Thirty percent of all recipients had an average of $44 per month in income from OASDI benefits.

Four percent of all recipients had an average monthly income of $14 from their own earnings.

Six percent of all recipients (24 percent of those having nondependent children) received contributions from their children. These contributions averaged $23 per month.

Three percent of all recipients received benefits or pensions other than OASDI. Such income averaged about $53 per recipient.

Seven percent of all recipients had cash income from other sources which averaged $15 per month.

Ten percent of all recipients had income in kind with a money value assigned. The average monthly value of such income for these recipients was $8.

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 OAA payments, with or without supplementary general assistance, and whether the OAA payments are limited by arbitrary maximums.

At the time of the 1960 study, OAA money payments to recipients and payments in their behalf to institutions for institutional care averaged $62.74 a month per recipient. (This average is based on data excluding payments made directly to suppliers for other medical care of OAA recipients. Payments to suppliers of medical care were made by 44 States in September 1960; total payments of this type averaged $10.75 per recipient for the national caseload in that month.)

OAA payments to recipients who received OASDI benefits averaged $50 per month; for nonbeneficiaries, the average OAA payment was $68.

For the country as a whole, the average amount of supplementary money payments from general assistance programs was only 16 cents per person receiving OAA.

Unmet financial need: Considerably more than half the States fail to make OAA payments adequate to meet their own income tests of financial need. In these States some or all payments are subject to limitation, irrespective of the amount of assistance needed as determined under the State's test.

Some States having relatively low amounts as the test for income needed may show little or no unmet financial need for their OAA recipients. In such States the average level of living actually provided persons receiving OAA may be lower than in some States which recognize a higher level as an income test of "need" but do not pay the full amount of such need.

For the country as a whole, unmet financial need averaged $4 a month per person receiving OAA. The total amount of unmet need represented 5 percent of the total amount budgeted for requirements.

AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED

1. Number of recipients, December 1964: 528,000.
2. Number aided per 1,000 population aged 18 to 64: 5.1.
3. Caseload trend: Since the inception of this public assistance category in October 1950 the trend in number of recipients has been steadily upward, partly as the result of the addition of new State programs, but largely the result of caseload increases in existing programs. By December 1964 all States but one (Nevada) were providing assistance of this type with Federal participation.

The number of cases closed—over 125,000 in calendar year 1963—indicates a fairly substantial turnover in the caseload. However, only an estimated three-tenths of the cases were closed because the recipient was no longer eligible in terms of need; the largest group of these, representing about 12 percent of the total, were closed because of the receipt of or increase in OASDI benefits. A fifth of the closings resulted from the death of the recipient; another fifth was due to the transfer of the recipient to another assistance program, in most instances OAA; and about 1 in every 13 closings resulted from the admittance of the recipient to an institution.

4. Average assistance payment, December 1964: $80.61.
5. Total assistance payments, fiscal year 1964: $442,637,000.

From Federal funds, 57.4 percent.

From State and local funds, 42.6 percent.

6. Recipients also receiving OASDI benefits: