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MATERIAL RELATED TO H.R. 1

**AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, AND
DISABLED; SOCIAL SERVICES;
FISCAL RELIEF FOR STATES**

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE
RUSSELL B. LONG, *Chairman*



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Charts and Description of H.R. 1

(1)

CHART 1

**AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED: FEDERAL
GUARANTEED MINIMUM MONTHLY INCOME**

Under current law, each State determines the level of assistance it will provide to needy, aged, blind and disabled persons. As of March 1971, the monthly level of assistance provided in the fifty states for an aged woman with no other income ranges from a low of \$60 to a high of \$200. For an aged couple, monthly assistance levels range from \$97 up to \$350. Similar variations exist with respect to the blind and disabled.

H.R. 1 would establish a Federal program for the aged, blind, and disabled with nationally uniform levels of assistance. In the first year after the bill would become effective (from July 1972 to June 1973), an aged, blind, or disabled individual would be eligible for a Federal assistance payment sufficient to bring his monthly income up to \$130. For a married couple both of whom are aged, blind, or disabled the Federal minimum assistance level for fiscal year 1973 would be \$195 per month. In fiscal year 1974, these amounts would be increased to \$140 per month for an individual and \$200 per month for a couple. In fiscal 1975 and later years, the minimum Federal assistance level for an individual would be further increased to \$150 per month (\$1,800 per year). The amount for a couple would remain at \$200 per month (\$2,400 per year).

States could, if they wished, make assistance payments which would supplement the Federal benefits and assure aged, blind, and disabled persons higher levels of total income.

Chart 1

Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled

Federal guaranteed minimum monthly income

	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Couple</u>
1973	\$130	\$195
1974	140	200
1975 and thereafter	150	200

CHART 2

AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED: FEDERAL ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS

Under present law, each State largely determines the terms and conditions of eligibility for the programs of aid to the aged, blind, and disabled. H.R. 1 would establish a Federal basic assistance program under which eligibility requirements would be nationally uniform.

Aged, blind, and disabled individuals and couples would be eligible for Federal assistance payments only if their total countable income from other sources were less than the minimum Federal assistance levels (\$150 monthly for individuals, \$200 monthly for couples when the bill is fully effective in 1975). Countable income would not include the amount of any State supplemental assistance. Other forms of unearned income would generally be countable, with certain specified exceptions (for example irregular unearned income of \$60 or less per quarter).

Eligibility under H.R. 1 for aid to the aged, blind, and disabled could be established only if the resources of the individual (or the couple) were less than \$1,500. In determining this limitation the value of the home, household goods, personal effects, and property needed for self-support would, if found reasonable, be excluded. Also, life insurance policies would not be counted if the face value of all policies was less than \$1,500.

At present, each State determines the definition of blindness and disability. (However, federally matched assistance based on disability is limited to persons aged 18 or over). H.R. 1 would adopt essentially the definitions of disability and blindness used in the social security disability insurance program. It would also make assistance based on disability available to children under age 18.

Under H.R. 1, individuals would not be eligible for assistance on the basis of disabilities caused, even partially, by drug or alcohol abuse unless they were undergoing appropriate treatment for these conditions at approved institutions. This limitation on eligibility would apply only if such treatment were available.

Present law permits States to deny eligibility to aged, blind, and disabled persons if they have relatives who are required to provide them support. States may also require a lien against the individual's home as a condition of eligibility. H.R. 1 would take into account the income and resources of the relatives of applicants for assistance only if the relative were the applicant's spouse or the parent of an applicant who is a minor. There is no provision in H.R. 1 under which a lien would be imposed against the applicant's home.

In determining eligibility for and the amount of assistance under H.R. 1, the value of support and maintenance would be counted whether furnished in cash or kind. The room and board furnished to those living in someone else's household would be valued at one-third of the basic Federal assistance levels (i.e., one-third of \$150 for an individual or one-third of \$200 for a couple when the bill is fully effective in 1975).

Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled **Federal Eligibility Standards**

- **Countable income below \$150 monthly for an individual, \$200 for a couple**
- **Countable resources below \$1500**
- **Disability, blindness defined as under social security program**
- **Disabled children eligible**
- **Drug addicts and alcoholics eligible if undergoing any treatment that may be appropriate**
- **Relative responsibility limited to spouse, parent of minor child**
- **No lien under Federal program**
- **Value of lodging attributed**

CHART 3

AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED: STATE SUPPLEMENTATION

H.R. 1 would establish Federal minimum levels of assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled which, when the bill becomes fully effective in fiscal 1975, would assure individuals a monthly income of \$150 and assure couples a monthly income of \$200. As of March 1971, 18 States have assistance levels for aged individuals which exceed \$150 and 22 States pay more than \$200 to aged couples.

States wishing to continue (or institute) higher levels of assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled than the Federal minimum specified in H.R. 1 could, at their option, supplement the Federal benefits. Any such State supplementation would have to follow the Federal rules for the treatment of income (for example, the first \$720 earned in a year by an aged person and one-third of earnings in excess of \$720 would have to be disregarded).

H.R. 1 would permit States to enter into agreements with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Federal administration of State supplemental benefits. Under these agreements, supplemental payments would have to be made to all persons eligible for Federal assistance payments under H.R. 1 except that States could require a period of residence in the State as a condition of eligibility.

In addition, State supplementary payments if administered by the Federal Government would have to follow rules prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as necessary "to achieve efficient and effective administration."

The States would not be required to reimburse the Federal Government for any part of the costs of administering State supplementation. States would, however, have to pay for the full amount of the supplemental payments subject to a savings clause which limits the total amount of certain State expenditures for assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled and to families to 1971 levels.

If the State elected to administer its own supplemental payments, there would be no Federal sharing of administrative costs and the savings clause would not apply. The State would have to follow the Federal income exclusion rules but would otherwise be free to establish all terms and conditions of eligibility for supplementation.

H.R. 1 would require States to provide supplemental payments at a level sufficient to maintain current welfare payment levels (adjusted upward for the loss of food stamp eligibility) until the State government took some affirmative action to eliminate or set a different level of supplementation.

Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled State Supplementation

- Almost 20 States currently pay more than \$150 monthly to an aged, blind, or disabled individual with no other income, and more than \$200 to a couple
- If State chooses to supplement Federal welfare payment, Federal earned income disregard and other income exclusions must apply. If State wishes to have its supplementation program Federally administered,
 - 100% Federal funding of administrative costs
 - Payments must be made to all Federal recipients
 - Secretary's administrative procedures apply
 - Duration of residence requirement permitted

CHART 4

AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED: ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

H.R. 1 would provide for the basic Federal program of aid to the aged, blind, and disabled to be administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The bill would require the Secretary of HEW to prescribe requirements for the filing of applications, the furnishing of evidence, and the reporting of events and changes in circumstances as necessary to determine eligibility for assistance. Individuals who failed promptly to make required reports or to furnish evidence requested could be penalized by a reduction in their assistance payments. The penalty would be a \$25 reduction for the first failure, \$50 for the second, and \$100 for each failure after the first two. (The bill also includes criminal penalties for cases of fraud). In addition, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare could require other Federal agencies to provide any information which was needed to determine or verify eligibility for or the amount of benefits.

H.R. 1 would permit the Department to pay as an advance against future benefits up to \$100 to individuals who at the time they initially applied for assistance were facing a financial emergency and appeared to be eligible. Persons applying for assistance on the basis of disability could be paid benefits for up to 3 months pending the determination of whether they were disabled. Payments under this provision would not be considered overpayments if the individual were subsequently determined not to be disabled.

H.R. 1 also includes administrative provisions dealing with the frequency of payments, payments on behalf of eligibles to other persons, payments to the blind or disabled for 2 months following their recovery from blindness or disability, adjustment for overpayments and underpayments, procedures for hearings and review, and the representation of claimants.

In addition to administering the basic Federal payments, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would also administer State supplemental payments for those States agreeing to Federal administration. H.R. 1 would encourage States to enter into agreements of this sort by providing no Federal sharing in administrative costs if the State administers its supplementation program, by providing 100 percent Federal funding of administrative costs if the program is federally administered, and by making Federal administration necessary in order for a State to benefit from the savings clause which limits certain of their welfare costs to 1971 levels.

Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled Administrative Provisions

- Federally administered; HEW to require such reports and evidence as are needed to establish eligibility
- Penalties of \$25 to \$100 for failure to make required reports or furnish evidence promptly
- All Federal agencies required to furnish information needed to verify eligibility
- Up to \$100 may be advanced pending verification of eligibility; up to 3 months' benefits may be paid pending disability determination
- State supplementary payments may be Federally administered; incentives provided for Federal administration

CHART 5

AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED: COMPARISON OF
H.R. 1 AND 1970 SENATE BILL

The 1970 Senate bill would have established, effective April 1971, a nationally uniform minimum assistance level for the aged, blind, and disabled of \$130 per month for an individual or \$200 for a couple. H.R. 1 would establish, effective July 1972, a nationally uniform minimum assistance level of \$130 per month for aged, blind, or disabled individuals or \$195 per month for couples. H.R. 1 would also provide for further increases to \$140 and \$200 in fiscal year 1974 and to \$150 and \$200 in fiscal year 1975.

