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## STUDIES IN PUBLIC WELFARE

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PAPER No. 10

### THE NEW SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM—IMPACT ON CURRENT BENEFITS AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

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A STAFF STUDY

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL POLICY  
OF THE  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES



OCTOBER 7, 1973

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## LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

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OCTOBER 3, 1973.

*To the members of the Joint Economic Committee:*

Transmitted herewith is a study of public welfare programs entitled "The New Supplemental Security Income Program—Impact on Current Benefits and Unresolved Issues," a staff study prepared for the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee. The study is based in part on welfare data obtained by the subcommittee from 100 counties selected from across the Nation. The study provides:

- (1) An assessment of benefits currently available to aged persons living on low incomes;
- (2) An analysis of the impact of the new supplemental security income (SSI) program which is to begin on January 1, 1974; and
- (3) A discussion of major policy issues relevant to the impact of SSI which must be dealt with by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the State welfare agencies.

The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, the Joint Economic Committee, or its staff.

WRIGHT PATMAN,  
*Chairman, Joint Economic Committee.*

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OCTOBER 1, 1973.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,  
*Chairman, Joint Economic Committee,*  
*U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Transmitted herewith is a study entitled "The New Supplemental Security Income Program—Impact on Current Benefits and Unresolved Issues," a staff study prepared for the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee.

The purposes of this study are twofold. First, it examines public welfare benefits currently available to the low-income aged, based on information requested from the welfare agencies in 100 counties across the Nation. Second, the study discusses how these benefits will be changed by the new supplemental security income (SSI) program, which will begin to serve the needy aged, blind, and disabled on January 1, 1974. Because there still are many unresolved policy issues, the full impact of SSI remains unclear. The staff study describes these issues in some detail.

Currently, cash benefits and free or reduced-price food are generally available to the aged, but the adequacy of cash assistance varies in the extreme. The data provided by the State and local welfare agencies show that an aged person with no other income could receive an old age assistance check of \$239 a month in a suburb of New York City

but only \$75 in a rural Mississippi county and even less (\$54 a month) in Puerto Rico. An elderly husband and wife with no income could obtain cash assistance of \$414 a month in Contra Costa County, Calif., but only \$150 in Mississippi.

The advent of the Federal SSI program will narrow these wide differences in benefit levels somewhat, since the monthly benefit levels (\$130 for one person, \$195 for a couple) will exceed current payments in some States. But this staff analysis finds that extensive State supplementation of SSI will be needed if current incomes of the low-income aged are to be maintained. The data obtained by the subcommittee show the benefits currently available for 8 different types of aged households; in 38 of the 39 States surveyed, at least 1 of the 8 hypothetical households would have to be aided by the State to avert loss of income. A recently enacted provision requires that States make up these income differences for recipients already on the rolls in December 1973. If States fail to bring new cases up to the old benefit levels including food stamps, then those cases will still be eligible for food stamps. The original SSI legislation called for the replacement of food stamps by cash aid.

How this program will be administered remains to be seen, but planning materials made available to the subcommittee by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare suggest that the old-fashioned way of running welfare programs may be continued. That is, a case-by-case, detailed investigation of an applicant's specific circumstances (for example, how much money was won at the weekly bingo game, how much has been received in gifts) is anticipated in the administrative plans. The work of the subcommittee has convinced me that we must move instead toward a simpler, less arbitrary method of administration if we are to attain the level of integrity that taxpayers expect of welfare programs and the level of dignity that recipients deserve.

The study was written by James R. Storey and Irene Cox of the subcommittee staff. Important suggestions and comments were received from Alair A. Townsend, subcommittee staff director. Valuable computer assistance was provided by Helen Cohn, subcommittee consultant, and from the House Information Systems staff. Editorial assistance was received from Vee Burke of the subcommittee staff.

A special note of thanks is due the many State and local officials who provided the benefit data requested by the subcommittee. Federal personnel in the Departments of Agriculture; Health, Education, and Welfare; and Housing and Urban Development were also very helpful to the subcommittee.

The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, the Joint Economic Committee, individual members thereof, or its staff.

MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy.*



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# THE NEW SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM—IMPACT ON CURRENT BENEFITS AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

By JAMES R. STOREY and IRENE COX

## SUMMARY

### *The New SSI Program*

On January 1, 1974, a major shift in welfare policy and administration will take place, as the new supplemental security income (SSI) program replaces the existing aid programs for the low-income aged, blind, and disabled. This new program will be federally administered, will pay a qualified individual with no income \$130 a month (a couple will receive \$195), and will be supplemented in some States to higher payment levels.<sup>1</sup>

One of the original ideas behind SSI was that welfare programs could be simplified by the "cashing out"<sup>2</sup> of food stamps and surplus commodities. Accordingly, persons eligible for SSI were to be denied benefits under the two food programs as of January 1, 1974. A recent amendment now provides that food program eligibility will continue for SSI recipients whose cash benefits are less than what their old welfare plus food stamp benefits would have been in December 1973.

### *What SSI Will Accomplish*

Reform of welfare programs has been a high priority item for several years in both the legislative and executive branches of government, and in the State capitals as well as in Washington. The implementation of SSI next year will begin this reform process for the programs affecting the aged, blind, and disabled.

Improving assistance for the aged has long been a high priority item for many legislators. Although social security and other benefits targeted on the aged population have increased substantially in recent years, inadequate income has remained a problem affecting a great many people over age 65. For instance, the median income in 1971 for families with aged heads was \$5,453, only half the median figure for all families. The median income for unrelated individuals over age

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<sup>1</sup> An amendment enacted in July 1973 raises the payment standards to \$140 and \$210 effective July 1, 1974 and requires that all States supplement cases on the rolls in December 1973 in amounts such that those recipients do not lose income under the new program.

<sup>2</sup> The term "cash out" is used to refer to the replacement of a benefit that is a commodity or a service with the cash equivalent. Thus, "cashing out" food stamps refers to a cash payment to food stamp recipients equal to the increased purchasing power derived from the stamps.

65 was \$2,199, about two-thirds of the amount for all unrelated individuals. One-third of aged individuals had incomes below the poverty line, and the percentage of families with aged heads in poverty (13 percent) was twice the rate for families generally.

Supplemental security income will improve our way of aiding three groups of the poor. The most important of these improvements are the following:

- *Many poor people will have more cash to spend.*—Some States now pay less than the new Federal monthly payment standards of \$130 and \$195. In other States, differences in payment computation methods will help some. Also, many persons not now participating in a food program will be “cashed out” along with the participants. For these people, a “cash-out” of food benefits is a clear gain in income.
- *A national minimum income will be set for the aged, blind, and disabled.*—States now control payment levels, and these levels, quite understandably, vary in the extreme. SSI will set, for the first time, a nationally uniform minimum income which protects the target population without regard to their prior condition or status. Since most of these people already have some income, a provision calling for a \$20 monthly income exclusion in computing SSI benefits means that the minimum income levels will be essentially \$150 (\$130 plus \$20) and \$215 (\$195 plus \$20).
- *Eligibility conditions, which now differ greatly from place to place, will become uniform in every State.*—The same definitions of blindness and disability will apply everywhere. Common rules will be used in defining and measuring income, in computing payments, and in deciding what assets a recipient can retain. Since these uniform rules will be more liberal than the rules now used in some States, many additional needy people will receive aid who cannot, or will not, obtain eligibility under current programs.
- *A start will be made in unraveling the administrative snarl that currently envelops welfare programs.*—The SSI program will be federally administered by the Social Security Administration. The law gives financial incentives to the States to let Social Security run the State supplemental programs as well. Uniformity of rules will greatly simplify administration. Exclusion of some SSI eligibles from the food programs could reduce those programs’ workloads, depending on whether or not State payment levels leave many SSI recipients still eligible for food stamps.

#### *Remaining Problems With SSI*

Because it does not affect the family welfare program, SSI represents only a small step toward general welfare reform. Prior to the legislation’s enactment, welfare reform on a much broader scale was contemplated. However, the House and Senate could not agree on how to deal with the major aid program for families with dependent children—AFDC. Thus, SSI, originally conceived as a part of a larger reform measure, became law standing alone as the only program reform on which the two legislative bodies could reach agreement.

This legislative history, along with administrative decisions now being made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in preparing to implement SSI, has left some serious issues on the agenda of needed reforms in aid to the aged, blind, and disabled. The following paragraphs briefly outline these issues, which are discussed fully in the body of the report.

*Food stamps and surplus commodities.*—The SSI program was originally proposed as a part of a major welfare reform bill which, among other things, called for a cashing out of food benefits for recipients of cash assistance. Although only SSI emerged from the more comprehensive bill, the cash-out of food programs was retained for SSI recipients.

As questions arose about the equity of restricting only one group of low-income people from receiving food stamps or free commodities, the Senate repealed the original cash-out provision. A compromise with the House of Representatives, which now stands as the law that will be effective next January, will retain food program eligibility for SSI recipients, but only for a recipient who fails to receive cash benefits commensurate with the total of the welfare benefit plus the food stamp bonus available in December 1973.

While the new version of this provision offers more protection against loss of current benefits, it will introduce a great deal of administrative complexity into what began as an effort to simplify welfare programs. Because of the amendment language, administrators will have to make the following determinations for each SSI recipient:

(1) What welfare payment would have been made to this person under the December 1973 State plan?

(2) What would the food stamp bonus have been for this person in December 1973 based on the old welfare payment calculated in step 1?

(3) Is the sum of the old welfare payment (step 1) and the old food stamp bonus (step 2) greater than the new SSI and State supplemental payments?

(4) If the old totals are greater than the new, then the person is declared eligible to receive food stamps (or, in some areas, free commodities).

(5) If the person is eligible for food stamps, then the new food stamp bonus must be calculated based on the income actually being received (including SSI and the State supplement) and the food stamp rules in effect for the month of application.

Thus, the political conflict over cashing out stamps has been resolved, but at an administrative cost that is likely to be considerable. And, as described in the body of this report, the new rule will have some perverse results. For example, food stamps will be denied to an SSI recipient living on \$130 a month in a low-payment State like Maryland or Mississippi (because the \$130 is more than the old cash and food benefits), but food stamps will be available to a person in the same State who lives on a \$180 social security check (because this person receives no increased income from SSI).

*Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.*—SSI replaces current aid programs in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The existing programs will continue in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, although the House of Representatives did vote to include these areas under SSI. Because this House-passed provision was

deleted by the House-Senate conference committee, a great many people will be denied the benefit increases SSI held in store for them. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will have to maintain administrative machinery for old age assistance (OAA), aid to the blind (AB), and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD) because of their continuation in the territories.

*Optional provisions for administration of State supplemental payments and medicaid.*—In States where the Social Security Administration administers State supplemental payments, the Federal agency will be spending State funds, and States will have to take measures to assure that their money is properly spent. With respect to medicaid, the Federal agency will determine eligibility in some States. However, the State agencies will continue to have all the other medicaid administrative responsibilities, and will have to continue determining eligibility for persons not receiving SSI payments. These administrative complications and divisions may partially offset the gains in administrative efficiency that should be realized in other aspects of the program.

*Assistance to individuals in special circumstances.*—Some people now aided under OAA, AB, and APTD are in situations which require financing of special needs. Some recipients need homemakers or house-keeping services, and others need boarding or foster care. The SSI program is geared to a uniform income floor without regard to special situations, and the State supplement must be similarly designed if States want Federal financial protection against cost increases, although general variations by type of living arrangement will be permitted. While the recent amendments require States to pay supplements which cover special needs to persons who receive such aid in December 1973, it is unclear how or to what extent such needs will be met for future cases. Given the efforts to hold down State spending on social services, the special needs of SSI recipients is an area where pressure for further legislation seems likely.

*Treatment of assets.*—SSI will replace with a nationally uniform rule the different State rules on the assets an eligible recipient may possess. An eligible individual may have assets worth no more than \$1,500 (a couple no more than \$2,250), with limited exclusions allowed for a home, household goods, personal effects, an automobile, and income-producing property. SSI would eliminate the present practice in some States of recovering assistance payments through liens on property and claims on estates, although States could continue such rules with respect to State supplemental payments. Unfortunately, SSI will introduce nationally a feature not now used in a majority of States by setting a value limit (\$25,000) on home property. This provision will lead to inequities due to the wide geographical ranges in real estate values and to arbitrary appraisals by program officials. The value limit seems contrary to the usual government policy of promoting homeownership. The other property limitations, while generally less restrictive than current State rules, will, if properly enforced, add further to the administrative burden of investigating, valuing, recording, and updating. In fact, the burden will likely be so great that enforcement can only be selective, arbitrary, and judgmental in nature.

*Definition of unearned income.*—The list of items to be counted as income under SSI is a long one—perhaps too long. The law requires

the counting of income from private charitable donations, for example, which will tend to discourage such activities now in operation. Private assistance offered on a regular basis is to be counted, no matter how trivial. If a recipient is taken out to dinner by grandchildren every Sunday, the value of those meals is to be subtracted from the SSI benefit level in computing the payment. Income is to be imputed to a person receiving free shelter based on the rental value of the residence. Recipients are also expected to report gifts received, even those of small value. The scope of the income definition suggests that recipients will resort to nonreporting wherever possible, and administrators will pursue only very selectively a strict execution of the rules on income reporting.

*Coordination of SSI and social security benefits.*—Many SSI recipients will also receive benefits under social security. That means that a large group of people (71 percent of aged SSI recipients, 20 percent of aged social security recipients, as well as additional blind and disabled recipients) will be getting two separate checks from the same agency, one based on current need and the other on some prior relationship to the work force or to a worker. For these reasons, the effects of the two programs on each other will be of great importance. Unfortunately, the main problem between welfare and social security is likely to continue, involving even more people than now. This problem is that a social security increase reduces welfare benefits on a dollar-for-dollar basis, thereby wiping out the expected gain in income, or even causing a net income loss for some recipients involved in several need-based aid programs. The same situation will exist under SSI. Even if Congress raises SSI benefits whenever social security benefits go up, there is no guarantee that States will raise their supplemental payments. Thus, the bitter complaints of dual recipients and the *ad hoc* congressional responses to them are likely to continue under the new law.

Another critical aspect of the program overlap is that the existence of a large, uniform Federal benefit program for the low-income aged will force congressional attention on the question of structural changes in social security. That is, the need for a special minimum social security benefit and the need for a heavy weighting of the benefit schedule in favor of the low-wage worker will diminish, and the benefits paid out under these provisions will become less efficient in reducing poverty.

*SSI and medicaid.*—Under current law, any public assistance recipient is automatically eligible for health care benefits from the medicaid program in all States except Arizona, which has not opted to offer that program. Under the SSI legislation, these States will have the option of excluding from medicaid SSI recipients who would not have been eligible for cash assistance under the old programs. But the Federal agency will determine medicaid eligibility only if all SSI recipients and State supplemental recipients are eligible for medicaid. Thus, States which opt to exclude some SSI recipients from medicaid in order to save money in reduced medicaid costs may find themselves with yet another administrative burden. Excluding a part of the SSI caseload from medicaid will also introduce severe inequities within States, thereby compounding inequities in medicaid coverage already existing among the different States.

### *Benefits for the Aged Under Current Welfare Programs*

In order to gain a better picture of what the current welfare landscape looks like, the subcommittee asked States to respond with benefit data for different sizes and types of households. The information was requested for 100 specific local areas which were selected in such a way that the responses could be weighted to give a national picture of the situation.<sup>3</sup> This report includes the survey's findings on benefits for the aged. The information collected on other household types will be released at a later date.

*Old age assistance (OAA).*—All 100 local areas operate an OAA program, the current welfare program offering cash aid to persons age 65 and over. Benefits vary widely from place to place, ranging from \$239 a month for a person with no income in Nassau County, N.Y. down to \$75 in two counties in Mississippi and \$54 in Caguas, Puerto Rico. For aged couples, payments can go as high as \$414 in Contra Costa County, Calif. While 11 percent of the OAA caseload is located in areas where an individual recipient can be paid more than \$200 a month, 67 percent are in areas with payment maximums below \$150—22 percent are in areas where the maximums are below \$100.

*Food programs.*—Ninety-eight of the 100 areas surveyed operate either the food stamp or the surplus commodities program, and two of the areas—King and Snohomish Counties in Washington—have both. The areas with food stamps available include 77 percent of the OAA caseload. Although the design of the food cash-out under SSI assumes that aged individuals would generally receive a monthly food subsidy of about \$10, the hypothetical cases considered in this survey would have considerably more in food benefits, due mainly to the income exclusions applied in calculating the purchase price of food stamps. For the case used in the survey of an aged individual with no income other than an OAA payment, the average monthly food stamp bonus value is \$23. For a comparable couple, the average bonus is \$31.

*Public housing.*—Only 81 of the 100 areas have public housing projects in operation, although some of the other 19 areas have other types of housing subsidies available. The 19 areas with no public housing include 24 percent of the OAA caseload. On average, the individual or couple considered in the survey having an OAA payment and a food benefit realizes an average net gain in disposable income of \$54 a month by moving into public housing. But this average figure obscures the wide range of results that a move into public housing can generate. Because of the complex interactions among cash, food, and housing programs in computing benefits, purchase prices, and rents, the survey turned up several instances where an OAA recipient's net disposable income would decline upon moving into a public housing unit.

*Health care programs.*—All but 1 percent of OAA cases live in areas where medicaid coverage is provided. But only 44 percent are in areas where an aged person not on welfare can get free medical care upon meeting a test of medical indigence (i.e., when medical expenses have

<sup>3</sup> The 100 areas are listed in table 1 of the report. App. D contains an explanation of how the areas were selected. The benefit amounts offered in each area are tabulated in app. A. Where reference is made in the text to proportions of OAA cases, these figures were derived from weighting each area with the number of cases it statistically represents. For example, on page 14, the 19 areas with no public housing units, when weighted, were found to include 24 percent of OAA cases.



reached a figure greater than the excess of the person's income over the medicaid eligibility standard). The other 55 percent suffer an "income notch" if their cash income should make them ineligible for OAA, because they then lose all medicaid benefits as well.

Most of the aged are entitled to medicare coverage, but the part B (supplementary medical) benefits require payment of a \$6.30 monthly premium. State medicaid programs often make these payments to the medicare program on behalf of medicaid eligibles. The survey found that 92 percent of OAA cases live in areas where medicaid made such payments in July 1972. Under a new provision, States must pay the medicare premium for medicaid recipients in order to get Federal reimbursement for services provided those recipients under medicaid.

*Total current benefits for the aged.*—Many OAA recipients do participate in more than one program. An earlier subcommittee study estimated that 40 percent of OAA recipients were involved in at least three income maintenance programs in addition to OAA and medicaid.<sup>4</sup> Thus, it is important to look at combined benefits from various programs.

For the hypothetical aged individual with no income, the local area reports, when weighted by the number of OAA cases each represents, indicate that the OAA grant would average \$1,611 per year. Adding in food benefits raises the average to \$1,872. The net public housing benefit would increase this average to \$2,366. This latter figure would be \$3,483 for an aged couple. One-third of the aged individuals are located in areas where the combined benefit totals were less than \$2,000.

It has been pointed out that OAA grants vary widely by geographic location. But the food stamp program, which relates benefits closely to income, serves to dampen these differentials and dilute the inequities created by OAA. The commodities program has a neutral effect in terms of its impact on OAA benefit differences. And public housing tends to go in the other direction. Its net effect seems to widen the geographic differences in income that exist when only cash and food benefits are considered.

Appendix B compares SSI benefits with the income levels now available to the aged poor in each of the 100 local areas surveyed. It makes very clear the widespread need for State supplementation of SSI if States are to maintain current benefit levels (they must maintain them for persons receiving aid in December 1973). Of the aged individuals with no income other than SSI, 66 percent<sup>5</sup> would need State supplementation and/or reinstatement of food benefit eligibility to be at current cash and food benefit levels. For couples, this figure is 86 percent.<sup>5</sup> Although a very limited selection of household types was included in the survey, only one of the 39 States surveyed (Maryland) could forgo supplementation of SSI without concern about lowering benefits of some recipients below present levels.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> See *Public Income Transfer Programs: The Incidence of Multiple Benefits and the Issues Raised by Their Receipt*, prepared by James R. Storey for the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy and published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Apr. 10, 1972.

<sup>5</sup> These proportions are based on the present distribution of the OAA caseload among the 100 local areas.

<sup>6</sup> A recent amendment permits SSI recipients to continue receiving food stamps or surplus commodities if total cash benefits are less than what would have been received in cash and food benefits in December 1973. This amendment means that some additional States could probably forgo supplementation of SSI, since food programs will offer enough aid to keep total benefits at or above present levels in some States.

## WELFARE BENEFITS FOR THE AGED UNDER CURRENT PROGRAMS

Welfare programs operate under complicated laws and regulations, and interactions among the various programs further these complexities. In order to clarify what actually happens to different types of low-income households, the subcommittee undertook a detailed mapping of the benefits available to specific household types in 100 specific places (see table 1 for a list of the places selected for study). This section on benefits currently available to the low-income aged draws mainly on the information collected by the subcommittee.<sup>1</sup>

TABLE 1.—*The 100 local areas selected by the subcommittee for a survey of benefit program rules, by State*

State (or other State-level jurisdiction)	County (or other local jurisdiction)	Table number for benefit data in apps. A and B
Alabama	Jefferson	1
Arizona	Pima	2
Arkansas	Saline	3
California	Alameda	5
	Contra Costa	12
	Fresno	13
	Kern	15
	Los Angeles	4
	Orange	10
	Riverside	14
	Sacramento	9
	San Bernardino	11
	San Diego	6
	San Francisco	8
	Santa Clara	7
	Shasta	17
	Ventura	16
Colorado	Denver	18
	Pueblo	19
Connecticut	Hartford	20
Delaware	New Castle	21
District of Columbia	Washington (city)	22
Florida	Dade	23
	Duval	24
	Orange	25
Georgia	Burke	28
	Fulton	26
	Richmond	27
	Telfair	29
Illinois	Cook	30
	Hancock	32
	Tazewell	31
Indiana	Lake	33
Iowa	Taylor	34
Kansas	Leavenworth	35
Kentucky	Calloway	37
	Letcher	36
Louisiana	Iberville (parish)	39
	Orleans (parish)	38
	Vermilion (parish)	40
Maine	Kennebec	41

<sup>1</sup> Benefit data collected for nonaged households will be presented in a later subcommittee publication.

TABLE 1.—*The 100 local areas selected by the subcommittee for a survey of benefit program rules, by State—Continued*

State (or other State-level jurisdiction)	County (or other local jurisdiction)	Table number for benefit data in apps. A and B
Maryland	Baltimore (city)	42
Massachusetts	Essex	45
	Middlesex	44
	Plymouth	46
	Suffolk	43
Michigan	Gogebic	50
	Monroe	49
	Washtenaw	48
	Wayne	47
Minnesota	Dakota	52
	Hennepin	51
Mississippi	Bolivar	53
	Tippah	54
Missouri	Pemiscot	56
	St. Louis (city)	55
New Jersey	Bergen	60
	Camden	58
	Essex	57
	Hudson	59
	Morris	61
New Mexico	Bernalillo	62
New York	Albany	68
	Erie	64
	Monroe	67
	Nassau	66
	New York City (city)	63
	Rensselaer	69
	Suffolk	65
North Carolina	Haywood	70
Ohio	Cuyahoga	71
	Franklin	72
	Guernsey	74
	Montgomery	73
Oklahoma	Tulsa	75
Oregon	Lane	77
	Multnomah	76
Pennsylvania	Allegheny	79
	Dauphin	80
	Lehigh	82
	Philadelphia	78
	York	81
Puerto Rico	Caguas (municipio)	84
	Ponce (municipio)	83
Rhode Island	Providence	85
South Carolina	Beaufort	86
South Dakota	Shannon	87
Tennessee	Hamilton	89
	Shelby	88
Texas	Bexar	92
	Dallas	91
	Hale	94
	Harris	90
	San Patricio	93
Virginia	Dickenson	96
	Richmond (city)	95
Washington	King	97
	Snohomish	98
West Virginia	Lincoln	99
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	100

Benefit data were collected on questionnaires sent to State welfare agencies (see appendix C). The questionnaires asked for computations of welfare benefits available to 10 different family units, 2 of which were an aged individual and an aged couple.

Benefit computations were made for the individual and the couple on the basis of four different assumptions about the households' nonassistance income; namely, that such income consisted of: (1) nothing at all; (2) a minimum social security benefit; (3) a veteran's (VA) pension; and (4) both social security and a VA benefit. Two key assumptions given the States for each case were (1) that these aged persons had no private income, and (2) that each household paid rent at a rate equivalent to the market rental value of a public housing unit in the community.<sup>2</sup>

The State was asked to respond for each of the specified aged household types in each local area with information on benefits available from the following programs:

- (1) Old age assistance;
- (2) Medicaid;
- (3) State- or locally-funded subsidized health care;
- (4) Food stamps;
- (5) Surplus commodities; and
- (6) Public housing.

It was assumed that all the aged households would be covered by part A (hospital insurance) and part B (medical insurance) of medicare. Tables 2 through 29 at the end of this section summarize the local area data. Detailed area-by-area data are presented in appendix A to this report.<sup>3</sup>

*Old age assistance.*—All 100 local areas have old age assistance (OAA) programs, which make cash payments based on current need to qualified persons over age 65.<sup>4</sup> The level of payments and rules for determining eligibility vary widely from place to place. State and/or local governments administer the payments, but the Federal Government pays at least one-half their cost.

The first columns of tables 2-8 make clear that the OAA caseload is very rural and is concentrated in the South and Southwest. We see that 41 percent<sup>5</sup> of OAA cases are in counties with populations

<sup>2</sup> The assumption that each household lives independently and pays rent means that the data collected are not so pertinent for three other groups of aged welfare recipients: (1) Those who share residential quarters with others; (2) those who own their own homes; and (3) those who are institutionalized. In 1970, 9 percent of OAA recipients lived in institutions, and another 22 percent shared the quarters of someone other than a spouse. Of those recipients living in their own residences, over one-third owned their own homes.

<sup>3</sup> Although the States' responses to the questionnaires were carefully checked by subcommittee staff, there is no guarantee that every single number reported by the States is correct. The individuals completing the questionnaires may have made errors that are difficult to detect by misunderstanding the questionnaire instructions, misinterpreting State welfare rules, or misapplying those rules. In short, the questionnaire responses are subject to error in much the same way that welfare payments made to recipients are subject to error. Thus, the data presented here are a "real-life" rather than a theoretical portrayal of benefit levels.

<sup>4</sup> For a more detailed description of this program and the others discussed in this report, see *Handbook of Public Income Transfer Programs*, prepared by Irene Cox for the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy and published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, 1972.

<sup>5</sup> Since the counties were chosen on a basis which permits each of the 100 areas to represent some part of the Nation as a whole, weights were applied to each sample county's characteristics which, when summed, provide a statistical picture of all counties. See appendix D for more detail on this process.

below 100,000, 44 percent are in counties where 30 percent or more of the people are nonwhite or Spanish-speaking, 27 percent are in areas where over one-fifth of the population is poor, about half the cases are in the South and Southwest, and a third are in nonmetropolitan counties. These facts help explain the inadequacies that exist in current programs for the aged, for it is in these areas that benefits are less likely to be available or tend to be more limited in amount.

The size of the reported OAA monthly cash payment varies widely; from \$239 for an individual with no other income in Nassau County, N. Y., down to \$75 in two Mississippi counties, and \$54 in Caguas, P.R. For a husband and wife, the range is from \$414 in Contra Costa County, Calif., to \$80 in Beaufort County, S.C., and \$76 in Caguas, P.R. Looking at the distribution of OAA cases by the maximum monthly payment amounts (tables 16-22), we see that 11 percent of the recipients are in areas where the payment to an individual is over \$200, and 18 percent are in areas where a couple may claim more than \$300 monthly. However, 67 percent of OAA cases receive less than \$150 for an individual (22 percent are in areas paying less than \$100), and 53 percent of the recipients are subject to payments below \$200 for a couple. The corresponding proportions below the SSI payments levels of \$130 for an individual and \$195 for a couple are 61 percent and 52 percent, respectively.<sup>6</sup>

When tables 16-22 are examined in more detail, it is readily apparent why so many OAA recipients receive low payments; the payments are low in the types of areas where the caseload is concentrated.

Although 22 percent of the Nation's OAA recipients are in areas paying less than \$100 monthly in cash relief, the proportion of such poorly aided beneficiaries is much higher in areas which are unusually poor, or rural, or nonwhite. By areas, the following proportions of OAA recipients, even if otherwise penniless, cannot be paid as much as \$100:

- Areas with populations below 100,000—42 percent of beneficiaries;
- Areas less than one-half urban—52 percent;
- Areas whose population is predominantly non-white or Spanish-speaking—40 percent;
- Areas where more than 40 percent of the population is poor—90 percent;
- Nonmetropolitan areas<sup>7</sup>—50 percent.

In the East South Central States, 70 percent of aged welfare recipients are in areas where maximum payments are less than \$100 a month. Low OAA payment levels are not completely indicative of recipient well-being, of course, since the same persons may be eligible for other benefits as well. Subsequent paragraphs will describe the extent of these other benefits.

<sup>6</sup> This fact does not mean that 61 percent of single OAA recipients will be better off under SSI, however. The extent of State supplementation, continuation of food benefits, and the impact of SSI on other programs such as public housing is not known at this time.

<sup>7</sup> The definition of a metropolitan area used here is that used by the Office of Management and Budget in defining the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). See the 1970 census publication, *General Population Characteristics*, Series PC1-B, U.S. Bureau of the Census, for the definition of the SMSA.

If an OAA recipient receives other cash benefits such as social security, this recipient is often no better off than the recipient with OAA only. This is because, aside from small flat dollar amounts<sup>8</sup> of income which some States ignore in computing OAA benefits, "unearned" income (which is how welfare agencies define social security benefits) is deducted dollar for dollar from the OAA grant in 98 of the 100 areas surveyed.<sup>9</sup> A comparison of incomes for two OAA recipients, one with the minimum social security benefit (case A) and the other without (case B) produces the following results:

Excess of A's cash income over B's:	Percent of OAA cases
0.....	11
\$1 to \$5 per month.....	16
\$6 to \$10 per month.....	41
\$11 to \$20 per month.....	2
Over \$20 per month.....	30
Total.....	100

Thus, for 30 percent of the OAA recipients a social security check may make them better off by at least \$20 per month. For the other 70 percent, the differential is not so large. In fact, for 27 percent of the caseload there is little or no difference in cash incomes. When a social security increase is enacted, these differentials remain static in the 98 areas which reduce OAA grants a dollar for each extra dollar of unearned income, unless changes in the OAA programs are made concurrently.

The foregoing discussion overstates the magnitude of OAA cash grants in terms of discretionary cash income. This is because many places base the grant on the rent the recipient pays. Thus, the previously cited grant for a couple in Contra Costa, Calif. of \$414 a month assumes the couple takes advantage of the \$90 rent allowance in California. If the couple paid only \$20 a month in rent, the grant would be reduced by \$70 to \$344. Tables 23-29 show the OAA caseload distributed by the size of the maximum rent allowances built into grants in the different areas.

Only 15 percent of OAA cases live in areas which apply flat allowances for rent in figuring payments. Thus, for the other 85 percent the OAA grant amounts vary by the amount of the rent payment, generally up to a maximum amount. Only 9 percent of the caseload are allowed more than \$100 a month for rent.<sup>10</sup> In some cases the maximum rent allowance varies within the State. In almost every area, the rent an aged individual or couple would have to pay for a private apartment similar in quality to local public housing exceeds the rent allowance in the OAA grant.

*Food programs.*—As mentioned above, OAA benefits are often supplemented by other programs. Two of those programs, food stamps and surplus commodities, offer aid in the form of free or reduced-price

<sup>8</sup> A few States, with maximum payments well below income eligibility levels, in effect disregard larger amounts of income.

<sup>9</sup> The other two areas are in Puerto Rico, where payments are 40 percent of unmet need. This policy, in effect, disregards 60 percent of income.

<sup>10</sup> Another 5 percent of the caseload live in areas where rent is covered "without limit." However, these areas pay only a fraction of the recipient's total budgeted need, so there is a point at which rent would exceed total cash income. This point would be well below \$100 a month.

food. Ninety-eight of the 100 areas surveyed had one or the other of these programs, and the other two areas, King and Snohomish Counties in Washington, had both. As shown in table 1, 77 percent of OAA cases live in areas which offer food stamps, and 24 percent in areas which offer free commodities. No distinct patterns about area choice of food program are obvious from tables 2-8. Although food stamps would seem more useful to urban than to rural recipients, the survey areas which are over 50 percent rural are more likely to have the stamp program than are the more urbanized areas.

Though many aged welfare recipients do not participate in food programs,<sup>11</sup> those who do receive substantial increments in real income. For aged persons dependent on welfare for their only cash income, the average annual food stamp bonus value reported in the survey was \$279 for a single person and \$376 for a couple. Commodities added an average \$192 per year to the single individual's income and \$336 to the couple's.

Because the purchase price of food stamps rises with income, the stamp bonus value is higher for recipients with lower income than for those with higher income. This characteristic of the program tends to ameliorate the wide differences in cash benefits that exist among the 100 areas. The following array of figures illustrates this effect:

[In annual dollars as of July 1972]

Type of aged household and county	OASI benefit	OAA benefit	Cash income	Difference in cash income	Food stamp bonus	Total income	Difference in total income
Single person with OASI minimum benefit:							
Nassau County, N. Y.	845	2,113	2,958	1,681	{ 168 384 }	3,126 1,661	1,465
Beaufort County, S.C.	845	432	1,277				
Single person, no OASI benefit:							
Nassau County, N. Y.	0	2,868	2,868	1,908	{ 168 432 }	3,036 1,392	1,644
Beaufort County, S.C.	0	960	960				
Couple with OASI minimum benefit:							
Contra Costa County, Calif.	1,267	3,876	5,143	3,456	{ 240 588 }	5,383 2,275	3,108
Beaufort County, S.C.	1,267	420	1,687				
Couple, no OASI benefit:							
Contra Costa County, Calif.	0	4,968	4,968	4,008	{ 240 768 }	5,208 1,728	3,480
Beaufort County, S.C.	0	960	960				

In the two examples of single individuals, cash income gaps between the high and low benefits areas are reduced by 13 and 14 percent, respectively, when the food stamp bonus is added in. Likewise, for the couples the gaps are lowered by 10 and 13 percent, respectively.

<sup>11</sup> Probably about half of OAA recipients do not receive any food benefit based on estimates contained in an earlier subcommittee report. See James R. Storey, *Public Income Transfer Programs: The Incidence of Multiple Benefits and the Issues Raised by their Receipt*.

The commodities program does not have this leveling feature, since any eligible person gets the same box of groceries at no charge. Income is not a factor in benefit amount but only in eligibility determination. This "either-or" nature of the program produces a "notch" in total income at the point where a person's income makes him ineligible for free food. A good example of this may be found in table 86-A, appendix A, for Dallas, Tex. If an aged individual or couple gets an OASI benefit or a VA pension, free food worth \$180 per person per year will also be received. But, if these people happened to qualify for both OASI and VA benefits, their total income would make them ineligible for commodities. In the case of the aged couple in Dallas, their total income would then be less by about \$70 a year than the total incomes of the couples with lower cash incomes but who receive commodities, too.

*Public housing.*—Low-rent public housing units constitute the bulk of subsidized housing units available to the low-income aged. But unlike aid in the form of cash, food, and medical care, public housing is not available in all local areas, nor even to all low-income people in areas which do have public housing. Of the 100 local areas surveyed by the subcommittee, 19 were identified as having no public housing. These are mostly rural and suburban counties. The 19 areas account for 24 percent of the OAA caseload.

The assumed value of living in public housing is the difference between the rent actually paid and the rent that would be charged for a private unit of similar quality.<sup>12</sup> But the value of residence in public housing is partially offset for some tenants by the program's effect on other programs. For example, in a State where the OAA grant varies with the recipient's shelter cost the lower rent achieved by moving into a public housing unit may be offset by a reduction in the OAA cash benefit. Similarly, since the food stamp program ignores income used for "excess" shelter costs in computing a recipient's purchase price, subsidized housing may result in raising the price of food stamps to a tenant. States which offer property tax relief through income tax credits often extend credits to renters as well, but they usually do not offer tax credits to public housing tenants.

The survey found, however, that the overall net effect of an aged person's move into public housing was to increase total income.<sup>13</sup> For a single person with income only from OAA and food programs, the average yearly increase in income was \$647; for a couple the increase was \$653. But a decrease in total income could also result from a move into public housing because of program interactions outlined above. An analysis of State responses to the subcommittee shows that the following proportions of OAA cases with the characteristics of the survey cases could suffer such income losses:

<sup>12</sup> The rents paid were supplied by the States in their responses to the subcommittee. The equivalent private market rents were estimated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

<sup>13</sup> Total income refers to cash income adjusted for the net benefits derived from participation in food stamps or commodities and residence in public housing.



*Percent of OAA cases with the characteristics of the survey cases that could suffer a decline in total income by moving into public housing (in 81 areas with public housing)*

Characteristics of aged unit:	Percent
Single person with—	
OASI minimum benefit.....	1.6
VA pension.....	0
Both benefits.....	5.2
Neither benefit.....	1.8
Husband and wife with—	
OASI minimum benefit.....	1.3
VA pension.....	1.8
Both benefits.....	5.1
Neither benefit.....	1.3

As discussed earlier in the case of food stamps, benefits derived from public housing sometimes reduce the wide disparities in income produced by the OAA program. This reduction results from the fact that public housing rents generally rise as the tenant's income increases. However, this effect of narrowing the cash income gap is not so universally true as in the case of food stamps. This is because the private rental equivalent of public housing varies from place to place, and the ratio of rents charged by the housing authority to private market rents varies as well. Thus, it is possible for the subsidy value of public housing to *widen* income differences.

The following table illustrates the two different income effects of public housing. The comparisons for the single person are between a high-payment, high-rent county (Washtenaw, Mich.) and a low-payment, low-rent county (Tippah, Miss.). The figures show that, although incomes are much lower in Tippah, the lower private rents there result in a widening of the income gap by \$124 (37 percent of the initial gap in income from OAA and food stamps), in one case and in only a slight narrowing (by 11 percent) of the gap in the other case.

The other comparison is between a high-payment, high-rent county (Contra Costa, Calif.) and a low-payment, high-rent county (Dade, Fla.). Here the effect of the public housing subsidy is to substantially narrow the income differences of OAA recipients in the two counties (by 34 and 22 percent, respectively). The overall income effect of public housing will be discussed later in the section on combined benefits for the aged.

[In annual dollars as of July 1972]

Type of aged household and county	OASI benefit	OAA benefit	Food stamp bonus	Net public housing benefit <sup>1</sup>	Total income
Single person with OASI minimum benefit:					
Washtenaw County, Mich..	845	1,044	120	1,209	3,218
Tippah County, Miss.....	845	660	168	1,085	2,758
Difference.....		384	-48	124	460
Single person, no OASI benefit:					
Washtenaw County, Mich..	0	1,884	120	1,209	3,213
Tippah County, Miss.....	0	900	336	1,296	2,532
Difference.....		984	-216	-87	681
Couple with OASI minimum benefit:					
Contra Costa County, Calif..	1,267	3,876	240	528	5,911
Dade County, Fla.....	1,267	492	336	1,632	3,724
Difference.....		3,384	-96	-1,104	2,187
Couple with no OASI benefit:					
Contra Costa County, Calif..	0	4,968	240	900	6,108
Dade County, Fla.....	0	1,452	360	1,656	3,468
Difference.....		3,516	-120	-756	2,640

<sup>1</sup> The net public housing benefit is the difference between the rent paid and the equivalent private rent, less any decreases in other benefits which may result due to a move from private to public housing.

*Health care programs.*—Almost all persons over age 65 are enrolled in both the medicare hospital insurance program and the medicare supplementary medical insurance program. A monthly premium of \$6.30 must be paid by the beneficiary for coverage under the latter program. Since most of the aged are eligible for medicare benefits, it was assumed that all of the hypothetical cases in the subcommittee survey were medicare eligibles.

Persons over age 65 with low incomes may also receive subsidized health care under the Federal-State medicaid program or under health care arrangements financed and administered solely by States and localities themselves. The subcommittee questionnaire asked the 100 local areas to determine eligibility under these programs for the 8 aged households.

Some States provide medicaid coverage only to cash assistance recipients. Over half the OAA caseload (55 percent) lives in these States. Another 44 percent of OAA cases live in States which cover the "medically needy" <sup>14</sup> as well as assistance recipients. One local area surveyed is located in Arizona, the one State which has not adopted the medicaid program.

As tables 2-9 show, the point made earlier that programs tend to be more restrictive in rural areas holds true for medicaid as well. The

<sup>14</sup> The "medically needy" are persons who meet the income test for medicaid eligibility after their medical expenditures are deducted from their cash income. If the income eligibility level were \$2,000 on an annual basis, a person with a \$2,500 income could become eligible for medicaid coverage only after spending the "excess income" of \$500 on medical care during some specified time period.

bulk of the OAA cases living in the smaller, less urban areas are covered by medicaid only if they receive cash assistance. If they should lose OAA eligibility because of a gain in income, for example, they would lose medicaid eligibility as well rather than retaining coverage through the "medically needy" provisions, which are more likely to apply in the metropolitan areas.

