

Promoting early identification and partnerships between families, primary health care providers & the community.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for Infants and Children

What is SSI?

SSI is a federal program that is designed to help aged, blind, and disabled individuals who have little or no income by providing cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter. **Children with physical or mental disabilities in your practice may qualify for SSI benefits if their families meet income eligibility.** SSI is administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and is funded by U.S. Treasury general funds. SSI provides monthly payments based on family income and the child's disability. The monthly payment amount is based on the federal benefit rate (FBR). In 2019, the FBR is \$771 per month for individuals. Some states supplement the federal SSI payment by adding state dollars to the monthly payments. In Washington State, the state-funded supplement to the SSI is the State Supplementary Payment (SSP). **Additionally, if a child is enrolled in Medicaid (Apple Health), their Apple Health Managed Care Organization (MCO) has a process to assist families with the application for SSI.**

Each state has an agency that makes disability determinations on behalf of the SSA. The State of Washington agency is called the Disability Determination Services (DDS). The DDS disability specialists, staff physicians, and psychologists operate under federal regulations and instructions issued by the SSA and determine eligibility of Washington applicants for SSI. Children who do not qualify for SSI due to family income **may still be eligible** for **Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA)** services which are **based on the child's disability and not family income.** (Please see link to DDA under local resources for more information.)



Who is Eligible?

Children under 18 years old whose families meet income eligibility must have:

A medically determinable physical or mental impairment(s)* (including an emotional or learning problem) which result in marked and severe functional limitations.

AND

The impairment(s) has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months, or, be expected to result in death.

OR

The child is blind (central visual acuity for distance of 20/200 or less in the better eye with use of a correcting lens, or, a visual field limitation in the better eye, such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees).

*An impairment that results from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities that can be shown by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques. The medical evidence must establish that an individual has a physical or mental impairment; a statement about the individual's symptoms is not enough.

What is the Role of the Primary Care Provider?

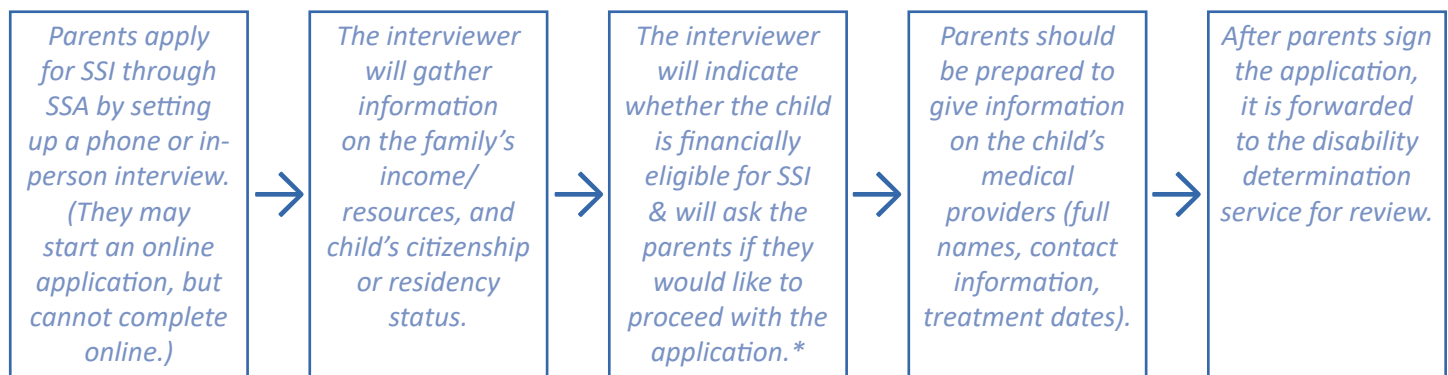
As the medical home, the primary care provider can help make families aware of SSI and serve as a repository for information they will need to apply for SSI.