Although last year's Senate bill would have established Federal minimum assistance levels, it would have kept the programs of aid to the aged, blind, and disabled as State-administered programs. It would have required States to follow the definitions of blindness and disability used in the social security program of disability insurance and would have prohibited the imposition of liens against an individual's property as a condition of eligibility for aid to the blind. Otherwise, however, the Senate bill would have left to the States the determination of such eligibility requirements as the level of allowable resources. H.R. 1, by contrast, would make the basic program of assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled a wholly Federal responsibility with Federal administration and Federal determination of all conditions of eligibility. State supplemental payments would have to conform to the Federal eligibility requirements if they were federally administered, except that the States could impose a duration of residency requirement.

The 1970 Senate bill would also have retained the current law matching provisions under which the Federal Government pays a portion (50 percent to 83 percent, depending primarily upon State per capita income) of the total assistance payment. All States would, however, have been assured sufficient Federal funding that their costs in future years for assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled at the levels required by the bill would not have had to exceed 90 percent of their costs for these programs in calendar year 1970. H.R. 1 would eliminate the matching provisions of present law. The basic Federal benefits for the aged, blind, and disabled (\$150 for individuals or \$200 for couples when the bill is fully effective in 1975) would be financed entirely from Federal funds. Any State supplemental benefits would be financed entirely from State funds. As a result, it is estimated that in fiscal year 1973 there would be 21 States in which total Federal payments for persons in the aged, blind, and disabled categories would be less under H.R. 1 than under current law; these States would be protected by a savings clause in the bill.

Because of the establishment of uniform minimum assistance standards and the adoption of uniform definitions of disability and blindness, both the 1970 Senate bill and H.R. 1 would make many persons eligible for aid to the aged, blind, and disabled for the first time. Under last year's Senate bill, States would be required to provide medical assistance for all new eligibles. Under H.R. 1, States could restrict medical coverage to only those persons who would be eligible for cash assistance under present law.

Chart 5

Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled

1970 Senate Bill

- State required to guarantee minimum monthly income of \$130 for single person, \$200 for couple; no food stamp eligibility
- State-administered
- Federal matching as under present law (between 50% and 83%, regardless of payment level set by State); fiscal relief provision guaranteed States savings of 10% below current costs of aid to aged, blind, disabled
- State sets eligibility standards
- All cash assistance recipients must be covered under Medicaid

H. R. 1

- Federal guaranteed minimum monthly income of \$150 for single person, \$200 for couple; no food stamp eligibility
- Federally administered
- 100% Federal payment brings monthly income up to \$150 (\$200 for couple); optional State supplementation wholly from State funds; 21 States receive lower Federal matching under this, but savings clause limits State welfare costs to current level if certain conditions are met
- Federal eligibility standards
- Medicaid coverage may remain at 1971 eligibility level

CHART 6

AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED: RECIPIENTS UNDER PRESENT LAW AND NUMBER ELIGIBLE UNDER H.R. 1

Under present programs of aid to the aged, blind, and disabled, there were 2.8 million recipients in 1967. By March 1971 that number had increased to 3.1 million, of whom 2.1 million were aged, about 80,000 were blind, and just under 1 million were disabled. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare estimates that the caseload in these programs would continue to increase under current law at a rate of 2 percent per year for the aged and 5 percent per year for the blind and disabled. Using these assumptions, it is estimated that there would be 3.4 million recipients of aid to the aged, blind, and disabled by 1973 and 3.6 million by 1977.

By providing increased levels of assistance in many States and by setting uniform Federal standards with respect to the limitation on resources, the definitions of disability and blindness, and other factors, H.R. 1 would make 6.2 million persons eligible for assistance when the bill first became effective in fiscal 1973. This represents 2.8 million more than the number of projected recipients under present law. In 1974 and 1975, the minimum Federal assistance standards would be increased under H.R. 1. This increase in standards together with continued caseload growth from other factors (estimated by the Department at 2 percent annually under the bill for the blind and disabled as well as for the aged) would bring the number of recipients to 7.1 million in 1975. The caseload growth factors would increase this to 7.2 million by 1977, which is exactly double the 3.6 million projected under present law.

Chart 6

Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled

Recipients under present law and number eligible under H. R. 1

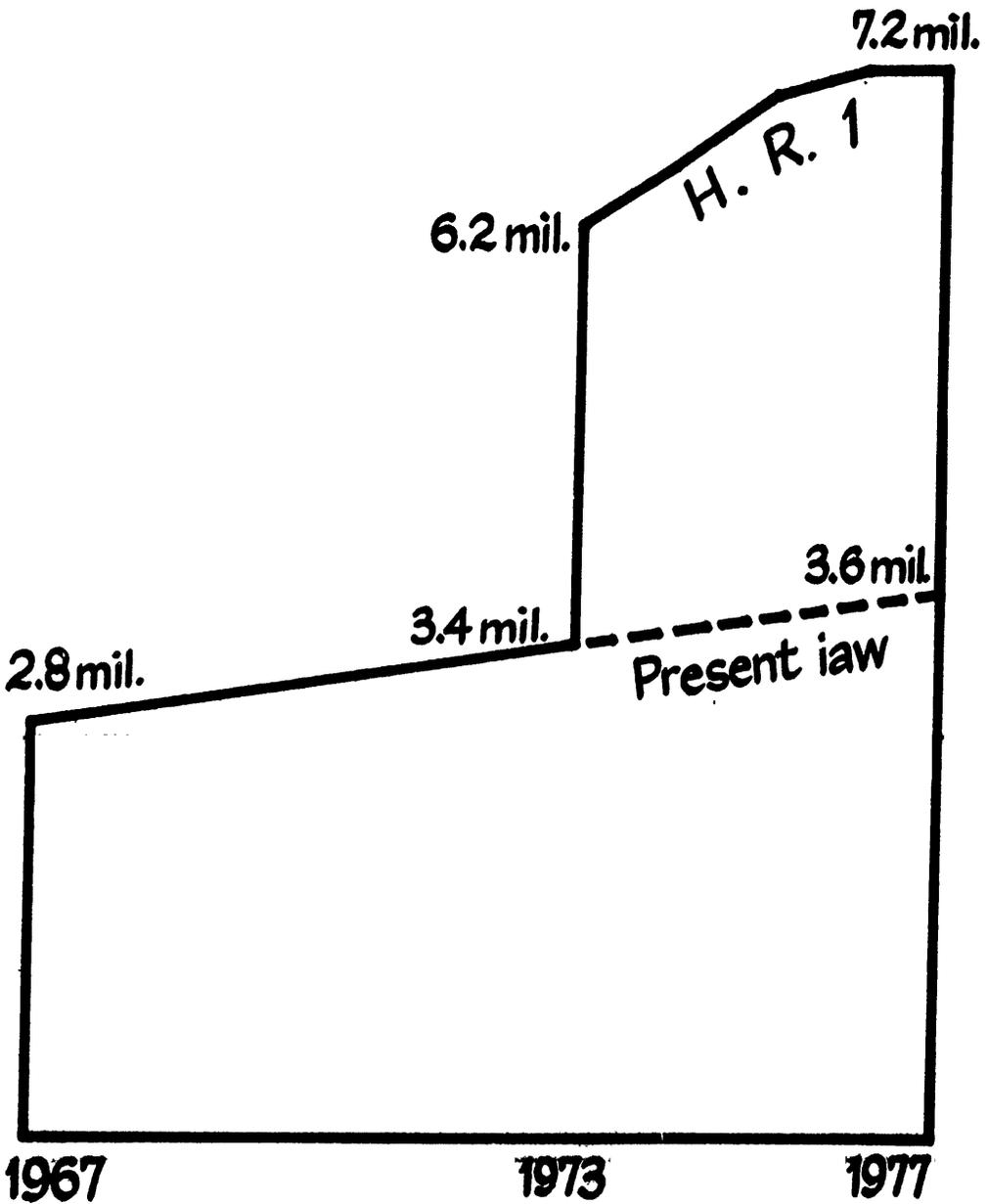


CHART 7

PROVISIONS IN H.R. 1 AFFECTING SOCIAL SERVICES

Under present law, social services for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and for recipients of assistance for the aged, blind, and disabled are provided by the States with 75 percent Federal matching of the costs involved. This matching is provided on an open-ended basis so that each State determines the amount of funds it will receive under these programs. It is estimated that the Federal share of social services for fiscal year 1972 will be \$965 million nationally with individual States receiving amounts ranging from less than \$1 million in Wyoming to a high of \$236 million in California.

Under H.R. 1, Federal matching for State-provided social services would remain at 75 percent, but open-ended matching would be available only for child care and family planning services. Other services would be eligible for Federal funding only to the extent that the Congress appropriates funds; in fiscal year 1973, appropriations could not exceed \$800 million for social services other than child care and family planning.

H.R. 1 would provide a three-part formula for the allocation among the States of funds for those services which are subject to the closed-end appropriation. First, each State would receive funds equal to its allocation for the prior year; second, \$50 million would be allocated among those States which in the preceding year had relatively low expenditures for social services in relation to the number of welfare recipients; and third, any remaining appropriations would be allocated in proportion to the number of persons receiving Federal assistance payments under the provisions of the bill. A table showing the allocation of funds among the States appears on pages 40-41.