Many States failed to respond about whether additional health care subsidies are available to the aged through State or local programs. The breakdown of the responses is as follows:

Does any State or local program provide subsidized health care to the aged?	percent of OAA caseload
Yes.....	42
No.....	42
No response, or unknown.....	16
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>100</b>

Although little is known about the scope of these local efforts, in some instances they serve to plug gaps in the coverage and benefits offered under medicare and medicaid.

Appendix A tables, which show income and benefits for each aged case in each local area, do not include dollar benefit amounts for medical benefits. Instead, separate tables in that appendix provide information on the scope of health care coverage. This separation of health care subsidies and income has been made because of the technical problems in imputing an income value to health care coverage. However, some idea of the dollar value of health care reimbursed, in terms of average reimbursements per eligible beneficiary, is given in the appendix A tables in the column headings for medicare and medicaid.

When the local area responses are weighted to represent the total OAA caseload, the health care coverage provided under medicaid and medicare is as follows:

*Percent of hypothetical cases covered by health care programs (each area's response was weighted by the proportion of the total OAA caseload it represents)*

Household type	Medicare	State payment of part B <sup>1</sup> medicare premium	Medicaid—			Not covered
			As medically needy			
			As OAA recipient	Spend down <sup>2</sup>	No spend down <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Individual:</b>						
Receiving OASI.....	100	92	99	-----	-----	1
Receiving VA pension..	100	61	66	4	5	25
Receiving both.....	100	29	29	18	1	51
No nonwelfare income..	100	92	99	-----	-----	1
<b>Couple:</b>						
Receiving OASI.....	100	92	99	-----	-----	1
Receiving VA pension..	100	84	92	-----	3	5
Receiving both.....	100	42	48	19	-----	33
No nonwelfare income..	100	92	99	-----	-----	1

<sup>1</sup> Part B of medicare provides insurance protection against certain medical expenses other than hospital care. The monthly premium a person must pay to obtain coverage is currently \$6.33.

<sup>2</sup> The "spend down" is the amount which a person must spend on medical care before reaching the net income level for medicaid coverage. The "no spend down" column would include cases with gross incomes too high to receive OAA payments but low enough to qualify for medicaid.

The above figures show the falloff in medicaid coverage as income goes up. For example, since all aged individuals with no nonwelfare income would be eligible for OAA payments, medicaid coverage would be at the 99-percent level. However, for the individuals with higher incomes due to eligibility for a VA pension, only 75 percent would be eligible for medicaid, and only 71 percent would receive coverage immediately without spending any of their own money on medical care.

A particular problem with medicaid coverage for the aged is that, in those areas where the "medically needy" are not covered, a rise in income such as social security or VA benefits may push the recipient over the OAA, and hence the medicaid, eligibility level. The loss of medicaid protection may exceed the value of the increased money income for many such recipients. Since 55 percent of the OAA caseload live in areas where medicaid eligibility is tied to receipt of cash aid, and since about two-thirds of OAA recipients also receive social security, this "income notch" problem can affect many people whenever a sizable social security increase is enacted.<sup>15</sup>

In those areas with no "medically needy" coverage, the medicaid program may result in a higher real income for the welfare recipient than for the person whose income makes him ineligible for welfare. An example of this may be seen in appendix A, table 93, for San Patricio County, Tex. The aged couple receiving the VA pension of \$1,680 a year is eligible for an OAA grant of \$804 and therefore receives medicaid coverage and has the part B medicare premium paid for by the State. The couple receiving both the minimum social security benefit and a VA pension, on the other hand, has too much income (\$2,767) to get an OAA payment and consequently is ineligible for medicaid. This couple would have to pay the part B premium<sup>16</sup> out of cash income in order to get full medicare coverage. This expense, combined with the lack of medicaid coverage (which pays \$474 a year in medical expenses for two average OAA recipients in Texas), probably outweighs the value of the extra \$238 in cash income received by the couple with both VA and social security benefits.

*Total current benefits for the aged.*—While the characteristics of each individual program are of interest, in the last analysis we must examine what happens when all the benefits are added together. Of course, all the different benefits are not received by all the OAA recipients, but there is a good deal of overlap. An earlier subcommittee staff study<sup>17</sup> produced the following estimates: A total of 61 percent of OAA recipients also draw a social security check (the current figure is up to 63 percent); 98 percent are eligible for medicare, and 99 percent for medicaid; 46 percent participate in either the food stamp or surplus commodities program (a much higher percentage are potentially eligible); and 6 percent live in public housing projects. About 40 percent of OAA recipients were eligible for medicaid and participated in at least three other programs as well.

<sup>15</sup> This problem led Congress to enact a special rule which protects people who received the 1972 social security increase from losing medicaid eligibility because of that increase in income. This protection was recently extended to apply through June 30, 1975.

<sup>16</sup> \$124 a year for two people in fiscal year 1971, the year covered by the medical reimbursement data.

<sup>17</sup> See James R. Storey, *Public Income Transfer Programs: The Incidence of Multiple Benefits and the Issues Raised by Their Receipt*.

The combined results of these benefits are described statistically in tables 30 and 31. It should be kept in mind that the data pertain only to the hypothetical households constructed for this report. However, these households are typical of a large number of current OAA recipients and are even more representative of the future SSI recipients.

Table 30 contains two key facts about the different benefits as they are accumulated for each household type. First, it shows the average income derived at each step in the benefit summation process after the benefits in each local area were weighted by the area's statistical sampling factor. The average income for an aged individual with no nonassistance income (case D in table 30) rises to \$1,611 in cash aid, to \$1,872 when food benefits are included and to \$2,366 when the net public housing benefit is added in. The individual with the highest nonassistance income of \$2,237 (case C) winds up with \$2,884 after all benefits are combined. For the aged couples, average total incomes range from \$3,483 to \$3,913. These average income figures point up the fact that surplus commodities and public housing offer less efficient ways of reducing the gross inequalities in cash assistance than does the food stamp program, which reduces by 14 percent the cash income differential between cases C and D.

The second set of statistics displayed in table 30 are the standard deviations of the benefit distributions by area. These statistics define the range of benefits around the average which includes the bulk of the recipients. (If the average OAA benefit for case A is \$1,000 and the standard deviation is \$426, then 68 percent of such cases will have benefits ranging from \$574 to \$1,426.) As each benefit is added into the total package, it is interesting to note the change in the standard deviation. If it becomes smaller, then the added benefit has served to reduce the disparities in income among local areas (improved horizontal equity). If the standard deviation grows larger when a benefit is added to the total, then that benefit has increased previously existing income differences (decreased horizontal equity).

Looking at these statistics, it is apparent that the food stamp program improves horizontal equity for all household types except C and G, and these are the household types with the most nonassistance income. The surplus commodities program has a mixed effect; horizontal equity is diminished for all the individuals, but there is a slight improvement in equity for three of the four couples. When the net benefit from public housing is figured in, the standard deviations go up substantially in all cases, indicating that this program's net effect is to widen the geographic differences in cash and food income.

The income distributions for each household type are shown in table 31. They show that, in spite of the average income figures cited above, substantial proportions of OAA cases are still subject to total benefits that are considerably less, with one-third of the poorest aged individuals (household type D) living in areas where total cash, food, and housing benefits are less than \$2,000 a year.

*The need for State supplementation of SSI benefits.*—The new Federal program of supplemental security income (SSI) will provide grants to the low-income aged, blind, and disabled population starting in January 1974. SSI was intended to replace the public assistance, food stamp, and commodity programs for this group. Because these Federal grants are below present benefit levels in many States, it is expected that some States will choose to supplement SSI payments

(they must supplement cases already on the rolls who would otherwise be worse off). If they do not supplement up to current benefit levels including food benefits, SSI recipients will be eligible for food stamps or surplus commodities. However, it is not now possible to determine what the State supplemental payments will be.

In appendix B, a table for each county shows what each of the hypothetical aged cases would receive in Federal benefits as of January 1974. Since State supplemental payments could not be determined at this writing, the tables show the amounts States would have to pay to each case in order to assure no loss in income relative to current benefits.<sup>18</sup>

All the States surveyed except Maryland would have to supplement at least one of the eight cases used in the subcommittee survey if they want to assure maintenance of current benefit levels. The present OAA caseload is distributed among the different types of areas as follows:

Household type	Percent of areas weighted by OAA caseload			
	Now eligible for OAA	For cases now eligible for OAA, State will		
		Have to supplement SSI <sup>1</sup>	Not have to supplement SSI <sup>1</sup>	Have no SSI program <sup>2</sup>
Individual receiving:				
OASI minimum benefit_	100	68	31	1
VA pension_	66	97	3	
Both benefits_	29	76	24	
Neither benefit_	100	66	33	1
Couple receiving:				
OASI minimum benefit_	100	79	20	1
VA pension_	99	86	13	1
Both benefits_	53	82	18	
Neither benefit_	100	86	13	1

<sup>1</sup> In order to maintain current income levels.

<sup>2</sup> The SSI program will not operate in Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.

These data show that for those aged persons with little or no income, there will be widespread need for State supplementation of SSI if recipients are not to be worse off than current OAA recipients financially. For persons with no income, two-thirds of current OAA cases live in areas where a single SSI recipient would need a State supplemental payment, and 86 percent live in areas where a couple on SSI would need supplementation. For aged recipients with modest non-welfare income, large proportions would also need supplementation.

Examination of the tables in appendix B reveals a number of difficulties in State supplementation to maintain current income levels. Some of these problems are as follows:

- Food stamp bonuses depend on the rent the recipient pays and the medical expenses that must be paid out of pocket, so an effort to cash out stamps will fail to protect all current recipients unless it is based on the bonus for the household with the highest rent and medical expenses;

<sup>18</sup> Since these tables were prepared, Congress enacted an SSI benefit increase to take effect in July 1974 and required States to supplement up to current income levels the recipients already on the rolls in December 1973.

- The food stamp bonus is reduced for increased income at a more favorable rate than either OAA or SSI payments, which means that a cash grant aimed at replacing the bonus for the poorest recipients likely will fall short of full replacement for those with more income;
- States which presently pay less than their OAA eligibility standards will have to select a State supplemental level which lies between the current payment and eligibility levels, thus making some new SSI recipients worse off than the old OAA recipients; and
- The supplement needed to maintain current benefit levels on a case-by-case basis may exceed both the State share of the present OAA payment and the amount the State would be protected against financially by the Federal Government.

The required State supplementary payment to protect a single aged person with no nonwelfare income would go as high as \$1,476 a year in Nassau County, N. Y.; for a couple the corresponding figure would be \$2,868 in Contra Costa County, Calif.

TABLE 2.—*Availability of public housing, medicaid, and food programs by local area population*<sup>1</sup>

Local area population	Percent of OAA cases by local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by local area population, in areas having:							
		Public housing	No public housing	Medicaid, including medically needy	Medicaid, excluding medically needy	No medicaid	Food stamps	Free commodities	Both
Over 2,000,000.....	11. 0	100. 0	-----	100. 0	-----	-----	100. 0	-----	-----
1,000,000 to 2,000,000.....	7. 1	88. 9	11. 1	69. 5	30. 5	-----	69. 0	27. 1	3. 9
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	18. 2	100. 0	-----	28. 3	71. 7	-----	86. 7	13. 3	-----
250,000 to 500,000.....	15. 9	92. 6	7. 4	68. 6	27. 0	4. 4	53. 2	43. 3	3. 5
100,000 to 250,000.....	7. 0	90. 2	9. 8	51. 2	48. 8	-----	92. 3	7. 7	-----
Below 100,000.....	40. 8	48. 5	51. 5	20. 7	79. 3	-----	72. 4	27. 6	-----
Total.....	100. 0	76. 3	23. 7	44. 0	55. 3	. 7	76. 2	23. 0	. 8

<sup>1</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 3.—*Availability of public housing, medicaid, and food programs by urban percentage of local area population*<sup>1</sup>

Urban percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases by urban percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by urban percentage of local area population, in areas having:							
		Public housing	No public housing	Medicaid, including medically needy	Medicaid, excluding medically needy	No medicaid	Food stamps	Free commodities	Both
Over 90 percent.....	38. 0	94. 8	5. 2	65. 4	34. 6	-----	76. 9	22. 4	. 7
75 to 90 percent.....	18. 1	96. 2	3. 8	45. 3	50. 8	3. 9	86. 3	13. 7	-----
50 to 75 percent.....	14. 1	49. 2	50. 8	34. 3	65. 7	-----	33. 9	62. 1	4. 0
Below 50 percent.....	29. 8	53. 5	46. 5	20. 7	79. 3	-----	89. 1	10. 9	-----
Total.....	100. 0	76. 3	23. 7	44. 0	55. 3	. 7	76. 2	23. 0	. 8

<sup>1</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.



TABLE 4.—Availability of public housing, medicaid, and food programs by minority group percentage<sup>1</sup> of local area population<sup>2</sup>

Minority group percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases by minority group percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by minority group percentage of local area population, in areas having:							
		Public housing	No public housing	Medicaid, including medically needy	Medicaid, excluding medically needy	No medicaid	Food stamps	Free commodities	Both
Below 5 percent.....	19.7	49.7	50.3	62.0	38.0	-----	69.5	27.6	2.8
5 to 15 percent.....	13.6	81.3	18.7	65.9	34.1	-----	70.4	27.6	2.1
15 to 30 percent.....	23.0	94.9	5.1	39.9	57.1	3.0	77.8	22.2	-----
30 to 50 percent.....	30.1	76.9	23.1	41.3	58.7	-----	87.9	12.1	-----
Over 50 percent.....	13.6	77.3	22.7	9.3	90.7	-----	62.6	37.4	-----
Total.....	100.0	76.3	23.7	44.0	55.3	.7	76.2	23.0	.8

<sup>1</sup> The minority group percentage is the sum of percent nonwhite and percent Spanish-speaking.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 5.—Availability of public housing, medicaid, and food programs by percent of local area population in poverty<sup>1</sup>

Percent of local area population in poverty	Percent of OAA cases by percent of local area population in poverty	Percent of OAA cases, by percent of local area population in poverty, in areas having:							
		Public housing	No public housing	Medicaid, including medically needy	Medicaid, excluding medically needy	No medicaid	Food stamps	Free commodities	Both
Below 10 percent.....	32.0	87.1	12.9	78.4	21.6	-----	68.3	29.1	2.6
10 to 20 percent.....	40.9	72.2	27.8	37.5	60.8	1.7	78.9	21.1	-----
20 to 30 percent.....	7.7	83.8	16.2	-----	100.0	-----	57.8	42.2	-----
30 to 40 percent.....	11.5	66.6	33.4	6.9	93.1	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Over 40 percent.....	7.9	60.8	39.2	35.4	64.6	-----	76.8	23.2	-----
Total.....	100.0	76.3	23.7	44.0	55.3	.7	76.2	23.0	.8

<sup>1</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 6.—Availability of public housing, medicaid, and food programs by number of old age assistance cases in local area <sup>1</sup>

Number of old age assistance cases in local area	Percent of OAA cases by number of cases in local area	Percent of OAA cases, by number of cases in local area, in areas having:							
		Public housing	No public housing	Medicaid, including medically needy	Medicaid, excluding medically needy	No medicaid	Food stamps	Free commodities	Both
Over 25,000.....	9.4	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
10,000 to 25,000.....	17.7	100.0	-----	48.1	51.9	-----	84.5	15.5	-----
7,500 to 10,000.....	3.7	87.1	12.9	57.3	42.7	-----	45.4	54.6	-----
5,000 to 7,500.....	7.0	100.0	-----	77.0	23.0	-----	35.6	60.3	4.0
2,500 to 5,000.....	3.9	62.2	37.8	61.4	38.6	-----	70.1	29.9	-----
1,000 to 2,500.....	29.4	74.0	26.0	16.8	80.8	2.4	78.3	19.7	1.9
Below 1,000.....	28.9	51.3	48.7	38.9	61.1	-----	75.6	24.4	-----
Total.....	100.0	76.3	23.7	44.0	55.3	.7	76.2	23.0	.8

<sup>1</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 7.—Availability of public housing, medicaid, and food programs by census region <sup>1</sup>

Census region	Percent of OAA cases by census region	Percent of OAA cases, by census region, in areas having:							
		Public housing	No public housing	Medicaid, including medically needy	Medicaid, excluding medically needy	No medicaid	Food stamps	Free commodities	Both
New England.....	4.1	78.0	22.0	77.2	22.8	-----	13.1	86.9	-----
Middle Atlantic.....	8.5	96.4	3.6	89.3	10.7	-----	100.0	-----	-----
East North Central.....	7.9	78.7	21.3	56.7	43.3	-----	100.0	-----	-----
West North Central.....	7.3	67.8	32.2	20.4	79.6	-----	89.8	10.2	-----
South Atlantic.....	11.9	71.2	28.8	23.6	76.4	-----	87.6	12.4	-----
East South Central.....	14.8	79.2	20.8	23.0	77.0	-----	88.5	11.5	-----
West South Central.....	23.7	61.7	38.3	14.5	85.5	-----	55.0	45.0	-----
Mountains.....	3.4	100.0	-----	-----	79.5	20.5	100.0	-----	-----
Pacific.....	17.2	83.5	16.5	96.0	4.0	-----	73.2	21.9	4.9
Puerto Rico.....	1.1	100.0	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----
Total.....	100.0	16.3	23.7	44.0	55.3	.7	76.2	23.0	.8

<sup>1</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 8.—*Availability of public housing, medicaid, and food programs by SMSA status <sup>1</sup> of local area <sup>2</sup>*

SMSA status of local area	Percent of OAA cases by SMSA status of local area	Percent of OAA cases, by SMSA status of local area, in areas having:							
		Public housing	No public housing	Medicaid, including medically needy	Medicaid, excluding medically needy	No medicaid	Food stamps	Free commodities	Both
SMSA—Central city .....	55.9	97.0	3.0	58.8	39.9	1.3	77.9	20.6	1.5
SMSA—Suburban .....	10.4	58.2	41.8	30.8	69.2	-----	61.3	38.7	-----
Not in SMSA .....	33.7	47.5	52.5	23.5	76.5	-----	77.9	22.1	-----
Total .....	100.0	76.3	23.7	44.0	55.3	.7	76.2	23.0	.8

<sup>1</sup> The SMSA is the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 9.—*Old age assistance eligibility standards <sup>1</sup> by local area population <sup>2</sup>*

Local area population	Percent of OAA cases by local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by local area population, in areas having:											
		Monthly eligibility standard for single aged individual of—				Monthly eligibility standard for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	Over \$400
Over 2,000,000 .....	11.0	-----	-----	47.5	52.5	-----	-----	47.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	52.5
1,000,000 to 2,000,000 .....	7.1	-----	49.3	32.7	18.0	-----	-----	25.1	26.5	7.0	34.3	7.0	-----
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	18.2	1.3	39.6	46.2	12.9	-----	1.3	31.0	15.9	28.4	21.7	-----	1.6
250,000 to 500,000 .....	15.9	-----	56.9	28.7	14.4	-----	-----	35.2	32.3	2.2	22.9	7.4	-----
100,000 to 250,000 .....	7.0	-----	63.0	31.2	5.8	-----	-----	33.4	37.7	28.9	-----	-----	-----
Below 100,000 .....	40.8	11.4	45.7	34.7	8.2	8.2	3.1	41.6	36.1	-----	11.1	-----	-----
Total .....	100.0	4.9	42.8	36.9	15.4	3.3	1.5	32.3	32.5	8.0	14.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance eligibility standard is the income level used to determine an applicant's income eligibility for an OAA payment.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 10.—*Old age assistance eligibility standards<sup>1</sup> by urban percentage of local area population<sup>2</sup>*

Urban percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases by urban percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by urban percentage of local area population, in areas having:											Over \$400
		Monthly eligibility standard for single aged individual of—				Monthly eligibility standard for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	
Over 90 percent.....	38.0	0.6	39.8	33.7	25.8	-----	0.6	22.2	36.2	5.8	14.8	4.4	15.9
75 to 90 percent.....	18.1	-----	44.2	47.4	8.4	-----	-----	32.7	15.0	32.2	20.1	-----	-----
50 to 75 percent.....	14.1	8.9	68.0	17.7	5.4	-----	8.9	61.3	16.0	-----	13.8	-----	-----
Below 50 percent.....	29.8	11.5	33.8	43.6	11.2	11.2	-----	31.4	46.2	-----	11.2	-----	-----
Total.....	100.0	4.9	42.8	36.9	15.4	3.3	1.5	32.3	32.5	8.0	14.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance eligibility standard is the income level used to determine an applicant's income eligibility for an OAA payment.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 11.—*Old age assistance eligibility standards<sup>1</sup> by minority group percentage<sup>2</sup> of local area population<sup>3</sup>*

Minority group percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases by minority group percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by minority group percentage of local area population, in areas having:											Over \$400
		Monthly eligibility standard for single aged individual of—				Monthly eligibility standard for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	
Below 5 percent.....	19.7	17.4	50.8	21.8	10.1	17.0	-----	42.3	28.6	2.0	10.1	-----	-----
5 to 15 percent.....	13.6	-----	49.3	42.8	7.9	-----	-----	7.4	68.5	11.9	12.2	-----	-----
15 to 30 percent.....	23.0	-----	27.6	46.5	25.9	-----	-----	24.3	22.4	5.8	39.0	7.3	1.3
30 to 50 percent.....	30.1	4.9	35.6	38.2	21.3	-----	4.9	27.8	26.1	15.6	6.4	-----	19.2
Over 50 percent.....	13.6	-----	66.3	33.7	-----	-----	-----	66.3	33.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	100.0	4.9	42.8	36.9	15.4	3.3	1.5	32.3	32.5	8.0	14.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance eligibility standard is the income level used to determine an applicant's income eligibility for an OAA payment.

<sup>2</sup> The minority group percentage is the sum of percent nonwhite and percent Spanish-speaking.

<sup>3</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 12.—*Old age assistance eligibility standards*<sup>1</sup> by percent of local area population in poverty<sup>2</sup>

Percent of local area population in poverty	Percent of OAA cases by percent of local area population in poverty	Percent of OAA cases, by percent of local area population in poverty, in areas having:											
		Monthly eligibility standard for single aged individual of—				Monthly eligibility standard for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	Over \$400
Below 10 percent.....	32.0	35.3	30.9	33.7	12.2	39.3	10.4	13.9	5.2	18.9			
10 to 20 percent.....	40.9	4.8	56.9	35.1	3.2	8.2	0.6	47.2	16.0	11.5	16.5		
20 to 30 percent.....	7.7	16.2	42.2	41.6		16.2	42.2	41.6					
30 to 40 percent.....	11.5		22.9	48.1	29.0		16.0	55.1		29.0			
Over 40 percent.....	7.9	21.7	29.6	48.7			51.3	48.7					
Total.....	100.0	4.9	42.8	36.9	15.4	3.3	1.5	32.3	32.5	8.0	14.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance eligibility standard is the income level used to determine an applicant's income eligibility for an OAA payment.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 13.—Old age assistance eligibility standards <sup>1</sup> by number of old age assistance cases in local area <sup>2</sup>

Number of old age assistance cases in local area	Percent of OAA cases by number of cases in local area	Percent of OAA cases, by number of cases in local area, in areas having:											
		Monthly eligibility standard for single aged individual of—				Monthly eligibility standard for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	Over \$400
Over 25,000	9.4		38.7	61.3			38.7						61.3
10,000 to 25,000	17.7	30.6	59.3	10.2		26.6	17.2	17.5	36.0	2.8			
7,500 to 10,000	3.7	42.7	44.6	12.6		22.0	10.2	10.5	57.3				
5,000 to 7,500	7.0	81.5	3.4	15.1		23.0	58.5	3.4	10.9				4.2
2,500 to 5,000	3.9	6.1	37.3	18.8	37.8	6.1	7.9	39.6	16.5			29.9	
1,000 to 2,500	29.4		41.8	43.1	15.2		33.1	37.9	11.1	18.0			
Below 1,000	28.9	16.2	56.7	25.7	1.4	11.6	4.3	52.6	30.1	1.4			
Total	100.0	4.9	42.8	36.9	15.4	3.3	1.5	32.3	32.5	8.0	14.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance eligibility standard is the income level used to determine an applicant's income eligibility for an OAA payment.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 14.—*Old age assistance eligibility standards<sup>1</sup> by census region<sup>2</sup>*

Census region	Percent of OAA cases, by census region, in areas having:													
	Percent of OAA cases by census region	Monthly eligibility standard for single aged individual of—				Monthly eligibility standard for aged couple of—								
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	Over \$400	
New England.....	4.1	22.8	13.1	64.1				32.3	3.6	64.1				
Middle Atlantic.....	8.5	28.6	63.7	7.7			10.8	77.4	11.8					
East North Central.....	7.9	31.4	63.4	5.2			11.9	68.6	19.5					
West North Central.....	7.3	22.9	22.9	54.3			22.9	19.6	3.3	54.3				
South Atlantic.....	11.9	12.5	80.8	6.7		12.5	74.1	13.4						
East South Central.....	14.8	23.0	14.5	62.5			37.5	41.6	20.8					
West South Central.....	23.7	76.0	24.0		14.1		47.4	38.5						
Mountains.....	3.4	100.0					41.1		58.9					
Pacific.....	17.2	5.6	49.3	45.1			4.0	4.9		46.0	9.8	35.3		
Puerto Rico.....	1.1	100.0					100.0							
Total.....	100.0	4.9	42.8	36.9	15.4	3.3	1.5	32.3	32.5	8.0	14.5	1.7	6.1	

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance eligibility standard is the income level used to determine an applicant's income eligibility for an OAA payment.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 15.—Old age assistance eligibility standards <sup>1</sup> by SMSA status <sup>2</sup> of local area <sup>3</sup>

SMSA status of local area	Percent of OAA cases by SMSA status of local area	Percent of OAA cases, by SMSA status of local area, in areas having:											
		Monthly eligibility standard for single aged individual of—				Monthly eligibility standard for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	Over \$400
SMSA—Central city .....	55.9	0.4	44.1	36.2	19.2	-----	0.4	28.4	27.5	13.8	16.6	3.0	10.3
SMSA—Suburban .....	10.4	-----	63.6	23.3	13.1	32.2	-----	31.4	23.3	3.0	7.3	-----	2.8
Not in SMSA .....	33.7	13.9	34.2	42.1	9.9	-----	3.7	39.1	43.7	-----	13.4	-----	-----
Total .....	100.0	4.9	42.8	36.9	15.4	3.3	1.5	32.3	32.5	8.0	14.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance eligibility standard is the income level used to determine an applicant's income eligibility for an OAA payment.  
<sup>2</sup> The SMSA is the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

<sup>3</sup> Source of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 16.—Old age assistance payment maximums <sup>1</sup> by local area population <sup>2</sup>

Local area population	Percent of OAA cases by local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by local area population, in areas having:											
		Monthly payment maximum for single aged individual of—				Monthly payment maximum for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	Over \$400
Over 2,000,000 .....	11.0	-----	-----	47.5	52.5	-----	-----	-----	47.5	-----	-----	-----	52.5
1,000,000 to 2,000,000 .....	7.1	-----	49.3	32.7	18.0	-----	4.9	20.2	26.5	7.0	34.3	7.0	-----
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	18.2	9.4	61.4	19.9	9.4	-----	8.2	31.9	34.0	6.2	18.2	-----	1.6
250,000 to 500,000 .....	15.9	10.8	46.1	28.7	14.4	-----	7.9	27.3	32.3	2.2	22.9	7.4	-----
100,000 to 250,000 .....	7.0	25.5	37.6	31.2	5.8	7.7	-----	25.7	37.7	28.9	-----	-----	-----
Below 100,000 .....	40.8	42.2	50.3	7.5	-----	4.4	8.2	75.6	8.9	-----	2.9	-----	-----
Total .....	100.0	22.4	45.1	21.0	11.4	2.3	6.4	44.3	24.7	4.0	10.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance payment maximum is the amount paid to a recipient with no other income.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.



TABLE 17.—*Old age assistance payment maximums*<sup>1</sup> *by urban percentage of local area population*<sup>2</sup>

Urban percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases by urban percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by urban percentage of local area population, in areas having:											Over \$400
		Monthly payment maximum for single aged individual of—				Monthly payment maximum for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	
Over 90 percent.....	38.0	4.5	42.1	29.3	24.1	4.8	21.7	36.7	3.4	13.1	4.4	15.9	
75 to 90 percent.....	18.1	19.4	41.9	30.3	8.4	3.0	6.9	22.8	32.1	15.1	20.1	-----	
50 to 75 percent.....	14.1	12.7	64.2	17.7	5.4	12.7	-----	57.5	16.0	-----	13.8	-----	
Below 50 percent.....	29.8	51.7	41.9	6.4	-----	11.2	79.8	9.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total.....	100.0	22.4	45.1	21.0	11.4	2.3	6.4	44.3	24.7	4.0	10.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance payment maximum is the amount paid to a recipient with no other income.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 18.—*Old age assistance payment maximums*<sup>1</sup> *by minority group percentage*<sup>2</sup> *of local area population*<sup>3</sup>

Minority group percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases by minority group percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by minority group percentage of local area population, in areas having:											Over \$400
		Monthly payment maximum for single aged individual of—				Monthly payment maximum for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	
Below 5 percent.....	19.7	17.4	50.8	21.8	10.1	17.0	42.3	28.6	2.0	10.1	-----	-----	
5 to 15 percent.....	13.6	-----	67.5	24.6	7.9	-----	25.5	50.4	11.9	12.2	-----	-----	
15 to 30 percent.....	23.0	35.4	24.3	28.9	11.4	10.9	41.4	13.0	1.7	24.5	7.3	1.3	
30 to 50 percent.....	30.1	18.1	43.0	19.7	19.2	4.1	2.0	37.0	28.1	5.4	4.2	19.2	
Over 50 percent.....	13.6	39.8	54.7	5.5	-----	7.9	86.6	5.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total.....	100.0	22.4	45.1	21.0	11.4	2.3	6.4	44.3	24.7	4.0	10.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance payment maximum is the amount paid to a recipient with no other income.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

<sup>3</sup> The minority group percentage is the sum of percent nonwhite and percent Spanish-speaking.

TABLE 19.—Old age assistance payment maximums <sup>1</sup> by percent of local area population in poverty <sup>2</sup>

Percent of local area population in poverty	Percent of OAA cases by percent of local area population in poverty	Percent of OAA cases, by percent of local area population in poverty, in areas having:											
		Monthly payment maximum for single aged individual of—				Monthly payment maximum for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	Over \$400
Below 10 percent.....	32.0	38.3	28.0	33.7	12.2	42.2	7.5	13.9	5.2	18.9			
10 to 20 percent.....	40.9	15.6	55.2	27.6	1.6	15.7	41.8	23.6	4.0	14.9			
20 to 30 percent.....	7.7	16.2	83.8			16.2	83.8						
30 to 40 percent.....	11.5	66.6	33.4			93.1	6.9						
Over 40 percent.....	7.9	90.5	9.5			13.7	76.8	9.5					
Total.....	100.0	22.4	45.1	21.0	11.4	2.3	6.4	44.3	24.7	4.0	10.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance payment maximum is the amount paid to a recipient with no other income.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 20.—Old age assistance payment maximums <sup>1</sup> by number of old age assistance cases in local area <sup>2</sup>

Number of old age assistance cases in local area	Percent of OAA cases by number of cases in local area	Percent of OAA cases, by number of cases in local area, in areas having:											
		Monthly payment maximum for single aged individual of—				Monthly payment maximum for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	Over \$400
Over 25,000.....	9.4	38.7	61.3			38.7							61.3
10,000 to 25,000.....	17.7	3.7	52.3	37.6	6.5	34.5	30.4	32.3	2.8				
7,500 to 10,000.....	3.7	22.0	20.7	44.6	12.6	22.0	10.2	10.5	57.3				
5,000 to 7,500.....	7.0		81.5	3.4	15.1	23.0	58.5	3.4	10.9				4.2
2,500 to 5,000.....	3.9	6.1	37.3	18.8	37.8	6.1	7.9	39.6	16.5			29.9	
1,000 to 2,500.....	29.4	33.8	49.8	12.6	3.8	1.8	4.3	65.6	13.8	7.9	6.6		
Below 1,000.....	28.9	37.4	46.2	15.0	1.4	6.2	11.6	61.4	19.4	1.4			
Total.....	100.0	22.4	45.1	21.0	11.4	2.3	6.4	44.3	24.7	4.0	10.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance payment maximum is the amount paid to a recipient with no other income.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 21.—Old age assistance payment maximums <sup>1</sup> by census region <sup>2</sup>

Census region	Percent of OAA cases by census region	Percent of OAA cases, by census region, in areas having:											
		Monthly payment maximum for single aged individual of—				Monthly payment maximum for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	Over \$400
New England.....	4.1	22.8	13.1	64.1				32.3	3.6	64.1			
Middle Atlantic.....	8.5	28.6	63.7	7.7			10.8	77.4	11.8				
East North Central.....	7.9	43.3	51.5	5.2			11.9	80.5	7.6				
West North Central.....	7.3	54.3	22.9	22.9			77.1	19.6	3.3				
South Atlantic.....	11.9	47.1	46.2	6.7	10.5	25.9	50.3	13.4					
East South Central.....	14.8	79.2	20.8				79.2	20.8					
West South Central.....	23.7	100.0					14.1	71.4	14.5				
Mountains.....	3.4	100.0					41.1		58.9				
Pacific.....	17.2	5.6	49.3	45.1			4.0	4.9		46.0	9.8	35.3	
Puerto Rico.....	1.1	100.0			100.0								
Total.....	100.0	22.4	45.1	21.0	11.4	2.3	6.4	44.3	24.7	4.0	10.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance payment maximum is the amount paid to a recipient with no other income.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 22.—Old age assistance payment maximums <sup>1</sup> by SMSA status <sup>2</sup> of local area <sup>3</sup>

SMSA status of local area	Percent of OAA cases by SMSA status of local area	Percent of OAA cases, by SMSA status of local area, in areas having:											
		Monthly payment maximum for single aged individual of—				Monthly payment maximum for aged couple of—							
		\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$50 to \$100	\$100 to \$150	\$150 to \$200	\$200 to \$250	\$250 to \$300	\$300 to \$350	\$350 to \$400	Over \$400
SMSA—Central city.....	55.9	10.3	44.0	27.7	18.0	1.9	5.5	23.9	33.3	6.6	15.4	3.0	10.3
SMSA—Suburban.....	10.4		63.6	23.3	13.1		32.2	31.4	23.3	3.0	7.3		2.8
Not in SMSA.....	33.7	49.5	41.3	9.1		3.7		82.0	10.8		3.5		
Total.....	100.0	22.4	45.1	21.0	11.4	2.3	6.4	44.3	24.7	4.0	10.5	1.7	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance payment maximum is the amount paid to a recipient with no other income.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

<sup>3</sup> The SMSA is the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

TABLE 23.—Old age assistance maximum rent allowances <sup>1</sup> by local area population <sup>2</sup>

Local area population	Percent of OAA cases by local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by local area population, in areas having:													
		OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for single aged individual of—						OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for aged couple of—					
			\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum		\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum
Over 2,000,000	11.0		52.5	8.0	39.5						60.5	39.5			
1,000,000 to 2,000,000	7.1	10.5	20.2	62.2	2.7		4.4		10.5	20.2	7.3	54.9	2.7	4.4	
500,000 to 1,000,000	18.2	17.0	42.8	25.3	3.5	7.1		4.4	17.0	42.8	6.9	20.5	6.5	1.9	4.4
250,000 to 500,000	15.9	16.6	36.9	39.2	5.0		2.2		16.6	36.9	10.8	33.5		2.2	
100,000 to 250,000	7.0	48.8		6.5	15.5	15.6	5.8	7.7	48.8			22.0	15.6	5.8	7.7
Below 100,000	40.8	12.6	47.6	23.7	4.8	1.8		9.5	12.6	47.6	20.8	7.7	1.8		9.5
Total	100.0	15.0	34.5	31.1	5.5	7.5	1.1	5.2	15.0	34.5	12.0	24.3	7.6	1.4	5.2

<sup>1</sup>The old age assistance maximum rent allowance is the dollar limit on the rental payment that a recipient can get reimbursement for through the OAA grant.

<sup>2</sup>Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 24.—Old age assistance maximum rent allowances <sup>1</sup> by urban percentage of local area population <sup>2</sup>

Urban percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases by urban percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by urban percentage of local area population, in areas having:													
		OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for single aged individual of—						OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for aged couple of—					
			\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum		\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum
Over 90	38.0	9.0	27.0	41.6	5.6	13.9	0.8	2.1	9.0	27.0	4.2	41.8	15.0	0.8	2.1
75 to 90	18.1	25.4	26.6	28.8	6.3	5.8	4.2	3.0	25.4	26.6	7.9	27.2	3.8	6.1	3.0
50 to 75	14.1	20.0	55.1	15.7	5.4			3.8	20.0	55.1	7.3	13.8			3.8
Below 50	29.8	14.1	39.1	26.5	5.2	3.9		11.2	14.1	39.1	26.5	5.2	3.9		1.2
Total	100.0	15.0	34.5	31.1	5.5	7.5	1.1	5.2	15.0	34.5	12.0	24.3	7.6	1.4	5.2

<sup>1</sup>The old age assistance maximum rent allowance is the dollar limit on the rental payment that a recipient can get reimbursement for through the OAA grant.

<sup>2</sup>Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 25.—*Old age assistance maximum rent allowances*<sup>1</sup> *by minority group percentage*<sup>2</sup> *of local area population*<sup>3</sup>

Minority group percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases by minority group percentage of local area population	Percent of OAA cases, by minority group percentage of local area population, in areas having:													
		OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for single aged individual of—						OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for aged couple of—					
			\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum		\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum
Below 5.....	19.7	29.2	34.3	13.5	16.6	5.6	-----	0.8	29.2	34.3	11.2	17.8	6.8	-----	0.8
5 to 15.....	13.6	9.5	43.5	32.2	4.3	2.6	7.9	-----	9.5	43.5	5.5	29.6	1.4	10.5	-----
15 to 30.....	23.0	8.0	10.4	56.1	3.8	7.1	-----	14.5	8.0	10.4	24.3	35.7	7.1	-----	14.5
30 to 50.....	30.1	15.7	40.5	26.9	2.7	12.1	-----	2.2	15.7	40.5	1.2	28.4	12.1	-----	2.2
Over 50.....	13.6	10.5	53.4	22.7	-----	5.5	-----	7.9	10.5	53.4	22.7	-----	5.5	-----	7.9
Total.....	100.0	15.0	34.5	31.1	5.5	7.5	1.1	5.2	15.0	34.5	12.0	24.3	7.6	1.4	5.2

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance maximum rent allowance is the dollar limit on the rental payment a recipient can get reimbursement for through the OAA grant.

<sup>2</sup> The minority group percentage is the sum of percent nonwhite and percent Spanish-speaking.

<sup>3</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 26.—*Old age assistance maximum rent allowances*<sup>1</sup> *by percent of local area population in poverty*<sup>2</sup>

Percent of local area population in poverty	Percent of OAA cases, by percent of local area population in poverty, in areas having:															
	Percent of OAA cases by percent of local area population in poverty	OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for single aged individual of—						No maximum	OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for aged couple of—					
			\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	\$25 to \$50			\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum	
Below 10.....	32.0	18.2	15.2	41.4	8.7	9.6	3.3	0.5	18.2	15.2	3.7	48.0	9.9	4.4	0.5	
10 to 20.....	40.9	15.0	43.4	26.3	4.8	8.9	-----	1.6	15.0	48.4	11.2	19.8	8.9	-----	1.6	
20 to 30.....	7.7	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
30 to 40.....	11.5	16.0	21.3	26.8	6.9	-----	-----	20.0	16.0	21.3	26.8	6.9	-----	-----	29.0	
Over 40.....	7.9	15.9	21.7	39.2	-----	9.5	-----	13.7	15.9	21.7	39.2	-----	9.5	-----	13.7	
Total.....	100.0	15.0	34.5	31.1	5.5	7.5	1.1	5.2	15.0	34.5	12.0	24.3	7.6	1.4	5.2	

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance maximum rent allowance is the dollar limit on the rental payment a recipient can get reimbursement for through the OAA grant.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 27.—Old age assistance maximum rent allowances<sup>1</sup> by number of old age assistance cases in local area<sup>2</sup>

Number of old age assistance cases in local area	Percent of OAA cases, by number of cases in local area, in areas having:														
	Percent of OAA cases by number of cases in local area	OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for single aged individual of—						Monthly maximum rent allowance for aged couple of—						
			\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum	OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum
Over 25,000	9.4		61.3		28.7						61.3	38.7			
10,000 to 25,000	17.7	3.7	48.2	35.5	5.0	4.0		3.7	3.7	48.2	40.5	4.0		3.7	
7,500 to 10,000	3.7	33.3	11.8	54.8					33.3	11.8	54.8				
5,000 to 7,500	7.0	14.9	49.4	32.2	3.4				14.9	49.4	23.0	9.2	3.4		
2,500 to 5,000	3.9	13.7	6.1	63.7	4.8		7.9	3.8	13.7	6.1	4.3	59.4	4.8	7.9	3.8
1,000 to 2,500	29.4	22.3	36.1	18.8	4.1	4.4	1.2	13.2	22.3	36.1	14.8	8.1	3.2	2.4	13.2
Below 1,000	28.9	17.4	39.0	23.5	10.5	6.4	1.4	1.9	17.4	39.0	20.3	13.7	6.4	1.4	1.9
Totals <sup>1</sup>	100.0	15.0	34.5	31.1	5.5	7.5	1.1	5.2	15.0	34.5	12.0	24.3	7.6	1.4	5.2

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance maximum rent allowance is the dollar limit on the rental payment a recipient can get reimbursement for through the OAA grant.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 28.—*Old age assistance maximum rent allowances*<sup>1</sup> by census region<sup>2</sup>

Census region	Percent of OAA cases, by census region, in areas having:														
	Percent of OAA cases by census region	OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for single aged individual of—					OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for aged couple of—						
			\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125		No maximum	\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum
New England.....	4.1	86.9			9.5			3.6	86.9			9.5			3.6
Middle Atlantic.....	8.5	10.7		30.6	4.1	46.9	7.7		10.7		7.4	27.3	42.8	11.8	
East North Central.....	7.9			31.4	37.5	25.9	5.2				11.9	54.6	28.4	5.2	
West North Central.....	7.3	15.1		7.8	3.3	19.6		54.3	15.1		7.8		22.9		54.3
South Atlantic.....	11.9	43.6	12.5	30.6	13.4				43.6	12.5	30.6	13.4			
East South Central.....	14.8		58.4	41.6						58.4	41.6				
West South Central.....	23.7		100.0							100.0					
Mountains.....	3.4	79.5	20.5						79.5	20.5					
Pacific.....	17.2	8.9		91.1					8.9			91.1			
Puerto Rico.....	1.1							100.0							100.0
Total.....	100.0	15.0	34.5	31.1	5.5	7.5	1.1	5.2	15.0	34.5	12.0	24.3	7.6	1.4	5.2

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance maximum rent allowance is the dollar limit on the rental payment a recipient can get reimbursement for through the OAA grant.

