

APPENDIX B

STEPPING STONES TO RECOVERY PRE-POST TEST

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Pre-Test

Stepping Stones to Recovery

Date:
Training Team:

Location:

Pre-Test Questions <i>Answer the questions below to the best of your ability. The answers will be provided to you at the end of the training session.</i>		Circle One		
1.	For both SSI and SSDI, the date of eligibility is determined in the same way.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
2.	Non-medical information and medical information are determined at about the same time by the same reviewers.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
3.	Working on benefits with someone can be a tool in effective engagement.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
4.	Living arrangement affects the benefit amount for SSI but not for SSDI.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
5.	The new electronic application process means that SSA refuses to accept paper applications.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
6.	If you become the applicant's representative using SSA-1696 form during the application process, you will also become the applicant's representative payee when he/she is approved for SSI or SSDI.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
7.	In the sequential evaluation, an individual can be approved for benefits at one of two steps in the process.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
8.	If an applicant is currently using alcohol or drugs, or has a recent history of substance use, he/she can still be eligible for SSI or SSDI.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
9.	Evaluations done in most treatment programs clearly address the criteria needed to document an individual's disability.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
10.	A case manager can submit, as medical evidence, a medical summary report detailing an applicant's personal, physical, and mental health history and day-to-day functioning as long as it is co-signed by a physician or psychologist.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
11.	SSI and SSDI recipients will lose their benefits and health insurance within six months if they go to work.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
12.	All States have supplemental Medicaid programs that can help individuals pay for Medicare premiums, deductibles and co-pays depending on a person's income.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)



Post-Test

Stepping Stones to Recovery

Date:
Training Team:

Location:

<p align="center">Post-Test Questions</p> <p><i>Answer the questions below to the best of your ability. The answers will be provided to you at the end of the training session.</i></p>	<p align="center">Circle One</p>		
1. For both SSI and SSDI, the date of eligibility is determined in the same way.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
2. Non-medical information and medical information are determined at about the same time by the same reviewers.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
3. Working on benefits with someone can be a tool in effective engagement.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
4. Living arrangement affects the benefit amount for SSI but not for SSDI.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
5. The new electronic application process means that SSA refuses to accept paper applications.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
6. If you become the applicant's representative using SSA-1696 form during the application process, you will also become the applicant's representative payee when he/she is approved for SSI or SSDI.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
7. In the sequential evaluation, an individual can be approved for benefits at one of two steps in the process.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
8. If an applicant is currently using alcohol or drugs, or has a recent history of substance use, he/she can still be eligible for SSI or SSDI.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
9. Evaluations done in most treatment programs clearly address the criteria needed to document an individual's disability.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
10. A case manager can submit, as medical evidence, a medical summary report detailing an applicant's personal, physical, and mental health history and day-to-day functioning if it is co-signed by a physician or psychologist.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
11. SSI and SSDI recipients will lose their benefits and health insurance within six months if they go to work.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)
12. All States have supplemental Medicaid programs that can help individuals pay for Medicare premiums, deductibles and co-pays depending on a person's income.	T (1)	F (0)	Don't Know/ Not Sure (9)

Pre-Test and Post-Test ANSWERS

Questions & Answers: <i>The answers are explained after each question.</i>	Answer	
1. For both SSI and SSDI, the date of eligibility is determined in the same way. Explanation: Eligibility is determined a bit differently for each. SSDI based on date of onset; SSI based on protective filing date.		F (0)
3. Non-medical information and medical information are determined at about the same time by the same reviewers. Explanation: Non-medical SSA and medical by DDS, generally sequentially and by different staff.		F (0)
4. Working on benefits with someone can be a tool in effective engagement. Explanation: Engaging around meeting basic needs is critical to establish a trusting relationship and often leads to improved trust of mental health system and more likely involvement in treatment.	T (1)	
5. Living arrangement affects the benefit amount for SSI but not for SSDI. Explanation: SSDI has no living arrangement criteria.	T (1)	
6. The new electronic application process means that SSA refuses to accept paper applications. Explanation: Although some SSA offices are telling folks they won't take paper applications, this is not part of the change.		F (0)
7. If you become the applicant's representative using SSA-1696 form during the application process, you will also become the applicant's representative payee when he/she is approved for SSI or SSDI. Explanation: Becoming the representative has to do with involvement in the application process; this does not involve being the representative payee.		F (0)
8. In the sequential evaluation, an individual can be approved for benefits at one of two steps in the process. Explanation: At step 3, a person can be found eligible based on the listings. At step 5, a person can be found eligible based on an evaluation of residual functional capacity.	T (1)	
9. If an applicant is currently using alcohol or drugs, or has a recent history of substance use, he/she can still be eligible for SSI or SSDI. Explanation: To be found eligible, the person must have a disability based on another impairment. However, the existence of co-occurring disorders may mean eligibility.	T (1)	
10. Evaluations done in most treatment programs clearly address the criteria needed to document an individual's disability. Explanation: Treatment evaluations tend to be different than evaluations for SSI/SSDI purposes, largely because the focus is not on impact of illness on functioning and ability to work but rather, it is on symptoms and treatment needs.		F (0)
11. A case manager can submit, as medical evidence, a medical summary report detailing an applicant's personal, physical, and mental health history and day-to-day functioning as long as it is co-signed by a physician or psychologist. Explanation: This is called, in this curriculum, a medical summary report and can be highly successful in addressing all needed criteria for eligibility.	T (1)	
12. SSI and SSDI recipients will lose their benefits and health insurance within six months if they go to work. Explanation: Each of these programs has work incentives that allow some continuation of benefits and insurance.		F (0)
13. All States have supplemental Medicaid programs that can help individuals pay for Medicare premiums, deductibles and co-pays depending on a person's income. Explanation: These programs are called QMB, SLMB, and QI-1 and cover a variety of Medicare related costs, depending on income and resources.	T (1)	

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