H.R. 1 would also provide for 100 percent Federal funding of child care and other services provided by the Department of Labor or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to enable persons getting Federal assistance payments to participate in work, training, or rehabilitation programs.

The bill's limitation on social services expenditures would not affect the existing child welfare services program. Another provision of the bill would expand Federal support for child welfare services by establishing an adoption and foster care services program under which States could receive 75 percent Federal matching for expenses in providing these services (including payments to agencies and individuals providing foster care). For this program, the bill would authorize an appropriation of \$150 million for fiscal year 1972, rising in subsequent years to \$220 million for fiscal year 1976 and later.

Chart 7

Provisions in H.R.1 Affecting Social Services

- Federal welfare program provides 100% funding for supportive services required for participation in work, training, and rehabilitation programs
- 100% Federal funding of child care for Federal welfare recipients
- State-administered social services programs for aged, blind, and disabled persons and needy families, with:
 - 75% Federal matching
 - Federal matching for child care and family planning on open-ended basis
 - Federal funds for other services limited to amounts appropriated
 - Formula for allotting Federal funds based on present State funding levels and number of welfare recipients, with additional amounts for States with lower service expenditure rates
- Child welfare services State grant program continued, with additional earmarked authorization for foster care and adoption services

CHART 8

SAVINGS CLAUSE

In a number of States, present welfare recipients would have less total income under the new Federal program established by H.R. 1 than they now receive under current programs. In addition, H.R. 1 would make such persons ineligible for food stamps which, when available, are generally worth about \$120 per year for assistance recipients who are aged, blind, or disabled and up to about \$1,000 for a family of four.

If a State wished to assure that welfare recipients within its borders would not suffer a net loss in income as a result of H.R. 1, it would have to supplement the basic Federal payments in an amount sufficient to bring each of the recipients' income up to an amount equal to the level of assistance now provided plus the value of food stamps available at that level of income.

There would be no formula for direct Federal matching of these supplemental State payments, but States would be assured, under a savings clause, that the total cost of providing such supplementation for families and for the aged, blind, and disabled would not exceed the level of expenditures for such assistance in calendar year 1971. Thus the State would pay the full cost of any supplementation until those costs reached 1971 levels; the Federal Government would then pay 100 percent of all costs above that level.

It is estimated that if all States elected to maintain current assistance levels adjusted to compensate for the loss of food stamps, there would be 25 States which would spend more in fiscal year 1973 than they did in calendar year 1971. The Federal payments under the savings clause for those 25 States in 1973 would total \$1.1 billion.

A State would be eligible for the protection of the savings clause only if it agreed to Federal administration of the supplemental payment program. Also, the savings clause would only apply to assistance payments up to the level of the State's existing programs (with an increase permitted equal to the value of food stamps). Thus the savings clause would not apply to State supplementation based on a payment level increased by more than the value of food stamps, or to supplementation provided to families headed by a fully employed male, or to supplementation for families headed by an unemployed father unless the State now made welfare payments to such a family.

Savings Clause

Under savings clause in H.R. 1, Federal Government pays:

- No part of State supplementation until State costs exceed 1971 costs
- 100% of costs above 1971 level

Subject to these limitations:

- Applies only if State agrees to Federal administration of State supplementation program
- Applies only to the extent that State supplementation does not exceed 1971 payment levels (adjusted at State's option to compensate for loss of food stamp eligibility)

CHART 9

FISCAL RELIEF TO THE STATES

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare estimates that in fiscal 1973 under existing law, State and local governments will spend \$5.1 billion (including \$400 million in administrative costs) as their share of assistance to families with children and to the aged, blind, and disabled. Under H.R. 1, their expenditures for welfare payments (supplementing the wholly Federal benefits) would be \$3.5 billion on the assumption that all States maintained current assistance levels, with an increase to compensate for the loss of food stamp eligibility by the recipients. This \$3.5 billion does not include any administration costs since the estimate also assumes that States will elect to have the Federal Government administer their supplemental payment programs. Thus of the \$5.5 billion estimated increase in total Federal welfare expenditures under H.R. 1, \$3.9 billion represents increased program costs and \$1.6 billion represents a replacement of State funds with Federal funds.

Fiscal Relief to States

Fiscal year 1973 welfare costs,
including administrative costs

	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Federal cost</u>	<u>State cost</u>
Present law <small>1973</small>	\$14.5 bil.	\$9.4 bil.	\$5.1 bil.
H. R. 1	<u>18.4 bil.</u>	14.9 bil.	3.5 bil.
Change	+3.9 bil.	+5.5 bil.	-1.6 bil.

Thus under H.R. 1, \$1.6 billion
in State funds would be
replaced by Federal funds

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TABLES

TABLE 1.—OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE: MONTHLY AMOUNT FOR BASIC NEEDS UNDER FULL STANDARD AND PAYMENT STANDARD AND LARGEST AMOUNT PAID FOR BASIC NEEDS FOR AN AGED WOMAN, BY STATE, MARCH 1971

State	Monthly amount for basic needs				Largest amount paid for basic needs	
	Payment standard ¹				Amount	Percent of full standard for basic needs in col. (1)
	Full standard	Total	Other than rent	Rent		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Alabama.....	\$146	\$146	\$106	\$40	\$103	71
Alaska.....	250	250	(⁰)	(⁰)	200	80
Arizona.....	118	118	73	45	118	100
Arkansas.....	104	104	69	35	100	96
California.....	178	178	115	63	178	100
Colorado.....	137	137	(⁰)	(⁰)	137	100
Connecticut.....	176	176	78	98	176	100
Delaware.....	130	130	69	61	130	100
District of Columbia.....	204	153	85	68	153	75
Florida.....	114	114	64	50	114	100
Georgia.....	96	96	66	30	87	91
Guam.....	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)
Hawaii.....	127	127	72	55	127	100
Idaho.....	153	153	88	65	153	100
Illinois.....	183	183	86	97	183	100

Indiana.....	185	185	85	100	80	43
Iowa.....	122	113	81	32	113	93
Kansas.....	133	133	78	'55	133	100
Kentucky.....	94	94	71	23	94	100
Louisiana.....	143	143	108	35	100	70
Maine.....	115	115	72	43	115	100
Maryland.....	128	95	54	41	95	74
Massachusetts.....	170	170	123	47	170	100
Michigan.....	126	162	77	85	162	100
Minnesota.....	148	148	78	70	148	100
Mississippi.....	120	120	80	40	60	58
Missouri.....	166	166	126	40	85	51
Montana.....	120	111	82	29	111	92
Nebraska.....	182	182	82	100	182	100
Nevada.....	168	168	117	51	168	100
New Hampshire.....	173	173	103	70	173	100
New Jersey.....	157	157	82	'75	157	100
New Mexico.....	116	116	79	37	116	100
New York.....	159	159	84	'75	159	100
North Carolina.....	112	112	40	'72	112	110
North Dakota.....	149	149	87	'62	149	100
Ohio.....	122	122	64	'58	122	100
Oklahoma.....	127	127	97	30	127	100
Oregon.....	141	113	74	39	113	80
Pennsylvania.....	146	146	81	65	146	100
Puerto Rico.....	54	54	34	'20	22	40
Rhode Island.....	164	164	84	80	164	100
South Carolina.....	87	87	52	35	80	92
South Dakota.....	180	180	80	100	180	100
Tennessee.....	102	102	69	33	97	95

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, BASIC NEEDS FOR AN AGED WOMAN—Continued

State	Monthly amount for basic needs				Largest amount paid for basic needs	
	Payment standard ¹				Amount	Percent of full standard for basic needs in col. (1) (6)
	Full standard	Total	Other than rent	Rent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
Texas.....	115	115	82	33	115	100
Utah.....	129	90	67	⁴ 23	90	70
Vermont.....	177	177	92	85	177	100
Virgin Islands.....	^(c)	^(c)	^(c)	^(c)	^(c)	^(c)
Virginia.....	152	152	57	⁴ 95	152	100
Washington.....	192	192	92	100	192	100
West Virginia.....	146	76	43	33	76	52
Wisconsin.....	108	108	63	⁴ 45	108	100
Wyoming.....	139	139	94	45	104	75

¹ Payment standard for an aged woman living alone in rented quarters for which monthly rental, unless otherwise indicated, is at least as large as the maximum amount allowed by the State for this item.

² Data not reported.

³ Utilities included in rent.

⁴ Estimated average.

⁵ Heat included in rent. Higher rent authorized with supervisory approval.

Note: The full standard is the amount necessary for basic needs as defined in the State's plan. The payment standard is the amount from which income "available for basic needs" is subtracted to determine the amount of assistance to which an aged woman is entitled. This is also the amount used to determine whether or not financial eligibility exists. The largest amount paid is the total monthly payment for basic needs made under State law or agency regulations to an aged woman with no other income.