<sup>2</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.



TABLE 29.—*Old age assistance maximum rent allowances*<sup>1</sup> *by SMSA status*<sup>2</sup> *of local area*<sup>3</sup>

SMSA status of local area	Percent of OAA cases by SMSA status of local area	Percent of OAA cases, by SMSA status of local area, in areas having:													
		OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for single aged individual of—							OAA grant that doesn't vary with rent	Monthly maximum rent allowance for aged couple of—				
			\$25 to \$50	\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum	\$25 to \$50		\$50 to \$75	\$75 to \$100	\$100 to \$125	Over \$125	No maximum
SMSA—Central city.....	55.9	15.3	26.9	37.9	5.1	10.1	1.4	3.4	15.3	26.9	6.2	36.0	10.2	2.0	3.4
SMSA—Suburban.....	10.4	12.9	63.6	2.8	7.1	10.6	3.0	-----	12.9	63.6	-----	9.9	10.6	3.0	-----
Not in SMSA.....	33.7	15.3	38.1	28.7	5.8	2.2	-----	9.9	15.3	38.1	25.2	9.3	2.2	-----	9.9
Total.....	100.0	15.0	34.5	31.1	5.5	7.5	1.1	5.2	15.0	34.5	12.0	24.3	7.6	1.4	5.2

<sup>1</sup> The old age assistance maximum rent allowance is the dollar limit on the rental payment a recipient can get reimbursement for through the OAA grant.

<sup>2</sup> The SMSA is the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

<sup>3</sup> Sources of data and data for each local area are identified in app. E.

TABLE 30.—Annual average incomes and variations in income for combined benefits, by type of aged household

Source of income	Aged individuals								Aged couples							
	A <sup>1</sup>		B <sup>1</sup>		C <sup>1</sup>		D <sup>1</sup>		E <sup>1</sup>		F <sup>1</sup>		G <sup>1</sup>		H <sup>1</sup>	
	Average income <sup>2</sup>	Standard deviation <sup>3</sup>	Average income <sup>2</sup>	Standard deviation <sup>3</sup>	Average income <sup>2</sup>	Standard deviation <sup>3</sup>	Average income <sup>2</sup>	Standard deviation <sup>3</sup>	Average income <sup>2</sup>	Standard deviation <sup>3</sup>	Average income <sup>2</sup>	Standard deviation <sup>3</sup>	Average income <sup>2</sup>	Standard deviation <sup>3</sup>	Average income <sup>2</sup>	Standard deviation <sup>3</sup>
Social security.....	845		0		845		0		1,267		0		1,267		0	
VA pension.....	0		1,560		1,392		0		0		1,680		1,500		0	
Total nonassistance income.....	845		1,560		2,237		0		1,267		1,680		2,767		0	
OAA grant.....	1,000	426	364	391	90	182	1,611	529	1,695	891	1,283	887	478	719	2,615	970
Total including OAA.....	1,845	426	1,924	391	2,327	182	1,611	529	2,962	891	2,963	887	3,245	719	2,615	970
Food stamps.....	175	119	161	109	112	81	215	147	230	153	234	157	196	122	290	203
Total including food stamps.....	2,020	382	2,085	363	2,439	217	1,826	467	3,192	869	3,197	866	3,441	731	2,905	904
Commodities.....	46	85	44	84	19	62	46	85	80	154	80	154	34	112	80	154
Total including commodities.....	2,066	409	2,129	385	2,458	218	1,872	482	3,272	856	3,277	848	3,475	746	2,985	895
Public housing.....	476	362	464	351	426	359	494	419	464	354	425	350	438	354	498	412
Total, all income and benefits.....	2,542	590	2,593	560	2,884	444	2,366	652	3,736	990	3,702	978	3,913	877	3,483	1,042

<sup>1</sup> The 8 household types A through H differ by the availability of nonassistance income as follows:

Individual	Couple	Sources of nonassistance income
A.....	E.....	Social security.
B.....	F.....	VA pension.
C.....	G.....	Social Security and VA pension.
D.....	H.....	None.

<sup>2</sup> The average income figures represent the averages of the data reported by the 100 local areas after weighting each response by the proportion of the national OAA caseload each area statistically represents.

<sup>3</sup> The standard deviation is a statistical measure of the variations in income from place to place. One standard deviation includes 68 percent of all reported values. Thus, for case A, the average OAA grant was \$1,000 and 68 percent of the OAA caseload receives OAA grants within 1 standard deviation (\$426) of the average (from \$574 to \$1,426).

<sup>4</sup> These standard deviations were not computed directly but were interpolated from other computations.

TABLE 31.—Percent distribution of OAA caseload by income class and type of aged household for different benefit combinations <sup>1</sup>

Percent distribution of OAA caseload by income class and household type for nonassistance income plus—																				
Household type <sup>2</sup>	OAA						OAA plus food benefits						OAA plus food plus housing benefits							
	0- \$1,000	\$1,000- \$2,000	\$2,000- \$3,000	\$3,000- \$4,000	\$4,000- \$5,000	\$5,000- \$6,000	0- \$1,000	\$1,000- \$2,000	\$2,000- \$3,000	\$3,000- \$4,000	\$4,000- \$5,000	\$5,000- \$6,000	\$6,000- \$7,000	0- \$1,000	\$1,000- \$2,000	\$2,000- \$3,000	\$3,000- \$4,000	\$4,000- \$5,000	\$5,000- \$6,000	\$6,000- \$7,000
Aged individual:																				
A.....	0	67	33	0.1	0	0	0	49	47	4	0	0	0	0	21	55	24	0	0	0
B.....	0	66	33	1	0	0	0	46	50	4	0	0	0	0	17	59	23	1	0	0
C.....	0	0	99	1	0	0	0	0	96	4	0	0	0	0	0	61	36	3	0	0
D.....	9	64	28	0	0	0	1	67	32	0.2	0	0	0	0	33	48	19	0	0	0
Aged couple:																				
E.....	0	9	53	24	11	3	0	0	47	34	11	8	0	0	0	25	43	20	5	7
F.....	0	9	50	25	13	3	0	0	45	35	11	8	0	0	0	23	45	20	5	7
G.....	0	0	59	25	13	3	0	0	34	46	12	8	0	0	0	11	51	26	5	7
H.....	2	25	51	8	14	0	0	6	61	18	10	6	0	0	5	29	41	12	3	6

<sup>1</sup> The household types are the hypothetical cases used in the survey questionnaire. These percentage distributions pertain only to the hypothetical cases, but each area's survey response was weighted by the share of the national OAA caseload it represents statistically in the sample.

<sup>2</sup> For description of household types A through H, see table 30, footnote 1.

## SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME FOR THE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED

On January 1, 1974, a national program providing cash income guarantees to aged, blind, and disabled persons is scheduled to replace the present public assistance program of old age assistance (OAA), aid to the blind (AB), and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD). This program, entitled "Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled" (SSI), is authorized in the 1972 amendments to the Social Security Act (Public Law 92-603). Statutory provisions are found under title XVI of the Social Security Act, which substitutes the SSI program for the previously authorized combined assistance program of aid to the aged, blind, or disabled (AABD). Public Law 92-603 repeals title I (OAA), title X (AB), and title XIV (APTD) of the Social Security Act (except that these Titles continue to apply to programs in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands). A new title VI, "Grants to States for Services to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled," incorporates the services provisions previously included under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI. The statute is included in Appendix F to this report.

The SSI legislation provides for a nationwide program of cash assistance benefits to aged, blind, and disabled persons; for a required State supplement to prevent reduction in benefits to current recipients<sup>1</sup>; and for State supplementation of the SSI benefit to other beneficiaries at the option of the States.

This section describes the major features of the basic SSI program, differences between the SSI program and current programs, and provisions for State supplementation. The following section will discuss some problems which may be anticipated in implementation of the basic SSI program and State supplements and in coordination with other benefit programs.

### *Major Features of the SSI Program and How They Differ From Present Programs*<sup>2</sup>

The SSI program will be administered directly by an agency of the Federal Government; will be fully financed from Federal funds; and will have nationally uniform benefit levels, treatment of income and assets, definitions of blindness and disability, and other eligibility conditions. This will replace the current Federal grant-in-aid programs, which provide for State administration or State-supervised local administration; State determination of benefit levels; Federal-State or Federal-State-local sharing of costs; and which permit considerable variation in benefit levels, treatment of income, and definitions of eligibility conditions.

<sup>1</sup> This requirement was added in amendments to the SSI program enacted in July 1973.

<sup>2</sup> See table 32, current adult assistance programs, supplemental security income, and State supplements—comparison of program characteristics, on p. 57.

*Administration.*—The Bureau of Supplemental Security Income (BSSI) in the Social Security Administration will administer the SSI program through units in district and branch social security offices in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands will continue to administer OAA, AB, and APTD as under current law. BSSI will administer cash benefits only. The States will continue to administer programs providing social services to SSI beneficiaries, resulting in a complete separation of administration of cash benefits and services. Grants to States for services under a new title VI will be administered by the Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) with State-local administrative requirements and options similar to those now in effect for current service programs.

*Financing.*—The costs of benefits and administration of the SSI program will be entirely funded through Federal appropriations in contrast to the present Federal reimbursement of 50 percent of State-local administrative costs and from 50 to 83 percent of assistance payments costs based on the per capita income of the State.

Federal sharing in costs of providing services will be comparable to the present provisions for 75 percent reimbursement of costs of approved services subject to fiscal limitations authorized in the revenue-sharing bill of 1972 (Public Law 92-512) and SRS regulations. These limitations apply to AFDC services as well as to services for SSI beneficiaries. However, provision is made for payment for vocational rehabilitation services to SSI beneficiaries from SSI funds.

*Single category.*—SSI will be administered as a single category with uniform payment and eligibility regulations except for differences related to the conditions of age, blindness, or disability. At present one State (Nevada) has no APTD program; in three States AB is administered by a separate agency; and 33 States treat OAA, AB, and APTD as separate categories with varying eligibility conditions and benefit levels. Even in the 18 States with a combined AABD category, benefit levels can vary because of special needs attributed to a particular condition and a Federal requirement for disregarding a specified amount of earnings of blind persons.

*Uniform definitions of blindness and disability.*—Under current law, there are no Federal statutory definitions of blindness or disability but there are Federal agency recommendations for appropriate State definitions in determining eligibility under these conditions. In contrast, the SSI legislation includes specific statutory definitions of blindness and disability. Eligibility on the basis of old age remains the same as for OAA (age 65 or over).

*Blindness.*—Under SSI, an individual is considered to be blind if he has central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with corrective lens; or a limitation in the field of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle of no more than 20 degrees. This is comparable to the federally recommended definition in the present AB program, and most States are using this definition. A few include other visual defects of comparable severity, and two States have definitions which are more limiting than the Federal recommendation. In present programs, and in SSI, there are no conditions related to the effect of blindness on the individual's ability to work.

There is no minimum age requirement for blind individuals under SSI. This is also true in present programs, but States are permitted

to set their own minimum age requirement. Twenty-nine States have no age requirement. The remaining States exclude some or all individuals under 21 years of age, with minimum age requirements ranging from 5 to 21 years.

*Disability.*—The Social Security Act includes the words “permanently and totally disabled” in describing individuals eligible to receive assistance under the current APTD program, but the term is not defined in the act. The federally recommended definition is that an individual must have a permanent physical or mental impairment which substantially precludes him from engaging in a useful occupation within his competence. About half the States use a comparable definition. The others appear to be more restrictive than the Federal definition in that they require that a person be “prevented” or “precluded” from engaging in a useful occupation rather than “substantially precluded.” Several States specify that the availability of suitable employment in the community or area where the individual lives is to be considered. Most States do not consider drug addiction or alcoholism to be a totally disabling impairment unless it has resulted in a physical or mental impairment which is totally disabling. Many States also consider homemaking to be a “useful” occupation and exclude women who keep house for other family members even though they have impairments which would prevent them from engaging in remunerative employment outside the home.

The SSI definition of disability is comparable to the definition used for entitlement to social security disability insurance benefits. Under the SSI definition a person is considered to be disabled “if he is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.” An added qualification is that the impairments “are of such severity that the person is not only unable to do his previous work but cannot, considering his age, education and work experience, engage in any other kind of substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy, regardless of whether such work exists in the immediate area in which he lives.” Work which exists in the national economy is defined as work which exists in significant numbers either in the region where the individual lives or in several regions of the country.

The SSI disability definition appears to be less restrictive than some State definitions in considering ability to engage in “gainful activity” or “gainful work” rather than a “useful occupation”; in including impairments of an anticipated 12-months duration rather than a permanent impairment; and in not specifically excluding drug addiction or alcoholism as disabling conditions. However, consideration of work existing in the national economy appears to be more restrictive than the general practice in the current State-administered programs. The SSI legislation provides that individuals receiving assistance in December 1973 who met the State’s definition of blindness or disability will be considered to meet the SSI definition as long as they continue to be blind or disabled. This would apply in States with less restrictive eligibility definitions than those to be used in SSI.

Current law in respect to APTD specifies that eligible individuals must be 18 years of age or older. The SSI legislation has no minimum age requirement. Therefore, children under 18 years of age may be

included. There is no specific definition of disability related to children, except for a statement in reference to the work-related definition that a child under the age of 18 is to be considered disabled if he "suffers from any medically determinable physical or mental impairment of comparable severity."

The SSI legislation provides for criteria to be established by the Secretary for determining when services performed or earnings derived from services demonstrate an individual's ability to engage in substantial gainful activity. If his services or earnings meet these criteria, he is not considered to be disabled. However, a trial work period of 9 months (not necessarily consecutive) is permitted during which a disabled beneficiary will be regarded as continuing in disability status in spite of gainful employment. This trial period is comparable to social security disability insurance provisions, but there is no similar provision in the current APTD program.

Blind or disabled individuals under age 65 are to be referred to the appropriate agency for vocational rehabilitation services. An individual will not be eligible to receive benefits if he refuses recommended services without good cause. The SSI legislation specifies that a disabled (but not blind or aged) individual who is a drug addict or an alcoholic is not eligible for SSI benefits unless he is undergoing appropriate treatment, if such treatment is available.

There is no Federal requirement in present assistance programs in respect to acceptance of treatment for addiction or vocational rehabilitation services, although social security disability insurance beneficiaries are required to accept rehabilitation services. Some States have such requirements in their assistance programs, and a few also require that the individual accept appropriate employment.

*Income limits and benefit levels.*—The SSI program will establish nationally uniform income limits and benefit levels, in contrast to the considerable variations found among and within States under the current programs. State supplementation of SSI benefits (see p. 53) will continue some variation in total benefits. The effect of the SSI program is to establish a national uniform minimum benefit level.

Under SSI, an individual will be eligible for benefits if countable income (income other than allowable exclusions described below) is at a rate of no more than \$1,560 in a calendar year; or, for an eligible individual with an eligible spouse (that is, the spouse is age 65 or over, blind or disabled), at a rate of no more than \$2,340 in a calendar year.<sup>3</sup> However, the accounting period—the period of time over which income is counted in determining eligibility—is a calendar quarter. Therefore, an individual is eligible in any calendar quarter in which his or her countable income is less than \$390; and a couple is eligible in any quarter in which their combined countable income is less than \$585. For discussion purposes, it is convenient to use the monthly maximum benefit rates of \$130 for an individual and \$195 for a couple, amounts which are reduced by countable income in computing monthly payments.

Uniform income eligibility and benefit levels contrast with present programs under which variations exist among the States and may exist within States by category, geographic area, living arrangements, rent or homeownership expenditures, and inclusion of "essential

<sup>3</sup> An amendment enacted in July 1973 will increase these amounts to \$1,680 for an individual and \$2,520 for an eligible couple, effective July 1, 1974.

persons”<sup>4</sup> or other special needs in the grant amounts. At present, a few States utilize flat grants, standard amounts for basic needs regardless of individual circumstances, but benefits in most States are tailored to individual circumstances and individual need, especially housing costs. The SSI benefit will not be adjusted for inclusion of special needs items or for additional costs of boarding or foster home care or care in non-medical residential institutions required by persons unable to manage in their own homes. In cases where an essential person is included in the State’s assistance payment in December 1973 under the State’s plan in effect in June 1973, the SSI benefit beginning in January 1974 will also include the essential person; that is, the benefit amount will be increased by \$65 a month (or \$70 a month beginning in July 1974). This provision will apply in individual cases so long as the essential person remains in the home and is not eligible for SSI as an individual or an eligible spouse. This provision will not apply to new applicants for SSI.

There are some differences in treatment of income (discussed below) which vary by age, blindness, or disability, or by living arrangement. For some beneficiaries, these provisions will result in different effective benefit levels.

SSI provisions for persons in institutions may affect eligibility or amount of benefit. An individual is not eligible for a benefit for any month in which he is an inmate of a public institution throughout the month; but a reduced benefit is payable if the person is, throughout any month, in a (public or private) hospital, extended care facility, nursing home or intermediate care facility receiving payment for his care under the medicaid program. In such an instance, the benefit is at the rate of \$300 a year, or \$25 a month, reduced by countable income. For individuals requiring long-term care, this has the effect of reducing the countable income limit from \$1,560 to \$300 over a year.

Under present programs, there is a Federal requirement which prevents assistance payments to inmates of public non-medical institutions, and to blind or disabled persons who are patients in a mental or tuberculosis hospital. The latter provision is at State option for the aged. The reduced SSI benefit payable to persons in medical institutions is somewhat comparable to current practice in States which make payments to cover personal needs only when medical care payments to the institution do not cover such needs.

*Sources of income.*—All income of an eligible individual, and the combined income of an eligible individual and eligible spouse (and/or essential person if included), is to be considered in determining SSI eligibility and benefit amounts. Spouses are treated as separate individuals if they have lived apart at least 6 months.

The SSI legislation specifies that the income of an ineligible spouse living with an eligible individual is to be included in the individual’s income, whether or not it is available to him, “except to the extent determined by the Secretary to be inequitable under the circumstances.” Similarly, the income of a parent—or spouse of a parent—living with a child under age 21 is considered available to the child,

<sup>4</sup> In determining the need of an individual, a State may include the needs of another needy person (ineligible spouse or other specified persons) whose presence in the home is “essential” to the well-being of the individual.



with the same provision for consideration of equity. There is no legislative provision for requiring any other relatives to help support beneficiaries.

Under current programs, the income of the eligible individual, and essential person, if any, whose needs are included in the payment is considered. Eligible spouses usually receive separate payments, and income may be applied individually or apportioned between the husband and wife. Generally, only the ineligible spouse's income in excess of individual needs based on the State's standards would be counted as available to the eligible recipient; and the presence of other dependent children would be considered in relating family income to eligibility of a child.

Federal regulations in respect to OAA, AB, and APTD, specify that only income actually available on a regular basis will be considered. About half of the States hold specified relatives other than spouses and parents of minor children to be responsible for support of recipients, such as adult children for aged parents, or parents for disabled children of any age. In these situations, Federal regulations require that the amount of any expected contribution be related to the relatives' income and other obligations.

SSI removes a barrier to old-age assistance erected by many States—the requirement that welfare officials decide how much money relatives should contribute to the needy applicant. Only 3.5 percent of OAA recipients received regular financial contributions from their children in 1970. The proportion receiving contributions exceeded 10 percent in only one State. It is generally thought that the major effect of relative responsibility requirements has been to discourage applications because of the reluctance of parents to subject their children to a financial investigation or to enforce support that is not voluntarily given. Although there is no relative responsibility requirement in the SSI program, proposed regulations<sup>5</sup> will permit States which supplement the SSI benefits to impose relative support requirements in respect to the State supplemental payment. Therefore, the absence of this provision in the SSI program may not fully remove the restrictive effect in States which maintain this requirement for State supplement purposes.

The treatment of an ineligible spouse's income will be comparable to current practice in most States if an amount representing the ineligible spouse's needs is excluded. Considering all of the ineligible spouse's income as available, however, would be more restrictive, would deprive the ineligible spouse of income for self-support, and also would be contrary to the purpose of other programs such as social security. For instance, a wife under 65 receiving social security bene-

<sup>5</sup> The Secretary's regulations have not been issued. Consideration is being given to alternatives of counting all of the ineligible spouse's income as available or of counting only countable income in excess of \$65 a month as available to the spouse. The \$65 is the amount by which an individual benefit is increased when an eligible spouse is included. HEW is expected to rule that the parents' income in excess of their own needs will be counted as available to the child. The parents' needs will be determined by the SSI definition of allowable income limits.

<sup>6</sup> *Federal Register*, vol. 38, No. 150, Aug. 6, 1973, pp. 21188-21194.

fits as her husband's dependent would receive no benefit from the social security payment intended for her own use.

*Definition of income.*—SSI defines earned income as wages and net earnings from self-employment, comparable to the definitions used for social security insurance purposes (title II of the Social Security Act).

Unearned income is defined as all other income, including public or private pensions, retirement, disability, or unemployment benefits; rents, dividends, interest, and royalties; prizes, awards, gifts (cash or otherwise), support and alimony payments, and inheritances; proceeds of life insurance policies; and support and maintenance furnished in cash or in kind.

When an individual or couple lives in another person's household and receives support and maintenance in kind, the applicable benefit level of \$130 for an individual or \$195 for a couple is reduced by one-third in lieu of assigning a value to such in-kind contributions. Under an interpretation of the House Ways and Means Committee,<sup>7</sup> this reduction is to be applied when a beneficiary lives in another person's household, even if the beneficiary shares in the household expenses. In effect, this will result in income limits and benefit levels for persons with this type of living arrangement which are one-third lower than for persons maintaining their own homes, regardless of the financial arrangements made with the friend or relative who is the head of the household. State practices under the current program are somewhat comparable but are more likely to take into consideration the actual financial arrangements of the recipient. Some States have a lower payment standard, but not as much as one-third lower, when there are other persons in the home; or, when needs are itemized, the recipient's payment includes his share of the cost of common household expenses if he is expected to contribute toward household maintenance.

Present Federal regulations do not define unearned income. Some States provide that lump-sum (one-time only) receipt of funds such as awards or inheritances may be considered as resources rather than income to the extent that they are used for allowable resources, such as to buy essential household furnishings, make a downpayment on a home, establish an allowable cash reserve, or the like.

*Exclusions from income.*—Nationally uniform income exclusions will replace the variety of exclusions required or permitted under present law. The exclusions apply to the eligible individual's income, or to the combined income of an eligible couple. Under SSI there will be an exclusion of income from any source (either earned or unearned) of \$240 per year, or \$20 per month. This exclusion will apply to unearned income (such as social security, dividends, and private pensions), when the beneficiary has this type of income; or, if there is no unearned income, the initial amount of earned income to be disregarded will be increased by \$20 per month or \$240 per year. Under present programs, there is an optional provision for disregarding up to \$7.50 per month from any income. About two-thirds of the States apply this exclusion to one or more of the current categories of assistance.

With respect to blind or disabled individuals, the SSI program will disregard income necessary for the fulfillment of an approved plan

<sup>7</sup> Social Security Amendments of 1971, Report of the Committee on Ways and Means on H.R. 1, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., May 26, 1971, p. 152.

for achieving self-support. Under the present programs, States are required to exclude income of blind persons necessary for a State approved self-support plan for a period of 12 months. This period may be extended up to 36 months at the States' option; 18 States extend the period for more than 12 months. Eleven States now apply the exclusion to the disabled for periods of 12 to 36 months.

Under SSI the first \$65 per month will be excluded from earned income (or \$85 if the beneficiary has no unearned income), plus one-half of monthly earnings above \$65 of an eligible individual, or of the combined earnings of an eligible couple if both are employed. In addition, work-related expenses of blind (but not aged or disabled) beneficiaries are to be excluded. If a State's current disregard of earnings and work expenses for a blind recipient is greater than the SSI provision, then the higher amount will be excluded. This provision applies only to blind persons receiving aid in December 1973.

Under the present programs, States are required to exclude the first \$85 plus one-half of the remaining monthly earnings of blind recipients; and may exclude amounts up to \$20 a month plus one-half of the next \$60 of earnings of aged or disabled recipients. About two-thirds of the States allow this exclusion from earnings in one or both categories. All States are required to exclude work-related expenses and training payments and allowances for all categories.

Under the SSI program infrequent and irregular earnings up to \$30 a quarter are to be excluded. The earned income of a child who is a student or in employment-related training is to be excluded, up to a limit to be prescribed by the Secretary.

In addition to the \$20 disregard of any income mentioned earlier, the following types of income will also be disregarded under SSI:

- Proceeds of a life insurance policy expended for the insured person's last illness and burial, or \$1,500, whichever is less;
- Infrequent and irregular income up to \$60 a quarter (applicable to an individual or to the combined income of a couple);
- Refunds of State or local taxes paid on real property or purchased food;
- Assistance based on need received from a State or a political subdivision of a State;
- Cost of tuition or fees paid by an educational grant, scholarship or fellowship;
- Home produce of an individual (or spouse) utilized by the household for its own consumption;
- One-third of any support payment from an absent parent received by a child beneficiary; and
- Foster care payments for a child (who is not an eligible individual) placed by a public or nonprofit private child-care agency.

Under the present programs, required exclusions are home-produced and consumed products, the value of a food stamp bonus or food commodities received by the recipient, relocation assistance, undergraduate grants or loans, and irregular and inconsequential income. In addition, States are currently required to "pass along" \$8 of an individual's social security benefits. A \$4 pass-along was required in 1969 and an additional \$4 in 1972, related to social security increases in those years. The pass-along may be done by excluding the amount from the individual's income or by raising the benefit level for all recipients in the required amount.

*Effects of income exclusion on beneficiary income.*—The \$20 per month exclusion of income of any kind means that, for most beneficiaries, total available income will be at least \$20 a month more than the SSI benefit level. About two-thirds of current OAA recipients, one-half of AB recipients and one-third of APTD recipients have income from other sources. The most common source of income is social security benefits, with 63 percent of the aged, one-third of the blind and one-fourth of disabled recipients also receiving social security benefits. Two percent of aged and disabled and 7 percent of blind recipients had income from employment in the month in which the 1970 survey of recipient characteristics was conducted.<sup>8</sup>

The proportion of recipients receiving social security benefits is expected to increase as more persons become eligible for SSI benefits. That is, as welfare benefit levels are raised, people with social security benefits high enough to have kept them off welfare in the past will become eligible. Therefore, many individuals receiving SSI benefits will have total incomes of \$150 a month while beneficiaries with no other income will receive the maximum SSI benefit of \$130 per month. Couples with other income will have a total income of \$215 per month rather than the basic benefit of \$195 a month for couples with no other income. An individual may have \$150, or a couple \$215, in unearned income per month before becoming ineligible for an SSI benefit.<sup>9</sup>

The income level at which an individual with earnings loses eligibility for SSI benefits (the break-even level) is considerably higher than for unearned income since a larger amount of earnings is excluded from countable income. The break-even level for a person with only earned income is \$345 per month  $\left(\frac{\$345 - \$85}{2} = \$130\right)$ . Countable income is the amount remaining after excluding \$85 plus one-half of the remainder. Therefore, for earnings above \$85 a month, the benefit is reduced by 50 cents for each dollar earned (a marginal benefit-loss rate of 50 percent). An individual with no unearned income would receive an SSI benefit until his earnings reached \$345, at which point countable income equals the SSI benefit level of \$130. For a couple, the break-even level for earnings would be \$475 a month  $\left(\frac{\$475 - \$85}{2} = \$195\right)$ .

If both are employed, the disregard applies to their combined earnings, not to each individually. For a blind person, this break-even level would be increased by twice the amount of allowable work expenses. For blind or disabled persons, the costs of an approved plan to achieve self-support may also be excluded, thereby raising break-even levels even higher.

If a person has unearned as well as earned income, the break-even level would be between \$150 and \$345, depending on the amount of unearned income, since the benefit is reduced 1 dollar for each dollar of unearned income above \$20 per month. For instance, if an individual

<sup>8</sup> Findings of the 1970 OAA, AB, APTD Study, pt. II, Financial Circumstances, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, National Center for Social Statistics, December 1972; table 82.

<sup>9</sup> Beginning in July 1974, these amounts will be \$160 per month for an individual and \$230 per month for a couple. The break-even point (eligibility limit) for earnings will be \$365 for an individual and \$505 for a couple.

receives \$100 in social security benefits, the SSI benefit would be \$50. If he became employed, earnings of \$165 would reduce the SSI benefit to zero ( $\frac{\$165 - \$65}{2} = \$50$ ). Therefore, he would become ineligible when his combined income from social security and employment is \$265.

*Asset limits and exclusions.*—Eligibility for SSI benefits is limited to persons whose allowable resources are valued at no more than \$1,500 for an individual; or \$2,250 for an individual living with an eligible or ineligible spouse.

Resources which are excluded from these limitations are:

- Home property, up to a value determined by the Secretary to be reasonable;
- Household goods, personal effects, and an automobile, up to a total value determined by the Secretary to be reasonable;
- Income-producing property essential to self-support, subject to limitations prescribed by the Secretary;
- Resources of a blind or disabled beneficiary necessary for fulfillment of a self-support plan approved by the Secretary; and
- Cash surrender value of life insurance policies with total face value of less than \$1,500.

Although the SSI legislation provides for some limits to be prescribed in the Secretary's regulations, the required uniform treatment of assets will replace the optional and variable definitions, exclusions, and value limits presently used in State programs. Recipients receiving payment in December 1973, who were eligible under the State asset limits in effect in October 1972, will be considered to meet the SSI eligibility limits.

In current assistance programs, some States have requirements that liens be filed on home property or that claims be filed against the estate of deceased recipients to recover the value of assistance paid to them. There is no provision in the SSI program for liens or recovery from estates of SSI benefits which have been properly paid. SSI provides only that the amount of any overpayments may be recovered from the estate of a beneficiary.<sup>10</sup> SSI also provides that benefits may be paid to a person with excess assets pending the disposition of such assets. However, benefits paid prior to disposition of the assets will be considered overpayments to the extent that they would not have been paid if the assets had been disposed of at the time benefits were initiated. Proposed regulations specify that, in these situations, the applicant must agree to dispose of excess assets and to repay the overpayment from proceeds of the sale of assets. Some States have provisions in current programs similar to this.

*Overpayments and underpayments.*—SSI legislation provides that if an individual has been paid less than the correct amount, this can be corrected by adjustments in future payments or by payment to the individual. When it is found that more than the correct amount has been paid, the overpayment can be recovered by adjustment in future payments or by recovery from the individual. In recovering overpayments, penalizing beneficiaries who were without fault is to be avoided. Recovery or adjustment will also be avoided where it

<sup>10</sup> Under proposed Federal regulations, States may place liens on property in respect to State supplemental payments received by an individual.

would defeat the purposes of the program; be against equity or good conscience; or impede efficient administration because of the small amounts involved.

In current programs, there is no Federal regulation on compensating recipients for underpayments, except for decisions on appeals of agency actions when retroactive payments may be made for a period of time. In respect to overpayments, Federal regulations prohibit recovery through adjustment of future payments unless the recipient has income or resources currently available in the amount of the proposed adjustment; or, unless it is established that the recipient willfully withheld information about his income or resources.

*Eligibility for other types of benefits.*—At present, public assistance recipients are automatically eligible to participate in the food stamp or commodity distribution programs when all persons in the household receive or are included in public assistance payments. Under SSI, persons receiving SSI benefits will not be automatically eligible for food stamps or commodities and will not be considered as members of households for the purpose of determining household eligibility for these programs if the SSI benefit and State supplementary payment are at least equal to the assistance payment plus the amount of the food stamp bonus which would have been received under the December 1973 State plan. Some SSI beneficiaries, therefore, may continue to participate in the food programs.

With respect to medicaid eligibility, a State administering a medicaid program must extend coverage to all recipients of the federally reimbursed public assistance programs. In addition, a State may extend coverage to persons eligible for but not receiving assistance; to spouses included as "essential persons" in the assistance payment; to persons in medical institutions who would be eligible if not in the institution; or to the "medically needy" (persons whose income is above the cash welfare level but below the level specified for the medically needy after their medical expenses are deducted from income).

Currently, all recipients of OAA, AB, APTD, or AABD are eligible for medicaid benefits, except in Arizona, which does not offer medicaid (Nevada does not have an APTD cash assistance program but does extend medicaid coverage to disabled persons.)

Under Public Law 92-603, medicaid coverage is optional with the States for persons eligible for SSI who would not have been eligible under the plan in effect in January 1972. If a State elects this option, SSI beneficiaries residing in the State would not be automatically eligible for medicaid benefits unless they meet specified eligibility conditions applicable in 1972 and their income, without SSI, is below the State's eligibility limit for the medical assistance plan as of January 1972. However, the State will be required to consider such individuals eligible for medicaid when their medical care expenditures reduce their income, without the SSI benefits, to the 1972 eligibility level.

The 1973 amendments to SSI continued medicaid eligibility for essential persons (spouses), persons in medical institutions, and disabled and blind individuals who met the State's criteria for disability or blindness and were eligible for medicaid in December 1973. This

provision prevents loss of medical assistance to certain individuals who are currently eligible for medicaid but not receiving cash assistance payments.

States may also agree to Federal medicaid eligibility determination for SSI beneficiaries. However, the Federal agency will determine medicaid eligibility only if the State provides medicaid for all beneficiaries of SSI and/or State supplements. If a State elects the option to exclude SSI beneficiaries who would not have been eligible in 1972, the State must make the determination of eligibility. In addition, States must continue to determine eligibility for the medically needy and any other groups not receiving SSI payments. And a State agency would still have to be responsible for overall administration of the State's medical plan, including vendor payments and agreements with providers of services. Of course, States will continue to administer the medicaid plan for AFDC and other covered families.

Federal agency determination of medicaid eligibility may be of some advantage to SSI beneficiaries since they will not have to apply to a different agency, but the provision for medicaid administration appears to complicate, rather than simplify, administrative processes in provision of medical assistance.

### *State Supplementation of SSI Benefits*

The federally administered, nationally uniform SSI program should have positive effects in eliminating the many variations in treatment of recipients under the current State-administered programs. However, one of the effects of implementing uniform eligibility conditions and benefit levels is that some current recipients could be made worse off. For instance, some recipients in States with more liberal resource limits or disability definitions may not meet the SSI eligibility conditions. Continuing eligibility for such individuals under SSI is assured by law.

A more extensive problem exists in the variations in State payment standards and in variations in payments within States. Thirty-one States have payment standards higher than the SSI benefit level of \$130 for an individual, and 33 States have payment standards higher than the SSI benefit of \$195 for a couple.<sup>11</sup> These States contain about 45 percent of all OAA cases in the country. The legislation enacted in 1972 (Public Law 92-603) includes an optional provision for State supplementation of SSI benefits. States are not required to supplement but are protected against increased State costs if they elect to supplement benefits of *all* SSI beneficiaries. There is no provision for Federal matching of supplemental payments as in present programs, but a limitation on the fiscal liability of the States applies if their plans for providing a supplement meet certain conditions. The basic provision is that, if a State agrees to Federal administration of the supplement, the cost to the State will be no more than the non-Federal share of assistance expenditures in the comparable calendar quarter in 1972 for supplements up to the January 1972 State payment plus the food benefit level. In these States, a supplemental payment level will be selected which will be a uniform amount derived from the State's

<sup>11</sup> Twenty-eight States have payment standards higher than \$140 for an individual and 30 States have payment standards higher than \$210 for a couple. SSI benefit levels will be increased to these amounts in July 1974.

payments to individuals with no other income. Some intrastate variations will be permitted (see discussion of benefit levels below) but a uniform amount will be established within each permissible classification.

In the original legislation, there was no specified protection against a reduction in benefits of current recipients. In States which do not plan to supplement SSI because their payment standards are near or below the SSI benefit levels, there may be some individuals currently receiving payments higher than the SSI level because of special needs or factors such as high rent that are included in the payment. In States which elect to supplement SSI benefits, there will be some current recipients whose benefits would be reduced in the absence of special protection, since the State supplementary payment level will be a uniform amount rather than an amount based on a determination of individual needs.

In July 1973, an amendment was enacted to protect current recipients from a reduction in income because of the transition to the SSI or State supplemental payment levels. The amendment requires that a State, in order to receive Federal medicaid (title XIX) funds, must agree to make supplemental payments to all individuals receiving assistance in December 1973 (under the State plan in effect in June 1973) who otherwise would suffer a reduction in benefits when SSI is implemented. If the State agrees to Federal administration of the required supplement, the cost of the supplement will be included in the application of the cost-limiting provision. This provision applies only to current assistance recipients. The provision for optional State supplementation of new SSI beneficiaries, up to an elected supplemental payment level, remains as enacted in Public Law 92-603.

*Administration and financing.*—A State may administer its own program for supplementation of SSI benefits. If it does, the State will be fully responsible for funding the costs of both benefits and administration. The State will be required to make supplemental payments to current recipients as specified in the legislation. However, if the State elects to administer its own program of supplementation to new SSI beneficiaries, there are no Federal requirements on eligibility conditions, payment levels, income exclusions, or methods of administration used by the State. The SSI legislation provides only that regular cash payments made to SSI beneficiaries as a supplement based on need will not be considered as income in determining SSI eligibility and benefit amount.

A State may enter into an agreement with the Secretary under which the Federal agency will administer the State supplement both to SSI beneficiaries and to persons who would be eligible for SSI except for their income. This agreement will include Federal administration of the required supplement to prevent reduction in income of current beneficiaries. Under this agreement, the Federal agency will assume the costs of administering the State supplement, and the cost-limiting provision will limit the State's total benefit costs to no more than its 1972 assistance costs for the replaced categorical assistance programs. Any excess costs for approved benefit levels will be paid from Federal funds.

A State may enter into an agreement with the Secretary under which the Federal agency will determine eligibility of aged, blind, or disabled individuals for medical assistance under the State's medicaid



program. The State will be responsible for one-half of the costs of determining medicaid eligibility to the extent that such costs are additional to the costs of administering the SSI program.

States will continue to administer programs of social services to recipients of SSI and to former and potential recipients as provided in title VI of the Social Security Act. This title, in effect, continues the present provisions for 75 percent Federal matching of defined services to help beneficiaries "attain or retain capability for self-support or self-care," including services such as homemaker or house-keeping services, foster care services for adults, health-related services, home management and home improvement services, and protective services for adults. Federal funds are provided through a closed-end appropriation, with allocations for each State based on the ratio of the population of the State to the total U.S. population. The appropriation and State allocations also include funding for services to families receiving AFDC. There is no specified portion of the appropriation to be used for services to SSI recipients. Types of services provided and extent of coverage will vary among the States.

*Benefit levels.*—The supplemental payment to a current recipient to prevent reduction in income must be in an amount which maintains the December 1973 assistance level when added to the individual's countable income and the SSI benefit. This amount may be reduced or terminated when a change in the individual's circumstances warrants such action.

States which elect to supplement the benefits of other SSI recipients may choose the level at which they will supplement. They may specify an amount which will maintain their present levels of payment; or they may choose a higher or lower supplemental level; and they may elect to increase this amount by the cash value of the food stamp bonus which SSI beneficiaries would have received. However, the cost-limiting provision is related to the benefit level which was in effect in a State in January 1972, plus the value of the food stamp bonus under the plan in effect in January 1972. If the State supplement is administered by the Federal agency, the State will be charged no more than its share of assistance expenditures in these categories for comparable calendar quarters in 1972; but only in respect to that part of a supplement which, added to SSI and other countable income available to the beneficiary, is no more than the payment level in effect in January 1972, plus the 1972 value of the food stamp bonus if included.

