

Eighteen percent of all recipients had an average of \$53 per month in income from OASDI benefits.

Three percent of recipients had an average of \$51 monthly income from other benefits or pensions.

Seven percent of recipients had an average of \$23 monthly personal income from other sources.

For 3 percent of all recipients, cash income of other persons, averaging \$39 per month, was shown as an item of income in the assistance budget.

Nine percent of all recipients had income in kind with a money value assigned. The average monthly value of such income for these recipients was \$9.

Assistance payments: In addition to establishing its own standards of financial eligibility, each State also determines whether all or a percentage of the needs of recipients as determined under those standards are to be met through AB payments, with or without supplementary general assistance, and whether the AB payments are limited by arbitrary maximums.

At the time of the 1962 study, AB money payments to recipients and payments to institutions for institutional care averaged \$72.93 a month per recipient. (Excluded from this average are payments made directly to suppliers for other medical care of AB recipients. In October 1962 total AB assistance payments averaged \$79.21 per recipient; money payments to recipients averaged \$70.52, and total payments to suppliers of medical care averaged \$8.68 per recipient in the total national caseload.)

AB payments to recipients who received OASDI benefits averaged \$59 per month; payments for nonbeneficiaries averaged \$76.

For the country as a whole, the average amount of supplementary money payments from general assistance programs was only 29 cents per person receiving AB.

Unmet financial need: Well over half of the States fail to make all AB payments adequate to meet their own income tests of financial need. In these States some or all payments are subject to limitation, either through the imposition of maximum amounts on payments or through the reduction of the payment to a percentage of the computed need.

The existence of "unmet need," however, is not of itself a complete measure of the adequacy of assistance payments in a given State. Some States only recognize low levels of financial need; such a State, paying 100 percent of recognized need, may be actually paying less adequate assistance than some other States which recognize greater needs but apply a limitation to the individual payment.

Over one-fourth (26.5 percent) of all AB recipients had some unmet need; the average monthly amount of unmet need for such cases was \$20. The total amount of unmet need equaled 4 percent of total budgeted requirements of all AB recipients.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN ¹

1. Estimated population under age 18, January 1, 1965, 71,498,800.

During the past two decades the population of the U.S. under 18 years of age has increased rapidly. In January 1965 there were 71.5 million children under age 18, compared with 49.1 million in 1950 and 42.4 million in 1940.

2. Number aided in December 1964:

Families.....	1,030,000
Children.....	3,218,000
Recipients.....	4,289,000
Unemployed-parent cases:	
Families.....	67,000
Children.....	260,000
Recipients.....	388,000
Cases other than unemployed-parent cases:	
Families.....	963,000
Children.....	2,958,000
Recipients.....	3,901,000

3. Number of children aided per 1,000 population under age 18, December 1964:

Including children in unemployed-parent cases.....	45
Excluding children in unemployed-parent cases.....	41

¹ Formerly "Aid to Dependent Children."