TABLE 2.—OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE: MONTHLY AMOUNT FOR BASIC NEEDS UNDER FULL STANDARD AND PAYMENT STANDARD AND LARGEST AMOUNT PAID FOR BASIC NEEDS FOR AN AGED COUPLE, BY STATE, MARCH 1971

State	Monthly amount for basic needs				Largest amount paid for basic needs	
	Full standard	Payment standard ¹			Amount	Percent of full standard for basic needs in col. (1)
		Total	Other than rent	Rent		
Alabama.....	\$242	\$242	\$202	\$40	\$206	85
Alaska.....	350	350	(²)	(²)	350	100
Arizona.....	164	164	114	50	164	100
Arkansas.....	159	159	124	35	159	100
California.....	320	320	230	90	320	100
Colorado.....	274	274	(²)	(²)	274	100
Connecticut.....	224	224	126	98	224	100
Delaware.....	184	184	113	71	184	100
District of Columbia.....	315	236	163	73	236	75
Florida.....	160	160	110	50	160	100
Georgia.....	157	157	122	35	157	100
Guam.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hawaii.....	199	199	127	72	199	100
Idaho.....	190	190	125	65	190	100
Illinois.....	224	224	127	97	224	100

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE, BASIC NEEDS FOR AN AGED COUPLE—Continued

State	Monthly amount for basic needs				Largest amount paid for basic needs	
	Payment standard ¹				Amount	Percent of full standard for basic needs in col. (1)
	Full standard	Total	Other than rent	Rent		
Indiana.....	247	247	147	100	160	65
Iowa.....	186	172	128	44	172	92
Kansas.....	175	175	120	55	175	100
Kentucky.....	156	156	126	30	156	100
Louisiana.....	231	231	196	35	188	81
Maine.....	198	198	130	68	198	100
Maryland.....	183	129	88	41	129	70
Massachusetts.....	247	247	200	47	247	100
Michigan.....	210	210	125	85	210	100
Minnesota.....	205	205	130	75	205	100
Mississippi.....	184	184	144	40	130	71
Missouri.....	242	242	192	50	170	70
Montana.....	192	175	138	37	175	91
Nebraska.....	235	235	135	100	235	100
Nevada.....	269	269	206	63	269	100

New Hampshire.....	228	228	158	70	228	100
New Jersey.....	232	232	142	90	232	100
New Mexico.....	155	155	118	37	155	100
New York.....	219	219	134	85	219	100
North Carolina.....	147	147	75	72	147	100
North Dakota.....	192	192	130	62	192	100
Ohio.....	200	200	120	80	200	100
Oklahoma.....	206	206	176	30	206	100
Oregon.....	200	160	120	40	160	80
Pennsylvania.....	218	218	139	79	218	100
Puerto Rico.....	88	88	68	20	35	40
Rhode Island.....	211	211	131	80	211	100
South Carolina.....	121	121	86	35	121	100
South Dakota.....	220	220	120	100	220	100
Tennessee.....	142	142	109	33	142	100
Texas.....	184	184	151	33	184	100
Utah.....	182	144	108	36	144	79
Vermont.....	233	233	148	85	233	100
Virgin Islands.....	(³)	(^{3})	(^{3})	(^{3})	(^{3})	(^{3})
Virginia.....	196	196	101	95	196	100
Washington.....	247	247	147	100	247	100
West Virginia.....	186	97	64	33	97	52
Wisconsin.....	164	164	99	65	164	100
Wyoming.....	195	195	150	45	178	91

¹ Payment standard for the specified type of family living by itself in rented quarters for which monthly rental, unless otherwise indicated, is at least as large as the maximum amount allowed by the State for this item.

² Data not reported.

³ Utilities included in rent.

⁴ Estimated average.

⁵ Heat included in rent. Higher rent authorized with supervisory approval.

Note: The full standard is the amount necessary for basic needs as defined in the State's plan. The payment standard is the amount from which income "available for basic needs" is subtracted to determine the amount of assistance to which an aged couple is entitled. This is also the amount used to determine whether or not financial eligibility exists. The largest amount paid is the total monthly payment for basic needs made under State law or agency regulations to an aged couple with no other income.

TABLE 3.—AID TO THE BLIND: MONTHLY AMOUNT FOR BASIC NEEDS UNDER FULL STANDARD AND PAYMENT STANDARD AND LARGEST AMOUNT PAID FOR BASIC NEEDS FOR A BLIND PERSON, BY STATE, JULY 1970

State	Monthly amount for basic needs				Largest amount paid for basic needs	
	Full standard	Payment standard ¹			Amount	Percent of full standard for basic needs
		Total	Other than rent	Rent		
Alabama.....	\$105	\$105	\$65	\$40	\$75	71
Alaska.....	250	250	250	65	200	80
Arizona.....	118	118	73	45	118	100
Arkansas.....	98	98	63	35	90	92
California.....	185	185	122	63	185	100
Colorado.....	100	100	58	42	100	100
Connecticut.....	176	176	78	98	176	100
Delaware.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia.....	178	151	83	68	151	85
Florida.....	114	114	64	50	75	66
Georgia.....	96	96	66	30	87	91
Guam.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hawaii.....	127	127	72	55	127	100
Idaho.....	153	153	88	65	153	100
Illinois.....	181	181	86	95	181	100

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Indiana.....	144	144	85	' 59	95	66
Iowa.....	122	105	75	30	105	86
Kansas.....	112	112	74	38	112	100
Kentucky.....	94	94	71	23	94	100
Louisiana.....	106	106	71	35	101	95
Maine.....	115	115	72	43	115	100
Maryland.....	128	95	54	41	95	74
Massachusetts.....	180	180	(*)	(*)	180	100
Michigan.....	156	156	71	85	156	100
Minnesota.....	148	148	78	70	148	100
Mississippi.....	112	112	72	40	60	54
Missouri.....	155	155	115	40	90	58
Montana.....	120	111	82	29	111	92
Nebraska.....	182	182	82	100	182	100
Nevada.....	155	155	80	75	155	100
New Hampshire.....	173	173	103	70	173	100
New Jersey.....	173	173	98	' 75	173	100
New Mexico.....	116	116	79	37	116	100
New York.....	159	159	84	' 75	159	100
North Carolina.....	126	126	54	' 72	126	100
North Dakota.....	149	149	87	62	149	100
Ohio.....	122	122	64	' 58	122	100
Oklahoma.....	127	127	97	30	127	100
Oregon.....	151	151	110	41	151	100
Pennsylvania.....	150	150	105	45	105	70

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—AID TO THE BLIND.—Continued

State	Monthly amount for basic needs				Largest amount paid for basic needs	
	Full standard	Payment standard ¹			Amount	Percent of full standard for basic needs
		Total	Other than rent	Rent		
Puerto Rico.....	54	54	34 ^a	20	22	40
Rhode Island.....	164	164	84	80	164	100
South Carolina.....	98	98	63	35	95	97
South Dakota.....	180	180	80	100	180	100
Tennessee.....	102	102	69	33	97	95
Texas.....	115	115	82	33	109	95
Utah.....	129	110	82	* 28	100	78
Vermont.....	177	177	92	85	177	100
Virgin Islands.....	52	52	40	12	52	100
Virginia.....	153	153	58	45	153	100
Washington.....	192	192	92	100	192	100
West Virginia.....	146	76	43	33	76	52
Wisconsin.....	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
Wyoming.....	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)

¹ Payment standard for a blind person living alone in rented quarters for which monthly rental, unless otherwise indicated, is at least as large as the maximum amount allowed by the State for this item.

^a Estimated average.

^b Data not reported.

^c Utilities included in rent.

^d Heat included in rent. Higher rent authorized with supervisory approval.

Note: The full standard is the amount necessary for basic needs as defined in the State's plan. The payment standard is the amount from which income "available for basic needs" is subtracted to determine the amount of assistance to which a blind person is entitled. This is also the amount used to determine whether or not financial eligibility exists. The largest amount paid is the total monthly payment for basic needs made under State law or agency regulations to a blind person with no other income.

TABLE 4.—AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED: MONTHLY AMOUNT FOR BASIC NEEDS UNDER FULL STANDARD AND PAYMENT STANDARD AND LARGEST AMOUNT PAID FOR BASIC NEEDS FOR A DISABLED PERSON, BY STATE, JULY 1970

State	Monthly amount for basic needs				Largest amount paid for basic needs	
	Full standard	Payment standard ¹			Amount	Percent of full standard for basic needs
		Total	Other than rent	Rent		
Alabama.....	\$122	\$122	\$82	\$40	\$71	58
Alaska.....	250	250	185	65	200	80
Arizona.....	118	118	73	45	118	100
Arkansas.....	98	98	63	35	90	92
California.....	166	166	103	63	166	100
Colorado.....	101	101	58	43	101	100
Connecticut.....	176	176	78	98	176	100
Delaware.....	130	80	40	40	80	62
District of Columbia.....	178	151	83	68	151	85
Florida.....	114	114	64	50	75	66
Georgia.....	96	96	66	30	87	91
Guam.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hawaii.....	127	127	72	55	127	100
Idaho.....	153	153	88	65	153	100
Illinois.....	181	181	86	95	181	100
Indiana.....	144	144	85	59	80	56
Iowa.....	122	113	81	32	113	93
Kansas.....	112	112	74	38	112	100
Kentucky.....	94	94	71	23	94	100
Louisiana.....	95	95	45	50	66	69