If administered by the Federal agency, a State supplement will be based on an "adjusted payment level" which will be a uniform amount derived from the State's payments to an individual with no other income. If applied statewide, this would eliminate the individualized payments determination now made in many States which may take into account rent, household size, and special needs. However, under proposed Federal regulations, States have the option of applying different supplemental payment levels in 2 or 3 geographic areas within the State and for as many as five different living arrangements, such as living alone, with an ineligible spouse or in a nursing home. States may also maintain categorical differences if their current payment standards vary for the aged, blind, or disabled. In addition, States are required to maintain payment levels of current recipients to prevent loss of income. SSI benefits also will be adjusted to include

essential persons in current payments. While these options and requirements will make transition to SSI less difficult for current beneficiaries, the Federal agency could be applying a number of benefit levels within a State which, to some extent, will continue the variable payments characteristic of the present system.

*Eligibility conditions and treatment of income.*—If a State agrees to Federal administration, all SSI beneficiaries in the State must receive a supplement, except that a State may impose a durational residence requirement for State supplement purposes. Since this is the only specified exception, it appears that States would have to apply the same conditions for receipt of the supplement as are applicable to the SSI benefit. Proposed regulations further state that “rules regarding eligibility and payment will be sufficiently uniform” to allow for efficient and effective Federal administration of both the basic benefit and the State supplemental payment. Under the proposed regulations, however, States will be permitted to impose lien or relative responsibility laws in respect to the supplement, providing the Federal agency is not involved in the administration of the laws, that no Federal money is subject to the laws, and that the Secretary has determined that the specific State laws and their enforcement are consistent with the SSI program purpose of providing unencumbered cash payments to recipients. The regulations also provide that an individual may waive his right to receive a State supplementary payment.

The proposed regulations require that the method of determination of countable income be the same for the supplementary payment as for the SSI benefit and that exclusions from income be no less than the amounts specified for SSI benefit determination. States may, however, exclude additional amounts of earned or unearned income in determining the amount of the supplementary payment.

TABLE 32.—*Current adult assistance programs, supplemental security income and State supplements—Comparison of program characteristics*

Program characteristics	Present adult assistance programs—old age assistance (OAA), aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD), aid to the blind (AB), or aid to the aged, blind or disabled (AABD)	Supplemental security income (SSI)	State supplement
Administration-----	Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS), Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (DHEW) administers grants to States for assistance and services. States, or local units under State supervision, administer programs. Includes 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam. (No APTD program in Nevada).	Bureau of Supplemental Security Income (BSSI), Social Security Administration (SSA), DHEW. Federal administration through SSA regional and field offices. Includes 50 States and District of Columbia. (Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam continue AABD programs).	Options: (1) State administration, (2) Federal administration. (States will administer social services with Federal sharing under grant-in-aid administered by SRS, DHEW).
Financing-----	Benefits: Federal, State (optional local) sharing. Federal share 50 percent to 83 percent depending on State per capita income. Administration: 50 percent Federal.	Benefits and administration: Federal.	If State-administered: benefits and administrative costs paid by State. If federally administered: administrative costs from Federal funds; benefit costs charged to States, except not charged for costs in excess of 1972 State-local share of AABD benefits for State supplements, plus food stamps if the State chooses, up to January 1972 AABD payment levels. Excess, if any, paid from Federal funds.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 32.—*Current adult assistance programs, supplemental security income and State supplements—Comparison of program characteristics—Continued*

Program characteristics	Present adult assistance programs—old age assistance (OAA), aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD), aid to the blind (AB), or aid to the aged, blind or disabled (AABD)	Supplemental security income (SSI)	State supplement
Basic eligibility condition..	Aged: 65 or over. Blind: State definitions (with Federal guidelines); age limit optional. Disabled (total and permanent): State definitions (with Federal guidelines—permanent impairment and substantially precluded from engaging in a useful occupation); 18 years or over.	Aged: 65 or over. Blind: statutory definition same as disability insurance (DI); no age limit (includes children). Disabled: statutory definition same as DI (expected duration at least 12 months and unable to engage in a substantially gainful occupation); no age limit (includes children with impairment of comparable severity) (current blind or disabled recipients included if State definition more liberal).	Same as SSI if administered by Federal agency. If State-administered, may use State definition.
Persons included in payment.	Eligible individual; may also include an "essential person" (needy spouse or other person not eligible in own right whose presence in home is essential to well-being of the eligible individual).	Eligible individual; or eligible individual and eligible spouse. "Essential person" included only for individuals included in State assistance payment in December 1973.	Eligible individual, or eligible individual and eligible spouse. States required to maintain payment levels of current recipients. If State-administered, State may include essential person. If Federal administration, same as SSI.
Determination of marital status.	No provision.....	Applicable State law, or considered as married couple if holding selves out in community as man and wife. Treated as individuals if living apart more than 6 months.	Same as SSI, if federally administered.
Definition of child.....	do.....	Under age 18, or under 22 if a student or in training for employment.	Do.

Income test.....	Countable income may not exceed State payment standard; varies by State and may vary by category or area within State.	Countable income may not exceed rate of \$1,560 per year (\$130 per month) for individuals; or rate of \$2,340 per year (\$195 per month) for eligible couples; to be increased to \$1,680 for an individual and \$2,520 for a couple in July 1974. Special limit on gross income from trade, business, or farming to be established by regulation.	Optional; savings clause does not apply for payment level in excess of January 1972 level for person with no income, plus value of food stamp bonus. Income level may vary by 2 or 3 areas within State and by as many as 5 living arrangements.
Definition of income.....	All income of individual (and essential person, if included) considered except home-produced and consumed products. Ineligible spouse in home: any income in excess of own needs according to the State's standard is usually considered. Eligible couple: income of both considered and may be apportioned.	All income of individual and eligible couple (and essential person, if applicable) considered. Ineligible spouse in home, or parent(s) with whom child is living: income considered available to spouse or child except as determined by Secretary's regulations to be inequitable under the circumstances.	Same as SSI, if federally administered.
Exclusions from earned income.	Aged—optional exclusions: (1) up to \$7.50 (earned or unearned), (2) earnings—up to \$20 plus ½ of remainder up to \$60 per month; total exclusion, \$50. Mandatory exclusions: (1) training payments and allowances, (2) reasonable work-related expenses. Blind: same, except mandatory earnings disregard of \$85 plus ½ of remainder; and income necessary for self-support plan (mandatory for 12 months and optional up to 36 months). Disabled: same as aged except States may disregard income for self-support plan up to 36 months.	Exclusions: \$20 (earned or unearned). Aged—earnings: \$65 (or \$85 if no unearned income) plus ½ of remainder; and infrequent and irregular earnings up to \$30 per quarter. Blind: same, except will also exclude work-related expenses, and income necessary for self-support plan. Disabled: same as for the aged, except may also exclude income for self-support plan. Disabled child: all earned income of child who is a student or in training for employment, up to limit prescribed by the Secretary. Earnings in excess of limit subject to same disregard as for aged.	If federally administered, may be no less than SSI, but States may disregard additional amounts.

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See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 32.—*Current adult assistance programs, supplemental security income and State supplements—Comparison of program characteristics—Continued*

Program characteristics	Present adult assistance programs—old age assistance (OAA), aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD), aid to the blind (AB), or aid to the aged, blind or disabled (AABD)	Supplemental security income (SSI)	State supplement
Exclusions of unearned income.	Exclusions, in addition to above: value of food stamp bonus or commodities, relocation assistance, undergraduate grants and loans, \$8 in social security benefits, irregular and inconsequential income.	Exclusions; in addition to above: infrequent and irregular income up to \$60 per quarter; refund of State or local property or sales tax (food purchase); assistance based on need from State or local unit; educational grant or scholarship for fees and tuition; home produced and consumed products; if child, ½ of support from absent parent; foster care payments for child placed by public or nonprofit private agency; and proceeds of life insurance policy extended for insured individual's last illness and burial, or \$1,500, whichever is less.	Do.
Accounting period (period of time over which income is counted in determining eligibility and benefit amount).	Monthly, except that income such as from farming may be prorated over time earned.	Quarterly, prospective from month of application in quarter in which application is made. For beneficiaries, prospective for each quarter except that benefits may be adjusted for income changes in previous quarter if this resulted in over- or underpayments for previous quarter. Monthly benefit is ½ of quarterly determination.	Quarterly, if Federal administration. Not specified for State administration.

Payment procedures-----	Usually monthly or twice a month. Usually separate payments to eligible spouses.	To be determined by Secretary; may be less frequent than monthly if less than \$10 per month. May pay total to either spouse or divide the payment.	If Federal administration, same as SSI. Not specified for State administration.
Protective payments-----	May make payment to another person if recipient unable to manage funds.	If deemed appropriate, may make payment to another person interested in or concerned with welfare of beneficiary. <i>Required</i> to make payment to another person if beneficiary is a drug addict or alcoholic.	Do.
Treatment of assets-----	Allowable countable reserve may not exceed \$2,000. States vary in exclusion of home property, automobile, income-producing property, life insurance, and other assets. Personal effects and household goods are generally excluded.	An individual may have up to \$1,500 and a couple up to \$2,250 of nonexcluded assets. Exclusions: home property, 1 automobile, personal effects, and household goods not exceeding a reasonable value; property essential to self-support; cash value of life insurance if face value less than \$1,500; and for natives of Alaska, stock in village or regional corporation. Current recipients considered eligible if State definitions less restrictive than SSI.	If federally administered, same as SSI. Not specified for State administration.
Disposition of excess assets_	No Federal provisions. Some States approve assistance payments and allow time to dispose of resources if applicants are making efforts to do so.	Benefits may be approved if applicant willing to dispose of excess assets. Period of time allowed and method of disposition to be prescribed by regulation. Benefits paid pending disposition considered an overpayment.	Not specified in legislation.
Work requirement-----	Aged—prohibited; Blind—optional; Disabled—optional.	No provision-----	Do.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 32.—*Current adult assistance programs, supplemental security income and State supplements—Comparison of program characteristics—Continued*

Program characteristics	Present adult assistance programs—old age assistance (OAA), aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD), aid to the blind (AB), or aid to the aged, blind or disabled (AABD)	Supplemental security income (SSI)	State supplement
Acceptance of rehabilitation or training.	Optional.....	Blind or disabled under age 65: must be referred to vocational rehabilitation service, and are ineligible if refuse recommended service without good cause. Disabled under 65: any addict or alcoholic must accept available treatment.	If federally administered, same as SSI.
Trial work period for disabled beneficiary.	No provision. If able to work full-time for regular pay, would not be considered totally disabled.	9 months trial work period allowed. Earnings during that time considered in determining benefit but not in determining extent of disability.	Do.
Citizenship.....	States may not impose a citizenship requirement which excludes any U.S. citizen. State provisions requiring citizenship or durational residence of noncitizens ruled unconstitutional.	Must be a citizen or alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or a permanent resident of United States under color of law.	Do.
Residence.....	May not exclude a resident of the State (person living in State voluntarily with intention to make home there); may not have a durational residence requirement. Optional (1972 amendment); may discontinue payment if recipient absent from State for 90 days.	Must be resident of United States. Payment suspended if outside United States 30 consecutive days and until in United States again for 30 consecutive days.	States may impose durational residence requirement for State supplement. If federally administered, provision for payment outside of U.S. same as for SSI.



Lein on property or other provision for recovery from estate of beneficiary of assistance paid.	Optional with States-----	No provisions for lien. May recover overpayments from estate of deceased beneficiary.	State option. May impose lien in respect to State supplement only.
Transfer of property-----	Optional; most States impose a period of ineligibility if property has been transferred in order to make person eligible.	No provision-----	Not specified in legislation.
Responsibility of relatives for support of beneficiary.	Optional; a number of States consider adult children to be responsible for parents, or parents to be responsible for adult disabled children.	No provision other than consideration of income of spouse (or if a child, the parents) with whom the individual is living.	State option.
Institutional status-----	Benefits not available to inmate of public institution, except medical, or to a patient in mental or T.B. hospital. The latter provision is optional for the aged.	Not eligible if an inmate of a public institution except a hospital, nursing home, or intermediate care facility with costs paid under medicaid.	If federally administered, not eligible if an inmate of a public institution, or in a medical institution with more than half the cost of care paid by medicaid; or in a medical institution not certified under the State's medicaid plan.
Determination of benefit amount.	Deficit or percent of deficit between State's cost standard or reduced cost standard and countable income, or maximum allowable amount in some States. May vary by shelter costs, special needs, number in household, or area in State, and category of recipient.	Basic benefits: \$130 minus countable income for individual; \$195 minus countable income for eligible couple. (To be increased to \$140 and \$210 in July 1974). The payment levels of \$130 and \$195 are reduced by one-third if individual or couple lives in another person's household. Benefit is \$25 per month to individual in medical institution or intermediate care facility more than a month receiving payment under medicaid.	Adjusted payment level optional with States. State may vary levels by 2 or 3 geographic areas within State, and by 5 types of living arrangements, if it is federally administered.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 32.—*Current adult assistance programs, supplemental security income and State supplements—Comparison of program characteristics—Continued*

Program characteristics	Present adult assistance programs—old age assistance (OAA), aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD), aid to the blind (AB), or aid to the aged blind or disabled (AABD)	Supplemental security income (SSI)				State supplement
Relationship of benefit to cost of living.	No requirement for adjustment. States have increased standards on ad hoc basis.	No provisions for cost-of-living adjustments. Increase in July 1974 will coincide with cost of living increase in social security benefits.				No provision.
Comparison of benefit to poverty level.	Payment standard above 1972 poverty level in 18 States. Median payment standard is \$1,752 (\$253 below poverty level for one person).	Persons over age 65	SSI basic benefit		Depends on State determination of payment level.	
			1972 Poverty level	Janu-ary 1973		
			1-----	\$1, 680		
2-----	\$2, 005	2, 340	2, 520			
Other benefits for which eligible.	Medicaid, except in Arizona.....	Optional with State for newly eligible but must apply medicaid cost spend-down to January 1972 level.				May exclude persons who would not have been eligible under State medicaid plan in January 1972.
	Food stamps or commodities, if all household members are assistance recipients.	Not eligible and not considered member of a household for food stamp or commodity eligibility if the SSI benefit, and a State supplement, if received, is equal to the assistance payment plus the food stamp bonus which would have been received under the State plan in December 1973.				
Application for other benefits.	No Federal provision. Most States expect recipients to utilize other available resources and benefits.	Required to apply for any other benefit, pension etc., for which they might be eligible.				If federally administered, same as SSI.

Determination of eligibility_	Declaration or simplified method required, with verification if information is conflicting, incomplete, or questionable.	Declaration method prohibited. Verification required for all relevant information.	Do.
Presumptive eligibility-----	Declaration method permits prompt payment in most instances.	May pay cash advance of \$100 against later benefit. If disabled, may pay 3 months benefits pending disability determination if otherwise eligible; such benefits are not to be considered overpayments.	Do.
No longer blind or disabled_	No provision-----	Receives payment for 3 months after recovery from blindness or disability if otherwise eligible.	If federally administered, same as SSI.
Underpayments-----	No provision for compensating recipient.	Requires appropriate adjustment of later payments or payment to individual to compensate for underpayment.	Do.
Overpayments-----	Not recovered from later payments unless income and resources currently available; or if willfully withheld information about income or resources, may consider them as currently available.	May make appropriate adjustment in future payments, but must not penalize if without fault, or be against equity or good conscience, or impede efficient administration (small amounts).	Do.
Review of eligibility-----	At least at 12-month intervals. Recipient expected to report relevant changes in circumstances.	Routine quarterly reporting and interim changes to be reported. Penalty for failure or delay in required reporting: 1st time—\$25; 2nd time—\$50; 3rd time—\$100.	Do.
Penalty for fraud-----	State law and prosecution-----	Federal misdemeanor-----	Not specified.

Sources: AABD—Irene Cox, *Handbook of Public Income Transfer Programs*, prepared for the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, Oct. 16, 1972). SSI and State supplement—Public Law 92-603, Oct. 30, 1972, see appendix F; Public Law 93-66, amendments to the Renegotiation Act of 1951 and the Social Security Act, July 9, 1973, see app. F; Public Law 93-86, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, Aug. 10, 1973, see app. F. *Federal Register*, vol. 38, No. 150, pt. 416, "Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled," Aug. 6, 1973.

*Remaining Problems*

*Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.*—Although the House of Representatives voted to completely replace the existing adult welfare programs with SSI, the final legislation did not extend SSI to Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands. Instead, the current AABD programs are to be continued in these territories. This will require the continuation of titles I, X, XIV and the former title XVI of the Social Security Act, even though they are repealed for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and will require the maintenance of Federal regulations for these programs. The number of current recipients is relatively small—about 38,000 in Puerto Rico and a total of 1,000 in the other two territories—but it will be necessary to maintain Federal and regional units with supervisory capacity and audit, budget, and control mechanisms for administering these small grant-in-aid programs.

Failure to extend coverage of even reduced SSI benefits to the three territories means that substantial increases in income will be denied to aged, blind, and disabled welfare recipients in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

*Assistance to individuals in special circumstances.*—The SSI program will not necessarily relieve the States of all responsibility for administering programs to assist persons with exceptional needs. SSI is primarily designed to provide a basic income to persons maintaining their own living quarters. The benefit amount will not be adjusted to include the special assistance needed by some aged, blind, and disabled persons in order to stay in their own houses, such as homemaker services, assistance with housekeeping chores or shopping, or care by an attendant. Also, SSI will not pay for special types of care required by persons unable to manage for themselves, such as boarding or foster care or residential care in nonmedical settings, or for essential persons (except for such persons included in payments made in December 1973).

In States which supplement SSI, the supplement levels for persons maintaining their own homes will also be uniform amounts related to payments to recipients living alone who have no other income. Some special needs related to maintenance may be averaged in, such as the cost of a telephone or laundry, but the objective is to arrive at a flat amount which reflects basic maintenance costs recognized by the States in their assistance standards. However, State welfare programs have also provided assistance to persons with exceptional needs in excess of the standards applicable to persons maintaining their own living quarters.

Two provisions of the 1973 SSI amendments will assist current recipients who are receiving higher amounts of assistance because of special needs or special circumstances in which they are living. SSI benefits will include an amount for an essential person who is included in the State's assistance payment; and States are required to continue payment levels to recipients whose income would be reduced if only the SSI benefit and uniform State supplement were received. These provisions will not apply to new SSI applicants or to current recipients who do not now require special types of care.

Another provision in the proposed Federal regulations will permit States to vary the supplemental payment level by two or three

geographic areas and by as many as five different living arrangements, including living alone or with an ineligible spouse, or living in a personal care or congregate care facility. The State fiscal liability protection, however, applies to payment levels above the State's adjusted payment level only to the extent that such payments are offset by lower payments to persons in other classifications with payment levels below the State's adjusted payment level. The permissible variations in payment levels, to the extent they are used by the States, will alleviate some of the effect of cost differentials, such as between urban and rural areas, and costs of special types of personal or institutional care. However, State supplementary payment levels in each classification will be uniform amounts and will not always meet the costs of care or maintenance of persons in exceptional circumstances.

While elimination of the excessive individualization which sometimes occurs in current programs is desirable, a national program designed to provide basic living expenses will not always meet the special needs of aged, blind, or disabled individuals. There probably will be pressures to incorporate provisions for special assistance in the federally administered program. For instance, the transitional provisions for including essential persons and State supplements to prevent loss of income of current recipients will appear inequitable to new applicants in similar circumstances. This type of individualization, however, appears to be more appropriately related to service functions, which will continue to be a State administrative responsibility. This may require some changes in the organization, funding, and development of service programs for adults. Under the present program, some types of aid, such as homemaker services, which have been included in assistance payments in some States, may be included as services in social service programs. For the most part, however, funds for services may provide casework services to persons in institutions, foster homes, and others with special needs, but may not pay for maintenance needs. In addition, service funds are limited by the State's allocation under the congressionally authorized ceiling and by Federal regulations, and services to adults will have to compete for funds with services to AFDC families. The anticipated increase in the number of individuals eligible for SSI will increase service needs and costs beyond the bounds of current funding and planning of service programs. More exploration is needed of Federal-State roles in planning, funding, and administration of services and special assistance to elderly, blind, and disabled adults; other programs which reach this group, such as programs under the Administration on Aging (Older Americans Act) and the Rehabilitation Services Administration, should be more closely coordinated.

*Problems in administering a need-based program.*—A federally administered income supplement program offers the advantage of more simplified administration, with uniform benefit levels and eligibility conditions replacing variations in the present system. However, some of the basic factors which are identified with a need-based program will survive in the SSI program.

Some common criticisms of welfare administration are that decisions appear to be arbitrary or judgmental, resulting in inequitable treatment of individuals; that disrespectful treatment by administrative personnel impinges on recipients' sense of dignity, as do rules requiring

evidence of indigency; that personal privacy is invaded by close examination of family relationships, living arrangements, use of funds, and sources of income; that payment differentials and changes in payments are not easily understood and may appear to recipients to be arbitrary, unreasonable, or inequitable; and that financial accountability requirements violate concepts of freedom of choice and independence in managing one's own affairs.

The intent of Congress in adopting SSI, as expressed in committee reports and interpretive statements, was to minimize some of the more distasteful features of current welfare programs for the aged, blind, and disabled. However, examination of the legislation and proposed regulations indicates that some of the administrative problems of present programs, and reactions to them, are likely to continue.

*Treatment of assets.*—An individual is eligible for SSI, on the basis of assets, if the total value of nonexcluded resources owned by the individual is no more than \$1,500; and a couple, or an individual living with an ineligible spouse, is eligible if their combined nonexcluded resources are no more than \$2,250. Excludable resources include the home, household goods, personal effects, an automobile, and income-producing property, within limits to be prescribed by regulations.

*Home property.*—In determining resources, an individual's home is to be excluded "to the extent that its value does not exceed such amount as the Secretary determines to be reasonable." In the present OAA programs, about one-third of the States set a value limit on the home in which the recipient lives in determining the value of allowable resources. Eighteen States have provisions for recovery of assistance payments through liens on property or claims against the estates of deceased recipients, but impose no value limit on the home; eight States set a value limit but have no recovery provision; eight States set value limits on the home property and also have recovery provisions; 17 States have neither type of regulation in respect to home ownership.<sup>12</sup>

Interpretations of the SSI program have emphasized that there will be no lien or other recovery provisions under the federally administered SSI program. This is seen as a liberalization which will increase the number of recipients since it removes lien requirements which have been unacceptable to many homeowners. States which supplement SSI benefits, however, may retain recovery provisions in respect to the supplementary payments.

SSI's value limit on home property imposes a condition now present in only one-third of the States and, in effect, will be a substitute for the recovery provision that is eliminated from the Federal program. A nationally uniform value—\$25,000 has been proposed—might be higher than that in effect in most States which set limits, but this type of provision invites administrative problems and does not clarify the

<sup>12</sup> States which do not set value limits on home property or have recovery provisions are: Alaska, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. See *Characteristics of State Public Assistance Plans Under the Social Security Act*, Public Assistance Report No. 50, 1971 edition, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Assistance Payments Administration, U.S. Government Printing Office.

issue of appropriate public policy concerning home ownership by assistance recipients. Some problems with setting home value limits are:

- Arbitrary limits; any specified cutoff level appears arbitrary to persons with homes of slightly higher value.
- Judgmental nature of evaluations; property values vary by market conditions, location, basis for evaluation (assessment value for tax purpose, realtor's judgment, appraisal values) questions of title, joint ownership, unsettled estates, and so forth.
- Equity; a national value limit may represent a modest dwelling in one area but an imposing house in another.

What is the purpose of setting a limit on home value? States have developed various justifications for their welfare policies regarding home ownership, allowable values, and recovery provisions. First, there is the view that home value represents an excess resource which should be used for living expenses. If the home is valued at a few hundred or even a few thousand dollars above an arbitrary value, however, there may be little money left for living expenses after meeting the cost of sale and purchasing a home with a lower value. If the individual rents instead of buying another home, this is often viewed as depriving elderly people of the pride of home ownership and the fruits of a lifetime of saving. In these situations, homeowners often feel that it is unfair to require them to reduce their assets to a level of destitution comparable to that of a person who never managed to acquire a home.

Secondly, there is concern that welfare recipients will leave property to their heirs. According to this view, recovery from estates simply repays assistance received from public funds. This has the effect of treating assistance as a loan secured by assets in the form of a home. Homeowners often feel this is discriminatory since they have provided for their future through home purchase, paid taxes, and lived providently, while the heirs of a less responsible person presumably owe nothing for his welfare checks.<sup>13</sup> Setting a value limit for eligibility purposes is a substitute for a recovery provision to the extent that it limits the amount of an estate which may be inherited, and homeowners can be expected to question an arbitrary value which limits their right to SSI. The absence of a lien or recovery provision may not be as effective as anticipated if States continue to impose such conditions on a State supplement. Homeowners may be reluctant to apply for SSI since the distinction may not be fully understood, or an applicant may accept SSI benefits but refuse the State supplement. If so, homeowners may continue to feel that the conditions of receiving assistance are discriminatory.

Thirdly, there is concern about the appearance of affluence on the part of welfare recipients. In actuality, high taxes and high costs of maintenance associated with expensive homes make it difficult for elderly persons with low income to maintain ownership. Some elderly

<sup>13</sup> Homeowners also are likely to receive lower assistance payments than renters under current programs. Most States include regularly incurred home ownership costs such as taxes and mortgage payments but have very limited or no provisions for maintenance or home repairs. In 1970, 28 percent of OAA recipients owned their homes but only 5 percent had mortgages. An average amount of \$24.60 per month was budgeted for shelter, fuel, and utilities in payments to homeowners. Persons paying rent in private housing received an average of \$45.90 for these expenses. In public housing, the amount was \$43.12.

people decide for themselves that they need a smaller, less expensive home. A regulation which requires the purchase of a home of no more than a specified value substitutes a public judgment for their own judgment as to what is appropriate.

Regulations under study indicate that these issues have not been fully resolved.<sup>14</sup> The SSI handbook regulations provide for market value only to be considered as a base for determining eligibility or requiring disposition of the home property. Training materials indicate that the controlling value will be market value minus the cost of selling, but an illustration of method suggests that an exception to the requirement of disposition of a home of excess market value may be made if the net proceeds, after deducting the cost of the sale and any encumbrances, would be insufficient to purchase another home of acceptable value or if rental payments would be higher than the mortgage payments.

Use of market value without considering encumbrances seems to reflect concern over the appearance of affluence rather than a realistic appraisal of excess resources which could be used for living expenses. If the purpose of setting a limit on home value is to require that excess resources be utilized in lieu of receipt of benefits, it would seem more reasonable that the determination of value be based on the owner's equity, rather than on market value with a permissible exception under certain circumstances. Even so, equity will increase if the owner continues to make mortgage payments. Presumably, he would be disqualified for benefits when his equity exceeds the value limit.<sup>15</sup> At that point, there would be little available resource unless a home of considerably less value is purchased or the decision is made to rent rather than purchase another home. And, if a home with a value only slightly below the established limit is purchased, an increase in property values might soon disqualify the owner once again.

Another possible approach to home ownership is to impute a return from home value above a specified amount or to allow retention if the home is producing income, such as from room rentals. This would be comparable to the treatment of income-producing property proposed in SSI regulations. Investment property may be retained if an annual return equivalent to 6 percent of the market value is received as income.<sup>16</sup> This type of provision also might have results viewed as inequitable. Room rental is not always possible because of location, zoning restrictions, inability to find a roomer, or unsuitability of the home for this purpose. If income is imputed from homes valued above a specified amount, benefits would be reduced for homeowners who are likely to have higher expenses for taxes and home maintenance.

<sup>14</sup> "Supplemental Security Income Handbook for District Offices, Interim—for Training and Orientation," section 7300, and "SSI Training, Unit One," Social Security Administration March 1973. This is a preliminary draft and regulations discussed are subject to change. They are used here to illustrate various policy issues and do not necessarily represent the final decisions of HEW.

<sup>15</sup> The proposed regulations prohibit refinancing the mortgage to reduce the equity or to utilize the excess resource.

<sup>16</sup> The value of such investment property could exceed that of a home if the beneficiary has no other income—\$30,000 for an individual or \$43,000 for a couple (\$32,000 and \$46,000 after June 1974). This provision appears to be based less on concern for value of the beneficiary's estate than on reluctance to deprive persons of real property which is providing a return, even though it is insufficient for self-support.



The basic issue is whether it is necessary to consider the value of a home as a resource affecting eligibility, and whether this is consistent with social values concerning home ownership and objectives of public policy expressed in other programs. Income tax provisions, FHA, veterans' housing assistance, tax rebates to aged homeowners, and other Government programs encourage home ownership. Is it consistent to apply arbitrary home ownership restrictions to persons receiving a particular type of public benefit—and who may have been aided by other public programs to acquire a home? Or is it acceptable to allow home ownership and individual decisions on retaining homes which can be maintained within the limits of available income? Policy in respect to home ownership could be made more rational if information were developed on the relationship of home values to incomes of the aged, blind, and disabled to evaluate the extent of ownership of homes of high value by low-income persons.

*Household goods, personal effects, and automobiles.*—Excluded from resources are the individual's household goods, personal effects, and an automobile "to the extent that their total value does not exceed such amount as the Secretary determines to be reasonable."

In current programs, States set value limits on specified types of personal property or set an overall total value on personal assets. They generally exclude household goods and personal effects in determining the value of personal property, although some take into consideration nonessential items of considerable value. States are more explicit in their treatment of automobile ownership. Only nine States exclude an automobile without conditions as to value or use. The others set conditions as to essential use for transportation, value or age of the vehicle, and/or include the value above a specified limit, or the total value, in the allowable resource value permitted.

The SSI provision, which is stated in terms of the total value of household goods, personal effects, and an automobile, implies that all such possessions must be evaluated. The proposed regulations, however, provide for: assuming that household and personal items customarily used for household maintenance and personal comfort are of a reasonable value; determining the value of items of unusual or exceptional value; and giving specific consideration to the value of automobiles.

An automobile is excluded if its current market value (wholesale value) is less than \$2,700. If an automobile has a market value between \$2,700 and \$3,700, any equity in excess of \$2,700 is considered as a resource. If the market value exceeds \$3,700, an automobile is not excluded and the *total* value is considered as an available resource regardless of the owner's equity. Since this exceeds the allowable resource of \$1,500, disposition of any automobile of this value would be required, except that an automobile with special equipment for use of a disabled person is excluded regardless of value.

Although this regulation is less restrictive than current regulations in most States, it reflects, to some extent, the longstanding public criticism of auto ownership by welfare recipients. The prohibition against ownership of an automobile worth more than \$3,700 is based not on the cash resource available if it is sold, but apparently on the resolve not to have an SSI recipient driving around in a new Cadillac. Even without the restriction, few if any SSI applicants would own luxury cars. An SSI-level income would hardly permit one to continue payments on an expensive car.

Validation of the value of particular personal or household items is required if there is suspicion that the applicant possesses a household or personal item of unusual or exceptional value which is not essential to physical health or safety, or not normally used to maintain an adequate standard of comfort and convenience. Examples given are expensive jewelry, fur coats, art objects, antiques, recreation boats or trailers, or valuable collections. Exceptions may be made if the item has therapeutic value (such as a coin collection kept as a hobby) or strong associative meaning (heirlooms or gifts with sentimental value because of the relationship of the donor). An item which has been in the family less than 20 years is not accepted as an heirloom, but it might be deemed a gift with sentimental value.

This provision is subject to considerable variations in judgment and is likely to be applied only in situations brought to the attention of the agency. It appears to be prompted more by a concern for the appearance of affluence and possible reaction to publicized situations than by an expectation that excess resources should be converted to cash and utilized for living expenses.

This type of provision is reminiscent of poor law "pauper's oaths" and illustrates one of the dilemmas of administering a need-based program. Although it may be rational to limit assets of beneficiaries in a program for the poorest segment of the population, the established limit is necessarily arbitrary, and evaluations are judgmental. Having one's personal possessions examined for possible value can be seen as an unwarranted invasion of privacy and an affront to personal dignity. It requires not only an admission of poverty but also a validation that one has been unable to accumulate possessions of value. Such a provision gives the agency the authority to deal with extraordinary situations brought to its attention. But, as with home value, the question remains as to whether the incidence of these situations justifies a policy which is subject to selective, arbitrary, and judgmental application. In practice, this kind of policy invites misrepresentation, concealment, or disposition of personal possessions for little or no return prior to application.

*Definition of unearned income.*—SSI legislation specifies that contributions for support and maintenance, in cash or in kind, prizes, awards, gifts (cash or otherwise), and inheritances are to be considered as income. Up to \$60 of irregularly or infrequently received unearned income may be excluded in a calendar quarter. Benefits may be reduced or halted if noncash items valued at more than \$60 are acquired by the beneficiary, even though they are not readily convertible to cash and would have been allowable resources if in the beneficiary's possession at the time of application. Benefits can be reduced if small amounts of in-kind assistance, such as meals or entertainment, are received on a regular basis, and benefits are automatically reduced by one-third if the beneficiary lives in another person's household, on the assumption that support and maintenance are being provided by the head of the household.

*Support and maintenance.*—Support and maintenance furnished in cash or in kind is included in the definition of unearned income. Furthermore, "in the case of any individual (and his eligible spouse, if any) living in another person's household and receiving support and maintenance in kind from such person, the dollar amounts otherwise

applicable to such individual (and spouse) . . . shall be reduced by 33½ percent in lieu of including such support and maintenance in the unearned income of such individual (and spouse)."

HEW's interpretation of this provision is that the one-third reduction in the basic benefit is to be applied in all such situations regardless of whether the beneficiary is contributing toward household expenses or is paying his full share of household expenses and cost of food. The reduction will be applied whether the head of the household is a friend or relative and regardless of income or ability to assist in the support of the beneficiary. It does not apply if the situation is a valid boarding or foster care arrangement with a nonrelative.

About 20 percent of OAA recipients live in another person's household. Slightly more than half of these are living in the homes of sons or daughters. The others are living with other relatives or with unrelated persons. Living expenses may be lower for persons living in another person's household, but actual costs are variable, depending on whether the person is obligated to pay a share of household expenses or to pay for his own food.

Relatives with whom the beneficiary lives may have their own family obligations and low incomes, or may be assistance recipients themselves and may be unable to contribute the equivalent of one-third of the benefit. The presence of an elderly person in the home may increase the cost of utilities or rent; or some elderly, blind, or disabled persons may require personal services or full-time care which prevents a member of the household from seeking employment. Present welfare programs permit recognition of such needs, but SSI does not. The one-third reduction may be much larger than any actual support received or larger than any savings in expenses from living with another person.

Cost-sharing arrangements with a friend or relative in order to economize may be defeated when the benefit is automatically reduced because of this arrangement. For instance, a beneficiary living alone and paying \$60 in monthly rent may expect to reduce expenses by moving in with another person and paying \$40 as his share of household expenses. But the SSI benefit would be reduced from \$130 to \$86.70. Instead of a savings of \$20 a month in costs, his income would be reduced by \$43.30 for a net loss of \$23.30.

The reduction does not apply in situations in which the SSI recipient and another person can both be considered to be heads of household. This can occur if they jointly establish a household and share responsibility for rent and other expenditures and for household management. But the reduction applies if only the other person leases or owns the living quarters.

This provision illustrates another dilemma in administration of a need-based benefit program. Individualized determination of the value of in-kind income is administratively difficult, time-consuming, and requires detailed knowledge of individual circumstances and estimates of value which may vary according to the judgment of the person making the evaluation. On the other hand, arbitrary rules to avoid the complexity of individualized determination are simpler to administer but, from the recipient's point of view, may seem inequitable if they ignore differences in individual circumstances and impose constraints on the individual's freedom. In this instance, the policy might limit choice of living arrangements.

The proposed regulations define support and maintenance received from persons not in the household as including, but not limited to, shelter, food, clothing, medical care, transportation, and travel. The fair market value of in-kind contributions is to be determined for contributions from relatives or friends and counted as income if given on a regular basis. Contributions which are infrequent may be considered as gifts and evaluated to determine if they may be excluded under the \$60 per quarter disregard of irregularly received unearned income.

Assistance provided by charitable organizations is also to be considered as unearned income, even if based on need. Earlier versions of SSI legislation excluded assistance based on need provided by private charitable organizations, but this provision was omitted in the House-Senate Conference Committee. Therefore, cash or in-kind contributions regularly received from private organizations, such as money or food for special diets or transportation to weekly events at a social center for the aged, would be considered as income.

An occasional treat to a restaurant meal or a movie is to be disregarded, but such events are to be considered as income if provided on a regular basis. The training materials illustrate this policy with the case of an elderly woman living alone who has three children who give her \$25 a month in cash. When asked if she receives any other type of support, she replies that she eats dinner every Sunday with one of her three children and each meal is worth at least \$1 to her, and that at least twice a month they buy her a sack of groceries. She estimates the value of the groceries to be approximately \$10 a month. The calculation of benefits shows income (quarterly) of \$75 in cash, \$30 in groceries, and \$13 in value of meals.

Free shelter or nominal rent is to be evaluated to determine the market rental value and the subsidy provided the beneficiary. Conditions under which the shelter is provided may also be considered. For instance, if the beneficiary is acting as a caretaker in a hunting lodge, the rental value of the quarters may be considered as earned income and the earnings disregard applied. If the quarters are provided for a domestic worker or a farmworker, the value is treated as unearned income and the full amount included as income, with a \$20 exclusion if there is no other unearned income.

If the quarters could not be rented to other persons because of their condition, location, or lack of demand, no market value can be determined and there would be no reduction in benefits. This could result in situations in which a person living in a hovel would receive the full SSI benefit while a person living rent-free in an apartment which might rent for \$50 would have his benefit reduced because of imputed income—unless it were established that there was no demand for apartments in the area.

Informational material about the SSI program emphasizes that there is a basic difference in approach between the SSI program and traditional welfare programs. A contrast is made between the welfare concept of determining individual need and the SSI concept of comparing income to a basic benefit level. But if current plans for administration are carried out, it is doubtful that beneficiaries will be aware of the difference. Recipients now receiving lower than average State welfare payments because they have free shelter will receive reduced SSI benefits for the same reason. And beneficiaries sharing expenses in

another person's household will receive reduced benefits because of income imputed to be available from this arrangement. The SSI benefit may be lower than the payment they would have received under the welfare system which considered actual expenses in determining need.

The difference between SSI and OAA is more methodological than conceptual. Whether shelter costs are considered as paid, or imputed income from free or nominal shelter costs is deducted from a standard payment level, the results are similar. One of the anticipated values of a flat grant system is that recipients can count on a level of cash income that will not be subject to the variations inherent in a system based on individual need. In practice, the SSI benefit will be subject to similar variations for similar reasons. And administratively, the SSI method is more cumbersome and more subject to arbitrary and judgmental decisions than the methods currently used since a judgment will have to be made of the rental value of free housing, or housing at a "nominal" rent, which will vary by conditions of the housing, location, local market conditions, and so forth.

The basic issue, however, is not what method to use in computing benefits, but what should be considered income in a modern income maintenance system. An economic definition of income may include the subsidy value of free or reduced rent, services, and maintenance provided by oneself, home produce, contributions from others, and other self-help efforts. A woman who makes her own clothes, buys her furniture at Goodwill, fixes her own roof, or has the help of neighbors, increases her income in an economic sense. But such efforts are not considered income for tax purposes, nor are such items as free rent, meals with relatives, or gifts of clothing. In contrast, consideration of these as income for welfare purposes is essentially a 100-percent tax in the form of a dollar-for-dollar reduction in benefits. This has the effect of inhibiting efforts to economize which are available to other persons and discouraging the efforts of friends, relatives, and charitable organizations to help persons with low incomes.

The basic question is whether, in a cash economy, it is necessary to perpetuate traditional welfare methods that were established in a subsistence economy and designed to prevent destitution. Can we, instead, accept a minimum cash income as essential for health, decency, and dignity, and allow recipients to utilize ways of economizing that are available to other population groups?

*Prizes or awards.*—The fair market value of noncash prizes or awards must be determined and counted as income if they are convertible to cash. For instance, an award in the form of a trip to Disneyland is not income if it is designated for the individual, is not transferrable, and no cash substitute is offered. If the trip to Disneyland is a prize and the option of accepting cash is offered, the cash offer is considered to be income. The exchange value of items such as household appliances or gold watches which could be sold is to be considered income.

The \$60 per quarter exclusion of irregularly received unearned income applies only if the total value of the prize or award is less than \$60, although the exclusion of \$60 from any income (\$20 a month for 3 months) would apply if the individual has no other income. Therefore, if a \$100 award in the form of cash or a saleable item is received, benefits for that quarter would be reduced by at least \$40 and would be

reduced by \$100 if the \$60 quarterly disregard has already been applied to other income such as social security benefits. If this is a good neighbor award from the Golden Age Club, the agency will be cast in the role of Scrooge.

