

old girl in that family had an illegitimate child, would she file and draw on her own, or does she draw as the child of the father? Do you increase the allowance for that?

Mr. TOBIN. They would still be in the same family unit in which the 15-year-old girl was residing.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Supposing she married the 15-year-old boy responsible and they set up a separate group. Do they draw?

Mr. TOBIN. Yes, that was in our proposal; any married couple could be a claiming unit, regardless of age.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Exactly how much would they then draw? They have nothing, absolutely nothing, except the baby. What would they draw?

Mr. TOBIN. Well, we have these alternative schedules depending on the degree of general support you want to give under a plan. But there is an amount that is designated for each of the first two adults, or parents, in the family unit, and then for a child. On one schedule they would draw \$800 for each of the two parents, and \$500 for the child.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Suppose that the girl does not marry the boy, but continues living with her family until she is 18; then she moves out on her own. Can she draw?

Mr. TOBIN. I think we have an age minimum of 19 at which a child may become an independent unit.

Representative GRIFFITHS. And supposing the boy who is out on his own at 18, can he draw? The father?

Mr. TOBIN. Yes, he can be an individual unit also, if he is not in school. I do not think we have the minimum age at 18. I think we have it at 19.

Representative GRIFFITHS. OK, we will make it 19. Would they draw more if they lived together with the child than the sum of what each would draw individually?

Mr. TOBIN. No; it would be the same amount then.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Exactly the same amount?

Mr. TOBIN. I think so. Each of the first two adults of a unit is given an adult allowance, and the child is given the child's allowance. So whether they form one unit or two, it would be the same total.

Representative GRIFFITHS. When you have such a family tie, why do you not give them a larger amount?

Mr. TOBIN. Well, I would have to figure out a way to do that. Under your first example, they do get more in the sense that they can become an independent family unit before the age of 19 by being married.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Then would you think that this would have a tendency to encourage earlier and earlier marriage? There are an awful lot of girls under 18 years of age having babies.

Mr. TOBIN. I am not sure whether it would encourage earlier marriage or not. If it did in those cases, I would think that might be desirable.

Let me remind you also that under our plan, if there were actual transfers from the parents to this hypothetical unit of young parents and their child, those transfers above a certain minimal amount are supposed to be counted as income for the purpose of determining benefit. So there is a protection in the suggested scheme against their con-