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED.—Continued

State	Monthly amount for basic needs			Largest amount paid for basic needs		
	Full standard	Payment standard ¹		Amount	Percent of full standard for basic needs	
		Total	Other than rent			Rent
Maine.....	115	115	72	43	115	100
Maryland.....	128	95	54	41	95	74
Massachusetts.....	167	167	120	47	167	100
Michigan.....	156	156	71	85	156	100
Minnesota.....	148	148	78	70	148	100
Mississippi.....	112	112	72	40	60	54
Missouri.....	155	155	115	40	80	52
Montana.....	120	111	82	29	111	92
Nebraska.....	182	182	82	100	182	100
New Hampshire.....	173	173	103	70	173	100
New Jersey.....	157	157	82	' 75	157	100
New Mexico.....	116	116	79	37	116	100
New York.....	159	159	84	' 75	159	100
North Carolina.....	112	112	40	72	112	100
North Dakota.....	149	149	87	62	149	100
Ohio.....	122	112	54	' 58	112	92
Oklahoma.....	127	127	97	30	127	100
Oregon.....	141	113	74	39	113	80

Pennsylvania.....	146	146	81	65	146	100
Puerto Rico.....	54	54	34	¹ 20	22	40
Rhode Island.....	164	164	84	80	164	100
South Carolina.....	87	87	52	35	80	92
South Dakota.....	180	180	80	100	180	100
Tennessee.....	102	102	69	33	97	95
Texas.....	115	115	82	33	109	95
Utah.....	129	99	74	¹ 25	99	77
Vermont.....	177	177	92	85	177	100
Virgin Islands.....	52	52	40	12	52	100
Virginia.....	152	152	57	¹ 95	152	100
Washington.....	190	190	90	100	190	100
West Virginia.....	146	76	43	¹ 33	76	52
Wisconsin.....	(¹)	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})
Wyoming.....	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(¹)

¹ Payment standard for a disabled person living alone in rented quarters for which monthly rental, unless otherwise indicated, is at least as large as the maximum amount allowed by the State for this item.

² Estimated average.

³ Utilities included in rent.

⁴ Data not reported.

⁵ Heat included in rent. Higher rent authorized with supervisory approval.

Note: The full standard is the amount necessary for basic needs as defined in the State's plan. The payment standard is the amount from which income "available for basic needs" is subtracted to determine the amount of assistance to which a disabled person is entitled. This is also the amount used to determine whether or not financial eligibility exists. The largest amount paid is the total monthly payment for basic needs made under State law or agency regulations to a disabled person with no other income.

CHART A

PERSONS AGED 65 OR OVER RECEIVING OAA MONEY PAYMENTS, OASDI CASH BENEFITS, OR BOTH PER 1,000 POPULATION AGED 65 OR OVER, JUNE OF SELECTED YEARS 1940-1969

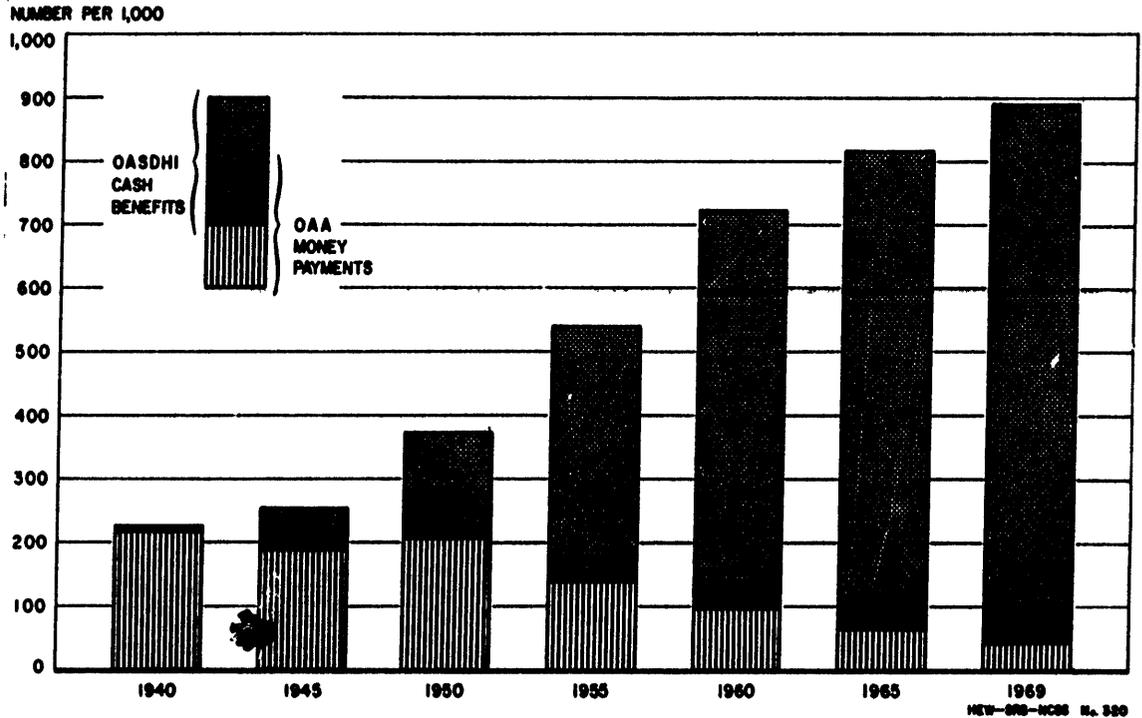


TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 65 OR OVER RECEIVING OASDHI CASH BENEFITS, OAA MONEY PAYMENTS, OR BOTH, BY STATE, FEBRUARY 1970

State	Number				Number per 1,000 aged population			
	Unduplicated total	OASDHI ¹	OAA	Both OASDHI and OAA	Unduplicated total	OASDHI	OAA	Both OASDHI and OAA
Total ².....	17,719,000	16,903,000	2,060,000	1,243,000	896	855	104	63
Alabama.....	296,000	250,000	111,000	64,600	940	794	351	205
Alaska.....	5,500	4,900	1,600	1,000	780	700	227	148
Arizona.....	135,000	129,000	13,500	7,700	942	902	94	54
Arkansas.....	219,000	190,000	57,200	28,100	957	830	250	123
California.....	1,570,000	1,496,000	316,000	242,000	908	865	183	140
Colorado.....	166,000	153,000	34,500	21,100	905	832	187	114
Connecticut.....	251,000	248,000	8,000	4,700	897	883	28	17
Delaware.....	38,800	38,300	2,200	1,700	883	870	50	38
District of Columbia..	51,900	50,400	2,800	1,400	774	752	42	21
Florida.....	794,000	770,000	64,300	40,000	929	901	75	47
Georgia.....	321,000	281,000	92,700	52,800	901	789	260	148
Hawaii.....	39,400	38,600	2,200	1,400	896	877	50	32
Idaho.....	61,500	60,300	3,500	2,300	918	900	52	34
Illinois.....	943,000	924,000	38,100	19,600	861	844	35	18
Indiana.....	439,000	434,000	16,700	11,400	898	888	34	23

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See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 65 OR OVER RECEIVING OASDHI CASH BENEFITS, OAA MONEY PAYMENTS, OR BOTH, BY STATE, FEBRUARY 1970—Continued

State	Number				Number per 1,000 aged population			
	Unduplicated total	OASDHI ¹	OAA	Both OASDHI and OAA	Unduplicated total	OASDHI	OAA	Both OASDHI and OAA
Iowa.....	317,000	309,000	23,900	15,700	906	883	68	45
Kansas.....	233,000	226,000	14,000	6,700	884	856	53	26
Kentucky.....	304,000	277,000	64,800	38,000	910	829	194	114
Louisiana.....	268,000	221,000	119,000	72,700	917	757	409	249
Maine.....	106,000	103,000	10,700	7,400	908	880	91	63
Maryland.....	245,000	240,000	8,300	3,500	865	848	29	12
Massachusetts.....	543,000	531,000	50,800	38,300	857	838	80	60
Michigan.....	695,000	680,000	37,700	22,400	919	898	50	30
Minnesota.....	363,000	354,000	21,900	12,900	890	868	54	32
Mississippi.....	201,000	171,000	72,400	42,300	926	788	334	195
Missouri.....	495,000	462,000	93,100	59,800	886	826	166	107
Montana.....	61,800	60,000	3,600	1,800	909	882	53	27
Nebraska.....	163,000	158,000	8,100	3,500	903	878	45	19
Nevada.....	25,400	24,300	3,400	2,300	908	868	121	81
New Hampshire.....	71,100	70,000	4,400	3,300	888	875	55	42

New Jersey.....	601,000	595,000	16,100	9,800	887	878	24	14
New Mexico.....	61,000	56,000	9,300	3,900	890	812	135	57
New York.....	1,720,000	1,686,000	93,100	58,700	871	854	47	30
North Carolina.....	371,000	350,000	37,900	16,500	917	864	94	41
North Dakota.....	60,300	58,700	3,900	2,300	914	889	60	35
Ohio.....	870,000	845,000	58,100	32,700	871	846	58	33
Oklahoma.....	268,000	235,000	74,900	42,000	924	810	258	145
Oregon.....	202,000	200,000	7,400	4,900	929	917	34	23
Pennsylvania.....	1,116,000	1,093,000	47,800	24,800	891	873	38	20
Puerto Rico.....	146,000	125,000	21,300	190	931	796	136	1
Rhode Island.....	91,400	90,700	3,800	3,100	896	889	38	31
South Carolina.....	171,000	157,000	19,000	5,100	919	844	102	27
South Dakota.....	73,500	71,400	4,400	2,400	918	892	55	29
Tennessee.....	340,000	312,000	52,900	25,000	909	834	141	67
Texas.....	865,000	771,000	233,000	139,000	904	806	244	146
Utah.....	66,800	64,600	3,600	1,400	903	873	48	19
Vermont.....	43,400	42,200	4,400	3,200	851	827	87	63
Virginia.....	310,000	303,000	12,000	5,300	875	856	34	15
Washington.....	287,000	279,000	23,200	15,600	916	891	74	50
West Virginia.....	175,000	167,000	12,700	4,500	894	852	65	23
Wisconsin.....	429,000	422,000	18,600	11,200	923	908	40	24
Wyoming.....	26,200	25,600	1,600	1,100	872	853	54	35

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¹ State data estimated as of Jan. 31, 1970, by the Social Security Administration.