- Provide complete and detailed clinical findings (including any results of physical, intelligence, developmental, and mental status examinations), laboratory results, and imaging.
- Specify the diagnosis (statement of disease or injury on the basis of signs, symptoms, etc.).
- Include at least a 12-month medical history.
- Review treatments prescribed with response and prognosis.

- Use specific terms and include results from specific clinical tests mentioned in the childhood Listing of Impairments (if they were obtained).
- State the probable duration of the impairment.
- Describe the nature and limiting effects of the impairment(s) on the child's ability to function in an age-appropriate manner and to perform age-appropriate daily activities.

If the available information obtained from the treating providers is insufficient for determining disability, the DDS agency can arrange and pay for a consultative examination by a treating physician or, if a treating physician is unable or unwilling to conduct the examination, by an independent physician.

What to Tell Families About the SSI Application Process



*Parents have the right to proceed with the application even if the interviewer indicates the child may not be financially eligible.

Presumptive Disability

The state DDS agency may take 3-5 months to decide if a child meets the criteria for disability. For some medical conditions, there can be immediate SSI payments for up to six months, while the state agency decides if a child has a qualifying disability. These may include:

- Birth weight below 2 lbs, 10 oz (1200 grams)
- Cerebral palsy
- Down syndrome
- Symptomatic HIV infection
- Muscular dystrophy
- Severe intellectual disability (age 4 years or older)
- Total blindness
- Total deafness

If the state agency ultimately decides that a child's disability is not severe enough for SSI, the family won't have to pay back the SSI payments that their child received.



EasyStand - Going Up

Spokane County Special Needs Information and Referral Resources

Local	ARC of Spokane	509.328.6326 arc-spokane.org
	Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA)	509.329.2900 dshs.wa.gov/dda
Regional	WithinReach – Family Health Hotline	800.322.2588, 800.833.6388 TTD English parenthelp123.org Spanish parenthelp123.org/es
	The Arc of Washington State – Federal benefits and state services	arcwa.org/index.php/library/federal_benefits_and_state_services
	SSI for Children Under 18 – Good information sheet from Whatcom County Public Health	whatcomtakingaction.org/2016/04/22/ssi-for-children-under-age-18/
	Ready, Set, KNOW SSP – A cash benefit alternative to IFS from Informing Families website	informingfamilies.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Bulletin_SSP_FINAL-1.pdf
National	AAP Policy Statement – SSI for Children and Youth With Disabilities	pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/124/6/1702
	Childhood Disability: SSI Program – A Guide for Physicians and Other Health Care Professionals	ssa.gov/disability/professionals/childhoodssi-pub048.htm
	Listing of Impairments – Childhood Listings (Part B)	ssa.gov/disability/professionals/bluebook/ChildhoodListings.htm
	SSI Child Disability Starter Kit – For children under age 18)	ssa.gov/disability/disability_starter_kits_child_eng.htm
	Online Child Disability Report – To start the SSI application process	secure.ssa.gov/apps6z/i3820/main.html
	SSA Brochure – Benefits For Children With Disabilities	ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10026.pdf
	Understanding SSI for Children	ssa.gov/ssi/text-child-ussi.htm (scroll down to “deeming section” for income eligibility info)
	Appeal A Decision – SSA	ssa.gov/disabilityssi/appeal.html

References/Resources

1. AAP Council on Children with Disabilities. (2009). Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for Children and Youth With Disabilities. Retrieved from <https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/124/6/1702>
2. Disability Determination Services. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/disability-determination-services>
3. SSI Federal Payment Amounts For 2019. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/SSI.html>
4. State Supplementary Payment Program. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/dda/consumers-and-families/state-supplementary-payment-program>



Children & Youth with Special Health Care Needs Program
1101 W. College Ave., Spokane, WA 99201 | 509.324.1665 | TDD 509.324.1464 | srhd.org

Distributed by: Contributors include the University of Washington Center on Human Development & Disability (CHDD) & the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). Issue author: Sophie Lu, MN, ARNP, Developmental Pediatric Nurse Practitioner, UW CHDD. Reviewer: Monica Burke, PhD, Program Director, The Arc of Whatcom County.

Adapted: December 2019