

HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR SSI-RELATED INDIVIDUALS
Aged (65 or over), or blind or disabled persons (all ages)

	Household size for INCOME	Household size for RESOURCES
a. Lives alone or with spouse who receives SSI	ONE	ONE
b. Lives with children but no spouse	ONE	ONE
c. Lives with aged, blind, or disabled spouse who is not on SSI - no children	TWO	TWO
d. Lives with spouse who is not aged, blind or disabled AND if there are <u>no children</u> under age 18	ONE if spouse's income is less than the "allocation amount" ¹ (\$653 in 2026) Spouse's income is NOT counted TWO if spouse's income is more than \$653 (2026) Spouse's income is counted.	TWO
e. Lives with spouse who is not aged, blind or disabled AND if there ARE <u>children</u> under age 18 ²	ONE if spouse's income is less than the "allocation amount" (\$653 in 2026) ¹ for each child under 18, SIZE IS ONE Spouse's income is <i>not</i> counted. TWO if spouse's income is equal to or more than the "allocation amount" (\$653 in 2026) for spouse and each child under age 18. Spouse's income is counted in amount exceeding allocation amount for kids. EX: 2 children under 18 live with parents. Spouse's income is more than $3 \times \$653 = \1959 . So count spouse's income exceeding \$1959.	TWO
f. Child under 18	ONE but income and resources of parent(s) who live with child is deemed available using special rules not discussed here.	

Source: 18 NYCRR 360-4.2. All rules apply to disabled persons age 18 and over. Box "f" is for disabled children under age 18.

¹ This is the "**allocation amount**" in 2026. This amount is set aside from a non-SSI spouse for the needs of a non-SSI child under age 18 and for the needs of parents of SSI-related children. To calculate the allocation amount, subtract the income level for 1 from the income level for 2. It changes every year when the Medicaid levels change. DOH announces the new figures in a GIS in December or January each year. See https://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/publications/ for future changes.

² This scheme was upheld. Glosenger v. Perales, 616 N.Y.2d 330 (N.Y. 1994); Marzec v. DeBuono, 95 N.Y.2d 262; 2000 N.Y. LEXIS 2913; 716 N.Y.S.2d 376 (Oct. 2000), *reversing* 697 N.Y.S.2d 788 (4th Dept. (1999).