Nearly one-third (33 percent) of the male recipients were married, 10 percent were separated, 8 percent were divorced, 6 percent widowed, and 43 percent had never been married. Of the female recipients only 12 percent were married, while 16 percent were separated, 10 percent were divorced, 29 percent were widowed, and 32 percent had never been married.

About 18 percent of the male recipients, but only 8 percent of the female recipients, had one or more children under 18. Only one-ninth of the female recipients who had ever been married had children under 18; one-third of the male recipients who had been married had children under 18.

Slightly over half (54 percent) of the recipients resided in their own home; 18 percent lived in the home of a son, daughter, or parent; 10 percent lived with other relatives, and 4 percent with other persons. Nine percent lived in institutions (mainly nursing and convalescent homes), while 5 percent lived in hotels, rooming or boardinghouses, or similar places.

Nearly one-fourth (24 percent) of the recipients lived alone.

8. Financial circumstances (based on 1962 study):

Budgeted requirements: Each State establishes its own income and property levels to be used in determining the eligibility of individuals for APTD. The income level is defined in terms of money amounts considered necessary to purchase recognized items of need such as food, clothing, shelter, and household supplies. The State usually allows variations in these amounts in special circumstances to take account of the recipient's particular living situation and the existence of special needs.

Monthly requirements averaged $81 per recipient at the time of the 1962 study. The average requirements for recipients who receive OASDI benefits amounted to $105, as compared with an average of $77 for nonbeneficiary recipients.

Income other than assistance: The Social Security Act provides that in determining the need of an individual for APTD, the State must take into consideration any other income or resources he has. In late 1962 all APTD recipients had an average of $11 monthly in income from sources other than public assistance.

Thirty percent of all APTD recipients had some income (including income in kind with a money value assigned) from sources other than assistance; such income averaged $38 per month for these recipients.

Fourteen percent of all recipients had an average of $51 per month in OASDI benefits.

Two percent of all recipients averaged $47 per month in income from other benefits or pensions.

Eight percent of recipients had an average of $20 per month in income from other sources.

For 2 percent of all recipients, cash income of other persons included in the assistance unit, averaging $43 per month, was shown as an item of income in the assistance budget.

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

When the 1962 study was done, APTD payments to recipients and payments to institutions for institutional care averaged $64.35 a month per recipient. (This average does not include payments made directly to suppliers of other types of medical care for APTD recipients. In October 1962 total APTD assistance payments averaged $74.10, per recipient; money payments to recipients averaged $57.06, and total payments to suppliers of medical care averaged $17.04 per recipient in the total national caseload.)

APTD payments to recipients who received OASDI benefits averaged $48 per month; payments for nonbeneficiaries averaged $67.

Only 1 percent of the APTD recipients received supplementary money payments from State and local general assistance programs; such payments averaged only 56 cents per person in the total APTD caseload.

Unmet financial need: Well over half of the States fail to make all APTD 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