² Does not include Guam and the Virgin Islands; data not reported.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED WELFARE RECIPIENTS, DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR, 1936 TO DATE

[Thousands of recipients]

Year	Aged	Blind	Disabled
1936.....	1,108	45.2	
1937.....	1,579	56.1	
1938.....	1,779	66.6	
1939.....	1,912	69.8	
1940.....	2,070	73.4	
1941.....	2,238	77.3	
1942.....	2,230	79.1	
1943.....	2,149	75.7	
1944.....	2,066	72.3	
1945.....	2,056	71.5	
1946.....	2,196	76.7	
1947.....	2,332	81.1	
1948.....	2,498	85.8	
1949.....	2,736	92.7	
1950.....	2,786	97.5	69
1951.....	2,701	97.2	124
1952.....	2,635	98.5	161
1953.....	2,582	99.6	192
1954.....	2,553	102.0	222
1955.....	2,538	104.0	241
1956.....	2,499	107.0	266
1957.....	2,480	108.0	290
1958.....	2,438	110.0	325
1959.....	2,370	108.0	346
1960.....	2,305	107.0	369
1961.....	2,229	103.0	389
1962.....	2,183	98.7	428
1963.....	2,152	96.9	464
1964.....	2,120	95.5	509
1965.....	2,087	85.1	557
1966.....	2,073	83.7	588
1967.....	2,073	82.6	646
1968.....	2,027	80.7	702
1969.....	2,074	80.6	803
1970.....	2,082	81.0	935

TABLE 7.—PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MONEY PAYMENTS (RECIPIENT RATES) BY PROGRAM, JUNE OF EACH YEAR, 1940 TO DATE

[All data excludes recipients receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

June of each year	Recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 population, aged 65 and over	Recipients of aid to the blind per 100,000 population, aged 18 and over	Recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled per 1,000 population, aged 18 to 64
1940.....	217	78	
1941.....	233	81	
1942.....	234	87	
1943.....	219	89	
1944.....	205	86	
1945.....	194	82	
1946.....	194	76	
1947.....	202	79	
1948.....	205	83	
1949.....	218	87	
1950.....	225	93	
1951.....	213	93	1.1
1952.....	199	93	1.6
1953.....	189	93	1.9
1954.....	181	94	2.3
1955.....	172	95	2.5
1956.....	166	96	2.7
1957.....	160	97	2.9
1958.....	153	96	3.2
1959.....	146	96	3.5
1960.....	139	93	3.6
1961.....	132	90	3.8
1962.....	126	85	4.1
1963.....	122	82	4.4
1964.....	118	80	4.7
1965.....	115	77	5.1
1966.....	111	68	5.4
1967.....	109	66	5.7
1968.....	105	63	6.2
1969.....	104	61	6.8
1970.....	100	60	7.7

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED FEDERAL SHARE OF SOCIAL SERVICE COST

[In thousands]

State	Estimated Federal share, fiscal year 1972			Total ²	Estimated Federal share, fiscal year 1973 (H.R. 1)							Total
	Child welfare	Foster care under AFDC ¹	Social services ¹		Child welfare	Foster care under AFDC ³	Adoptions and foster care	Child care (State matched)	Family plan- ning	Closed- end social services		
Alabama.....	\$1,009	\$1,271	\$5,417	\$7,697	\$1,320	\$1,690	\$2,834	\$1,300	\$471	\$6,400	\$14,015	
Alaska.....	124	194	2,469	2,787	140	258	263	10	22	2,326	3,019	
Arizona.....	491	49	3,990	4,530	630	65	1,498	287	202	3,535	6,217	
Arkansas.....	577	191	2,004	2,772	746	254	1,513	300	65	3,047	5,925	
California.....	3,334	10,600	235,936	249,870	4,415	14,098	15,458	14,000	1,577	209,276	258,824	
Colorado.....	547	252	18,511	19,310	705	335	1,828	423	154	13,248	16,693	
Connecticut.....	514	135	12,375	13,024	660	180	2,358	628	88	10,194	14,108	
Delaware.....	172	370	4,175	4,717	205	492	456	200	119	2,360	3,832	
District of Columbia.....	166	72	10,131	10,369	198	96	530	710	192	7,414	9,140	
Florida.....	1,404	457	18,658	20,519	1,846	608	4,941	4,668	718	17,669	30,450	
Georgia.....	1,210	1,006	15,912	18,128	1,588	1,338	3,814	10,025	396	11,555	28,706	
Guam.....	100	.....	110	210	110	.....	86	38	.....	116	354
Hawaii.....	218	59	2,520	2,797	267	78	613	52	82	2,567	3,659	
Idaho.....	256	238	1,727	2,221	318	316	609	38	4	1,807	3,092	
Illinois.....	1,925	6,726	31,987	40,638	2,540	8,946	8,806	381	825	23,935	45,433	
Indiana.....	1,160	744	4,125	6,029	1,527	989	4,301	1,300	161	2,710	10,988	
Iowa.....	666	314	8,973	9,953	864	418	2,274	59	88	8,245	11,948	
Kansas.....	532	1,873	7,415	9,820	685	2,491	1,741	75	79	7,527	12,598	
Kentucky.....	881	1,066	7,447	9,394	1,150	1,418	2,597	100	190	4,967	10,422	
Louisiana.....	1,073	864	2,318	14,255	1,405	1,149	3,210	1,342	319	14,260	21,685	
Maine.....	306	862	3,783	4,951	384	1,146	791	1,370	38	3,235	6,964	
Maryland.....	795	1,849	23,077	25,721	1,036	2,459	3,174	1,812	460	19,268	28,209	
Massachusetts.....	1,041	120	7,767	8,928	1,363	159	4,409	9,000	148	5,158	20,237	
Michigan.....	1,835	2,310	44,483	48,628	2,420	3,072	7,565	1,580	412	31,573	46,622	
Minnesota.....	903	8,335	15,540	24,778	1,180	11,086	3,222	235	141	15,610	31,474	

Mississippi.....	756	355	960	2,071	984	472	1,936	950	224	3,671	8,237
Missouri.....	1,037	346	13,894	15,277	1,357	460	3,628	50	255	9,349	15,099
Montana.....	238	201	2,095	2,534	294	267	578	75	24	2,452	3,690
Nebraska.....	383	324	5,530	6,237	486	431	1,187	600	44	3,824	6,572
Nevada.....	150	193	1,450	1,799	178	257	386	38	25	1,674	2,558
New Hampshire....	230	570	1,639	2,439	283	758	601	150	171	1,046	3,009
New Jersey.....	1,238	470	28,050	29,758	1,626	625	5,472	2,100	296	15,287	25,406
New Mexico.....	355	222	5,830	6,407	450	295	922	155	102	5,147	7,071
New York.....	2,802	4,000	109,623	116,425	3,708	5,320	13,590	19,725	1,790	88,890	133,023
North Carolina.....	1,347	984	15,244	17,575	1,770	1,309	4,120	525	396	14,724	22,844
North Dakota.....	227	390	2,453	3,070	278	519	514	35	5	2,500	3,851
Ohio.....	2,240	640	18,225	21,105	2,959	851	8,689	2,000	579	15,179	30,257
Oklahoma.....	650	2,273	6,911	9,834	843	3,023	1,956	82	327	6,982	13,213
Oregon.....	498	1,159	34,251	35,908	639	1,541	1,643	1,500	51	32,802	38,176
Pennsylvania.....	2,347	1,219	61,864	65,430	3,102	1,621	8,940	75	625	29,966	44,329
Puerto Rico.....	1,088	.....	3,991	5,079	1,425	.....	2,868	75	337	7,015	11,720
Rhode Island.....	240	88	5,797	6,125	296	117	705	82	58	5,124	6,382
South Carolina.....	802	46	4,929	5,777	1,044	61	2,220	75	269	2,140	5,809
South Dakota.....	236	361	2,407	3,004	290	480	556	540	10	2,112	3,988
Tennessee.....	1,050	964	17,693	19,707	1,376	1,282	3,107	11,025	257	11,595	28,642
Texas.....	2,720	1,567	20,969	25,256	3,600	2,084	9,338	3,000	915	21,898	40,835
Utah.....	367	157	3,563	4,087	466	209	992	50	17	3,978	5,712
Vermont.....	176	305	1,647	2,128	210	406	376	75	10	554	1,631
Virgin Islands.....	94	.....	.....	94	102	.....	66	38	4	31	241
Virginia.....	1,095	1,596	13,260	15,951	1,435	2,123	3,658	15	331	12,830	20,392
Washington.....	719	1,582	35,498	37,799	934	2,104	2,736	30	56	35,169	39,029
West Virginia.....	509	312	11,925	12,746	654	415	1,348	38	33	12,308	14,796
Wisconsin.....	1,020	4,355	33,365	38,740	1,337	5,792	3,700	75	39	24,856	35,799
Wyoming.....	147	55	839	1,041	172	73	277	38	5	895	1,460
Total.....	46,000	64,691	964,752	1,075,443	60,000	86,036	165,000	93,149	14,200	800,000	1,218,385

¹ Based on February 1971 State estimates.
² Does not include funds for adoptions and foster care for which \$150,000,000 would be authorized under H.R. 1.