Since income is considered on a quarterly basis, the prize or award is income in the quarter in which it is received but if retained is considered as a resource in the next quarter and would only affect eligibility if its includable value increases nonexcluded assets to more than \$1,500.

*Gifts.*—A gift is defined as anything in cash or in kind given to a recipient on infrequent occasions which is not in exchange for goods or compensation for services. If the gift is not in cash, the fair market value must be determined. If the total value of gifts received, such as for Christmas or a birthday or a golden wedding anniversary, is less than \$60, and the individual has no other excluded income in that quarter, the value of such gifts may be excluded. But if the individual has other income, such as social security, the value of gifts received is included as income; except that the value of gifts from any one source may be excluded if less than \$60. (See illustration below.) If a gift from a single source valued at more than \$60 is received, the total value of the gift is income and a \$60 exclusion applies only if the exclusion has not already been applied to other income. Under this provision, it appears that a trip to Disneyland (or travel expenses to attend a funeral or visit a relative), when paid by someone else as a gift, would be treated as income.

The handbook regulations state that it is not the intent of the law to require recording, documentation, and adjudication of every gift received by recipients; and that the \$60 exclusion would operate in most instances to prevent a reduction in SSI benefits when gifts of minimal value are received, such as at Christmas. Most SSI beneficiaries, however, will have other income, in which case the value of gifts, if reported, would be considered in determining the amount of the benefit. An illustration given in the handbook indicates that reporting of gifts of even small value, would be expected:

Colette, a mentally retarded child, lives in a foster home. She receives as gifts for her birthday two stuffed toys valued at \$10, a bottle of cologne worth \$2, stationery valued at \$2, and a box of handkerchiefs which cost \$2.50. The foster home mother also receives \$20 in cash from Colette's older sister which is to be used for her as the foster mother sees fit. Since the total does not exceed \$60 for the quarter, assuming no other unearned income, payments will not be reduced. If there is other unearned income which increases the total to more than \$60 in the quarter, the gift given by the sister may be excluded entirely as irregular/infrequent and the remainder of gifts tallied with support payments before applying the \$60 exclusion for any income.<sup>17</sup>

It seems unlikely that occasional gifts, or birthday or Christmas presents, will be routinely reported or that administrators will emphasize strict enforcement of such a provision. Inclusion of requirements which are impossible to apply uniformly, however, is not only futile but also results in inequitable treatment of recipients in the instances in which they are applied.

<sup>17</sup> *SSI Handbook for District Offices*, Sec. 6260A.

*Inheritances.*—The proposed regulations specify that an inheritance in the form of cash or liquid assets is counted as income in the quarter in which it is made available to the individual. Real or personal property not readily convertible to cash is treated as a resource and does not affect eligibility if excludable under the rules which apply to resources. If not excludable, eligibility continues if the beneficiary agrees to dispose of the property. The inheritance then is counted as income in the quarter in which proceeds from the sale become available.

The rationale for different treatment of inheritances, prizes or awards, and gifts is not readily apparent. Noncash inherited property is considered a resource when received; noncash prizes, awards, and gifts are considered income when received and resources again in the next quarter; prizes and awards are income only if exchangeable for cash, but the value of gifts is income whether or not convertible to cash. It is not clear what the legal base is for excluding gifts from a single source but not other gifts when the individual has other income. Such convoluted regulations are extremely difficult to administer and are necessarily subject to varying interpretations, estimates of value, and rigor of application.

If strictly enforced, defining prizes, awards, and gifts as income prevents beneficiaries from improving their living conditions with windfall acquisitions and also inhibits friends, relatives, or community groups from giving gifts on festive occasions, or from attempting to help needy persons by contributing essential items. This provision appears to be a direct transfer to the SSI program of a type of welfare regulation which has produced the criticism that welfare is pauperizing in its requirement that recipients remain at their original level of poverty.

A general regulation which treats all such irregular or one-time receipt of cash or in-kind items as resources rather than income would be more rational, defensible, equitable, and administratively simpler. If a cash prize or inheritance of a considerable amount, say \$5,000, is received, the individual would be ineligible until such time as his nonexcluded assets are reduced to the allowable limit of \$1,500. Noncash items would be considered as resources when received, instead of waiting until the next quarter, and continuing eligibility would depend on whether the item is an excludable resource or increases the nonexcluded assets to more than \$1,500. In this way, beneficiaries would not have to pay for prizes, gifts, or help received from other persons interested in their welfare.

Another possibility would be to impute a return from nonexcluded resources in excess of a specified value. This method could apply to all resources, and it would not be necessary to define income-producing property as a separate type of property. The value of all nonexcluded assets, including investment property, would be determined and the actual return or a specified percentage of the value in excess of the allowable reserve, whichever is greater, would be considered as annual income in determining the amount of the benefit. This would eliminate the arbitrary asset limit for eligibility and would allow the beneficiary more choice in disposition of resources. That is, he could elect to receive a reduced benefit or to dispose of some or all of his excess assets.

*Problems in Coordination With Other Benefit Programs*

*Social security.*—Social security benefits represent a major source of income of current adult assistance recipients and of potential SSI recipients. Almost two-thirds of current OAA recipients also receive social security benefits. It is estimated that 71 percent of aged SSI beneficiaries and 96 percent of aged persons receiving only a State supplement will have income from social security.<sup>18</sup> Currently one-fourth of APTD recipients and one-third of AB recipients receive social security benefits. In all three categories, about 5 percent receive other public or private pensions or benefits, including veterans' benefits, railroad retirement, or other employment-related retirement benefits.

The incidence of concurrent receipt of public assistance and social security benefits has increased rapidly in recent years. In 1950 only 10 percent of OAA recipients received social security benefits. By 1960, this proportion increased to 30 percent and by 1972, it was 63 percent.

This change in focus of OAA, from helping needy persons not covered by social security to supplementing social security benefits for a majority of recipients, raises questions about the relationships between the two programs which will be accentuated with the initiation of SSI.

One motivation for increasing social security benefits, and for using a benefit formula which pays disproportionately higher benefits to low-wage workers, has been to provide a more adequate income floor through social security so that fewer aged persons would have to depend on welfare. At the same time, an increasing number of persons with low social security benefits who also receive welfare payments receive no additional income when social security benefit levels are increased. This happens because the welfare program reduces welfare benefits in amounts equivalent to the increase in social security; or welfare benefits are discontinued when social security benefits increase income above the welfare eligibility level. For instance, in a State with an OAA payment standard of \$150, a person with social security benefits of \$100 would receive an OAA payment of \$50. If the social security benefit is increased by \$20, the welfare payment is reduced to \$30 and the individual's total income remains at \$150. Or if social security benefits of \$140 are increased by 20 percent to \$168, the individual no longer receives a welfare payment of \$10, and his income has increased by only \$18.

In order to ameliorate these effects, Congress in recent years has required that a part of the social security increase be disregarded (\$4 in 1969, increased to \$8 in 1972); and some States have increased benefit levels concurrently with social security increases so that all

<sup>18</sup> *Supplemental Security Income: A Preliminary Look at the Aged Eligible*, Research and Statistics Note, DHEW, Social Security Administration, May 22, 1973. Persons receiving a State supplement only will be those with income above the SSI eligibility level but below the State supplemental level.



recipients received an income increase equivalent to the social security increase. However, States were not required to disregard all of the 20-percent increase in social security benefits in 1972. The number of OAA recipients was reduced by about 100,000 primarily because of this increase. While many of these people had an increase in cash income, for some there was a net loss since they also lost eligibility for food stamps or commodities and medicaid and may have had to pay higher rent in public housing and higher fees for other income-related benefits.

The disregard of \$20 of any income (including social security) under SSI will partially offset the deleterious effects of welfare reductions due to the recent social security increases. However, future general increases in social security benefits, including the automatic cost-of-living increases provided for in recent legislation, will have the same effect as in the past and will affect a larger number of people. It is estimated that 5.1 million aged, blind, or disabled persons will be eligible for SSI benefits and an additional 1 million will be eligible for State supplementation only, as compared to 3.2 million now receiving aid to the aged, blind, and disabled. The number of aged persons receiving both SSI (and/or a State supplement) and social security will increase to 3.7 million from the 1.2 million now receiving both OAA, and social security. Since 1955, only 7 or 8 percent of social security beneficiaries over age 65 also received old age assistance. *The expanded SSI program will mean that one out of five aged social security beneficiaries will be eligible to receive SSI payments.*

The social security program now provides for automatic increases in benefits related to changes in the cost of living. The first increase was due in January 1975 under legislation enacted in 1972. This was amended in July 1973 to authorize a cost-of-living increase beginning with benefit payments received in July 1974.<sup>19</sup> The legislation also authorized an increase in the SSI benefit level, effective July 1974, of \$10 per month to an individual and \$15 to eligible couples. The SSI benefit to an individual with no other income will be increased from \$130 to \$140, and to a couple with no income from \$195 to \$210 per month. This action was an attempt to insure that persons receiving both social security and SSI payments receive the benefit of the social security increase, but it also has other effects.

Since the increase in the SSI basic benefit is proportionately higher (7.7 percent) than the 5.9 percent increase in social security payments, social security beneficiaries receiving SSI will have an increase in total income of up to 6.7 percent (7.0 percent for couples); SSI beneficiaries with other kinds of unearned income will receive exactly a 6.7 percent increase in income (7.0 percent for couples) and those with no other income will receive the full 7.7 percent increase in SSI benefits and, hence, in total income.

<sup>19</sup> The amendment provided for an increase in social security benefits equivalent to the increase in the Consumer Price Index between June 1972 and June 1973. This would result in a 5.9 percent increase in benefits in July 1974. Other legislation, which has passed the Senate and is pending in the House, would make the 5.9 percent increase effective immediately. The discussion which follows assumes the increase will not be effective until July 1974, as currently scheduled.

*Examples of changes in social security and SSI benefits in July 1974*

Type of recipient and sources of income	Monthly benefit amount		Percent increase
	January to June 1974	July 1974	
<b>Individual:</b>			
1. No income, SSI only-----	\$130	\$140. 00	7. 7
2. Social security-----	100	105. 90	5. 9
SSI-----	50	54. 10	8. 2
Total income-----	150	160. 00	6. 7
3. Other unearned income--	100	100. 00	0. 0
SSI-----	50	60. 00	20. 0
Total income-----	150	160. 00	6. 7
<b>Couple:</b>			
1. No income, SSI-----	195	210. 00	7. 7
2. Social security-----	150	158. 85	5. 9
SSI-----	65	71. 15	9. 5
Total income-----	215	230. 00	7. 0
3. Other unearned income--	150	150. 00	0. 0
SSI-----	65	80. 00	23. 0
Total income-----	215	230. 00	7. 0

Although more than half the States are expected to supplement SSI, the legislation enacted in July 1973 does not require States supplementing SSI benefits to pass along the SSI increase. If a State does not increase its supplemental level by the same amount as the SSI increase, its cost of paying a State supplement will decrease, and SSI beneficiaries will not receive the full benefit from either the social security or the SSI increase. The following example illustrates the effect on an SSI recipient's income if a State which supplements up to \$190 a month does or does not pass through the SSI benefit increase:

State action on supplemental payment amount	Monthly benefit amount		Percent change
	January to June 1974	July 1974	
<b>1. State pass-through of SSI increase:</b>			
Social security-----	\$100	\$105. 90	+5. 9
SSI-----	50	54. 10	+8. 2
State supplement-----	40	40. 00	0. 0
Total income-----	190	200. 00	+5. 3
<b>2. No State pass-through of SSI increase:</b>			
Social security-----	100	105. 90	+5. 9
SSI-----	50	54. 10	+8. 2
State supplement-----	40	30. 00	-25. 0
Total income-----	190	190. 00	0. 0

Under present legislation, social security benefits will be increased again in January 1975 and periodically in the future to keep pace with the cost of living. Trying to protect social security increases for some SSI beneficiaries by increasing SSI benefits concurrently will increase SSI benefit levels and expenditures whenever social security payments are increased; will keep social security beneficiaries on the SSI roles; will increase the number of potentially eligible SSI beneficiaries as the benefit level goes up; but will not necessarily be passed along to all beneficiaries if States do not increase their supplemental levels. If State increases are required, supplemental levels in some States may reach a point considered excessive in a publicly supported income maintenance program, and progress in reducing interstate differences in benefit levels will be slowed.

There have been other legislative proposals with the intent of compensating for the loss of welfare benefits following the 20-percent social security increase in 1972 and protecting future social security increases. These proposals include: (1) increasing the amount of disregarded income from \$20 to \$40, and (2) disregarding the 20-percent increase in 1972 and future cost-of-living increases in determining income for SSI purposes (and for other need-based programs such as veterans' pensions, public housing and food stamps). It is important to examine some potential effects of these proposals.

If the amount of excluded income under SSI were raised from \$20 to \$40, some social security beneficiaries would be eligible for SSI who would otherwise be ineligible because of the 20-percent increase in 1972; and there would be an increase in the total income of SSI beneficiaries who have social security benefits or other income. If \$40 is excluded, total income for an individual with low social security benefits or other unearned income would be as high as \$170 rather than \$150 under the present legislation; or \$235 rather than \$215 for a couple with other income. Persons with no other income would continue to receive \$130, or \$195 for a couple.

Raising the excluded amount would increase the number of potentially eligible SSI recipients, although some of the increase would come from persons already receiving State supplements. Most of the newly eligible individuals would be social security beneficiaries. The average social security retirement benefit in January 1973 was \$163.88 and will increase to about \$171 in July 1974.

Unless the \$40 disregard were increased concurrently, future increases in social security benefits would have the same effect as in the past, since SSI benefits would be reduced by the amount of the social security increase. More people would be affected than now, however, because there would be a larger number of individuals receiving both types of benefits.

An increase from \$20 to \$40 in the disregard would increase the difference in income between persons completely dependent on SSI and those with other income. Persons with other income, which is primarily social security, would have increased income, but the cost would be incurred by SSI, not the social security program. But if States which supplement SSI benefits are not required to pass along the increased disregard and some States do not elect to do so, beneficiaries in those States would not have higher total incomes. The benefit of the increased disregard would accrue to the State instead of to the beneficiary.

If the 20-percent social security increase and all future cost-of-living increases were disregarded, social security beneficiaries would receive preferential treatment. Individuals with social security benefits would receive a higher SSI benefit than those with comparable income from other sources. For instance, a person with \$120 in monthly income from such sources as State or Civil Service retirement or a private pension would receive an SSI payment of \$30 (with \$20 of the pension excluded) and would have a total income of \$150. If the \$120 were from social security, an additional \$20 would be disregarded (representing the 20-percent increase in 1972), the SSI benefit would be \$50, and total income would be \$170.

As future cost-of-living increases are made in social security benefits, SSI benefits would remain the same for social security beneficiaries, since these increases would be ignored in computing SSI benefits. SSI benefits would be reduced, however, if cost-of-living or other increases are made in other retirement benefits. Future increases in social security benefits would increase the difference between the income of beneficiaries with social security benefits and those with other income. The SSI program would become subject to greater internal inequities, while increased social security benefits would still not benefit persons receiving State supplements unless States applied the same disregard for social security income as that used by SSI.

A similar disregard of social security increases for food stamps, public housing, veterans' pensions and other need-based benefits would increase the administrative burden in each program and would result in compounding the inequities associated with preferential treatment of social security beneficiaries.

Another possibility would be to increase SSI benefit levels by the same percentage as cost-of-living increases in social security benefits. This would increase SSI costs as well as social security costs, would freeze social security beneficiaries in the SSI program, and would expand eligibility to more persons with fixed incomes. A better alternative would be to change the dollar-for-dollar reduction in SSI for other income so that only a partial reduction occurs. For example, SSI benefits could be lowered by 80 cents for each dollar of social security or other unearned income. While increasing SSI costs and coverage, it would eliminate the need to tinker continually with SSI in order to get some portion of social security benefits passed on.

The preceding discussion illustrates the problem of reconciling the diverse objectives of these two approaches to income maintenance: need-based welfare and wage-related social insurance. The traditional objective of welfare programs is to provide needy persons with a minimum income, usually described as a level adequate to maintain health and decency below which no one should fall. The SSI program has essentially the same purpose. The emphasis on supplementation recognizes that the majority of aged persons and many blind and disabled persons receive social security benefits and the program is designed to supplement other income up to a defined level.

Social security benefits are related to previous employment and earnings more than to the current need of beneficiaries. Benefits which are strictly defined by average earnings and years of covered employment are lower than adequate maintenance levels for many beneficiaries. Some adjustments have been made by use of a minimum payment,

dependents' allowances, periodic increases and automatic cost-of-living increases, and a formula which provides disproportionately higher benefits for low-wage workers or workers with minimum years of coverage. Efforts to increase low benefit levels to amounts equivalent to maintenance needs have met with considerable resistance for quite rational reasons. Under present financing, this would require an increase in the payroll tax, which falls heavily on middle-income workers who derive proportionately less in future benefits, and on lower-income workers who might derive more in future benefits but for whom high taxes on current low wages are burdensome. Many of these low-wage workers can eventually receive an SSI benefit or State supplement anyway, so the increased taxes would not result in a substantially higher retirement income. (See discussion of this point on p. 84.)

There are also objections to extending welfare objectives in a wage-related system or to using general revenues for partial funding since this detracts from the traditional objectives of a contributory, wage-related system. Another objection is that increases in low social security benefits go to workers with minimum coverage who have other retirement or private income as well as to low-wage workers for whom social security benefits are the major source of income.

An increase in the minimum social security benefit to an amount equivalent to the SSI income level would eliminate the SSI program for social security beneficiaries and save most of the costs of administering SSI, but it would increase social security costs, require a higher payroll tax and/or other sources of funding, would probably decrease the difference in return between low-wage and higher-wage workers, and would provide the higher minimum payment to persons for whom social security, which is presently not taxed as income, is a secondary source of income as well as to those for whom social security income is essential.

The SSI program appears to solve some of these problems. It provides assistance, funded from general revenues, to supplement low social security benefits and, through individualized eligibility determination, assists only those persons whose *total* income and assets are insufficient to meet essential maintenance needs. However, if it is considered equally important to maintain the value of social security benefits by assuring that persons covered by social security have a higher income than other SSI recipients who lack coverage, other measures are necessary. If the approach adopted is to ignore increases in social security benefits for SSI benefit computations, social security becomes essentially a supplement to SSI and the concept of a supplemental assistance program to maintain a basic income level becomes distorted. Instead, it resembles a "two tier" system in which a basic guaranteed income (such as an age-related pension or demogrant) is supplemented by wage-related benefits.

Extension of supplemental assistance to one-fifth or more of aged social security beneficiaries also raises questions about the rationality of continuing to weight social security benefits for workers with low wages or minimum coverage. To the extent that a supplement is necessary for so many beneficiaries, the weighted benefits are not meeting the objective of providing adequate maintenance income; and to persons who have adequate income from other sources, the weighted benefit is a bonus rather than a necessity. Without the

weighted benefit, supplemental assistance costs would be higher but financing would be from general revenues rather than from the more regressive payroll tax. Social security would then cost much less and payroll taxes could be lowered.

Setting the SSI level at an amount that is only a few dollars below the average social security benefit lowers the value of social security to individuals who receive both types of benefits. The feeling that a large part of their retirement income is earned through a lifetime of payroll tax payments may be of psychological value to individuals who receive small SSI supplements. But the psychological value may succumb to reality when a retired worker realizes that the payroll tax he has paid gives him no more income than if he had worked less or not at all. For instance, individuals receiving SSI who have social security benefits between the minimum (currently \$84.50) and \$150 (the income at which an individual loses SSI benefits) will have the same total income as the individual with social security benefits of \$150 regardless of the differences in their total tax contributions to the social security system. A person who has never worked or paid social security taxes could receive \$130 in SSI benefits. Twenty dollars a month may seem to be a small return to an individual who has worked and paid increasingly higher social security taxes for many years. If States which supplement SSI maintain their current payment levels, which exceed \$200 in a few States, some individuals in those States who have social security benefits well above the average will have no more income than persons who have paid little or no social security taxes. This situation exists in the current assistance programs but will be accentuated as more people become eligible for SSI benefits.

Another result of SSI and State supplementation of social security benefits is that it nullifies the penalty of reduced social security benefits for early retirement for workers who are eligible for SSI and/or a State supplement when they reach age 65. The actuarially reduced early retirement benefit extends during the beneficiary's lifetime, but when he receives an SSI benefit at age 65, his total income is at the same level as other SSI beneficiaries who wait to draw the full social security benefit at age 65. In effect, the worker who elects early retirement at age 62 gains 3 years of early social security benefits at no penalty.

Not all social security beneficiaries with income below the SSI or State supplement eligibility levels will be eligible for these benefits. If they have accumulated assets above the asset level for eligibility and do not wish to dispose of the excess, such as a home of excess value, they would not receive benefits. They would then have lower retirement income than persons who have accumulated few assets and who may have paid less in payroll taxes or have not worked at all in covered employment.

Extending the present relationship between social insurance and assistance programs to higher levels of income, or giving preferential treatment to recipients of below-average social security benefits who are already favored by the welfare elements in the social security program, would increase the cost of both programs, which together will cost more than \$60 billion in 1974, without resolving basic issues in the interrelationships of these programs. Other public programs (AFDC, unemployment insurance, veterans' benefits, civil service, State and local government retirement, and others) will distribute an additional \$40 billion in 1974. Restructuring of income maintenance programs and

arriving at national decisions on appropriate methods of income protection to meet the Nation's social and economic goals require a reexamination of purposes, objectives, and rationale for the division of responsibility between basic income maintenance and wage-related programs. Equity must be carefully evaluated—equity to taxpayers when they are paying taxes as well as when they are drawing benefits. Some facets of these issues and proposals for reform are discussed in Issues in the Coordination of Public Welfare Programs, Paper No. 7,<sup>20</sup> Studies in Public Welfare, issued by the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy on July 2, 1973.

*Food stamp and commodity distribution programs.*—Various proposals which have been made for coordination of the food stamp and commodity programs, or for cashing out the food subsidy programs, illustrate the difficulty of designing cash and in-kind programs to provide equitable treatment of recipients and the difficulty of transition when substantial changes are made. The original SSI legislation, enacted in December 1972, attempted to cash out the food programs for SSI recipients. In July 1973, the Senate passed an amendment which would have repealed this cash-out and continued food subsidy eligibility for SSI recipients, with some changes in eligibility conditions. The House of Representatives voted to reinstate the cash-out provision of the original legislation, and both Houses of Congress accepted the Senate-House Conference Committee's proposal to continue food stamp or commodity eligibility only for SSI recipients whose SSI benefits and State supplement, if any, are less than the amount of the former assistance payment plus the value of the food stamp bonus an aged, blind, or disabled recipient would have received in December 1973. The amendment also provides for administration of the food stamp program in all areas and a phasing out of the commodity distribution program by July 1974.

The amendment, as passed, represents a compromise between a full cash-out of food programs for SSI recipients and protection of current recipients against a decrease in benefits, but it contains some of the inequities found in present programs, introduces some new ones, and increases the complexity of eligibility determination for the food programs.

Under current programs, recipients of cash assistance payments are automatically eligible for food benefits if all members of the household receive, or are included in, an assistance payment. For other households, there is an income eligibility limit which varies by household size. For instance, an individual living alone is eligible if net income is less than \$183 per month. The net income limit for two persons is \$240, and for four persons is \$387. Such households are also subject to an assets limit which is usually somewhat different from that applied in the State-administered assistance programs.

As a result of the link between cash assistance and the food stamp program, some assistance recipients are eligible for food stamps even though their income is higher than the eligibility level applicable to

<sup>20</sup> For discussion of social security and assistance programs see Alair A. Townsend, "Introduction: An Overview of Issues in the Coordination of Public Welfare Programs," and Michael K. Taussig, "The Social Security Retirement Program and Welfare Reform." Articles by Raymond Muntz, Theodore R. Marmor, Vivian Lewis, Michael Krashinsky, and Irene Lurie discuss unemployment insurance, medical care, child care, and public assistance programs.

other households. This happens in States with assistance payment standards higher than the food stamp eligibility limit. But some assistance recipients are not eligible for food stamps because persons not receiving assistance live in the same household and combined income or assets are above the food stamp eligibility level. Income must be recalculated for eligible assistance recipients, since net income for determining the food stamp purchase requirement is different from net income for cash assistance purposes.<sup>21</sup>

Less than one-half of aged, blind, and disabled assistance recipients actually receive food stamp benefits. Some reasons for this are presence of other persons in the household; the inconvenience of purchasing food stamps monthly or twice a month; the lack of cooking facilities; preference for cash over food stamps; eligibility for only small bonus amounts; and reluctance to being identified as welfare recipients when buying food.

The original SSI legislation specified that SSI recipients, and persons who would be eligible if they applied, were not to be eligible for food stamps. States planning to supplement SSI had the option of adding the cash value of the food stamp bonus to the State's supplementary cash payment. The State would be protected by the Federal Government against additional cost if the total cost of the State supplement and food stamp cash equivalent exceeded the State's share of assistance costs in 1972.

The Federal SSI benefit will provide an actual cash substitute for food stamps only in the few States where the current assistance payments plus the value of the food stamp bonus is below the SSI benefit level. Under the original legislation, beneficiaries in other States would have received the cash equivalent only if the States elected to include the food stamp bonus amount in the State supplementary payment. In States where the SSI benefit or the State supplement covered the food stamp bonus amount, all recipients would have benefited even though they had not previously participated in the food programs. In other States, recipients who had participated in the food programs would have lost these benefits and would not have received a cash equivalent. In States which did not supplement, individuals with income from other sources, such as social security benefits, would have been eligible for food stamps with income above the SSI eligibility level and up to \$183 per month, while SSI recipients with income of \$130 would not have been eligible. Individuals eligible for a small SSI benefit would not have had the option of receiving food stamps even though the food stamp bonus might have exceeded the amount of SSI for which they would be eligible.

Persons eligible for SSI benefits will not be considered as members of households in determining the household's eligibility for food

<sup>21</sup> Under the food stamp program, the participant purchases coupons which are exchanged for food items at retail grocery stores. He receives a bonus equivalent to the difference between the face value of the coupons and the purchase price, which varies according to the participant's income. (In areas where commodities, rather than food stamps, are available, the participant receives an allocation of food staples, usually once a month. There is no cost to the participant and the quantities received do not vary by income.) For food stamp purposes, amounts paid for rent in excess of 30 percent of total income, up to \$30 a month from earnings, and medical expenses if in excess of \$10 per month are deducted from gross income. The net amount is used to determine eligibility and purchase price for food stamps.



stamps. This could result in situations in which the household would be eligible for food stamps when a relative receiving SSI lives in the home but not eligible if the relative became ineligible for SSI. For instance, a grandmother with SSI benefits and other unearned income totaling \$150 lives with a family of three persons with income of \$250 a month. With the grandmother excluded, the family would receive a food stamp bonus of \$24 per month. If the grandmother's unearned income increased to \$150, she would no longer be eligible for SSI and would be included with the household for food stamp purposes. However, since the household's income of \$400 exceeds the maximum of \$387 for four persons, the household would no longer be eligible for food stamps.

The Senate amendment would have repealed the food stamp cash-out but would have provided for food stamp eligibility for SSI recipients on the same basis as for other persons, with no automatic eligibility as in the current welfare programs. Since the assets test for food stamps is different from that for SSI, some SSI recipients would have been ineligible for food stamps because of their assets. Using the same income basis for food stamp eligibility for SSI recipients as for other persons would have removed one source of inequitable treatment which currently exists, but this would have ended food stamp eligibility for some recipients, particularly those in high-payment States.

The compromise amendment enacted in August 1973 specifies that SSI recipients are not eligible for food stamps or commodities if the SSI benefit and State supplement are equal to the amount of the assistance payment plus the food stamp bonus under an aged, blind, or disabled recipient would have received under the State assistance plan and the food stamp plan in effect in December 1973. An earlier amendment requires States to maintain cash payments to current recipients at the December 1973 level if the SSI benefit or a State supplementary payment at the State's new adjusted payment level would result in a reduction in income for the recipient. States are not required to include the cash equivalent of the food stamp bonus in this payment. States which supplement all SSI benefits may, however, increase the adjusted supplementary payment level by the value of the food stamp bonus with fiscal liability protection as provided in the original legislation (Public Law 92-603).

The provision for continuing food stamp eligibility decreases the State's incentive for cashing out the food stamp program in any State which anticipates a savings in assistance expenditures following the initiation of the SSI program. The cash-out would be paid from State funds until total costs are as much as the State's 1972 expenditures, but if there is no cash-out, SSI recipients would be eligible for federally funded food stamps at no additional cost to the States. However, fewer recipients would be likely to participate in the food stamp program than would benefit from an additional cash payment.

Some SSI recipients will be eligible for food stamps in all States so food stamp programs will have to be administered to accommodate SSI recipients in all States. Although the amendment is intended to protect recipients against loss of benefits from food stamps, it introduces inequities among assistance recipients not present in the current program. One effect will be that beneficiaries with higher incomes—that is, those who will receive the required State supplement to protect current cash income levels—will still be eligible for food stamps while those with lower income (if the SSI benefit or SSI and a State supple-

ment include a cash-out equivalent) will not receive food stamps. This will happen since States are required to make supplementary payments to individuals to maintain December 1973 income levels but are not required to add the food stamp bonus amount. This inequity could arise in any State, but will be particularly apparent in States with low maximum welfare payments. In these States, persons with no income receive the maximum payment, but persons with income such as social security benefits may have total income up to the State's full payment standard. For instance, Missouri has a maximum payment of \$85 but a payment standard of \$181. Recipients with no income will receive an SSI benefit of \$130 which more than compensates for the loss of food stamps. However, recipients with social security or other income will have total incomes up to \$181 in December 1973. They will receive a State supplement to maintain this income but will continue to be eligible for food stamps as well. New applicants will not receive the State supplement but will be eligible for food stamps if the SSI benefit is less than the assistance payment would have been in December 1973. This means that SSI recipients with no income who receive SSI benefits of \$130 will not be eligible for food stamps, but those with other unearned income (SSI benefits plus \$20 excluded income for a total of \$150) will be able to obtain food stamps.

In low-payment States in which the SSI income level of \$130, or \$150 if the recipient has unearned income, compensates for the loss of food stamps, most SSI recipients will be excluded from the food stamp program. But other individuals in the State with income above the SSI level and up to \$183 a month will be eligible for food stamps on the basis of income. Although a major objective of the food stamp program is to provide food assistance to population groups with the lowest incomes, the 1973 amendment will have an opposite effect in these States, as well as in the situations described above.

A large number of income and benefit calculations will have to be made to determine eligibility for SSI, State supplements, and food stamps. For SSI recipients who wish to apply for food stamps, it will be necessary to determine the amount of assistance they would have been eligible to receive in December 1973 and also calculate the food stamp bonus amount they would have received at that time. If the total is less than the SSI benefit and State supplement, another calculation of net income under current food stamp rules is needed to determine the amount the recipient is required to pay for food stamps.

It is probably impossible to design a program which will correct all the inequities of the present system and fully protect current and future SSI recipients. Any plan which attempts to have the advantages of cashing out the food stamp program while maintaining the benefits of the program will compound the problems of coordination of cash and in-kind programs and, as in the recently enacted amendment, increase rather than decrease the inequities and complexities of the program.

There seems to be a general agreement that eventual cash-out of the food subsidy programs for individuals and families receiving cash assistance is desirable. Earlier proposals for welfare reform included a cash substitute for food subsidies for families with children in the proposal for a federally administered family assistance program as well as in the adult assistance category. Cash assistance has several

advantages to administrators as well as to recipients and, in the long run, is preferable to food subsidy programs. Cash is more acceptable, more dignified, and more equitable since it goes to all recipients and does not depend on other factors which limit participation in the present program, and it would eliminate the administrative duplication of separate eligibility determinations for the same group of recipients. Furthermore, the agricultural purposes of stimulating marketing of food products and disposing of surpluses are no longer paramount.

Substituting cash for food subsidies in the assistance programs will not be fully effective as long as it applies to only one category of assistance. There are also problems of equity since the SSI level is below the income eligibility level for food stamps and States are not required to supplement the SSI benefit or to add the food stamp bonus value to the supplementary payment. However, if an eventual cash-out of the food stamp program is a desirable goal, it is reasonable to initiate this process with the federally administered SSI program. Persons dependent on the SSI benefit will be better off if it includes the cash-out amount and as well off as they would be with a lower SSI benefit plus the food stamps to which they would be entitled at that level of income.

An alternative to the law as finally amended would be to require States to increase the amount of the required State supplement (to protect current recipients against loss of income) by the amount of the food stamp bonus if they were participating in the food stamp (or commodity) program. The State fiscal liability provision could be modified to provide further incentive for States to cash out the food stamp program. This would be reasonable since food stamps are presently financed from Federal funds and all States should be protected against an increase in State costs due to conversion of the food programs to a cash basis.

*Medicaid.*—Public Law 92-603 allows States to exclude from medicaid eligibility any SSI beneficiaries who would not have been eligible for medical assistance under the State's medicaid plan in effect in January 1972. A provision is added which requires States to consider such persons eligible for medicaid if their medical care expenses reduce their income, other than the SSI benefit, to the 1972 eligibility standard. This permits States to exclude newly eligible SSI beneficiaries who would not have been eligible for medicaid in January 1972 on the basis of assets and other eligibility conditions, and to apply the "spend down" provision when an individual's income other than the SSI benefit is in excess of the 1972 medicaid eligibility level.

The intent of this provision is to permit States to avoid increases in their medicaid program costs which could occur if the more liberal SSI eligibility conditions result in an increase in the number of recipients. Administering this provision would appear to be rather difficult, and it will perpetuate current interstate inequities and result in intrastate inequities which will be hard to justify.

To the extent that income in excess of 1972 standards is the basis for exclusion from medicaid, this option will be applicable in the States with low welfare payments. It is in these States that persons with income above 1972 standards will be eligible for SSI. These are States which do not now extend medicaid to the medically needy who have incomes above assistance standards and are States which would

be likely to have difficulty in financing increased medicaid costs. If this option is applied in these States, it would mean that SSI beneficiaries dependent on the basic Federal benefit will be affected while beneficiaries in States which supplement up to their present welfare payment levels will be eligible for medicaid. This would continue the differentials in eligibility which exist currently because of variations in State eligibility standards.

Inequitable treatment of persons with comparable income within States will be harder to justify. Eligibility for medicaid would depend on income other than SSI, not total income which, with the SSI benefit, will be \$150 a month for eligible single individuals with unearned income. For instance, if a State's standard in 1972 was \$1,200 a year, an SSI beneficiary with other income of less than \$1,200 would be eligible for medicaid while a beneficiary with other income of more than \$1,200 would not be eligible until he has spent the excess for medical care—in spite of the fact that both have the identical current income of \$1,800 per year, or \$150 per month, from SSI and other income. In the following illustration, A has \$90 a month in social security benefits, or \$1,080 per year, plus \$720 from SSI. He is eligible for medicaid since his income without SSI benefits is less than the medicaid standard of \$1,200 in 1972. On the other hand, B would not have been eligible for medicaid in 1972 with an income of \$1,560. He receives an additional \$240 per year in SSI benefits but must spend \$360 for medical care (\$1,560 minus \$1,200) before he is eligible for any medical assistance. It might be anticipated that B will have some difficulty in understanding the reason for this difference in treatment.

Type of income	Annual income	
	Case A	Case B
Unearned income.....	\$1,080	\$1,560
SSI benefit.....	720	240
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Medicaid "spend down".....	0	360

The medicaid eligibility option may protect States from increased costs, but it will further complicate the administration of medicaid and will be subject to criticism because of the inequitable treatment of individuals in similar circumstances. This is not to suggest that the link between categorical assistance and medical assistance should be continued indefinitely. The increasing costs of medicaid, gaps in coverage, and variations in the current categorically related program require extensive reform which is beyond the scope of the SSI program. The potential expansion of cash benefits to more aged, blind, and disabled persons under SSI and the consequences of this on medical care costs, points up the need for development of a more workable and equitable health care system.

## APPENDIX A. BENEFITS FOR THE AGED UNDER CURRENT PROGRAMS IN 100 LOCAL AREAS AS OF JULY 1972

This appendix contains two benefit tables for each of the 100 local areas surveyed by the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy. The tables are arranged alphabetically by State.

The "A tables" show the annual incomes available as of July 1972 for each of eight cases from social security, veterans' pensions, State income tax credits, old age assistance, food stamps, surplus commodities, and public housing. The tables also show the gross taxable incomes necessary to produce the equivalent amounts of net income that may be derived from public programs.

The "B tables" show, for the same eight cases, the health care coverage available under medicare, medicaid, and various State and local programs. Medical benefits have not been added to the total incomes in the "A tables" because of the difficulty in estimating the income value beneficiaries derive from health care coverage. However, each "B table" does indicate the average medicare and medicaid reimbursements per beneficiary in each State. These figures give the reader some idea of the importance of these programs to the aged beneficiaries.

Although the States' responses to the questionnaires were carefully checked by subcommittee staff, there is no guarantee that every single number reported by the States is correct. The individuals completing the questionnaires may have made errors that are difficult to detect by misunderstanding the questionnaire instructions, misinterpreting State welfare rules, or misapplying those rules. In short, the questionnaire responses are subject to error in much the same way that welfare payments made to recipients are subject to error. Thus, the data presented here are a "real-life" rather than a theoretical portrayal of benefit levels.

The following paragraphs describe the contents of each column in the two sets of tables.

### *Table A*

*Social security (1).*—For those cases assumed to be receiving OASI benefits, the minimum benefit was used—\$70.40 per month, or \$105.60 for a couple. The data in appendix A were prepared before the 20-percent benefit increase enacted in 1972. The post-increase amounts are shown in the appendix B tables.

*VA pension (2).*—For those cases assumed eligible for the veterans' pension program, benefits were computed based on the social security income shown in column 1. It was assumed that those people had no other nonwelfare income.

*State tax credit (3).*—Ten States and the District of Columbia provide refundable income tax credits to the aged designed to offset the regressivity of sales and property taxes. The rebates the aged cases would be eligible for were computed by the subcommittee staff for these 11 jurisdictions.

*Total nonassistance income (4).*—Figures in column 4 are the sums of the figures in the first three columns.

*Old age assistance grant (5).*—State welfare officials computed these OAA grants given the information on household composition, income, and shelter costs provided by the subcommittee. In calculating the income available to each aged case to be subtracted from the OAA grant, the State tax credits were ignored. This was done on the grounds that, in actual practice, such tax rebates are not usually accounted for by welfare administrators. The OAA payment data supplied by the States were reviewed and, where necessary, corrected by the subcommittee staff.

*Total cash income (6).*—These amounts are the sums of total nonassistance income (col. 4) and the OAA grants (col. 5).

*Bonus value of food stamps (7).*—These amounts are the differences between the dollar values of food the stamps will buy and the costs to the recipients of buying the stamps. These figures were supplied to the subcommittee by the States, and were reviewed and, where necessary, corrected by the subcommittee staff.

*Value of free commodities (8).*—The States were asked to respond, for each aged case, by indicating eligibility for surplus commodities and what the estimated retail value of this free food is. The State responses were reviewed and, where necessary, corrected by the subcommittee staff.

*Total cash and food benefits received (9).*—These amounts are the sums of total cash income (col. 6), food stamp bonus value (col. 7), and the value of free commodities (col. 8). These figures represent the total incomes, exclusive of medical benefits, for the cases living in private housing.

*Total cash and food equivalent gross taxable income (10).*—The amounts in this column are the gross incomes that would be required if subject to the Federal income tax and the social security tax to produce the net incomes shown in column 9. These figures were calculated by the subcommittee staff. They do not allow for the effects of State and local income taxes.

*Total benefits received if living in public housing (11).*—The States were asked to provide benefit data for each of the eight cases assuming residence in private housing and in public housing. The amounts in this column are the total incomes for the cases if they live in public housing. They differ from the amounts in column 9 by the subsidy value of public housing in terms of lowered rent, plus or minus changes in State tax credits, OAA grants, food stamps, and surplus commodities which may result from a recipient's moving from private to public housing. The subsidy value of the public housing itself is simply the difference between the rent charged the public housing tenant and the private rent that he would have to pay for the same quality housing. The private rents were provided for each area by HUD at the subcommittee's request. The public housing rents were provided in the State responses to the subcommittee and were reviewed and, where necessary, corrected by the subcommittee staff.

*Total equivalent gross taxable income if living in public housing (12).*—The amounts in this column are the gross incomes which would be required if subject to the Federal income tax and the social security tax to produce the net incomes shown in column 11.

Table B

*Eligible for medicare.*—Since most of the population over age 65 is eligible for benefits under medicare, it was assumed that each of the aged cases was eligible for benefits under both the hospital insurance and the supplementary medical insurance parts of the medicare program. The average annual medicare reimbursement per enrollee in the State in fiscal year 1971 is shown in parentheses at the top of this column.

*Medicare part-B premium paid by State.*—The supplementary medical insurance (pt. B) coverage under medicare requires that an enrollee pay a premium (\$62 a year in July 1972). Many States pay this premium for persons who are also eligible for medicaid (indicated by a "yes" entry in this column).

