

Number of recipient-beneficiaries, late 1962, 57,500.

Proportion of total APTD caseload, 13.7 percent.

The likelihood of being a beneficiary of OASDI increases with the age of the APTD recipient: In 1962, 10.5 percent of the recipients under 50 years of age were beneficiaries, as compared with 15 percent of the recipients 50-64 years of age and 23.6 percent of those aged 65 and over.

Average OASDI benefit: Average benefit to beneficiaries on APTD rolls is 44 percent below the average benefit to all disability insurance beneficiaries.

Average APTD payment: The average APTD payment to recipient-beneficiaries is about 28 percent lower than the average payment to recipients who do not receive OASDI benefits. The average income from APTD and OASDI, for persons with both forms of income, is 62 percent higher than the average income from APTD alone of recipients without OASDI benefits.

7. Recipient characteristics (based on 1962 study): For 26 percent of the recipients the primary disability was a mental, psychoneurotic, or personality disorder, including 15 percent who were reported to be mentally deficient. Other important primary impairments were: diseases of the circulatory system, 21 percent of all recipients (four-fifths of these suffered from a heart disease); diseases of the nervous system and sense organs, 18 percent (one-third of these having vascular lesions of the central nervous system); diseases of the bones and organs of movement, 11 percent (mostly arthritis cases); and infective and parasitic diseases, 7 percent. All other conditions accounted for the primary diagnoses of the remaining 18 percent of the recipients.

Considering both primary and secondary diagnoses, at least 18 percent of the recipients were reported to be mentally deficient, and at least 13 percent to have arthritis.

In 19 percent of the cases the origin of the primary impairment was a congenital malformation or disease, or birth injury. Employment injury or disease accounted for less than 2 percent. Other diseases accounted for 56 percent, and other injuries for 6 percent, of the recipients' primary impairments. For 18 percent the cause was unknown.

APTD recipients had had their primary impairments for an average (median) of 13.3 years. Over one-third of the recipients had been impaired for 20 years or more, and over three-fourths had been disabled for 5 years or more.

Eleven percent of the recipients were bedfast or chairfast; 19 percent were not immobilized but were confined to the home because of the physical or mental condition. Another 19 percent were not confined to the home but needed personal help from others either in the home or to get around outside the home.

The median age of recipients was 55.1 years. Nearly half were 55 to 64 years of age. Only a fourth were under 45.

Just over one-half (51 percent) of the recipients were women.

Three-tenths of the recipients were Negro.

Only 7 percent of the recipients had graduated from high school. Over two-thirds had completed less than eight grades of school. The median amount of schooling completed was 5.7 years.

One-fifth of the male recipients had never been gainfully employed. Of those that had been employed, over one-fourth had not been employed for 10 or more years, and over half had not been employed for 5 years or more.

Of the female recipients, one-fifth had previously been occupied as homemakers, and another fifth had neither been gainfully employed nor occupied as homemakers. Of the remainder, nearly two-thirds had not been employed for 5 years or more.

In the standard metropolitan statistical areas of the Nation, 3.1 of every 1,000 persons 18 through 64 years of age were recipients of APTD; the rate was 4.4 per 1,000 for persons living in the central cities, as compared with 1.6 per 1,000 in the surrounding suburban area. In nonmetropolitan areas, 5.4 of every 1,000 persons 18 through 64 were receiving APTD.

Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of the APTD recipients were receiving assistance from the State in which they were born. Another 20 percent were born in another State but lived in the present State for 10 years or more before beginning to receive federally aided public assistance. Fewer than 3 percent had moved in from another State and begun receiving assistance within 2 years after moving in.

Nearly three-fourths of the recipients had never received federally aided public assistance prior to the most recent opening for APTD.

The median case had been receiving APTD for 2.6 years since the most recent opening.