³ State estimates not available, projection assumes proportionate growth in each State program and national growth based on prior-year experience.

TABLE 9.—PROJECTED AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED WELFARE RECIPIENTS UNDER CURRENT LAW, PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS UNDER H.R. 1, AND PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR STATE SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS ONLY

[In millions]

	Fiscal year—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Recipients under current law:					
Aged.....	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Blind.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Disabled.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Total, current law.....	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Persons eligible for Federal payments under H.R. 1:					
Aged.....	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
Blind.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Disabled.....	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total, H.R. 1.....	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2
Persons eligible for State supplementary payments only:					
Aged.....	.6	.5	.3	.3	.3
Blind.....					
Disabled.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2
Total, State supplementation.....	.9	.7	.5	.5	.4

TABLE 10.—EXPENDITURES FOR ASSISTANCE TO RECIPIENTS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1970

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State	Total assistance including vendor payments for medical care	Vendor payments for medical care		Total including vendor payments for medical care					
		Amount	Percent of total	Federal funds		State funds		Local funds	
				Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent
Total	\$12,112,866	\$4,915,474	40.6	\$6,600,341	54.5	\$4,396,103	36.3	\$1,116,422	9.2
Alabama.....	170,230	46,636	27.3	132,603	77.9	37,602	22.1	25	(1)
Alaska.....	7,947	714	9.0	3,712	46.7	4,235	53.3		
Arizona.....	37,772	1,181	3.1	28,707	76.0	9,065	24.0		
Arkansas.....	89,104	17,084	19.2	69,602	78.1	19,502	21.9		
California.....	2,381,852	992,476	41.7	1,169,322	49.1	929,851	39.0	282,680	11.9
Colorado.....	119,863	38,212	31.9	70,531	58.8	40,763	34.0	8,568	7.1
Connecticut.....	164,825	78,326	47.5	77,494	47.0	87,331	53.0		
Delaware.....	16,342	4,285	26.2	9,685	59.3	6,658	40.7		
District of Columbia.....	57,184	22,447	39.3	29,219	51.1	27,964	48.9		
Florida.....	159,298	42,102	26.4	117,789	73.9	41,510	26.1		
Georgia.....	222,465	72,786	32.7	167,447	75.3	49,070	22.1	5,948	2.7
Guam.....	1,084	142	13.1	542	50.0	542	50.0		
Hawaii.....	38,108	16,449	43.2	17,936	47.1	20,172	52.9		
Idaho.....	23,188	8,439	36.4	15,922	68.7	7,266	31.3		
Illinois.....	547,050	188,797	34.5	262,978	48.1	284,072	51.9		
Indiana.....	99,381	44,786	45.1	52,727	53.1	34,394	34.6	12,260	12.3
Iowa.....	101,295	24,341	24.0	55,986	55.3	35,109	34.7	10,200	10.1
Kansas.....	105,414	44,064	41.8	59,309	56.3	24,146	22.9	21,959	20.8
Kentucky.....	154,879	51,533	33.3	117,312	75.7	37,567	24.3		
Louisiana.....	214,217	49,849	23.3	163,222	76.2	50,995	23.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 10.—EXPENDITURES FOR ASSISTANCE TO RECIPIENTS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1970—Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Total assistance including vendor payments for medical care	Vendor payments for medical care		Total including vendor payments for medical care					
		Amount	Percent of total	Federal funds		State funds		Local funds	
				Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent
Maine.....	48,657	10,448	21.5	33,836	69.5	12,739	26.2	2,082	4.3
Maryland.....	182,580	89,659	49.1	90,073	49.3	84,839	46.5	7,668	4.2
Massachusetts.....	538,248	256,254	47.6	260,070	48.3	278,129	51.7	49	(7)
Michigan.....	253,143	207,854	45.9	226,256	49.9	226,888	50.1		
Minnesota.....	201,488	109,068	54.1	114,731	56.9	44,749	22.2	42,008	20.8
Mississippi.....	81,020	9,394	11.6	66,443	82.0	14,577	18.0		
Missouri.....	213,405	59,845	28.0	138,624	65.0	74,781	35.0		
Montana.....	21,347	8,915	41.8	13,836	64.8	4,778	22.4	2,793	12.8
Nebraska.....	52,427	17,305	33.0	31,670	60.4	14,718	28.1	6,039	11.5
Nevada.....	14,653	6,896	47.1	8,629	58.9	4,132	28.2	1,892	12.9
New Hampshire.....	18,692	6,074	32.5	10,982	58.7	5,241	28.0	2,470	13.2
New Jersey.....	322,114	82,088	25.5	136,052	42.2	146,057	45.3	40,005	12.4
New Mexico.....	48,584	12,626	26.0	36,200	74.5	12,383	25.5		
New York.....	2,284,466	1,201,186	52.6	1,038,365	45.5	678,967	29.7	567,133	24.8
North Carolina.....	143,054	39,950	27.9	104,790	73.3	20,667	14.4	17,598	12.3

North Dakota.....	23,758	11,396	48.0	16,710	70.3	6,052	25.5	995	4.2
Ohio.....	315,403	100,244	31.8	181,347	57.5	127,420	40.4	6,636	2.1
Oklahoma.....	218,284	88,723	40.6	153,827	70.5	64,457	29.5		
Oregon.....	82,644	15,660	18.9	46,514	56.3	36,130	43.7		
Pennsylvania.....	654,255	268,624	41.1	326,792	49.9	310,926	47.5	16,537	2.5
Puerto Rico.....	75,622	44,514	58.9	¹ 33,674	44.5	41,948	55.5		
Rhode Island.....	64,859	31,885	49.2	33,075	51.0	31,785	49.0		
South Carolina.....	61,156	29,726	48.6	47,981	78.5	13,174	21.5		
South Dakota.....	24,127	7,041	29.1	16,394	68.0	7,724	32.0	8	(¹)
Tennessee.....	128,653	22,032	17.1	97,971	76.2	24,960	19.4	5,723	4.4
Texas.....	477,598	134,067	28.1	339,749	71.1	137,849	28.9		
Utah.....	41,341	14,806	35.8	27,968	67.7	13,373	32.3		
Vermont.....	28,891	12,441	43.1	18,739	64.9	10,152	35.1		
Virgin Islands.....	1,885	1,053	55.8	¹ 738	39.1	1,147	60.9		
Virginia.....	93,150	26,656	28.6	59,876	64.3	23,989	25.8	9,284	10.0
Washington.....	196,475	81,115	41.3	94,340	48.0	102,135	52.0		
West Virginia.....	65,297	17,406	26.7	48,768	74.7	16,528	25.3		
Wisconsin.....	217,300	144,643	66.6	119,072	54.8	53,336	24.5	44,892	20.7
Wyoming.....	6,789	1,433	21.1	4,202	61.9	1,558	23.0	1,029	15.2

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Amount less than that obtained by applying formula for computing

Federal funds because of the statutory limitation on the aggregate amount of Federal funds that can be made available for a fiscal year.

**Table 11.—Estimated Calendar Year 1971 State and Local
Share of Money Payments**

(Millions)

State	Total	Adults	Families
Total.....	\$4,042.6	\$1,312.9	\$2,729.7
Alabama.....	32.7	24.6	8.1
Alaska.....	9.5	3.4	6.1
Arizona.....	18.7	5.8	12.9
Arkansas.....	15.5	11.6	3.9
California.....	960.2	435.1	525.1
Colorado.....	41.9	18.8	23.1
Connecticut.....	53.3	11.6	41.9
Delaware.....	6.9	2.4	4.5
District of Columbia.....	34.1	8.4	25.7
Florida.....	98.0	24.9	73.1
Georgia.....	44.4	21.3	23.1
Hawaii.....	17.2	3.2	14.0
Idaho.....	6.2	1.8	4.4
Illinois.....	224.5	51.7	172.8
Indiana.....	27.0	5.4	21.6
Iowa.....	43.4	19.2	24.2
Kansas.....	28.3	7.4	20.9
Kentucky.....	28.2	14.6	13.6
Louisiana.....	50.3	34.6	15.7
Maine.....	14.5	4.7	9.8
Maryland.....	54.7	9.6	45.1
Massachusetts.....	192.3	56.4	135.9
Michigan.....	174.1	37.0	137.1
Minnesota.....	60.9	16.1	44.8
Mississippi.....	15.4	11.8	3.6
Missouri.....	52.5	33.6	18.9
Montana.....	5.1	1.9	3.2
Nebraska.....	12.2	3.1	9.1
Nevada.....	3.2	1.1	2.1
New Hampshire.....	11.8	5.0	6.8
New Jersey.....	181.4	19.8	161.6
New Mexico.....	11.9	9.5	2.4
New York.....	663.5	126.0	537.5
North Carolina.....	33.3	18.0	15.3
North Dakota.....	4.5	1.9	2.6