*Eligible for medicaid.*—The State responses to the subcommittee indicated whether or not the aged cases were eligible for benefits under medicaid. These responses were reviewed and, where necessary, corrected by the subcommittee staff. If a person is eligible for medicaid, this column indicates whether or not eligibility is based on receipt of public assistance or is contingent upon having medical expenses large enough relative to income to qualify for medicaid as a "medically needy" person. The average annual fiscal year 1971 medicaid reimbursement per OAA recipient in the State is shown in the parentheses at the top of this column.

*Medicaid spenddown.*—The spenddown is the amount of money a person must spend on medical care before qualifying for free care under medicaid as a "medically needy" person. Dollar amounts are on an annual basis. An "N.A." entry means the spenddown provision is not applicable for that case, either because the person is eligible as a public assistance recipient or because the State does not cover the "medically needy." Spenddown amounts were provided in the State responses, and were reviewed and, where necessary, corrected by the subcommittee staff. In a few instances there are "co-pay" entries in this column. This means that the State requires a recipient of a particular medical service to pay a small fee for the service. No dollar amounts are shown since the person's expenses would depend on the volume and type of services used.

*Eligible for State or local program.*—States were asked to indicate whether or not the aged cases would be eligible for any subsidized medical services under wholly State- or locally-funded programs. There are many "unknown" entries in this column, since a number of States failed to respond.

*State/local spenddown.*—This column is similar to the "medicaid spenddown" column, but it applies to eligibility under a State or local program rather than medicaid.

*Public housing effect on medicaid.*—Based on State responses about health care available to persons in private housing and in public housing, subcommittee staff determined the effect living in public housing has on medical benefits. In many cases there is no effect, but moving into public housing can cause a person to gain or lose medicaid eligibility, gain or lose benefits (through decreases or increases in spenddown amounts), or gain or lose the benefit of having the medicare part B premium paid by the State.

*Public housing effect on State or local program.*—This column presents the same kind of information as above, but in relation to State or local programs rather than medicaid.

TABLE 1A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	ALABAMA			JEFFERSON		BIRMINGHAM						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
											IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									EQUIVA-		EQUIVA-	
									LENT		LENT	
									GROSS		GROSS	
	SOCIAL	VA	STATE	TOTAL	OLD	TOTAL	BONUS	VALUE OF	BENEFITS	TAXABLE	BENEFITS	TAXABLE
	SECURITY	PENSION	TAX	NON AS-	AGE AS-	CASH	VALUE	FREE COM-	RECEIVED	INCOME	RECEIVED	INCOME
			CREDIT	SISTANCE	SISTANCE	INCOME	OF FOOD	MODITIES	(6+7+8)			
				(1+2+3)	GRANT	(4+5)	STAMPS					
					(OAA)							
	-----											
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1056	1901	168	0	2069	2197	2837	3050
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	336	1896	168	0	2064	2192	2832	3044
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2687	2863
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1380	1380	288	0	1668	1771	2508	2663
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1932	3199	240	0	3439	3652	3889	4130
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1512	3192	240	0	3432	3645	3894	4135
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	480	3247	240	0	3487	3703	3877	4117
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2760	2760	240	0	3000	3186	3882	4123



TABLE 1B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:				
	ALABAMA		JEFFERSON		BIRMINGHAM				
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 292)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 348)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	LOSE ELIG	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	

TABLE 2A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )		( 12 )	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )				TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING	TOTAL IF LIVING	IN PUBLIC HOUSING
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:														
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	864	1709	144	0	1853	1968	3179	3479	3179	3479
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	96	1656	144	0	1800	1911	3126	3412	3126	3412
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	144	0	2381	2528	3535	3936	3535	3936
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	144	0	1704	1809	3030	3291	3030	3291
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:														
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1176	2443	264	0	2707	2875	3991	4238	3991	4238
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	672	2352	264	0	2616	2778	3900	4142	3900	4142
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	4031	4281	4031	4281
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2160	2160	264	0	2424	2574	3708	3938	3708	3938

TABLE 2B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		
	ARIZONA	PIMA	TUCSON					
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 438)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT <sup>1</sup> IS \$ 01)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN

<sup>1</sup> The State of Arizona does not operate a Medicaid program.

TABLE 3A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	ARKANSAS			SALINE		BENTON						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
											IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
				TOTAL	OLD	TOTAL	BONUS	VALUE OF	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-
	SOCIAL	VA	STATE	NON AS-	AGE AS-	CASH	VALUE	FREE COM-	RECEIVED	LENT	RECEIVED	LENT
	SECURITY	PENSION	TAX	SISTANCE	SISTANCE	INCOME	OF FOOD	MODITIES	(6+7+8)	GROSS		GROSS
			CREDIT	INCOME	GRANT	(4+5)	STAMPS			TAXABLE		TAXABLE
				(1+2+3)	(0AA)					INCOME		INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	864	1709	120	0	1829	1942	1829	1942
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	144	1704	120	0	1824	1937	1824	1937
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2357	2503
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1260	1260	216	0	1476	1567	1476	1567
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	792	2059	240	0	2299	2441	2299	2441
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	384	2064	240	0	2304	2447	2304	2447
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3007	3193
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1260	1260	492	0	1752	1860	1752	1860

TABLE 3B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:									
	ARKANSAS	SALINE	BENTON	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 247)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 154)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING				
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING				
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING				
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING				
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING				
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING				
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING				
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING				

TABLE 4A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES								
( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)	
								TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING	IN PUBLIC HOUSING		
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1764	2609	264	0	2873	3095	3761	4220
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	1008	2568	264	0	2832	3044	3720	4167
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	372	2609	264	0	2873	3095	3761	4220
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2472	2472	264	0	2736	2924	3624	4044
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	3948	5215	240	0	5455	6064	6379	7243
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	3456	5136	240	0	5376	5964	6300	7142
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	2472	5239	240	0	5479	6094	6403	7274
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4944	4944	240	0	5184	5722	6108	6896

TABLE 4B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 5A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA			ALAMEDA		OAKLAND						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
			TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1488	2333	216	0	2549	2707	3545	3943
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	768	2328	216	0	2544	2702	3540	3937
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	96	2333	216	0	2549	2707	3545	3943
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2244	2244	240	0	2484	2638	3480	3860
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2964	4231	240	0	4471	4827	5023	5518
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2544	4224	240	0	4464	4818	5028	5524
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1464	4231	240	0	4471	4827	5023	5518
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4056	4056	240	0	4296	4608	4848	5297



TABLE 5B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA	ALAMEDA	OAKLAND						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 6A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA			SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									RECEIVED		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									INCOME		INCOME	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1488	2333	0	240	2573	2732	2981	3230
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	768	2328	0	240	2568	2727	2976	3223
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	96	2333	0	240	2573	2732	2981	3230
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2244	2244	0	240	2484	2638	2892	3119
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2964	4231	0	480	4711	5126	5347	5927
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2544	4224	0	480	4704	5117	5340	5919
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1464	4231	0	480	4711	5126	5347	5927
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4056	4056	0	480	4536	4908	5172	5706

TABLE 6B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA	SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 7A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA			SANTA CLARA		SAN JOSE						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
											IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
				TOTAL	OLD	TOTAL	BONUS	VALUE OF	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-
	SOCIAL	VA	STATE	NON AS-	AGE AS-	CASH	VALUE	FREE COM-	RECEIVED	LENT	RECEIVED	LENT
	SECURITY	PENSION	TAX	SISTANCE	STANCE	INCOME	OF FOOD	MODITIES	(6+7+8)	GROSS		GROSS
			CREDIT	INCOME	GRANT	(4+5)	STAMPS			TAXABLE		TAXABLE
				(1+2+3)	(OAA)					INCOME		INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1752	2597	120	0	2717	2900	3581	3989
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	1032	2592	120	0	2712	2894	3576	3983
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	360	2597	120	0	2717	2900	3581	3989
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2508	2508	144	0	2652	2819	3492	3875
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	3420	4687	240	0	4927	5397	5503	6125
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	3000	4680	240	0	4920	5388	5496	6116
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1920	4687	240	0	4927	5397	5503	6125
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4512	4512	240	0	4752	5177	5328	5903

TABLE 7B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
CALIFORNIA SANTA CLARA SAN JOSE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNGWN
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN

TABLE 8A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA			SAN FRANCISCO			SAN FRANCISCO						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )	
	TOTAL CASH + FOOD									TOTAL IF LIVING			
										IN PUBLIC HOUSING			
										EQUIVA-		EQUIVA-	
										LENT		LENT	
										GROSS		GROSS	
										TAXABLE		TAXABLE	
										INCOME		INCOME	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1584	2429	168	0	2597	2758	3293	3623	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	864	2424	168	0	2592	2753	3288	3617	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	192	2429	168	0	2597	2758	3353	3699	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	192	0	2532	2689	3204	3511	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	3084	4351	240	0	4591	4976	5311	5882	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2664	4344	240	0	4584	4968	5304	5873	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1584	4351	240	0	4591	4976	5311	5882	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4176	4176	240	0	4416	4758	5136	5661	

## TABLE 8B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO SAN FRANCISCO

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 9A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA			SACRAMENTO			SACRAMENTO						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)	
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT										
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1584	2429	120	0	2549	2707	2945	3185	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	864	2424	120	0	2544	2702	2940	3179	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	192	2429	120	0	2549	2707	3005	3260	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	120	0	2460	2612	2856	3074	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	3084	4351	240	0	4591	4976	5119	5639	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2664	4344	240	0	4584	4968	5112	5631	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1644	4411	240	0	4651	5051	5347	5927	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4176	4176	240	0	4416	4758	4944	5418	



TABLE 9B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:

CALIFORNIA SACRAMENTO SACRAMENTO

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 252	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 10A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA			ORANGE		SANTA ANA						
( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)	
								TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING		
								EQUIVA-		IN PUBLIC		
								LENT		HOUSING		
								GROSS		RECEIVED		
SOCIAL	VA	STATE	TOTAL	OLD	TOTAL	BONUS	VALUE OF	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-	
SECURITY	PENSION	TAX	NON AS-	AGE AS-	CASH	VALUE	FREE COM-	RECEIVED	LENT	RECEIVED	LENT	
		CREDIT	SISTANCE	SISTANCE	INCOME	OF FOOD	MODITIES	(6+7+8)	TAXABLE	TAXABLE	TAXABLE	
			INCOME	GRANT	(4+5)	STAMPS			INCOME	RECEIVED	INCOME	
			(1+2+3)	(0AA)								
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1584	2429	144	0	2573	2732	2573	2732
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	864	2424	144	0	2568	2727	2568	2727
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	192	2429	144	0	2573	2732	2573	2732
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	168	0	2508	2663	2508	2663
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	3084	4351	240	0	4591	4976	4591	4976
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2664	4344	240	0	4584	4968	4584	4968
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1584	4351	240	0	4591	4976	4591	4976
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4176	4176	240	0	4416	4758	4416	4758

TABLE 10B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 CALIFORNIA ORANGE SANTA ANA

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE 11A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA			SAN BERNARDINO		SAN BERNARDINO						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT									
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1488	2333	0	152	2485	2639	2881	3105
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	768	2328	0	152	2480	2634	2876	3099
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	96	2333	0	152	2485	2639	3013	3270
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2244	2244	0	152	2396	2544	2792	2994
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2964	4231	0	305	4536	4908	4508	5373
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2544	4224	0	305	4529	4899	4877	5334
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1464	4231	0	305	4536	4908	4884	5343
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4056	4056	0	305	4361	4689	4733	5154

TABLE 11B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 CALIFORNIA SAN BERNARDINO SAN BERNARDINO

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 12A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA			CONTRA COSTA			MARTINEZ						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)	
	TOTAL CASH + FOOD										TOTAL IF LIVING		
	-----										IN PUBLIC HOUSING		
	-----										-----		
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
	-----												
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1860	2705	120	0	2825	3035	3599	4012	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	1152	2712	120	0	2832	3044	3606	4021	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	468	2705	120	0	2825	3035	3599	4012	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2616	2616	120	0	2736	2924	3528	3921	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	3876	5143	240	0	5383	5973	5911	6644	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	3480	5160	240	0	5400	5994	5922	6658	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	2376	5143	240	0	5383	5973	5905	6637	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4968	4968	240	0	5208	5752	6108	6896	

TABLE 12B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 CALIFORNIA CONTRA COSTA MARTINEZ

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	CO-PAY	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 13A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1488	2333	120	0	2453	2605	3113	3396
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	768	2328	120	0	2448	2600	3048	3313
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	96	2333	120	0	2453	2605	3209	3517
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2244	2244	144	0	2388	2536	2964	3208
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2964	4231	240	0	4471	4827	4966	5446
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2556	4236	240	0	4476	4833	4878	5335
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1464	4231	240	0	4471	4827	4747	5171
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4056	4056	240	0	4296	4608	4572	4953



TABLE 13B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: CALIFORNIA COUNTY: FRESNO CITY: FRESNO

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 14A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1584	2429	120	0	2549	2707	3389	3744
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	864	2424	120	0	2544	2702	3384	3738
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	192	2429	120	0	2549	2707	3413	3775
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	120	0	2460	2612	3300	3632
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	3084	4351	240	0	4591	4976	5179	5715
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2676	4356	240	0	4596	4983	5184	5722
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1584	4351	240	0	4591	4976	5179	5715
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4176	4176	240	0	4416	4758	5004	5494

TABLE 14B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:					
	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE	RIVERSIDE					
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 15A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA			KERN		BAKERSFIELD						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									IN PUBLIC HOUSING		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									EQUIVA-		EQUIVA-	
									LENT		LENT	
									GROSS		GROSS	
									TAXABLE		TAXABLE	
									INCOME		INCOME	
									RECEIVED		RECEIVED	
									(6+7+8)		(6+7+8)	
	SOCIAL	VA	STATE	TOTAL	OLD	TOTAL	BONUS	VALUE OF	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-
	SECURITY	PENSION	TAX	NON AS-	AGE AS-	CASH	VALUE	FREE COM-	RECEIVED	LENT	RECEIVED	LENT
			CREDIT	SISTANCE	SISTANCE	INCOME	OF FOOD	MODITIES	(6+7+8)	TAXABLE	RECEIVED	TAXABLE
				INCOME	GRANT	(4+5)	STAMPS			INCOME		INCOME
				(1+2+3)	(0AA)							
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1440	2285	0	180	2465	2618	3473	3851
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	732	2292	0	180	2472	2625	3480	3860
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	48	2285	0	180	2465	2618	3401	3759
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2196	2196	0	180	2376	2523	3396	3753
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2868	4135	0	360	4495	4857	4855	5306
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2448	4128	0	360	4488	4848	4836	5282
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1536	4303	0	360	4663	5066	5167	5700
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	3960	3960	0	360	4320	4638	4704	5117

TABLE 15B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	CALIFORNIA	KERN	BAKERSFIELD						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 948	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 16A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	CALIFORNIA			VENTURA		VENTURA		-----				
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	TOTAL CASH + FOOD TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1716	2561	0	153	2714	2897	2714	2897
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	1008	2568	0	153	2721	2905	2721	2905
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	324	2561	0	153	2714	2897	2714	2897
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2472	2472	0	153	2625	2788	2625	2788
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	3420	4687	0	254	4941	5415	4941	5415
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	3024	4704	0	254	4958	5436	4958	5436
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1920	4687	0	254	4941	5415	4941	5415
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4512	4512	0	254	4766	5195	4766	5195

TABLE 16B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:				
	CALIFORNIA		VENTURA		VENTURA				
	-----								
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
	-----								
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	

TABLE 17A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1488	2333	120	0	2453	2605	2453	2605
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	768	2328	120	0	2448	2600	2448	2600
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	96	2333	120	0	2453	2605	2453	2605
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2244	2244	120	0	2364	2510	2364	2510
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2964	4231	240	0	4471	4827	4471	4827
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2544	4224	240	0	4464	4818	4464	4818
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1464	4231	240	0	4471	4827	4471	4827
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	4056	4056	240	0	4296	4608	4296	4608



TABLE 17B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:

CALIFORNIA SHASTA REDDING

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 475)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 454)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE 18A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:						
	COLORADO			DENVER			DENVER						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)	
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING	TOTAL IF LIVING	TOTAL IF LIVING	
										IN PUBLIC HOUSING	IN PUBLIC HOUSING	IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT										
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	70	915	948	1863	216	0	2079	2208	2772	2969	
VA PENSION	0	1560	70	1630	180	1810	216	0	2026	2151	2731	2918	
BOTH	845	1392	70	2307	0	2307	144	0	2451	2603	3144	3435	
NEITHER	0	0	70	70	1740	1810	216	0	2026	2151	2731	2918	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	84	1351	2316	3667	240	0	3907	4149	4437	4784	
VA PENSION	0	1680	84	1764	1800	3564	240	0	3804	4040	4358	4686	
BOTH	1267	1500	84	2851	816	3667	0	0	3667	3894	4197	4485	
NEITHER	0	0	84	84	3480	3564	240	0	3804	4040	4358	4686	

TABLE 18B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:					
	COLORADO	DENVER	DENVER					
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 404)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 783)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT



TABLE 19B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
COLORADO PUEBLO PUEBLO

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 404)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 783)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 20A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	TOTAL CASH + FOOD	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1025	1870	288	0	2158	2292	2926	3161	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	262	1822	288	0	2110	2241	2928	3164	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	192	0	2429	2579	3353	3699	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1822	1822	288	0	2110	2241	2890	3116	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1232	2499	420	0	2919	3100	3723	3954	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	724	2404	456	0	2860	3037	3640	3866	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	336	0	3103	3295	3967	4213	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2404	2404	456	0	2860	3037	3640	3866	

TABLE 20B  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	CONNECTICUT	HARTFORD	HARTFORD						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 390)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 567)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	BENEFITS REDUCED	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 336	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 276	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	

TABLE 21A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )				
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE GF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	972	1817	0	184	2001	2125	2493	2647
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	216	1776	0	184	1960	2081	2452	2604
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	184	2421	2571	2421	2571
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1680	1680	0	184	1864	1979	2356	2502
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1368	2635	0	286	2921	3102	3449	3663
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	864	2544	0	286	2830	3005	3358	3566
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	286	3053	3242	3053	3242
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2364	2364	0	286	2650	2814	3178	3375



TABLE 21B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:		CITY:		STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
	DELAWARE	NEW CASTLE	WILMINGTON	DELAWARE	NEW CASTLE			
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 349)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 200)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM			
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 22A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	JURISDICTION:					CITY:						
	DIST OF COLUMBIA					WASHINGTON						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									EQUIVA-		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									LENT		EQUIVA-	
									GROSS		LENT	
									INCOME		GROSS	
									RECEIVED		INCOME	
									(6+7+8)		RECEIVED	
									INCOME		INCOME	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	6	851	643	1494	384	0	1878	1994	2790	2991
VA PENSION	0	1560	6	1566	0	1566	360	0	1926	2045	2814	3021
BOTH	845	1392	6	2243	0	2243	192	0	2435	2586	3299	3631
NEITHER	0	0	6	6	1350	1356	420	0	1776	1886	2712	2894
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	12	1279	863	2142	588	0	2730	2899	3750	3983
VA PENSION	0	1680	12	1692	354	2046	588	0	2634	2797	3726	3957
BOTH	1267	1500	12	2779	0	2779	588	0	3367	3576	4267	4572
NEITHER	0	0	12	12	1854	1866	588	0	2454	2606	3582	3804

TABLE 228

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

JURISDICTION:

CITY:

DIST OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 567)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 313)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN

TABLE 23A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
QASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	576	1421	432	0	1853	1968	3077	3350
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	432	0	1992	2115	3312	3647
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	336	0	2573	2732	3713	4158
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1368	1368	432	0	1800	1911	3072	3344
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
QASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	696	1963	648	0	2611	2773	3727	3958
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	240	1920	684	0	2604	2765	3756	3989
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	456	0	3223	3423	4099	4363
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1452	1452	768	0	2220	2357	3468	3683

TABLE 238  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 FLORIDA DADE MIAMI

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 396)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 435)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 24A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	FLORIDA			DUVAL		JACKSONVILLE						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									IN PUBLIC HOUSING		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									EQUIVA-		EQUIVA-	
									LIENT		LIENT	
									GROSS		GROSS	
									TAXABLE		TAXABLE	
									INCOME		INCOME	
									RECEIVED		RECEIVED	
									(6+7+8)		(6+7+8)	
									MODITIES		MODITIES	
									STAMPS		STAMPS	
									OF FOOD		OF FOOD	
									VALUE		VALUE	
									BONUS		BONUS	
									INCOME		INCOME	
									(4+5)		(4+5)	
									GRANT		GRANT	
									(OAA)		(OAA)	
									INCOME		INCOME	
									(1+2+3)		(1+2+3)	
									STATE		STATE	
									TAX		TAX	
									CREDIT		CREDIT	
									PENSION		PENSION	
									SOCIAL		SOCIAL	
									SECURITY		SECURITY	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	576	1421	336	0	1757	1866	2225	2363
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	336	0	1896	2013	2532	2689
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	168	0	2405	2554	2933	3170
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1368	1368	336	0	1704	1809	2196	2332
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	696	1963	456	0	2419	2569	2875	3053
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	240	1920	516	0	2436	2587	2880	3058
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	264	0	3031	3219	3487	3703
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1452	1452	624	0	2076	2204	2772	2944

TABLE 24B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 FLORIDA DUVAL JACKSONVILLE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 396)	MEDICARE PART-8 PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 435)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 25A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	FLORIDA			ORANGE		ORLANDO						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME		EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	576	1421	288	0	1709	1815	2081	2210
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	312	0	1872	1988	2352	2498
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	144	0	2381	2528	2753	2945
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1368	1368	312	0	1680	1784	2052	2179
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	696	1963	396	0	2359	2505	2719	2887
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	240	1920	492	0	2412	2561	2736	2906
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	336	0	3103	3295	3307	3512
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1452	1452	588	0	2040	2166	2568	2727



TABLE 25B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE:                      CCUNTY:                      CITY:  
 FLORIDA                      ORANGE                      ORLANDO

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 396)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 435)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 26A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	504	1349	0	192	1541	1636	2981	3230
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	0	1560	1656	2952	3194
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	3473	3851
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1092	1092	0	192	1284	1363	2784	2984
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	864	2131	0	384	2515	2671	4255	4553
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	480	2160	0	384	2544	2702	3792	4027
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	0	2767	2938	3883	4124
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1920	1920	0	384	2304	2447	3612	3830

TABLE 268

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:				
	GEORGIA		FULTON		ATLANTA				
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 266)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 261)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	\$ 0	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	\$ 0	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	\$ 0	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	\$ 0	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	\$ 0	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	\$ 0	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	\$ 0	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	\$ 0	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	

TABLE 27A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:			(9)	(10)	(11) TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	(12)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)					(10)
										TOTAL CASH + FOOD				
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME		
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:														
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	504	1349	312	0	1661	1764	1997	2121		
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	264	0	1824	1937	2124	2255		
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2513	2669		
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1092	1092	384	0	1476	1567	1848	1962		
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:														
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	852	2119	396	0	2515	2671	2743	2913		
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	480	2160	360	0	2520	2676	2784	2956		
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3235	3436		
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1920	1920	456	0	2376	2523	2664	2829		

TABLE 27B  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:

GEORGIA RICHMOND AUGUSTA

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 266)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 261)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 28A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	504	1349	288	0	1637	1738	2369	2516	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	264	0	1824	1937	2484	2638	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2861	3080	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1092	1092	360	0	1452	1542	2226	2357	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	852	2119	456	0	2575	2734	3343	3550	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	480	2160	456	0	2616	2778	3288	3492	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3735	3971	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1920	1920	492	0	2412	2561	3204	3403	

TABLE 288

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:

GEORGIA BURKE WAYNESBORO

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 266)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 261)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN

TABLE 29A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11) (12)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	504	1349	312	0	1661	1764	2465	2618
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	264	0	1824	1937	2580	2740
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2957	3200
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1092	1092	384	0	1476	1567	2316	2459
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	852	2119	420	0	2539	2696	3331	3537
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	480	2160	420	0	2580	2740	3348	3556
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3795	4035
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1920	1920	492	0	2412	2561	3264	3466



TABLE 298

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE:                      COUNTY:                      CITY:  
 GEORGIA                      TELFAIR                      MCRAE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 266)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 261)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	GAIN ELIG
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 30A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
								TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING		
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1238	2083	228	0	2311	2454	2572	2731
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	475	2035	228	0	2263	2403	2868	3089
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	228	0	2465	2618	3389	3744
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2035	2035	228	0	2263	2403	2536	2693
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1347	2614	384	0	2998	3184	3418	3630
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	838	2518	384	0	2902	3082	3430	3643
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	336	0	3103	3295	3835	4073
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2518	2518	384	0	2902	3082	3346	3553

TABLE 30B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: ILLINOIS COUNTY: COOK CITY: CHICAGO  
 -----

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 366)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 484)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	LOSE PART-B BUY-IN	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 389	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 367	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 31A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
			ILLINOIS	TAZEWELL	PEKIN				TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING		
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1204	2049	60	0	2109	2240	2170	2304
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	441	2001	60	0	2061	2189	2580	2740
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	216	0	2453	2605	3053	3320
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2001	2001	60	0	2061	2189	2134	2266
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1334	2601	96	0	2697	2864	3165	3361
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	825	2505	96	0	2601	2762	3093	3285
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	33	2800	120	0	2920	3101	3976	4223
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2505	2505	96	0	2601	2762	3093	3285

TABLE 318

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:		ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
	ILLINOIS	TAZEWELL	PEKIN	PEKIN				
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 366)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 484)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)				
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	LOSE PART-B BUY-IN	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 370	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 233	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 32A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	ILLINOIS			HANCOCK		CARTHAGE						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME		EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)		BENEFITS RECEIVED	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1000	1845	60	0	1905	2023	1905	2023
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	237	1797	60	0	1857	1972	1857	1972
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2357	2503
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1797	1797	60	0	1857	1972	1857	1972
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1370	2637	96	0	2733	2902	2733	2902
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	861	2541	96	0	2637	2800	2637	2800
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	288	0	3055	3244	3055	3244
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2541	2541	96	0	2637	2800	2637	2800

TABLE 32B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	ILLINOIS	HANCOCK	CARTHAGE	-----					
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 366)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 484)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 389	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 367	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	

TABLE 33A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	8	853	1200	2053	120	0	2173	2308	2593	2754
VA PENSION	0	1560	8	1568	699	2267	120	0	2387	2535	2564	2723
BOTH	845	1392	8	2245	70	2315	120	0	2435	2586	2809	3015
NEITHER	0	0	8	8	1200	1208	216	0	1424	1512	2516	2672
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	16	1283	2069	3352	456	0	3808	4044	3892	4133
VA PENSION	0	1680	16	1696	1560	3256	456	0	3712	3942	3796	4031
BOTH	1267	1500	16	2783	569	3352	456	0	3808	4044	3687	4128
NEITHER	0	0	16	16	2400	2416	456	0	2872	3050	3640	3866



TABLE 338

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	INDIANA	LAKE	GARY						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 295)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$1106)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	LOSE ELIG	GAIN ELIG	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 34A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
											TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	564	1409	336	0	1745	1853	1745	1853
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	312	0	1872	1988	1872	1988
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	264	0	2501	2656	2501	2656
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1404	1404	336	0	1740	1848	1740	1848
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	804	2071	240	0	2311	2454	2311	2454
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	384	2064	240	0	2304	2447	2304	2447
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3007	3193
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2064	2064	240	0	2304	2447	2304	2447

TABLE 348  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:		CITY:		PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
	IOWA	TAYLOR	BEDFORD	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM				MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)
-----									
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 299)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 298)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
-----									
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	

TABLE 35A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAG)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	960	1805	192	0	1997	2121	1997	2121
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	192	1752	216	0	1968	2090	1968	2090
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2357	2503
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1752	1752	216	0	1968	2090	1968	2090
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1152	2419	264	0	2683	2849	2683	2849
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	648	2328	336	0	2664	2829	2664	2829
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3007	3193
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2328	2328	336	0	2664	2829	2664	2829

TABLE 358

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:				
	KANSAS		LEAVENWORTH		LEAVENWORTH				
	-----								
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 299)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 556)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
	-----								
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 637	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 567	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	

TABLE 36A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	KENTUCKY			LETCHER		WHITESBURG						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
											IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	396	1241	384	0	1625	1725	2381	2528
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	312	0	1872	1988	2580	2740
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2993	3245
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1152	1152	420	0	1572	1669	2328	2472
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	828	2095	420	0	2515	2671	3151	3346
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	588	2268	396	0	2664	2829	3288	3492
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	264	0	3031	3219	3583	3805
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1920	1920	492	0	2412	2561	3060	3250

TABLE 368

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:				
	KENTUCKY		LETCHER		WHITESBURG				
	-----								
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 265)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 229)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
	-----								
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 580	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 653	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 37A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	KENTUCKY			CALLOWAY		MURRAY						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	396	1241	0	232	1473	1564	2397	2545
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	232	1792	1903	2424	2574
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2981	3230
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1152	1152	0	232	1384	1469	2320	2464
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	828	2095	0	394	2489	2643	3265	3472
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	588	2268	0	394	2662	2827	3012	3199
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	0	2767	2938	3403	3614
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1920	1920	0	394	2314	2457	3130	3324



TABLE 378

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	
	KENTUCKY		CALLOWAY		MURRAY				
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 265)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 229)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)			
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 580	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 653	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 38A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			PARISH:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	996	1841	120	0	1961	2082	2393	2541
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	120	0	1920	2039	2316	2459
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2513	2669
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1200	1200	216	0	1416	1503	1932	2052
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1716	2983	240	0	3223	3423	3795	4035
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1224	2904	240	0	3144	3339	3708	3938
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	228	2995	240	0	3235	3436	3795	4035
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2256	2256	336	0	2592	2753	2988	3173

TABLE 388

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	PARISH:	CITY:					
	LOUISIANA	ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS					
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 298)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 150)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 39A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			PARISH:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	996	1841	144	0	1985	2108	1985	2108
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	144	0	1944	2064	1944	2064
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2357	2503
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1200	1200	264	0	1464	1554	1464	1554
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1716	2983	240	0	3223	3423	3223	3423
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1224	2904	240	0	3144	3339	3144	3339
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	228	2995	240	0	3235	3436	3235	3436
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2256	2256	360	0	2616	2778	2616	2778

TABLE 398

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	PARISH:		CITY:		PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
	LOUISIANA	IBERVILLE	PLAQUEMINE	STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM			
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 298)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 150)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)		
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE 40A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			PARISH:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	LOUISIANA			VERMILION		ABBEVILLE		TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING		
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	996	1841	216	0	2057	2184	3005	3260
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	216	0	2016	2141	2952	3194
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	168	0	2405	2554	3281	3608
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1200	1200	360	0	1560	1656	2592	2753
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1716	2983	336	0	3319	3525	4387	4722
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1224	2904	336	0	3240	3441	4284	4593
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	228	2995	336	0	3331	3537	4387	4722
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2256	2256	456	0	2712	2880	3684	3912



TABLE 41A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED<sup>1</sup>  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				
	-----											TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
	-----											TOTAL CASH + FOOD	
	-----											EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME	
	-----											EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (DAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	769	1614	0	192	1806	1918	1806	1918	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	6	1566	0	192	1758	1867	1758	1867	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	192	2429	2579	2429	2579	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1380	1380	0	192	1572	1669	1572	1669	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1577	2844	0	384	3228	3428	3228	3428	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1068	2748	0	384	3132	3326	3132	3326	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	77	2844	0	384	3228	3428	3228	3428	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2568	2568	0	384	2952	3135	2952	3135	

<sup>1</sup> Benefit data for Kennebec County, Maine were computed by Subcommittee staff due to the State's refusal to complete the questionnaires sent them.



TABLE 41B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED<sup>1</sup>  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	MAINE	KENNEBEC	AUGUSTA						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 270)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 315)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	

<sup>1</sup> Benefit data for Kennebec County, Maine were compiled by the Subcommittee staff due to the State's refusal to complete the questionnaire sent them.

TABLE 42A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:				CITY:				( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	445	1290	240	0	1530	1625	2322	2466
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	168	0	1728	1835	2460	2612
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2813	3020
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1152	1152	240	0	1392	1478	2208	2345
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	581	1848	396	0	2244	2383	2904	3084
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	72	1752	396	0	2148	2281	2784	2956
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3463	3678
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1572	1572	396	0	1968	2090	2688	2855

TABLE 42B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE:

CITY:

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 330)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 424)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 437	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 487	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 43A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)		BENEFITS RECEIVED	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	4	849	1728	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3842	4324
VA PENSION	0	1560	4	1564	1013	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3842	4324
BOTH	845	1392	4	2241	336	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3842	4324
NEITHER	0	0	4	4	2573	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3842	4324
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	8	1275	2393	3668	0	319	3987	4234	5007	5498
VA PENSION	0	1680	8	1688	1980	3668	0	319	3987	4234	5007	5498
BOTH	1267	1500	8	2775	893	3668	0	319	3987	4234	5007	5498
NEITHER	0	0	8	8	3660	3668	0	319	3987	4234	5007	5498

TABLE 43B  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:					
	MASSACHUSETTS	SUFFOLK	BOSTON					
	-----							
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 480)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 616)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
	-----							
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 44A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE ASSISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVALENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVALENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	4	849	1728	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3014	3271
VA PENSION	0	1560	4	1564	1013	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3014	3271
BOTH	845	1392	4	2241	336	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3014	3271
NEITHER	0	0	4	4	2573	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3014	3271
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	8	1275	2393	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4263	4567
VA PENSION	0	1680	8	1688	1980	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4263	4567
BOTH	1267	1500	8	2775	893	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4263	4567
NEITHER	0	0	8	8	3660	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4263	4567

TABLE 44B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	MASSACHUSETTS	MIDDLESEX	LOWELL						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 480)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 616)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 45A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	4	849	1728	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3242	3559
VA PENSION	0	1560	4	1564	1013	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3242	3559
BOTH	845	1392	4	2241	336	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3242	3559
NEITHER	0	0	4	4	2573	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3242	3559
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	8	1275	2393	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4527	4897
VA PENSION	0	1680	8	1688	1980	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4527	4897
BOTH	1267	1500	8	2775	893	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4527	4897
NEITHER	0	0	8	8	3660	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4527	4897



TABLE 45B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:

MASSACHUSETTS ESSEX LAWRENCE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 480)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 616)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 46A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )				
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING	TOTAL IF LIVING	
										IN PUBLIC HOUSING	IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT									
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	4	849	1728	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3062	3331
VA PENSION	0	1560	4	1564	1013	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3062	3331
BOTH	845	1392	4	2241	336	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3062	3331
NEITHER	0	0	4	4	2573	2577	0	213	2790	2991	3062	3331
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	8	1275	2393	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4287	4597
VA PENSION	0	1680	8	1688	1980	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4287	4597
BOTH	1267	1500	8	2775	893	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4287	4597
NEITHER	0	0	8	8	3660	3668	0	319	3987	4234	4287	4597

TABLE 46B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	MASSACHUSETTS	PLYMOUTH	BROCKTON						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 480)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 616)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 47A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1416	2261	216	0	2477	2630	2647	2813
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	696	2256	216	0	2472	2625	2646	2812
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	216	0	2453	2605	3130	3417
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2256	2256	216	0	2472	2625	2643	2808
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1572	2839	336	0	3175	3372	3371	3580
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1164	2844	336	0	3180	3377	3376	3585
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	72	2839	336	0	3175	3372	3851	4090
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2844	2844	336	0	3180	3377	3376	3585

TABLE 47B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:				
	NICHIGAN		WAYNE		DETROIT				
	-----								
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 413)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 635)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
	-----								
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	LOSE PART-B BUY-IN	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	BENEFITS REDUCED	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	BENEFITS REDUCED	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	

TABLE 48A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1896	2741	144	0	2885	3110	3218	3528
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	1176	2736	144	0	2880	3104	3213	3522
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	504	2741	144	0	2885	3110	3478	3857
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2736	2736	144	0	2880	3104	3213	3522
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2112	3379	264	0	3643	3869	4085	4345
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1704	3384	264	0	3648	3874	4089	4350
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	612	3379	264	0	3643	3869	4315	4637
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	3384	3384	264	0	3648	3874	4089	4350

TABLE 48B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: MICHIGAN COUNTY: WASHTENAW CITY: ANN ARBOR

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 413)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 635)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	LOSE PART-B BUY-IN	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	BENEFITS REDUGED	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN

TABLE 49A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1416	2261	216	0	2477	2630	3137	3426
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	696	2256	216	0	2472	2625	3132	3420
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	216	0	2453	2605	2993	3245
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2256	2256	216	0	2472	2625	3132	3420
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1572	2839	420	0	3259	3461	4231	4527
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1164	2844	420	0	3264	3466	4236	4533
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	72	2839	420	0	3259	3461	4231	4527
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2844	2844	420	0	3264	3466	4236	4533



TABLE 49B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	MICHIGAN	MONROE	MONROE						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 413)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 635)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN	

TABLE 50A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	948	1793	216	0	2009	2133	1943	2063
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	228	1788	216	0	2004	2128	2034	2160
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2657	2825
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1788	1788	216	0	2004	2128	1938	2058
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1248	2515	264	0	2779	2951	2575	2734
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	840	2520	264	0	2784	2956	2580	2740
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3427	3639
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2520	2520	264	0	2784	2956	2580	2740

TABLE 50B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: MICHIGAN COUNTY: GOGEBIC CITY: BESSEMER

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 413)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 635)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	LOSE PART-B BUY-IN	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 336	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 60	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN

TABLE 51A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				(11)	(12)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON-ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE ASSISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVALENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVALENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	156	1001	1344	2345	192	0	2537	2694	2652	2819
VA PENSION	0	1560	156	1716	588	2304	192	0	2496	2651	2927	3162
BOTH	845	1392	156	2393	0	2393	0	0	2393	2541	3380	3733
NEITHER	0	0	156	156	2148	2304	192	0	2496	2651	2611	2773
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	128	1395	1932	3327	240	0	3567	3788	3518	3736
VA PENSION	0	1680	128	1808	1416	3224	240	0	3464	3679	3472	3687
BOTH	1267	1500	128	2895	432	3327	240	0	3567	3788	4354	4681
NEITHER	0	0	128	128	3096	3224	240	0	3464	3679	3485	3701

TABLE 51B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:									
	MINNESOTA	HENNEPIN	MINNEAPOLIS	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 391)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 611)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT				
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	YES	N.A.	LOSE PART-B BUY-IN	NO EFFECT				
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 496	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT				
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT				
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT				
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT				
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	YES	N.A.	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT				
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIPIENT	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT				

TABLE 52A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	MINNESOTA			DAKOTA		HASTINGS						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (QAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)		TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING BENEFITS RECEIVED	
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT							EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME		EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	143	988	1464	2452	168	0	2620	2782	2620	2782
VA PENSION	0	1560	143	1703	708	2411	192	0	2603	2764	2603	2764
BOTH	845	1392	143	2380	72	2452	168	0	2620	2782	2620	2782
NEITHER	0	0	143	143	2268	2411	192	0	2603	2764	2603	2764
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	119	1386	1764	3150	336	0	3486	3702	3486	3702
VA PENSION	0	1680	150	1830	1248	3078	360	0	3438	3651	3438	3651
BOTH	1267	1500	119	2886	264	3150	336	0	3486	3702	3486	3702
NEITHER	0	0	150	150	2928	3078	360	0	3438	3651	3438	3651

TABLE 52B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:		CITY:					
	MINNESOTA	DAKOTA	HASTINGS						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 391)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 61)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	

TABLE 53A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	900	1745	240	0	1985	2108	1985	2108
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	336	1896	216	0	2112	2243	2112	2243
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2357	2503
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	900	900	432	0	1332	1414	1332	1414
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1680	2947	240	0	3187	3385	3187	3385
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1272	2952	240	0	3192	3390	3192	3390
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	168	2935	240	0	3175	3372	3175	3372
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1800	1800	588	0	2388	2536	2388	2536



TABLE 53B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:				
	MISSISSIPPI		BOLIVAR		CLEVELAND				
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 296)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 258)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	

TABLE 54A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	MISSISSIPPI			TIPPAM		RIPLEY						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
											IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									EQUIVA-		EQUIVA-	
									LLENT		LLENT	
									GROSS		GROSS	
									TAXABLE		TAXABLE	
									INCOME		INCOME	
	SOCIAL	VA	STATE	TOTAL	OLD	TOTAL	BONUS	VALUE OF	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-
	SECURITY	PENSION	TAX	NON AS-	AGE AS-	CASH	VALUE	FREE COM-	RECEIVED	LLENT	RECEIVED	LLENT
			CREDIT	SISTANCE	SISTANCE	INCOME	OF FOOD	MODITIES	(6+7+8)	TAXABLE		TAXABLE
				INCOME	GRANT	(4+5)	STAMPS			INCOME	RECEIVED	GROSS
				(1+2+3)	(OAA)							INCOME
	-----											
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	900	1745	312	0	2057	2184	2758	2951
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	336	1896	288	0	2184	2319	2826	3036
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	144	0	2381	2528	2975	3222
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	900	900	432	0	1332	1414	2532	2689
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1680	2947	240	0	3187	3385	3878	4118
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1272	2952	240	0	3192	3390	3876	4116
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	168	2935	240	0	3175	3372	3781	4015
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1800	1800	588	0	2388	2536	3648	3874

