

(6) Medical assistance programs: Social Security Act (Public Law 271), 74th Congress, August 14, 1935, title XIX as added July 30, 1965, Public Law 89-97 (42 U.S.C. 1396-1396d), and title XI, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.).

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

(a) *Effects on personal incomes of persons served or involved and on the distribution of personal income.*—The incomes of public assistance recipients tend to place these individuals in the lowest income strata. Income resources outside of the public assistance payments themselves are meager. The situation is summarized from the recent national surveys of the four programs:

(1) The 1960 study of old-age assistance recipients revealed that the average income from all sources for OAA recipients was \$974 a year, of which 77 percent came from the OAA payment, 16 percent from OASDI benefits, less than 1 percent from earnings of recipients, and 6 percent from other sources.

(2) Aid to the blind recipients, according to the 1962 survey in that program, averaged \$1,109 a year in income from all sources—79 percent from AB payments, 11 percent from OASDI, 5 percent from earnings (including those earnings which, under the law, are disregarded in determining the assistance payment), and 5 percent from other sources.

(3) Recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, according to the 1962 survey, averaged \$913 in total income—85 percent from APTD payments, 9 percent from OASDI, and 6 percent from other sources.

(4) From the 1961 survey of families receiving aid to families with dependent children (these families including, on the average, one parent and three children) it is known that the average annual family income was \$1,677, of which 81 percent came from AFDC payments, 7 percent from earnings of recipients, 3 percent from OASDI benefits, and 9 percent from all other sources.

(b) *Effects on the placement or productivity of workers, or both, and on their earnings.*—Self-support has been identified as one of the significant social purposes of the 1962 service amendments to the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act. The Bureau of Family Services has worked with individual States to implement this goal. Since States generally have not yet reached the full scope of service toward which they are working for July 1, 1967, or thereabouts, it is not yet possible to fully assess the effects of the social service amendments on productivity and earnings.

A preliminary report from 78 counties showed the following highlights concerning services that were provided monthly to approximately 48,000 AFDC families and 12,700 aged, blind, or disabled persons, making a total of 60,700 cases.

(1) Services for self-support and to strengthen family functioning were predominant.

(2) Tabulations based upon 70 of the reports with comparable data showed:

4,700 adult and AFDC cases with improved potential for self-support, with 190 individual children directly benefiting from services.