notice of Funding Opportunity   |
| PIT      | Point-in-time   |
| RED      | Renewal Evaluation Database   |
| SNOFO    | Special Notice of Funding Opportunity   |
| VI-SPDAT | Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (used by CAN) |
|          |   |



### **What Is the Difference Between Social Security Disability (SSDI) and SSI?**

Both SSI and SSDI disability programs offer cash benefits for disabled individuals, but the financial eligibility requirements are very different.

By Beth Laurence, J.D.

The main difference between Social Security Disability (SSD, or SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is the fact that SSD is available to workers who have accumulated a sufficient number of work credits, while SSI disability benefits are available to low-income individuals who have either never worked or who haven't earned enough work credits to qualify for SSD.

While many people don't distinguish between SSI (Supplemental Security Income) and SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance), they are two completely different governmental programs. While both programs are overseen and managed by the Social Security Administration, and medical eligibility for disability is determined in the same manner for both programs, there are distinct differences between the two.

#### **What Is SSI?**

Supplemental Security Income is a program that is strictly need-based, according to income and assets, and is funded by general fund taxes (not from the Social Security trust fund). SSI is called a "means-tested program," meaning it has nothing to do with work history, but strictly with financial need. To meet the SSI income requirements, you must have less than \$2,000 in assets (or \$3,000 for a couple) and a very limited income.

Disabled people who are eligible under the income requirements for SSI are also able to receive Medicaid in the state they reside in. Most people who qualify for SSI will also qualify for food stamps, and the amount an eligible person will receive is dependent on where they live and the amount of regular, monthly income they have. SSI benefits will begin on the first of the month when you first submit your application.

#### **What Is SSDI?**

Social Security Disability Insurance is funded through payroll taxes. SSDI recipients are considered "insured" because they have worked for a certain number of years and have made contributions to the Social Security trust fund in the form of FICA Social Security taxes. SSDI candidates must be younger than 65 and have earned a certain number of "work credits." (To learn more, see our article on SSDI and work credits.) After receiving SSDI for two years, a disabled person will become eligible for Medicare.

Under SSDI, a disabled person's spouse and children dependents are eligible to receive partial dependent benefits, called auxiliary benefits. However, only adults over the age of 18 can receive the SSDI disability benefit.

There is a five-month waiting period for benefits, meaning that the SSA won't pay you benefits for the first five months after you become disabled. The amount of the monthly benefit after the waiting period is over depends on your earnings record, much like the Social Security retirement benefit.