TABLE 548

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	MISSISSIPPI	TIPPAH	RIPLEY						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 296)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 258)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 55A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:				CITY:				(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	MISSOURI				ST. LOUIS							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1020	1865	312	0	2177	2312	2849	3065
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	1020	2580	144	0	2724	2909	2796	2999
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	852	3089	120	0	3209	3517	2957	3200
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1020	1020	432	0	1452	1542	2340	2485
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2040	3307	240	0	3547	3767	3919	4162
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2040	3720	240	0	3960	4206	3828	4065
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1272	4039	240	0	4279	4587	3919	4162
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2040	2040	588	0	2628	2791	3192	3390

TABLE 55B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: MISSOURI CITY: ST. LOUIS

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 343)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 221)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	LOSE ELIG	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN

TABLE 56A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE: MISSOURI			COUNTY: PEMISCOT		CITY: CARUTHERSVILLE			( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	LIVING HOUSING	
			STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1020	1865	240	0	2105	2235	2909	3140
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	1020	2580	120	0	2700	2879	3000	3253
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	720	2957	120	0	3077	3350	3161	3456
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1020	1020	432	0	1452	1542	2364	2510
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2040	3307	240	0	3547	3767	4063	4318
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	2040	3720	240	0	3960	4206	3972	4218
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	1092	3859	240	0	4099	4363	4063	4318
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2040	2040	456	0	2496	2651	3228	3428

TABLE 568  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE: MISSOURI	COUNTY: PEMISCOT	CITY: CARUTHERSVILLE						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 343)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 221)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	LOSE ELIG	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 57A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	NEW JERSEY			ESSEX		NEWARK						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
			TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	TOTAL CASH + FOOD	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1152	1997	240	0	2237	2375	3035	3297
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	384	1944	240	0	2184	2319	2994	3246
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	168	0	2405	2554	3094	3372
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1944	1944	240	0	2184	2319	2994	3246
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1488	2755	264	0	3019	3206	3818	4055
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	984	2664	336	0	3000	3186	3750	3983
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	264	0	3031	3219	3827	4064
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2664	2664	336	0	3000	3186	3750	3983



TABLE 578

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:				
	NEW JERSEY		ESSEX		NEWARK				
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 365)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 988)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 240	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 12	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 58A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11) TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )				( 8 )	( 9 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT									
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1152	1997	168	0	2165	2299	2759	2953
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	384	1944	192	0	2136	2268	2718	2902
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2818	3026
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1944	1944	192	0	2136	2268	2718	2902
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1488	2755	240	0	2995	3181	3614	3838
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	984	2664	264	0	2928	3109	3546	3766
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3623	3848
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2664	2664	264	0	2928	3109	3546	3766

TABLE 588

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:

NEW JERSEY CAMDEN CAMDEN

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 365)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 988)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 240	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 12	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 59A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY: <sup>§§1, 2</sup>		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1152	1997	168	0	2165	2299	2651	2818
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	384	1944	192	0	2136	2268	2610	2772
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2710	2892
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1944	1944	192	0	2136	2268	2610	2772
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1488	2755	240	0	2995	3181	3506	3723
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	984	2664	264	0	2928	3109	3438	3651
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3515	3733
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2664	2664	264	0	2928	3109	3438	3651

TABLE 59B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:		ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
	NEW JERSEY	HUDSON	JERSEY CITY					
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 365)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 988)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)				
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 240	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 12	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 60A  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE ASSISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVALENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVALENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1152	1997	420	0	2417	2567	3923	4429
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	384	1944	420	0	2364	2510	3882	4375
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	336	0	2573	2732	3982	4505
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1944	1944	420	0	2364	2510	3882	4375
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1488	2755	492	0	3247	3448	4610	5000
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	984	2664	516	0	3180	3377	4542	4915
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	492	0	3259	3461	4619	5011
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2664	2664	516	0	3180	3377	4542	4915

TABLE 60B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 NEW JERSEY BERGEN HACKENSACK

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 365)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 988)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 240	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 12	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 61A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	NEW JERSEY			MORRIS		MORRISTOWN						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									RECEIVED		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									EQUIVA-		EQUIVA-	
									LENT		LENT	
									GROSS		GROSS	
									TAXABLE		TAXABLE	
									INCOME		INCOME	
									BENEFITS		BENEFITS	
									RECEIVED		RECEIVED	
									(6+7+8)			
	SOCIAL	VA	STATE	TOTAL	OLD	TOTAL	BONUS	VALUE OF	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-
	SECURITY	PENSION	TAX	NON AS-	AGE AS-	CASH	VALUE	FREE COM-	RECEIVED	LENT	RECEIVED	LENT
			CREDIT	SISTANCE	SISTANCE	INCOME	OF FOOD	MODITIES	(6+7+8)	TAXABLE		TAXABLE
				INCOME	GRANT	(4+5)	STAMPS			INCOME		INCOME
				(1+2+3)	(DAA)							
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1152	1997	264	0	2261	2401	3131	3418
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	384	1944	264	0	2208	2345	3090	3367
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	168	0	2405	2554	3190	3493
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1944	1944	264	0	2208	2345	3090	3367
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1488	2755	336	0	3091	3283	4034	4284
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	984	2664	360	0	3024	3211	3966	4212
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	336	0	3103	3295	4043	4294
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2664	2664	360	0	3024	3211	3966	4212



TABLE 61B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:

NEW JERSEY MORRIS MORRISTOWN

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 365)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 988)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 240	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 12	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 62A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (DAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	552	1397	312	0	1709	1815	2201	2337
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	264	0	1824	1937	2280	2421
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2369	2516
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1392	1392	312	0	1704	1809	2196	2332
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	720	1987	456	0	2443	2594	2911	3091
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	312	1992	456	0	2448	2600	2916	3097
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3427	3639
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1992	1992	456	0	2448	2600	2916	3097

TABLE 62B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 NEW MEXICO BERNALILLO ALBUQUERQUE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 279)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 97)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 63A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE: NEW YORK						CITY: NEW YORK CITY														
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )									
			TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)		OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)		TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)		BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS		VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES		TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)		EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME		TOTAL IF IN PUBLIC HOUSING BENEFITS RECEIVED		LIVING HOUSING EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME		
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT																		
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:																					
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1573	2418	168	0	2586	2746	3138	3427									
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	858	2418	168	0	2586	2746	3138	3427									
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	181	2418	168	0	2586	2746	3265	3593									
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2328	2328	168	0	2496	2651	3060	3329									
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:																					
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1871	3138	240	0	3378	3587	4002	4250									
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1458	3138	240	0	3378	3587	4002	4250									
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	371	3138	240	0	3378	3587	4002	4250									
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2958	2958	240	0	3198	3396	3870	4110									

TABLE 63B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE:

CITY:

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 469)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 864)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 64A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )				
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1213	2058	168	0	2226	2364	3090	3367
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	498	2058	168	0	2226	2364	3090	3367
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	3221	3532
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1968	1968	168	0	2136	2268	3012	3268
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1511	2778	240	0	3018	3205	3822	4059
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1098	2778	240	0	3018	3205	3822	4059
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	11	2778	240	0	3018	3205	3822	4059
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2598	2598	240	0	2838	3014	3690	3919

TABLE 64B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 NEW YORK ERIE BUFFALO

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 469)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 864)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	CO-PAY	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 65A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1073	2718	168	0	2886	3111	2886	3111
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	1158	2718	168	0	2886	3111	2886	3111
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	481	2718	168	0	2886	3111	2886	3111
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2628	2628	168	0	2796	2999	2796	2999
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2411	3678	240	0	3918	4161	3918	4161
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1998	3678	240	0	3918	4161	3918	4161
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	911	3678	240	0	3918	4161	3918	4161
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	3498	3498	240	0	3738	3970	3738	3970



TABLE 65B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID
	NEW YORK		SUFFOLK		RIVERHEAD			
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 469)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 864)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)		
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE 66A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	TOTAL CASH + FOOD				
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	2113	2958	168	0	3126	3412	3126	3412	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	1398	2958	168	0	3126	3412	3126	3412	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	721	2958	168	0	3126	3412	3126	3412	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2868	2868	168	0	3036	3298	3036	3298	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2411	3678	240	0	3918	4161	3518	4161	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1998	3678	240	0	3918	4161	3918	4161	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	911	3678	240	0	3918	4161	3518	4161	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	3498	3498	240	0	3738	3970	3738	3970	

TABLE 66B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 NEW YORK NASSAU MINEOLA

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 469)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 864)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE 67A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1609	2454	168	0	2622	2784	2994	3246
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	894	2454	168	0	2622	2784	2994	3246
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	217	2454	168	0	2622	2784	3125	3411
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2364	2364	168	0	2532	2689	2916	3149
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2171	3438	240	0	3678	3906	4230	4526
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1758	3438	240	0	3678	3906	4230	4526
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	671	3438	240	0	3678	3906	4230	4526
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	3258	3258	240	0	3498	3715	4098	4361

TABLE 67B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:								
	NEW YORK	MONROE	ROCHESTER	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 469)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 864)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:											
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT			
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT			
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT			
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT			
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:											
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT			
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT			
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT			
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT			

TABLE 68A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1501	2346	168	0	2514	2670	2850	3066
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	786	2346	168	0	2514	2670	2850	3066
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	109	2346	168	0	2514	2670	2981	3230
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2256	2256	168	0	2424	2574	2772	2969
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	2063	3330	240	0	3570	3791	3846	4084
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1650	3330	240	0	3570	3791	3846	4084
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	563	3330	240	0	3570	3791	3846	4084
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	3150	3150	240	0	3390	3600	3714	3944

TABLE 68B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 NEW YORK ALBANY ALBANY

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 469)	MEDICARE PART-8 PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 864)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 69A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1153	1998	168	0	2166	2300	2682	2857
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	438	1998	168	0	2166	2300	2682	2857
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	168	0	2405	2554	3052	3319
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1908	1908	168	0	2076	2204	2604	2765
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1595	2862	240	0	3102	3294	3678	3906
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1182	2862	240	0	3102	3294	3678	3906
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	95	2862	240	0	3102	3294	3678	3906
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2682	2682	240	0	2922	3103	3546	3766



TABLE 69B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	NEW YORK	RENSSELAER	TROY						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 469)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 864)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	BENEFITS REDUCED	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 70A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	NORTH CAROLINA			HAYWOOD		WAYNESVILLE						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
											IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT										
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	588	1433	0	225	1658	1761	1658	1761
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	225	1785	1895	1785	1895
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2237	2375
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1380	1380	0	225	1605	1704	1605	1704
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	732	1999	0	450	2449	2601	2449	2601
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	276	1956	0	450	2406	2555	2406	2555
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	0	2767	2938	2767	2938
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1896	1896	0	450	2346	2491	2346	2491

TABLE 708

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 NORTH CAROLINA HAYWOOD WAYNESVILLE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 267)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 366)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 537	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 560	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE 71A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
											IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	816	1661	288	0	1949	2070	2627	2790
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	96	1656	264	0	1920	2039	2622	2784
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	3046	3311
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1572	1572	264	0	1836	1950	2583	2743
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1524	2791	264	0	3055	3244	3565	3790
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	972	2652	240	0	2892	3071	3360	3568
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	264	0	3031	3219	3803	4039
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2616	2616	336	0	2952	3135	3486	3702

TABLE 71B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: OHIO COUNTY: CUYAHOGA CITY: CLEVELAND

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 339)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 551)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	LOSE ELIG	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 72A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
								TOTAL CASH + FOOD				TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	756	1601	240	0	1841	1955	2357	2503	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	48	1608	240	0	1848	1962	2364	2510	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2705	2885	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1512	1512	264	0	1776	1886	2316	2459	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1408	2675	240	0	2915	3096	3767	4001	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	240	0	2820	2995	3768	4002	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	24	2791	240	0	3031	3219	3763	3996	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2496	2496	264	0	2760	2931	3588	3810	

TABLE 72B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: OHIO COUNTY: FRANKLIN CITY: COLUMBUS

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 339)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 551)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	BENEFITS INCREASED	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	BENEFITS INCREASED	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 73A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	792	1637	216	0	1853	1968	2153	2286
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	84	1644	216	0	1860	1975	2352	2498
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	144	0	2381	2528	2777	2975
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1548	1548	240	0	1788	1899	2106	2236
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1464	2731	240	0	2971	3155	3085	3276
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1056	2736	264	0	3000	3186	3090	3281
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	336	0	3103	3295	3523	3741
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2556	2556	240	0	2796	2969	2982	3167



TABLE 73B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: OHIO COUNTY: MONTGOMERY CITY: DAYTON

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 339)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 551)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	LOSE ELIG	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	ONLY ONE PERSON ELIG	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN

TABLE 74A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11) (12)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	756	1601	288	0	1889	2006	1889	2006
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	48	1608	288	0	1896	2013	1896	2013
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2357	2503
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1512	1512	336	0	1848	1962	1848	1962
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1284	2551	336	0	2887	3066	2887	3066
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	864	2544	336	0	2880	3058	2880	3058
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	264	0	3031	3219	3031	3219
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2364	2364	396	0	2760	2931	2760	2931

TABLE 74B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:					
	OHIO	GUERNSEY	CAMBRIDGE					
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 339)	MEDICARE PART-8 PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 551)	MEDICAID SPENDDCWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 917	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	\$ 823	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE 75A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:		( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )				
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	720	1565	0	174	1739	1847	1865	1980
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	174	1734	1841	1860	1975
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2177	2312
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	174	1734	1841	1860	1975
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1272	2539	0	174	2713	2881	3043	3232
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	864	2544	0	174	2718	2886	3048	3237
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	0	2767	2938	3097	3289
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2544	2544	0	174	2718	2886	3048	3237

TABLE 75B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:		CITY:		PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
	OKLAHOMA	TULSA	TULSA	TULSA	TULSA			
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 314)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 588)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 156	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 840	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 768	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 76A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	OREGON			MULTNOMAH		PORTLAND						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
											IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
											EQUIVA-	
											LENT	
											GROSS	
											TAXABLE	
											INCOME	
											RECEIVED	
											RECEIVED	
											INCCME	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCCME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	708	1553	336	0	1889	2006	2911	3142
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	336	0	1896	2013	2781	2980
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	168	0	2405	2554	3234	3548
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1464	1464	360	0	1824	1937	2683	2858
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1044	2311	456	0	2767	2938	3898	4140
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	624	2304	456	0	2760	2931	3798	4033
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	336	0	3103	3295	4016	4265
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2112	2112	516	0	2628	2791	3533	3752

TABLE 76B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: OREGON COUNTY: MULTNOMAH CITY: PORTLAND

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 329)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 256)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 77A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	708	1553	264	0	1817	1929	2529	2686
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	264	0	1824	1937	2310	2453
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2849	3065
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1464	1464	288	0	1752	1860	1752	1860
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1032	2299	360	0	2659	2824	3691	3920
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	624	2304	360	0	2664	2829	3600	3823
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3799	4035
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2112	2112	420	0	2532	2685	2532	2689



TABLE 77B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
OREGON LANE EUGENE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 329)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 256)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 78A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )				( 11 )	( 12 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	859	1704	288	0	1992	2115	2844	3059
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	96	1656	312	0	1968	2090	2832	3044
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	144	0	2381	2528	3185	3487
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1656	1656	312	0	1968	2090	2832	3044
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1325	2592	336	0	2928	3109	3576	3798
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	816	2496	336	0	2832	3007	3528	3747
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	766	3533	264	0	3797	4032	4313	4630
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2496	2496	336	0	2832	3007	3528	3747

TABLE 78B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE:                    COUNTY:                    CITY:  
 PENNSYLVANIA        PHILADELPHIA        PHILADELPHIA

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 340)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 400)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 237	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 267	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 79A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11) TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )				( 7 )	( 8 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	835	1680	240	0	1920	2039	2592	2753
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	72	1632	264	0	1896	2013	2580	2740
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2957	3200
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1632	1632	264	0	1896	2013	2580	2740
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1301	2568	336	0	2904	3084	3624	3849
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	792	2472	336	0	2808	2982	3552	3772
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	754	3521	264	0	3785	4020	4337	4660
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2472	2472	336	0	2808	2982	3552	3772

TABLE 79B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	PENNSYLVANIA	ALLEGHENY	PITTSBURGH						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 340)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 400)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 237	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 267	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 80A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	835	1680	192	0	1872	1988	2376	2523
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	72	1632	216	0	1848	1962	2340	2485
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2717	2900
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1632	1632	216	0	1848	1962	2340	2485
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1301	2568	264	0	2832	3007	3444	3657
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	792	2472	336	0	2808	2982	3372	3581
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	754	3521	240	0	3761	3994	4157	4435
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2472	2472	336	0	2808	2982	3372	3581

## TABLE 80B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 PENNSYLVANIA DAUPHIN HARRISBURG

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 340)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 400)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 237	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 267	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 81A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	PENNSYLVANIA			YORK		YORK						
	( 1)	( 2)	( 3)	( 4)	( 5)	( 6)	( 7)	( 8)	( 9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									EQUIVA-		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									LENT		EQUIVA-	
									GROSS		LENT	
									TAXABLE		GROSS	
									INCOME		TAXABLE	
									RECEIVED		INCOME	
									(6+7+8)		RECEIVED	
									BENEFITS		BENEFITS	
									OF FOOD		RECEIVED	
									FREE COM-		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									MODITIES		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									TOTAL CASH		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									INCOME		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									(4+5)		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									BONUS		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									VALUE		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									OF FOOD		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									STAMPS		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									VALUE OF		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									FREE COM-		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									MODITIES		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									BENEFITS		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									RECEIVED		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									(6+7+8)		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									EQUIVA-		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									LENT		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									GROSS		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									TAXABLE		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									INCOME		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									RECEIVED		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									BENEFITS		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									RECEIVED		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									EQUIVA-		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									LENT		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									GROSS		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									TAXABLE		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									INCOME		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									RECEIVED		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									BENEFITS		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									RECEIVED		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									EQUIVA-		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									LENT		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									GROSS		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									TAXABLE		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
									INCOME		TOTAL IF LIVING	
									RECEIVED		IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	727	1572	264	0	1836	1950	2436	2587
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	264	0	1824	1937	2424	2574
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2849	3065
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1524	1524	264	0	1788	1899	2388	2536
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1157	2424	264	0	2688	2855	3144	3339
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	648	2328	336	0	2664	2829	3060	3250
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	682	3449	240	0	3689	3918	3905	4147
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2328	2328	336	0	2664	2829	3060	3250



TABLE 81B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	PENNSYLVANIA	YORK	YORK						
	-----								
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 340)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 400)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
	-----								
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 237	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 267	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 82A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	PENNSYLVANIA			LEHIGH		ALLENTOWN						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	TOTAL CASH + FOOD									TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING		
	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME									EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCME		
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)		BENEFITS RECEIVED	TAXABLE INCME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	763	1608	240	0	1848	1962	2376	2523
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	240	0	1800	1911	2340	2485
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2765	2960
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	240	0	1800	1911	2340	2485
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1205	2472	336	0	2808	2982	3588	3810
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	696	2376	360	0	2736	2906	3504	3721
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	706	3473	264	0	3737	3969	4337	4660
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2376	2376	360	0	2736	2906	3504	3721

TABLE 82B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY: LEHIGH CITY: ALLENTOWN

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 340)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 400)	MEDICAID SPENDDCWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 237	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
DASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 267	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 83A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	JURISDICTION:			MUNICIPIO:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	324	1169	0	192	1361	1445	1949	2070
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	0	1560	1656	2664	2834
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	3341	3684
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	660	660	0	192	852	904	1620	1720
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	480	1747	0	384	2131	2263	2647	2811
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	312	1992	0	384	2376	2523	3060	3250
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	0	2767	2938	4147	4422
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	984	984	0	384	1368	1453	2292	2434

TABLE 838  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	JURISDICTION:		MUNICIPIO:		CITY:		PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
	PUERTO RICO		PONCE		PONCE			
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 141)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 32)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 60	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 737	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 967	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 84A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	JURISDICTION:			MUNICIPIO:		CITY:						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	312	1157	0	192	1349	1432	1901	2019
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	0	1560	1656	2616	2778
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	3293	3623
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	648	648	0	192	840	892	1572	1669
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	408	1675	0	384	2059	2186	2467	2620
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	240	1920	0	384	2304	2447	2880	3058
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	0	2767	2938	3967	4213
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	912	912	0	384	1296	1376	2112	2243

TABLE 848

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	JURISDICTION:		MUNICIPIO:		CITY:		PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID
	PUERTO RICO	CAGUAS	CAGUAS	CAGUAS	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM		
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 141)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 32)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 60	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 737	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 967	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	NO	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 85A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1526	2371	144	0	2515	2671	2545	2703
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	811	2371	144	0	2515	2671	2545	2703
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	134	2371	144	0	2515	2671	2813	3020
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2371	2371	144	0	2515	2671	2545	2703
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1945	3212	240	0	3452	3666	3290	3494
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1532	3212	240	0	3452	3666	3290	3494
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	445	3212	240	0	3452	3666	3643	3869
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	3212	3212	240	0	3452	3666	3290	3494



## TABLE 85B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
RHODE ISLAND PROVIDENCE PROVIDENCE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 416)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$1053)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	LOSE PART-B BUY-IN	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	LOSE PART-B BUY-IN	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 86A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	432	1277	384	0	1661	1764	1661	1764
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	288	0	1848	1962	1848	1962
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	144	0	2381	2528	2381	2528
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	960	960	432	0	1392	1478	1392	1478
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	420	1687	588	0	2275	2416	2275	2416
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	0	1680	588	0	2268	2408	2268	2408
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3007	3193
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	960	960	768	0	1728	1835	1728	1835

TABLE 86B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		
	SOUTH CAROLINA	BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT					
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 227)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 390)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE 87A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1320	2165	0	360	2525	2681	2321	2465
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	600	2160	0	360	2520	2676	2748	2939
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	360	2597	2758	3265	3593
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2160	2160	0	360	2520	2676	2316	2459
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1368	2635	0	720	3355	3563	3439	3652
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	960	2640	0	720	3360	3568	3444	3657
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	720	3487	3703	4267	4572
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2640	2640	0	720	3360	3568	3396	3607

TABLE 87B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 SOUTH DAKOTA SHANNON PINE RIDGE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 291)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 300)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	LOSE ELIG	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	LOSE ELIG	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 88A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	432	1277	336	0	1613	1713	2009	2133
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	264	0	1824	1937	2352	2498
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2753	2945
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1164	1164	312	0	1476	1567	2100	2230
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	624	1891	492	0	2383	2531	2803	2977
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	120	1800	492	0	2292	2434	2796	2969
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	360	0	3127	3321	3427	3635
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1800	1800	456	0	2256	2396	2808	2982

TABLE 88B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	TENNESSEE	SHELBY	MEMPHIS						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 306)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 236)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	LOSE ELIG	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 89A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AS- SISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
QASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	432	1277	336	0	1613	1713	2009	2133
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	264	0	1824	1937	2316	2459
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2741	2930
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1164	1164	360	0	1524	1618	1524	1618
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
QASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	624	1891	492	0	2383	2531	2803	2977
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	120	1800	492	0	2292	2434	2640	2804
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3403	3614
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1800	1800	456	0	2256	2396	2256	2396



TABLE 898

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:				
	TENNESSEE		HAMILTON		CHATTANOOGA				
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 306)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 236)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	LOSE ELIG	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 90A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:			( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	TOTAL CASH + FOOD				
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
DASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	672	1517	168	0	1685	1789	1985	2108	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	144	0	1704	1809	1980	2103	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2501	2656	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1428	1428	192	0	1620	1720	2112	2243	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
DASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1212	2479	240	0	2719	2887	3451	3665	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	804	2484	240	0	2724	2893	3372	3581	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3499	3716	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2304	2304	240	0	2544	2702	3528	3747	

TABLE 90B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:					
	TEXAS	HARRIS	HOUSTON					
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 362)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 237)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 91A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	TEXAS	DALLAS	DALLAS	TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING							
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
				TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME ( 1+2+3 )	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT ( OAA )	TOTAL CASH INCOME ( 4+5 )	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED ( 6+7+8 )	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	672	1517	0	180	1697	1802	2501	2656
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	180	1740	1848	2508	2663
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2849	3065
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1428	1428	0	180	1608	1707	2604	2765
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1212	2479	0	360	2839	3015	3691	3920
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	804	2484	0	360	2844	3020	3600	3823
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	0	2767	2938	3331	3537
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2304	2304	0	360	2664	2829	3804	4040

TABLE 91B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:

TEXAS DALLAS DALLAS

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 362)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 237)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	YES	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 92A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:			CITY:						
	TEXAS			BEXAR			SAN ANTONIO						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)	
	TOTAL CASH + FOOD									TOTAL IF LIVING			
										IN PUBLIC HOUSING			
										EQUIVA-		EQUIVA-	
										LENT		LENT	
										GROSS		GROSS	
										TAXABLE		TAXABLE	
										INCOME		INCCME	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)		BENEFITS RECEIVED		
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	552	1397	192	0	1589	1687	2141	2274	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	144	0	1704	1809	2208	2345	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2729	2915	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1308	1308	216	0	1524	1618	1524	1618	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1164	2431	240	0	2671	2836	3379	3588	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	756	2436	240	0	2676	2842	3312	3517	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3487	3703	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2256	2256	264	0	2520	2676	2520	2676	

TABLE 92B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: TEXAS COUNTY: BEXAR CITY: SAN ANTONIO

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 362)	MEDICARE PART-8 PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 237)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 93A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:							
	TEXAS			SAN PATRICIO		SINTON							
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)	
			TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)		OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	TOTAL CASH + FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)		TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME BENEFITS RECEIVED		EQUIVA- LENT GROSS INCOME
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT							TAXABLE INCOME	RECEIVED	TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	672	1517	0	180	1697	1802	2369	2516	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	180	1740	1848	2376	2523	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2777	2975	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1428	1428	0	180	1608	1707	2472	2625	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1212	2479	0	360	2839	3015	3679	3907	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	804	2484	0	360	2844	3020	3588	3810	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	0	2767	2938	3439	3652	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2304	2304	0	360	2664	2829	3792	4027	



TABLE 93B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:

TEXAS SAN PATRICIO SINTON

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 362)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 237)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
QASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 94A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	TEXAS			HALE		PLAINVIEW						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING		
									IN PUBLIC HOUSING			
									EQUIVA-	EQUIVA-		
									LENT	LENT		
									GROSS	GROSS		
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (OAG)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
QAST MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	672	1517	0	180	1697	1802	1697	1802
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	180	1740	1848	1740	1848
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2237	2375
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1428	1428	0	180	1608	1707	1608	1707
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
QAST MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1212	2479	0	360	2839	3015	2839	3015
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	804	2484	0	360	2844	3020	2844	3020
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	0	0	2767	2938	2767	2938
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2304	2304	0	360	2664	2829	2664	2829

TABLE 948  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 TEXAS HALE PLAINVIEW

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 362)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 237)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE 95A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:				CITY:								
	VIRGINIA				RICHMOND								
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	(11)	(12)	
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING			
									IN PUBLIC HOUSING				
									EQUIVA-	LENT		EQUIVA-	
									GROSS	GROSS		LENT	
									INCOME	INCOME		GROSS	
									(6+7+8)	(10+11)		(12)	
	SOCIAL	VA	STATE	TOTAL	OLD	TOTAL	BONUS	VALUE OF	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-	BENEFITS	EQUIVA-	
	SECURITY	PENSION	TAX	NON AS-	AGE AS-	CASH	VALUE	FREE COM-	RECEIVED	LENT	RECEIVED	LENT	
			CREDIT	SISTANCE	SISTANCE	INCOME	OF FOOD	MODITIES	(6+7+8)	TAXABLE		TAXABLE	
				(1+2+3)	GRANT	(4+5)	STAMPS			INCOME	RECEIVED	INCOME	
					(0AA)								
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1057	1902	336	0	2238	2377	2789	2990	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	294	1854	336	0	2190	2326	2904	3134	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	264	0	2501	2656	3329	3668	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1854	1854	336	0	2190	2326	2748	2939	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1277	2544	456	0	3000	3186	3355	3563	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	936	2616	396	0	3012	3199	3276	3479	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	336	0	3103	3295	3859	4098	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2448	2448	456	0	2904	3084	3276	3479	

TABLE 95B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE:

CITY:

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 273)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 410)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 528	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 576	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN

TABLE 96A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
	VIRGINIA			DICKENSON		CLINTWOOD						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )					
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GRSS TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	960	1805	120	0	1925	2044	1925	2044
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	204	1764	120	0	1884	2001	1884	2001
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	0	0	2237	2375	2237	2375
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1764	1764	120	0	1884	2001	1884	2001
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1212	2479	360	0	2839	3015	2839	3015
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	708	2388	492	0	2880	3058	2880	3058
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	264	0	3031	3219	3031	3219
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2400	2400	336	0	2736	2906	2736	2906

TABLE 96B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:				
	VIRGINIA		DICKENSON		CLINTWOOD				
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 273)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 410)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 528	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 0	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 576	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	

TABLE 97A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			( 8 )	( 9 )	(10) TOTAL CASH + FOOD <sup>1</sup>	(11) TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	(12) EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	991	1836	312	173	2148	2281	2608	2769	
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	228	1788	336	173	2124	2255	2580	2739	
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	216	173	2453	2605	2933	3167	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1788	1788	336	173	2124	2255	2580	2739	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1397	2664	396	275	3060	3250	3540	3760	
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	888	2568	420	275	2988	3173	3468	3683	
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	360	275	3127	3321	2619	3844	
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2568	2568	420	275	2988	3173	3468	3683	

<sup>1</sup> Although both the food stamp and surplus commodity programs are available in this county, a person cannot legally participate in both programs simultaneously. Consequently, the total benefit and income columns include only the greater of the two benefits.



TABLE 97B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:	CITY:						
	WASHINGTON	KING	SEATTLE						
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 319)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 448)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 29	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:									
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 331	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT	

TABLE 98A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	WASHINGTON	SNOHOMISH	EVERETT									
( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10) <sup>1</sup>	(11)	(12)	
								TOTAL CASH + FOOD	TOTAL IF LIVING			
								IN PUBLIC HOUSING				
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS-SISTANCE GRANT (0AA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA-LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1015	1860	312	173	2172	2306	2664	2832
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	252	1812	312	173	2124	2255	2628	2790
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	216	173	2453	2605	2957	3208
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1812	1812	312	173	2124	2255	2628	2790
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1421	2688	396	275	3084	3275	3552	3772
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	912	2592	420	275	3012	3198	3468	3683
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	360	275	3127	3321	3607	3831
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2592	2592	420	275	3012	3198	3468	3683

<sup>1</sup> Although both the food stamp and surplus commodity programs are available in this county, a person cannot legally participate in both programs simultaneously. Consequently, the total benefit and income columns include only the greater of the two benefits.

TABLE 98B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE:                      COUNTY:                      CITY:  
 WASHINGTON                      SNOHOMISH                      EVERETT

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 319)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 448)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 29	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 331	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO EFFECT	NO EFFECT

TABLE 99A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	WEST VIRGINIA			LINCOLN		HAMLIN						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	( 11 )	( 12 )
									TOTAL CASH + FOOD		TOTAL IF LIVING IN PUBLIC HOUSING	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE CF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	720	1565	264	0	1829	1942	1829	1942
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	12	1572	240	0	1812	1924	1812	1924
BOTH	845	1392	0	2237	0	2237	120	0	2357	2503	2357	2503
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1476	1476	288	0	1764	1873	1764	1873
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	756	2023	456	0	2479	2633	2479	2633
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	372	2052	420	0	2472	2625	2472	2625
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	0	2767	240	0	3007	3193	3007	3193
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1848	1848	492	0	2340	2485	2340	2485

TABLE 99B

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:	COUNTY:		CITY:		STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
	WEST VIRGINIA	LINCOLN	HAMLIN					
	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 278)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 252)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM			
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
BOTH	YES	NO	NO	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N.A.	NO	N.A.	NO PUBLIC HOUSING	NO PUBLIC HOUSING

TABLE 100A  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	OLD AGE AS- SISTANCE GRANT (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME	BENEFITS RECEIVED	EQUIVA- LENT GROSS TAXABLE INCOME
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	845	0	0	845	1080	1925	144	0	2069	2197	2081	2210
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	144	0	1944	2064	2172	2306
BOTH	845	1392	61	2298	0	2298	120	0	2418	2568	2711	2893
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1800	1800	144	0	1944	2064	1896	2013
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1267	0	0	1267	1920	3187	240	0	3427	3639	2971	3155
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	1272	2952	240	0	3192	3390	2784	2956
BOTH	1267	1500	0	2767	408	3175	240	0	3415	3627	3553	3773
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2952	2952	240	0	3192	3390	2784	2956

TABLE 100B  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ON ANNUAL BASIS AS OF JULY 1972)

STATE: COUNTY: CITY:  
 WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE MILWAUKEE

	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICARE (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 331)	MEDICARE PART-B PREMIUM PAID BY STATE (\$62 PER PERSON)	ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID (AVERAGE BENEFIT IS \$ 550)	MEDICAID SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	ELIGIBLE FOR STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM	STATE/LOCAL SPENDDOWN (AMOUNT RECIPIENT MUST PAY)	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON MEDICAID	PUBLIC HOUSING EFFECT ON STATE OR LOCAL PROGRAM
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	LOSE PART-B BUY-IN	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	NO	AS MEDICAL NEEDY	\$ 636	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:								
OASI MINIMUM	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
VA PENSION	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN
BOTH	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	BENEFITS REDUCED	EFFECT UNKNOWN
NEITHER	YES	YES	AS PA RECIP	N. A.	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO EFFECT	EFFECT UNKNOWN

## APPENDIX B. BENEFITS FOR THE AGED UNDER SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME IN 100 LOCAL AREAS AS OF JANUARY 1974

This appendix contains a benefit table for each of the 100 local areas surveyed by the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy. The tables are arranged alphabetically by State.

The tables show the annual incomes that will be available to each of eight cases as of January 1974 from social security, veterans' pensions, State tax credits, the new supplemental security income (SSI) program, food stamps and surplus commodities. In addition, the tables show the dollar amounts States would have to supplement SSI with in order to prevent assistance recipients from being financially worse off under the new program.<sup>1</sup>

The figures in these tables were estimated by the subcommittee staff based on the data on current programs supplied by the States. No attempt was made to estimate the effects of living in public housing because such effects depend on each household's total cash income. Total incomes cannot yet be determined due to uncertainty about the level at which each State chooses to supplement SSI.

The following paragraphs describe the contents of each column in the tables.

*Social security (1).*—For those cases assumed to be receiving OASI benefits, the minimum benefit amounts shown in the appendix A tables were adjusted upward for the 20-percent increase enacted in 1972.

*VA pension (2).*—For those cases assumed eligible for the veterans' pension program, benefits were computed based on the social security income shown in column 1. It was assumed that these people had no other nonwelfare income.

*State tax credit (3).*—Ten States and the District of Columbia provide refundable income tax credits to the aged designed to offset the regressivity of sales and property taxes. The rebates the aged cases would be eligible for were computed by the subcommittee staff for these 11 jurisdictions.

*Total nonassistance income (4).*—Figures in column 4 are the sums of the figures in the first three columns.

*Supplemental security income (5).*—Subcommittee staff calculated the Federal grants each case would be eligible for under SSI, taking into account nonassistance income and household composition. In calculating available income, the State tax credits were ignored because they will be excluded from income by administrators in actual practice.

*Total cash income (6).*—These amounts are the sums of total nonassistance income (column 4) and SSI (column 5). They exclude any grants States may choose to supplement SSI with.

<sup>1</sup>As of July 1974, both SSI and social security benefits will be increased above the amounts shown in this appendix.



*Bonus value of food stamps (7).*—These amounts are the differences between the dollar value of food the stamps will buy and the costs to the recipients of buying the stamps. Any person eligible for SSI will be ineligible for food stamps unless SSI and the State supplement fail to bring cash benefits up to the December 1973 total of cash and food benefits; for these cases, the bonus value is shown as zero under the assumption that SSI and the State supplement will cash out the stamps. For the other cases, the bonus values were adjusted as necessary from the corresponding figure in appendix A due to increases in cash income between July 1972 and January 1974.

*Value of free commodities (8).*—The figures in this column are State-supplied estimates of the retail value of the free food dispensed by this program. Since the cases eligible for SSI will be ineligible for free commodities unless SSI and the State supplement fail to bring total benefits up to the December 1973 total of cash and food benefits, the values for these cases have been set to zero. Where income increases between July 1972 and January 1974 appear to have made cases ineligible for commodities, adjustments to the corresponding data from appendix A were made by subcommittee staff.

*Total cash and food benefits received (9).*—These amounts are the sums of total cash income (column 6), food stamp bonus value (column 7), and the value of free commodities (column 8). These figures exclude the amounts States may pay in supplements to SSI and any additional food benefits that may accrue if the State payment is not enough to cash out the food programs. They also exclude any benefits these cases might derive from public housing or health care programs.

*State grant needed to prevent income loss (10).*—The figures in this column are subcommittee calculations of the dollar amounts States must add to the Federal SSI payments in order to keep each aged individual or couple as well off as they are now. This calculation was made by comparing the figures in column 9 with the benefits currently available from OASI, VA pensions, OAA, food stamps, and free commodities. If the State grant needed is zero, then the household will be better off under SSI even with no State supplement. If the State does not make grants in the amounts shown here, then eligibility for food stamps or free commodities will be continued.