**Table 11.—Estimated Calendar Year 1971 State and Local
Share of Money Payments—Continued**

(Millions)

State	Total	Adults	Families
Ohio.....	110.3	23.3	87.0
Oklahoma.....	46.8	31.8	15.0
Oregon.....	31.8	7.1	24.7
Pennsylvania.....	265.1	54.0	211.1
Rhode Island.....	20.9	3.2	17.7
South Carolina.....	8.3	4.5	3.8
South Dakota.....	5.4	1.5	3.9
Tennessee.....	34.7	16.2	18.5
Texas.....	85.9	52.2	33.7
Utah.....	9.6	2.4	7.2
Vermont.....	6.5	2.5	4.0
Virginia.....	34.9	7.9	27.0
Washington.....	71.4	19.5	51.9
West Virginia.....	16.0	6.5	9.5
Wisconsin.....	40.4	14.3	26.1
Wyoming.....	2.5	.5	2.0
Guam.....	.6	.1	.5
Puerto Rico.....	19.2	4.2	15.0
Virgin Islands.....	.7	.1	.6

TABLE 12.—ESTIMATED SAVINGS IN WELFARE EXPENDITURES FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER H.R. 1, FISCAL YEAR 1973

[In millions of dollars]

State	State and local savings in welfare expenditures ¹				
	Total	Adult categories	Family category	Hold harmless payment	Administrative costs
Alabama.....	32.4	15.7	10.1	.....	6.6
Alaska.....	2.5	-12.0	-6	14.5	.6
Arizona.....	21.5	5.8	12.2	.....	3.5
Arkansas.....	19.7	12.4	4.6	.....	2.7
California.....	234.9	-14.0	16.6	135.4	96.9
Colorado.....	13.3	8.0	3.5	.....	1.8
Connecticut.....	21.3	-22.9	-7.0	38.6	12.6
Delaware.....	1.8	1.4	-4	.1	.7
District of Columbia.....	12.6	1.4	10.7	.....	.5
Florida.....	170.3	35.4	128.9	.....	6.0
Georgia.....	51.8	22.3	19.7	.....	9.8
Hawaii.....	7.0	2.4	3.5	.....	1.1
Idaho.....	1.5	-1.6	-1.5	4.1	.5
Illinois.....	62.1	-69.0	7.1	105.3	18.7
Indiana.....	8.6	.8	-6.2	10.5	3.5
Iowa.....	26.7	20.6	2.9	.....	3.2
Kansas.....	14.2	8.4	2.2	.....	3.6
Kentucky.....	12.6	15.3	-8.3	.....	5.6
Louisiana.....	65.4	31.4	22.3	.....	11.7
Maine.....	3.6	5.2	-10.8	8.0	1.2

Maryland.....	41.9	10.9	25.3	.....	5.7
Massachusetts.....	44.3	-50.9	-8.7	91.1	12.8
Michigan.....	45.4	-44.5	17.0	55.9	17.0
Minnesota.....	15.2	-13.0	-9.2	33.6	3.8
Mississippi.....	23.3	12.7	4.1	.....	6.5
Missouri.....	12.1	-2.6	-10.4	16.0	9.1
Montana.....	2.5	2.0	-6	.....	1.1
Nebraska.....	3.1	-7.2	-6.2	14.8	1.7
Nevada.....	1.1	-4.5	.....	4.7	.9
New Hampshire.....	2.3	-7.2	-2.6	11.7	.4
New Jersey.....	50.1	-43.0	-56.3	137.2	12.2
New Mexico.....	7.3	6.0	-3	.....	1.6
New York.....	188.4	-98.2	-41.0	213.6	114.0
North Carolina.....	31.9	19.6	7.5	.....	4.8
North Dakota.....	1.0	-1.7	-1.9	3.9	.7
Ohio.....	64.0	18.8	37.9	.....	7.3
Oklahoma.....	38.3	29.6	2.1	.....	6.6
Oregon.....	15.9	8.4	4.5	.....	3.0
Pennsylvania.....	51.3	-38.5	-48.2	124.8	13.2
Rhode Island.....	6.3	-6.0	2.3	7.2	2.8
South Carolina.....	13.8	4.7	4.6	.....	4.5
South Dakota.....	2.5	-4.1	-4.7	10.2	1.1
Tennessee.....	34.2	17.6	13.6	.....	3.0
Texas.....	57.1	54.8	-9.1	.....	11.4
Utah.....	3.4	2.7	.....	.....	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12.—ESTIMATED SAVINGS IN WELFARE EXPENDITURES FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER H.R. 1, FISCAL YEAR 1973—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

State	State and local savings in welfare expenditures ¹				
	Total	Adult categories	Family category	Hold harmless payment	Administrative costs
Vermont.....	1.1	-5.4	-3.2	9.3	.4
Virginia.....	10.4	-26.4	-12.0	45.5	3.3
Washington.....	11.4	-12.4	-7.2	28.2	2.8
West Virginia.....	18.3	8.0	8.5	.....	1.8
Wisconsin.....	33.3	15.3	8.3	.....	9.7
Wyoming.....	1.2	.3	-.5	.7	.7
Guam.....	.2	.1	.1	.....	.02
Puerto Rico.....	26.1	4.6	16.9	.....	4.6
Virgin Islands.....	1.1	.2	.7	.....	.2
Total.....	1,643.6	-82.3	140.8	1,124.9	460.2

¹ Estimates assume States maintain current benefit levels including food stamp benefits, and turn over program administration to the Federal agencies.

² This estimate incorporates a State expectation of major program change under current law.

TABLE 13.—POTENTIAL STATE SAVINGS UNDER ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS OF H.R. 1¹

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama.....	\$32.4	\$38.4	\$45.4	\$47.2	\$49.1
Alaska.....	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.1
Arizona.....	21.5	22.6	23.8	25.2	26.5
Arkansas.....	19.7	20.4	21.3	22.1	22.9
California.....	234.9	294.9	356.5	402.5	447.7
Colorado.....	13.3	16.6	19.8	21.5	23.1
Connecticut.....	21.3	25.7	30.2	34.8	39.1
Delaware.....	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.6
District of Columbia.....	12.6	17.0	21.5	23.4	25.1
Florida.....	170.3	177.8	185.3	192.9	200.2
Georgia.....	51.8	53.4	55.0	56.7	58.3
Hawaii.....	7.0	7.8	8.6	9.6	10.7
Idaho.....	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.4
Illinois.....	62.1	78.9	95.6	112.4	129.2
Indiana.....	8.6	10.5	12.6	14.7	16.9
Iowa.....	26.7	28.6	30.5	32.6	34.6
Kansas.....	14.2	15.6	17.0	18.7	20.3
Kentucky.....	12.6	13.6	14.5	15.5	16.3
Louisiana.....	65.4	68.5	71.7	74.9	78.1
Maine.....	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—POTENTIAL STATE SAVINGS UNDER ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS OF H.R. 1¹—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Maryland.....	41.9	44.7	47.5	50.4	53.2
Massachusetts.....	44.3	57.3	70.4	83.7	96.9
Michigan.....	45.4	58.2	71.2	84.2	97.2
Minnesota.....	15.2	19.4	23.8	28.1	32.6
Mississippi.....	23.3	24.2	25.2	26.4	27.5
Missouri.....	12.1	14.9	20.5	22.6	24.7
Montana.....	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5
Nebraska.....	3.1	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.6
Nevada.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.1
New Hampshire.....	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.4	5.2
New Jersey.....	50.1	64.4	78.6	93.1	107.6
New Mexico.....	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.1
New York.....	188.4	238.7	289.2	339.6	390.1
North Carolina.....	31.9	33.0	34.1	35.2	36.4
North Dakota.....	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.2
Ohio.....	64.0	69.3	74.6	79.9	85.3
Oklahoma.....	38.3	40.2	42.0	43.9	45.6
Oregon.....	15.9	17.4	18.9	20.5	22.0
Pennsylvania.....	51.3	69.9	88.5	107.2	125.9
Rhode Island.....	6.3	7.7	9.3	11.0	12.7

South Carolina.....	13.8	14.5	15.2	16.0	16.7
South Dakota.....	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3
Tennessee.....	34.2	35.1	36.1	37.0	38.0
Texas.....	57.1	59.7	61.4	65.1	67.7
Utah.....	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7
Vermont.....	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.5
Virginia.....	10.4	12.9	15.5	18.2	20.9
Washington.....	11.4	15.9	20.6	25.2	30.0
West Virginia.....	18.3	18.7	19.2	19.7	20.3
Wisconsin.....	33.3	35.5	37.6	39.9	42.1
Wyoming.....	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.2
Guam.....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3
○ Puerto Rico.....	26.1	27.6	29.1	30.7	32.2
Virgin Islands.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Total.....	1,643.6	1,911.1	2,185.5	2,438.1	2,687.4

¹ Assumes that the States, through supplemental payments, maintain January 1971 payments levels including the value of food stamps and agree to Federal administration of supplemental payments.