TABLE 1  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	ALABAMA	JEFFERSON	BIRMINGHAM							
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON-ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	269
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	264
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	108
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	859
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	852
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	310
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	660

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 2  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	ARIZONA		PIMA		TUCSON					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )				( 7 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	53
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	144
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	127
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	36
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	84

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 3  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	ARKANSAS		SALINE		BENTON					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
QASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	29
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	24
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
QASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 4  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	CALIFORNIA		LOS ANGELES		LOS ANGELES					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS (4+5)	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
GASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	1073
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	1032
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	264	0	2622	251
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	1176
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
GASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	2875
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	2796
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	2302
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	2844

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 5  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:							
	CALIFORNIA	ALAMEDA	OAKLAND	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND GRANT RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE BENEFITS NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS			
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	749			
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	744			
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	216	0	2574	0			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	924			
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	1891			
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1884			
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	1294			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1956			

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 6  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	CALIFORNIA		SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	773
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	760
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	240	2598	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	924
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	2131
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	2124
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	480	3417	1294
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	2196

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 7  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	917
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	912
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	239
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	1092
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	2347
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	2340
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	1750
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	2412

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 8  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	CALIFORNIA		SAN FRANCISCO		SAN FRANCISCO					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	797
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	792
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	168	0	2526	71
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	972
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	2011
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	2004
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	1414
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	2076

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 9  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )				( 7 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	749
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	744
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	71
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	900
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	2011
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	2004
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	1474
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	2076

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 10  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	CALIFORNIA			ORANGE		SANTA ANA				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	773
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	768
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	144	0	2502	71
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	948
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	2011
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	2004
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	1414
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	2076

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 11  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	CALIFORNIA		SAN BERNARDINO		SAN BERNARDINO					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
QASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	685
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	680
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	836
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
QASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	1956
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1949
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	305	3242	1294
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	2021

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 12  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	CALIFORNIA		CONTRA COSTA		MARTINEZ					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	1025
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	1032
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	347
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	1176
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	2803
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	2820
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	2206
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	2868

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 13  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	CALIFORNIA			FRESNO		FRESNO				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	653
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	648
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	828
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	1091
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1896
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	1294
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1956

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 14  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	CALIFORNIA		RIVERSIDE		RIVERSIDE					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	749
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	744
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	71
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	900
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	2011
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	2016
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	1414
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	2076

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 15  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )				( 7 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	665
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	672
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	816
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	1915
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1908
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	360	3297	1366
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1980

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 16  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	CALIFORNIA	VENTURA	VENTURA	VENTURA						
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
QASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	914
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	921
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	153	2511	203
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	1065
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
QASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	2361
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	2378
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	254	3191	1750
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	2426

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 17  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	CALIFORNIA			SHASTA		REDDING				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	653
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	648
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	804
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	1891
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1884
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	1294
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1956

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 18  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	COLORADO		DENVER		DENVER					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	70	1084	786	1870	0	0	1870	209
VA PENSION	0	1560	70	1630	240	1870	0	0	1870	156
BOTH	1014	1344	70	2428	0	2428	120	0	2548	0
NEITHER	0	0	70	70	1560	1630	0	0	1630	396
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	84	1605	1059	2664	0	0	2664	1243
VA PENSION	0	1680	84	1764	900	2664	0	0	2664	1140
BOTH	1521	1416	84	3021	0	3021	0	0	3021	646
NEITHER	0	0	84	84	2340	2424	0	0	2424	1380

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 19  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	COLORADO		PUEBLO		PUEBLO					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	73	1087	786	1873	0	0	1873	209
VA PENSION	0	1560	73	1633	240	1873	0	0	1873	156
BOTH	1014	1344	71	2429	0	2429	120	0	2549	0
NEITHER	0	0	73	73	1560	1633	0	0	1633	396
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	86	1607	1059	2666	0	0	2666	1243
VA PENSION	0	1680	89	1769	900	2669	0	0	2669	1140
BOTH	1521	1416	86	3023	0	3023	0	0	3023	646
NEITHER	0	0	89	89	2340	2429	0	0	2429	1380

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 20  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	CONNECTICUT	HARTFORD	HARTFORD	HARTFORD	HARTFORD	HARTFORD				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	358
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	310
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	168	0	2526	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	550
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	339
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	280
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	520

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 21  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: COUNTY: CITY:									
	DELAWARE NEW CASTLE WILMINGTON									
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
QASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	201
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	160
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	184	2542	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	304
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
QASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	341
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	250
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	286	3223	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	310

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 22  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	JURISDICTION:					CITY:				
	DIST OF COLUMBIA					WASHINGTON				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON-AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	6	1020	786	1806	0	0	1806	72
VA PENSION	0	1560	6	1566	240	1806	0	0	1806	120
BOTH	1014	1344	6	2364	0	2364	168	0	2532	0
NEITHER	0	0	6	6	1560	1566	0	0	1566	210
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	12	1533	1059	2592	0	0	2592	138
VA PENSION	0	1680	12	1692	900	2592	0	0	2592	42
BOTH	1521	1416	12	2949	0	2949	516	0	3465	0
NEITHER	0	0	12	12	2340	2352	0	0	2352	102

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 23  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	FLORIDA			DADE		MIAMI				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	53
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	192
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	312	0	2670	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	240
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	31
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	24
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	396	0	3333	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 24  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )				( 7 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	96
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	144	0	2502	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	144
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 25  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	FLORIDA			ORANGE		ORLANDO				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	72
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	120
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 26  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: COUNTY: CITY:									
	GEORGIA FULTON ATLANTA									
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DAST MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DAST MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 27  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	GEORGIA			RICHMOND		AUGUSTA				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	24
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	36

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 20  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	GEORGIA			BURKE		WAYNESBORO				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	24
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	36
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	72

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 29  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	24
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	72

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 30  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:			( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	ILLINOIS		COOK		CHICAGO					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	511
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	463
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	192	0	2550	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	703
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	418
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	322
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	254	0	3201	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	562

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 31  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: ILLINOIS      COUNTY: TAZEWELL      CITY: PEKIN									
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	309
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	261
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	192	0	2550	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	501
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	117
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	21
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	72	0	3009	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	261

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 32  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	ILLINOIS	HANCOCK	CARTHAGE	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS		
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	105		
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	57		
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	96	0	2454	0		
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	297		
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	153		
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	57		
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	216	0	3153	0		
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	297		

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 33  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 9 )	( 10 )	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			( 8 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
QASI MINIMUM	1014	0	8	1022	786	1808	0	0	1808	365
VA PENSION	0	1560	8	1568	240	1808	0	0	1808	579
BOTH	1014	1344	8	2366	0	2366	120	0	2486	0
NEITHER	0	0	8	8	1560	1568	0	0	1568	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
QASI MINIMUM	1521	0	16	1537	1059	2596	0	0	2596	1212
VA PENSION	0	1680	16	1696	900	2596	0	0	2596	1116
BOTH	1521	1416	16	2953	0	2953	456	0	3409	399
NEITHER	0	0	16	16	2340	2356	0	0	2356	516

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 34  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT FOOD NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	72
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	240	0	2598	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	180
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 35  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: KANSAS COUNTY: LEAVENWORTH CITY: LEAVENWORTH									
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	197
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	168
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	408
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	103
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	84
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	324

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 36  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: KENTUCKY		COUNTY: LETCHER		CITY: WHITESBURG					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS- SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE- MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (\$51)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM- MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	72
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	12
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	84
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	72

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 37  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )				( 7 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	82
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 38  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS, AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			PARISH:		CITY:						
	LOUISIANA	ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS		
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	161		
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	120		
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0		
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0		
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:												
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	643		
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	564		
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	58		
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	252		

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

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TABLE 39  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			PARISH:		CITY:							
	LOUISIANA	IBERVILLE	PLAQUEMINE	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS			
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>													
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	185			
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	144			
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0			
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>													
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	643			
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	564			
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	58			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	276			

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 40  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			PARISH:		CITY:		( 9 )	(10)	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			( 8 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	257
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	216
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	144	0	2502	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	739
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	660
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	336	0	3273	58
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	372

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 41  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:							
	MAINE	KENNEBEC	AUGUSTA	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS			
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	6			
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0			
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	12			
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	648			
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	552			
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	612			

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 42  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:					CITY:				
	MARYLAND					BALTIMORE				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BDNUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food, stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 43  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN, 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			( 9 )	( 10 )
	MASSACHUSETTS			SUFFOLK		BOSTON				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )		
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	4	1018	786	1804	0	0	1804	986
VA PENSION	0	1560	4	1564	240	1804	0	0	1804	986
BOTH	1014	1344	4	2362	0	2362	0	213	2575	215
NEITHER	0	0	4	4	1560	1564	0	0	1564	1226
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	8	1529	1059	2588	0	0	2588	1399
VA PENSION	0	1680	8	1688	900	2588	0	0	2588	1399
BOTH	1521	1416	8	2945	0	2945	0	319	3264	723
NEITHER	0	0	8	8	2340	2348	0	0	2348	1639

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 44  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	MASSACHUSETTS			MIDDLESEX		LOWELL				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	4	1018	786	1804	0	0	1804	986
VA PENSION	0	1560	4	1564	240	1804	0	0	1804	986
BOTH	1014	1344	4	2362	0	2362	0	213	2575	215
NEITHER	0	0	4	4	1560	1564	0	0	1564	1226
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	8	1529	1059	2588	0	0	2588	1399
VA PENSION	0	1680	8	1688	900	2588	0	0	2588	1399
BOTH	1521	1416	8	2945	0	2945	0	319	3264	723
NEITHER	0	0	8	8	2340	2348	0	0	2348	1639

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 45  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:							
	MASSACHUSETTS	ESSEX	LAWRENCE	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS			
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>													
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	4	1018	786	1804	0	0	1804	986			
VA PENSION	0	1560	4	1564	240	1804	0	0	1804	986			
BOTH	1014	1344	4	2362	0	2362	0	213	2575	215			
NEITHER	0	0	4	4	1560	1564	0	0	1564	1226			
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>													
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	8	1529	1059	2588	0	0	2588	1399			
VA PENSION	0	1680	8	1688	900	2588	0	0	2588	1399			
BOTH	1521	1416	8	2945	0	2945	0	319	3264	723			
NEITHER	0	0	8	8	2340	2348	0	0	2348	1639			

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 46  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	MASSACHUSETTS			PLYMOUTH		BROCKTON				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	4	1018	786	1804	0	0	1804	986
VA PENSION	0	1560	4	1564	240	1804	0	0	1804	986
BOTH	1014	1344	4	2362	0	2362	0	213	2575	215
NEITHER	0	0	4	4	1560	1564	0	0	1564	1226
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	8	1529	1059	2588	0	0	2588	1399
VA PENSION	0	1680	8	1688	900	2588	0	0	2588	1399
BOTH	1521	1416	8	2945	0	2945	0	319	3264	723
NEITHER	0	0	8	8	2340	2348	0	0	2348	1639

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 47  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	MICHIGAN			WAYNE		DETROIT				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	677
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	672
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	192	0	2550	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	912
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	595
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	600
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	840

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 48  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 9 )	( 10 )	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			( 8 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
QASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	1085
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	1080
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	144	0	2502	383
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	1320
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
QASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	1063
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1068
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	442
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1308

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 49.  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	MICHIGAN		MONROE		MONROE					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )				( 7 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	677
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	672
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	192	0	2550	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	912
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	679
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	684
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	360	0	3297	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	924

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 50  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	MICHIGAN		GOGEBIC		BESSEMER					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	209
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	204
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	444
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	199
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	204
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	444

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 51  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	MINNESOTA	HENNEPIN	MINNEAPOLIS							
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	156	1170	786	1956	0	0	1956	581
VA PENSION	0	1560	156	1716	240	1956	0	0	1956	540
BOTH	1014	1344	156	2514	0	2514	0	0	2514	0
NEITHER	0	0	156	156	1560	1716	0	0	1716	780
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	128	1649	1059	2708	0	0	2708	859
VA PENSION	0	1680	128	1808	900	2708	0	0	2708	756
BOTH	1521	1416	128	3065	0	3065	240	0	3305	262
NEITHER	0	0	128	128	2340	2468	0	0	2468	996

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 52  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 9 )	( 10 )	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			( 8 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	143	1157	786	1943	0	0	1943	677
VA PENSION	0	1560	143	1703	240	1943	0	0	1943	660
BOTH	1014	1344	143	2501	0	2501	144	0	2645	0
NEITHER	0	0	143	143	1560	1703	0	0	1703	900
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	119	1640	1059	2699	0	0	2699	787
VA PENSION	0	1680	119	1799	900	2699	0	0	2699	739
BOTH	1521	1416	119	3056	0	3056	336	0	3392	94
NEITHER	0	0	119	119	2340	2459	0	0	2459	979

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 53  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	MISSISSIPPI		BOLIVAR		CLEVELAND					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	185
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	312
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	607
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	612
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	48

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 54  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	257
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	384
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	607
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	612
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	48

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 55  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:					CITY:				
	MISSOURI					ST. LOUIS				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	377
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	924
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	731
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	967
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1380
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	1102
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	288

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 56  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	MISSOURI			PENNSYLVANIA		CARUTHERSVILLE				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	305
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	900
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	599
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	967
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1380
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	922
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	156

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 57  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 9 )	( 10 )	
	NEW JERSEY			ESSEX		NEWARK				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			( 8 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	437
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	384
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	144	0	2502	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	624
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	439
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	420
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	660

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 58  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			( 9 )	(10)
	NEW JERSEY			CAMDEN		CAMDEN				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )		
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
QASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	365
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	336
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	576
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
QASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	415
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	348
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	588

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

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TABLE 59  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	NEW JERSEY		HUDSON		JERSEY CITY					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )				( 7 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	365
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	336
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	576
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	415
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	348
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	588

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 60  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			( 9 )	( 10 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )		
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	617
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	564
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	312	0	2670	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	804
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	667
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	600
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	420	0	3357	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	840

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 61  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	NEW JERSEY		MORRIS		MORRISTOWN					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	461
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	408
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	144	0	2502	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	648
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	511
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	444
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	684

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 62  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:							
	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO	ALBUQUERQUE	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS			
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0			
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	24			
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	144			
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:													
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0			
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0			
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	108			

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 63  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:					CITY:				
	NEW YORK					NEW YORK CITY				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	786
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	786
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	168	0	2526	60
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	936
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	798
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	798
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	201
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	858

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 64  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:						
	NEW YORK	ERIE	BUFFALO	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	STATE GRANT	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	426		
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	426		
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0		
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	576		
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	438		
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	438		
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0		
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	498		

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 65  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JANU 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			( 9 )	( 10 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )		
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	1086
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	1086
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	168	0	2526	360
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	1236
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	1338
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1338
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	741
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1398

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 66  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	NEW YORK		NASSAU		MINEOLA					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	1326
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	1326
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	168	0	2526	600
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	1476
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	1338
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1338
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	741
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1398

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 67  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 9 )	( 10 )	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			( 8 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	822
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	822
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	168	0	2526	96
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	972
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	1098
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	1098
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	501
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1158

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 68.  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: COUNTY: CITY:									
	NEW YORK			ALBANY			ALBANY			
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	714
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	714
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	168	0	2526	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	864
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	990
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	990
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	393
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1050

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in column 7.

TABLE 69  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	NEW YORK		RENSSELAER		TROY					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	366
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	366
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	144	0	2502	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	516
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	522
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	522
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	582

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 70  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: COUNTY: CITY:									
	NORTH CAROLINA			HAYWOOD			WAYNESVILLE			
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
QASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	45
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
QASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	6

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 71  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	OHIO		CUYAHOGA		CLEVELAND					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )				( 7 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	149
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	120
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	276
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	475
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	312
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	612

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 72  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)	
	OHIO		FRANKLIN		COLUMBUS					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	41
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	46
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	216
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	335
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	240
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	420

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 73  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	53
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	60
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	228
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	391
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	420
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	456

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 74  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	OHIO		GUERNSEY		CAMBRIDGE					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	89
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	96
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	288
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	307
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	300
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	420

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 75  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	OKLAHOMA		TULSA		TULSA					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	* 1560	174
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	133
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	138
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	378

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 76  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
	OREGON	MULTNOMAH	PORTLAND							
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	89
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	96
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	144	0	2502	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	264
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	187
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	180
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	288

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 77  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	OREGON			LANE		EUGENE				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	17
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	24
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	192
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	79
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	84
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	192

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 78  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES		
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	192
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	168
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	408
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	348
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	252
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	596
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	492

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 79  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	PENNSYLVANIA			ALLEGHENY		PITTSBURGH				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	120
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	96
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	336
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	324
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	228
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	584
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	468

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 80  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (AMOUNTS IN DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	PENNSYLVANIA		DAUPHIN		HARRISBURG		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL FROM AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	72
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	48
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	288
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	252
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	228
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	584
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	468

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 81  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: COUNTY: CITY:									
	PENNSYLVANIA			YORK			YORK			
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	36
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	24
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	228
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	108
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	84
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	512
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	324

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 82  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	PENNSYLVANIA		LEHIGH		ALLENTOWN					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	48
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	240
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	228
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	156
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	536
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	396

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 83  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	JURISDICTION:			MUNICIPIO:		CITY:						
	PUERTO RICO	PONCE	PONCE	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	Old Age Assistance Grant (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)			
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	256	1270	0	192	1462			
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	0	1560			
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	660	660	0	192	852			
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>												
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	378	1899	0	384	2283			
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	312	1992	0	384	2376			
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	984	984	0	384	1368			

NOTE: The new Supplemental Security Income program will not be implemented in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The existing programs of Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled will remain in effect.

TABLE 84  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	JURISDICTION:			MUNICIPIO:		CITY:			( 9 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	Old Age Assistance Grant (OAA)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>									
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	244	1258	0	192	1450
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	0	1560	0	0	1560
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	648	648	0	192	840
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>									
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	306	1827	0	384	2211
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	240	1920	0	384	2304
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	912	912	0	384	1296

NOTE: The new Supplemental Security Income program will not be implemented in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The existing programs of Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled will remain in effect.

TABLE 85  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	RHODE ISLAND			PROVIDENCE		PROVIDENCE				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	715
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	715
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	144	0	2502	13
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	955
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	872
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	872
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	275
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1112

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 86  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
	SOUTH CAROLINA	BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT							
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	48
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 87  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	SOUTH DAKOTA		SHANNON		PINE RIDGE					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	725
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	720
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	360	2718	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	960
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	775
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	780
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	720	3657	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	1020

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 88  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	24
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	336	0	3273	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 89  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: COUNTY: CITY:									
	TENNESSEE HAMILTON CHATTAHOOGA									
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	24
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 90  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:			( 9 )	( 10 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )		
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	60
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	139
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	144
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	204

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 91  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: TEXAS COUNTY: DALLAS CITY: DALLAS									
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NOW AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	48
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1099	2580	0	0	2580	259
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	264
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	324

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 92  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:					
	TEXAS		BEXAR		SAN ANTONIO					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	(10)
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLE-MENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	0
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	91
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	96
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	180

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 93  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	TEXAS			SAN PATRICIO		SINTON				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	48
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	259
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	264
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	324

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 94  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE: TEXAS COUNTY: MALE CITY: PLAINVIEW									
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	0
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	0
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	48
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	259
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	264
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	0	0	2937	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	324

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 95  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:				CITY:					
	VIRGINIA				RICHMOND					
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON ASSISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COMMODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	438
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	390
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	240	0	2598	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	630
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	420
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	432
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	264	0	3201	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	564

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.



TABLE 96  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )			
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	125
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	84
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	0	0	2358	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	324
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	259
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	300
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	396

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 97  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:							
	WASHINGTON	KING	SEATTLE	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS			
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>													
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	348			
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	324			
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	192	173	2550	0			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	564			
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>													
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	480			
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	408			
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	336	275	3273	0			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	648			

<sup>1</sup> Although both the food stamp and surplus commodity programs are available in this county, a person cannot legally participate in both programs simultaneously. Consequently, the total benefit and income columns include only the greater of the two benefits.

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 98  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:							
	WASHINGTON	SNODHOMISH	EVERETT	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND GRANT RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE FOOD NEED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS			
<b>AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:</b>													
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	372			
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	324			
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	192	173	2550	0			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	564			
<b>AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:</b>													
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	504			
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	432			
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	336	275	3273	0			
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	672			

<sup>1</sup> Although both the food stamp and surplus commodity programs are available in this county, a person cannot legally participate in both programs simultaneously. Consequently, the total benefit and income columns include only the greater of the two benefits.

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 99  
INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
(ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:			COUNTY:		CITY:				
	WEST VIRGINIA			LINCOLN		HAMLIN				
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )	( 7 )	( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )
SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS	
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	29
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	12
BOTH	1014	1344	0	2358	0	2358	120	0	2478	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	204
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
DASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1059	2580	0	0	2580	0
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	0
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	0

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

TABLE 100  
 INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR THE AGED  
 (ANNUAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JAN. 1974)

	STATE:		COUNTY:		CITY:		( 8 )	( 9 )	( 10 )	
	( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )	( 6 )				( 7 )
	SOCIAL SECURITY	VA PENSION	STATE TAX CREDIT	TOTAL NON AS-SISTANCE INCOME (1+2+3)	SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	TOTAL CASH INCOME (4+5)	BONUS VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS	VALUE OF FREE COM-MODITIES	TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS RECEIVED (6+7+8)	STATE GRANT NEEDED TO PREVENT INCOME LOSS
AGED INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1014	0	0	1014	786	1800	0	0	1800	269
VA PENSION	0	1560	0	1560	240	1800	0	0	1800	144
BOTH	1014	1344	51	2409	0	2409	0	0	2409	0
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	1560	1560	0	0	1560	384
AGED COUPLE RECEIVING:										
OASI MINIMUM	1521	0	0	1521	1099	2580	0	0	2580	847
VA PENSION	0	1680	0	1680	900	2580	0	0	2580	612
BOTH	1521	1416	0	2937	0	2937	240	0	3177	238
NEITHER	0	0	0	0	2340	2340	0	0	2340	852

NOTE: A recently enacted amendment will allow an SSI recipient to receive food stamps or surplus commodities if the total cash benefit (SSI plus State supplement) is less than what the sum of old age assistance and either stamps or commodities would have been using December 1973 rules. Thus, if the State fails to supplement these cases by the amounts shown in column 10, then they will still be eligible for stamps or commodities and will have larger benefits than those shown in columns 7 and 8.

APPENDIX C. SUBCOMMITTEE REQUEST TO STATES FOR LOCAL  
WELFARE BENEFIT DATA

Storey (202-225-3565)  
Townsend (202-225-3565)

FOR RELEASE: A.M.  
Friday, July 21, 1972

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

*Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy*

*Study of local welfare benefits*

Representative Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, announced today that she is asking a number of State welfare administrators to assist the Subcommittee in its two-year study of public welfare programs. The assistance will be sought through distribution of a questionnaire on welfare eligibility and benefits.

Mrs. Griffiths stated that "since the various welfare programs are so complicated and vary so much from place to place, it is imperative to examine the benefits available in specific circumstances based on actual local agency determinations to truly understand how this complex of programs works." She emphasized the difficulties in obtaining accurate information at the Washington level due to the problems of monitoring very complex, rapidly changing programs that are actually administered locally. Chairman Griffiths said, "We are seeking answers from those persons who know the programs best—the State and local welfare officials. Without these answers it is impossible to accurately assess the true impact of welfare legislation on benefit levels, on inequities among different groups of persons, or on various social and economic incentives."

The questionnaire seeks information on eligibility and benefit amounts for ten different types of households. First, the questionnaire deals with an aged individual and with an aged couple. The information will be provided assuming the households have (1) no income, (2) minimum social security benefits, (3) veterans' pensions, and (4) both benefits.

The rest of the questionnaire deals with households headed by employable adults. These eight household types are a single individual, a childless couple, a mother with one, two and three children, and an intact family with one, two and three children. Responses are being requested on benefits for each household type assuming (1) no income, (2) unemployment insurance benefits, (3) part-time work at the minimum wage, (4) fulltime work at the minimum wage, (5) fulltime work at \$2 an hour, and (6) fulltime work at the median rate for the county responding.

The welfare officials are being asked to assess eligibility for the following locally administered programs:

- Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC).
- Old age assistance.
- General assistance (home relief).
- Food stamps.
- Food distribution (surplus commodities).
- Medicaid.
- Free or reduced-price school lunches.
- Free or reduced-price school breakfasts.
- Public housing.

The questionnaire will be sent to 39 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Responses are requested for 100 different localities, each of which was selected using the statistical technique of stratified random sampling. The data for the 100 areas, when weighted by each area's welfare population, will provide a detailed description of the total welfare system on a nationwide basis for the first time.

Chairman Griffiths pointed out that the subcommittee recently conducted hearings on local welfare administration in three cities: New York, Detroit, and Atlanta. "These hearings were extremely helpful to the subcommittee in furthering our understanding of welfare problems. I expect the responses to this survey of local program benefits to be equally useful to our work."

Members of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy:

*House of Representatives*

*Senate*

Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), Chair-	William Proxmire (D-Wis.)
man	Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.)
Hale Boggs (D-La.)	Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.)
William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.)	Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.)
Richard Bolling (D-Mo.)	Jack Miller (R-Iowa)
William B. Widnall (R-N.J.)	Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.)
Barber B. Conable, Jr. (R-N. Y.)	

*Instructions for Completion of Welfare Worksheets*

*Objective of the subcommittee request.*—The Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee is attempting to develop as much detail as possible on just how current welfare laws and procedures operate. The completion of the attached worksheets by State and local officials will be a major contribution to this effort.

The purpose of these worksheets is to describe the benefits available as they vary by program, by family type, and by geographical location. Since these variations are great and are produced by the complexities of program rules, the worksheets require that very specific family situations be analyzed by those people who know the rules best—the State and local welfare administrators—so that unwanted variations and misinterpretations can be kept to a minimum.

Since programs vary from place to place, it is impossible to examine all of the geographical variations in welfare benefits. Thus, the subcommittee staff has selected, using the statistical technique of random sampling, a group of 100 counties whose programs can be considered statistically representative of programs nationwide. The county or counties designated on the worksheets for your State are a part of this group of 100.

*Organization of the worksheets.*—There are two sets of worksheets for each county to be included from your State. One set is for families living in private rental housing with the other applying to residents of subsidized public housing rental units. Each set is composed of nine worksheets, corresponding to nine distinct types of households. They are as follows:

Worksheet:	Household composition
1.....	Aged individual; aged couple.
2.....	Single young adult.
3.....	Young couple.
4.....	Mother with one child.
5.....	Mother with two children.
6.....	Mother with three children.
7.....	Father, mother, and one child.
8.....	Father, mother, and two children.
9.....	Father, mother, and three children.

On each worksheet, welfare eligibility and benefits are to be computed for the household under several different assumptions about income. For the aged households, computations are to be made for persons with no income, with a minimum social security benefit, with

a veteran's pension, and with both social security and the VA pension. For the nonaged households, computations will be made for persons with and without unemployment insurance and with several different levels of earnings: none, part-time at the minimum wage, full-time at the minimum wage, full-time at \$2 an hour, and full-time at the median rate for the county.

Worksheet No. 1 is divided into five sections: nonassistance income (data provided by the subcommittee); rent paid (private rents provided by the subcommittee, public housing rents to be submitted in your response); public assistance eligibility and grant; medical assistance; and food assistance. The other worksheets contain one more section on work-related expenses (data provided by the subcommittee).

Your response will require that you obtain information from two program agencies not normally a part of a local welfare agency. These are the local public housing authority and the agency administering the school lunch program (usually the department of education).

*General instructions.*—Specific information on place of residence, income, rent, work-related expenses, and household composition has been provided on the worksheets. The respondent should take this information as if presented to an eligibility worker by an applicant and process it using current operating procedures.

Do not show eligibility for aid that is strictly of an emergency nature. We are mainly interested in aid that is offered either periodically or to meet normal needs such as for medical care. If aid is not in cash, please estimate the cash value of such aid.

Where more specific information on a particular family is needed, the respondent should make assumptions based on the most typical situation experienced in his program. If that is not possible, the particular problem should be referred to either Jim Storey or Alair Townsend of the subcommittee staff (call collect at 202-225-3565).

When the worksheets are completed, they should be returned to:

Mr. James R. Storey  
Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy  
1537 Longworth Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Please indicate the name and phone number of the person or persons responding to facilitate the subcommittee's use of the data in an accurate and timely fashion.

*Assumptions.*—In responding to the family circumstances described on the worksheets, it is necessary to make a number of assumptions in order to determine program eligibility. Some of the major assumptions you should make are specified below:

*Time period.*—All data should be on a monthly basis for the month of July 1972 (except for school lunch and school breakfast data, which are requested on a daily basis);

*Household composition.*—There are no household members other than those persons specified in the headings for each worksheet;

*Assets.*—Each household's assets are such as to meet any requirements for program eligibility;

*Residency.*—Each household has lived in the specified place of residence long enough to meet any residency requirements which apply;



**Income.**—No income is received by any household except as specified in section A of the worksheets;

**Housing.**—All households live alone in rental housing and meet the food stamp requirement of cooking facilities—assume those in private housing pay for their own utilities;

**Expenses.**—Except for those expenses specified in sections B and C of the worksheets, assume all other expenses are the average for each family type; and

**Prior welfare status.**—Assume none of the households has been on welfare during the preceding year.

*Explanation of specific worksheet items.*—Further clarification of specific items on the worksheets is given below:

**Allocation of income between husband and wife (worksheet No. 1 only).**—The worksheet shows income for the aged couple allocated between husband and wife based on what the man would receive if unmarried; if another allocation method is normally used, please change the allocation to conform to your current procedures;

**Earnings.**—The earnings figures printed on the worksheets are based on a 38½ hour workweek, reflecting an assumed unpaid vacation of 80 hours per year;

**Rent paid.**—Please obtain the correct rental figures from the housing authority for the households assumed to be living in public housing;

**Child care expenses.**—These figures assume the mother pays a neighbor for babysitting at a rate of \$65 per month per child for full-time care; this rate results in costs of \$32 for part-time care, or for full-time care for a school-age child; the teenage child is assumed to require no child care;

**Transportation expenses.**—A cost of \$0.80 a day, or \$17.00 a month is assumed;

**Cost of meals at work.**—This cost was figured at \$1 a day, or \$22 a month, for full-time work but with no cost for part-time work;

**Special clothing expenses.**—The figures assume a purchase requirement of \$10 a month for work clothing, and a laundry cost of \$8 a month for full-time and \$4 for part-time work;

**Income disregards.**—The amounts of income you show as being disregarded should be based on the income and work expense information in Sections A and C;

**Social security pass-through (worksheet No. 1 only).**—This is the disregard of \$4 a month of a public assistance recipient's social security income as required by the Social Security Act; and

**General assistance.**—If most of the county is located within an Indian reservation, compute general assistance eligibility and benefits for the assistance program administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

ASSUME THESE HOUSEHOLDS RESIDE IN (PUBLIC, PRIVATE) HOUSING IN \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet No. 1

INDIVIDUAL AGE 67 WITH INCOME FROM:					HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH AGE 67, WITH INCOME FROM:												
		Social Security	Veteran's Pension	Both	Neither	Social Security			Veteran's Pension			Both			Neither		
						Total	Husband	Wife	Total	Husband	Wife	Total	Husband	Wife	Total	Husband	Wife
A. Non-assistance income	----(1)	70.40	130.00	186.40	---	105.60	70.40	35.20	140.00	130.00	10.00	230.60	186.40	44.20	---	---	---
- Social security	----(2)	70.40	---	70.40	---	105.60	70.40	35.20	---	---	---	105.60	70.40	35.20	---	---	---
- Veteran's pension	----(3)	---	130.00	116.00	---	---	---	---	140.00	130.00	10.00	125.00	116.00	9.00	---	---	---
B. Rent paid	----(4)																
C. Public assistance eligibility and grant																	
- Income disregards	----(5)				---										---	---	---
- Social security pass-through	----(6)		---		---				---	---	---				---	---	---
- Other	----(7)				---										---	---	---
- Countable income (line 1 minus line 5)	----(8)				---										---	---	---
- Is family unit eligible for Old Age Assistance?	(9)																
- For general assistance (home relief)?	----(10)																
(IF not eligible for cash payment, proceed to Section D.)																	
- Budgeted requirements (standard of need)	----(11)																
- Amount for rent	----(12)																
- Other	----(13)																
- Requirements adjusted by percent reduction, if applicable	----(14)																
- Budget deficit (line 11 or 14 minus line 8)	----(15)																
- Public assistance grant	(16)																
- If lines 15 and 16 are different, is this due to a payment maximum or a percentage reduction?	----(17)																

INDIVIDUAL AGE 67 WITH  
INCOME FROM:

Social Security    Veteran's Pension    Both    Neither

## HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH AGE 67, WITH INCOME FROM:

Social Security			Veteran's Pension			Both			Neither		
Total	Husband	Wife	Total	Husband	Wife	Total	Husband	Wife	Total	Husband	Wife

D. Medical assistance

- Is family unit eligible for Medicaid?-----(18)
- For State or locally funded free health care?-----(19)  
(If not eligible for medical assistance, proceed to Section E.)
- What amount of money income, if any, must the recipient apply toward the medical expenses reimbursed under the medical assistance programs?--(20)

E. Food assistance

- Is family unit eligible for free commodities?-----(21)
- If yes, what is the retail value of these commodities?-----(22)
- Is family unit eligible for food stamps?-----(23)
- If yes, what is value of coupon allotment?-----(24)
- What is purchase price?(25)

ASSUME THESE HOUSEHOLDS RESIDE IN (PUBLIC, PRIVATE) HOUSING IN: STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet No. 2

SINGLE ADULT AGE 25 WHO IS:

		Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)			
		without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for: men women	
A. Non-assistance income -----	(1)	---	---	133.33	---	266.67	333.33		
- Earnings -----	(2)	---	---	133.33	133.33	266.67	333.33		
- Unemployment insurance -----	(3)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
B. Rent paid -----	(4)								
C. Work-related expenses -----	(5)	---	---						
- Federal income tax -----	(6)	---	---	---	---	14.08	25.08		
- State income tax -----	(7)	---	---						
- Local income tax -----	(8)	---	---						
- Social security tax -----	(9)	---	---	6.93	6.93	13.87	17.33		
- Child care -----	(10)	---	---			---	---	---	---
- Transportation -----	(11)	---	---	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
- Meals at work -----	(12)	---	---	---	---	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
- Special clothing -----	(13)	---	---	14.00	14.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
D. Public assistance eligibility and grant									
- Income disregards allowed in determining eligibility (see Section C) -----	(14)	---	---						
- For taxes paid -----	(15)	---	---						
- For child care in a neighbor's home -----	(16)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For other work-related expenses -----	(17)	---	---						
- Any other disregards allowed in determining eligibility -----	(18)	---	---						
- Countable income for eligibility determination (line 1 minus line 14) -----	(19)	---	---						
- Is family unit eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children? -----	(20)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
- For general assistance (home relief)? ----- (IF NOT eligible for welfare payment, proceed to Section E.)	(21)								
- "\$30 and 1/3" income disregard -----	(22)	---	---						
- Countable income for payment computation (line 19 minus line 22) -----	(23)	---	---						

## SINGLE ADULT AGE 25 WHO IS:

Worksheet No. 2 -- Page 2

	Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)			
	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for: men women	
D. (cont'd)								
- Budgeted requirements (standard of need) -----(24)								
- Amount for rent -----(25)								
- Other -----(26)								
- Requirements adjusted by percent reduction, if applicable -----(27)								
- Budget deficit (line 24 or 27 minus line 23) ----(28)								
- Public assistance grant -----(29)								
- IF lines 28 and 29 are different, is this due to a payment maximum or a percentage reduction?----(30)								
E. Medical assistance								
- Is family unit eligible for Medicaid? -----(31)								
- For State or locally funded free health care? ---(32)								
(IF NOT eligible for medical assistance, proceed to Section F.)								
- What amount of money income, if any, must the recipient apply toward the medical expenses reimbursed under the medical assistance programs?--(33)								
F. Food assistance								
- Is family unit eligible for free commodities? ---(34)								
- IF YES, what is the retail value of these commodities? -----(35)								
- Is family unit eligible for food stamps?-----(36)								
- IF YES, what is the value of coupon allotment?---(37)								
- What is the purchase price? -----(38)								
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price lunches?-----(39)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
- IF YES, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----(40)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts? -----(41)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
- IF yes, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----(42)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

ASSUME THESE HOUSEHOLDS RESIDE IN (PUBLIC, PRIVATE) HOUSING IN:

STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet No. 3

HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH AGE 25, WITH NO CHILDREN AND HUSBAND IS:

	Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for men
A. Non-assistance income ----- (1)	---	---	133.33	---	266.67	333.33	---
- Earnings ----- (2)	---	---	133.33	133.33	266.67	333.33	---
- Unemployment insurance ----- (3)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
B. Rent paid ----- (4)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
C. Work-related expenses ----- (5)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Federal income tax ----- (6)	---	---	---	---	4.67	14.17	---
- State income tax ----- (7)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Local income tax ----- (8)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Social security tax ----- (9)	---	---	6.93	6.93	13.87	17.33	---
- Child care ----- (10)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Transportation ----- (11)	---	---	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
- Meals at work ----- (12)	---	---	---	---	22.00	22.00	22.00
- Special clothing ----- (13)	---	---	14.00	14.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
D. Public assistance eligibility and grant							
- Income disregards allowed in determining eligibility (see Section C) ----- (14)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For taxes paid ----- (15)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For child care in a neighbor's home ----- (16)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For other work-related expenses ----- (17)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Any other disregards allowed in determining eligibility ----- (18)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Countable income for eligibility determination (line 1 minus line 14) ----- (19)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Is family unit eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children? ----- (20)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
- For general assistance (home relief)? ----- (21) (IF NOT eligible for welfare payment, proceed to Section E.)							
- "\$30 and 1/3" income disregard ----- (22)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Countable income for payment computation (line 19 minus line 22) ----- (23)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for men
D. (cont'd)							
- Budgeted requirements (standard of need) -----	(24)						
- Amount for rent -----	(25)						
- Other -----	(26)						
- Requirements adjusted by percent reduction, if applicable -----	(27)						
- Budget deficit (line 24 or 27 minus line 23) -----	(28)						
- Public assistance grant -----	(29)						
- IF lines 28 and 29 are different, is this due to a payment maximum or a percentage reduction?-----	(30)						
E. <u>Medical assistance</u>							
- Is family unit eligible for Medicaid? -----	(31)						
- For State or locally funded free health care? ---	(32)						
(IF NOT eligible for medical assistance, proceed to Section F.)							
- What amount of money income, if any, must the recipient apply toward the medical expenses reimbursed under the medical assistance programs?--	(33)						
F. <u>Food assistance</u>							
- Is family unit eligible for free commodities? ---	(34)						
- IF YES, what is the retail value of these commodities? -----	(35)						
- Is family unit eligible for food stamps?-----	(36)						
- IF YES, what is the value of coupon allotment?--	(37)						
- What is the purchase price? -----	(38)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price lunches?-----	(39)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- IF YES, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----	(40)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts? -----	(41)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- IF yes, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----	(42)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

ASSUME THESE HOUSEHOLDS RESIDE IN (PUBLIC, PRIVATE) HOUSING IN: STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet No. 4

MOTHER, AGE 30, AND ONE CHILD, AGE 4, AND MOTHER IS:

	Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for women
A. Non-assistance income ----- (1)	---	---	133.33	---	266.67	333.33	---
- Earnings ----- (2)	---	---	133.33	133.33	266.67	333.33	---
- Unemployment insurance ----- (3)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
B. Rent paid ----- (4)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
C. Work-related expenses ----- (5)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Federal income tax ----- (6)	---	---	---	---	4.67	14.33	---
- State income tax ----- (7)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Local income tax ----- (8)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Social security tax ----- (9)	---	---	6.93	6.93	13.87	17.33	---
- Child care ----- (10)	---	---	32.00	32.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
- Transportation ----- (11)	---	---	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
- Meals at work ----- (12)	---	---	---	---	22.00	22.00	22.00
- Special clothing ----- (13)	---	---	14.00	14.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
D. Public assistance eligibility and grant ----- (14)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Income disregards allowed in determining eligibility (see Section C) ----- (15)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For taxes paid ----- (16)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For child care in a neighbor's home ----- (17)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For other work-related expenses ----- (18)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Any other disregards allowed in determining eligibility ----- (19)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Countable income for eligibility determination (line 1 minus line 14) ----- (20)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Is family unit eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children? ----- (21)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For general assistance (home relief)? ----- (22)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(IF NOT eligible for welfare payment, proceed to Section E.) ----- (23)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- "\$30 and 1/3" income disregard ----- (24)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Countable income for payment computation (line 19 minus line 22) ----- (25)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



	Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for women
D. (cont'd)							
- Budgeted requirements (standard of need) -----	(24)						
- Amount for rent -----	(25)						
- Other -----	(26)						
- Requirements adjusted by percent reduction, if applicable -----	(27)						
- Budget deficit (line 24 or 27 minus line 23) ----	(28)						
- Public assistance grant -----	(29)						
- IF lines 28 and 29 are different, is this due to a payment maximum or a percentage reduction?-----	(30)						
E. Medical assistance							
- Is family unit eligible for Medicaid? -----	(31)						
- For State or locally funded free health care? ---	(32)						
(IF NOT eligible for medical assistance, proceed to Section F.)							
- What amount of money income, if any, must the recipient apply toward the medical expenses reimbursed under the medical assistance programs?--	(33)						
F. Food assistance							
- Is family unit eligible for free commodities? ---	(34)						
- IF YES, what is the retail value of these commodities? -----	(35)						
- Is family unit eligible for food stamps?-----	(36)						
- IF YES, what is the value of coupon allotment?---	(37)						
- What is the purchase price? -----	(38)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price lunches?-----	(39)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- IF YES, what is the value of this subsidy per child, per day?-----	(40)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts? -----	(41)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- IF yes, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----	(42)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

ASSUME THESE HOUSEHOLDS RESIDE IN (PUBLIC, PRIVATE) HOUSING IN:

STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet No. 5

MOTHER, AGE 35, AND TWO CHILDREN, AGES 4 AND 9, AND MOTHER IS:

		Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
		without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for women
A. Non-assistance income -----	(1)	---	---	133.33		266.67	333.33	
- Earnings -----	(2)	---	---	133.33	133.33	266.67	333.33	
- Unemployment insurance -----	(3)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
B. Rent paid -----	(4)							
C. Work-related expenses -----	(5)	---	---					
- Federal income tax -----	(6)	---	---	---	---	---	5.25	
- State income tax -----	(7)	---	---					
- Local income tax -----	(8)	---	---					
- Social security tax -----	(9)	---	---	6.93	6.93	13.87	17.33	
- Child care -----	(10)	---	---	48.00	48.00	97.00	97.00	97.00
- Transportation -----	(11)	---	---	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
- Meals at work -----	(12)	---	---	---	---	22.00	22.00	22.00
- Special clothing -----	(13)	---	---	14.00	14.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
D. Public assistance eligibility and grant								
- Income disregards allowed in determining eligibility (see Section C) -----	(14)	---	---					
- For taxes paid -----	(15)	---	---					
- For child care in a neighbor's home -----	(16)	---	---					
- For other work-related expenses -----	(17)	---	---					
- Any other disregards allowed in determining eligibility -----	(18)	---	---					
- Countable income for eligibility determination (line 1 minus line 14) -----	(19)	---	---					
- is family unit eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children? -----	(20)							
- For general assistance (home relief)? -----	(21)							
(IF NOT eligible for welfare payment, proceed to Section E.)								
- "\$30 and 1/3" income disregard -----	(22)	---	---					
- Countable income for payment computation (line 19 minus line 22) -----	(23)	---	---					

## MOTHER, AGE 35, AND TWO CHILDREN, AGES 4 AND 9, AND MOTHER IS:

	Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for women
D. (cont'd)							
- Budgeted requirements (standard of need) -----	(24)						
- Amount for rent -----	(25)						
- Other -----	(26)						
- Requirements adjusted by percent reduction, if applicable -----	(27)						
- Budget deficit (line 24 or 27 minus line 23) ----	(28)						
- Public assistance grant -----	(29)						
- IF lines 28 and 29 are different, is this due to a payment maximum or a percentage reduction?-----	(30)						
E. Medical assistance							
- Is family unit eligible for Medicaid? -----	(31)						
- For State or locally funded free health care? ---	(32)						
(IF NOT eligible for medical assistance, proceed to Section F.)							
- What amount of money income, if any, must the recipient apply toward the medical expenses reimbursed under the medical assistance programs?--	(33)						
F. Food assistance							
- Is family unit eligible for free commodities? ---	(34)						
- IF YES, what is the retail value of these commodities? -----	(35)						
- Is family unit eligible for food stamps?-----	(36)						
- IF YES, what is the value of coupon allotment?---	(37)						
- What is the purchase price? -----	(38)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price lunches?-----	(39)						
- IF YES, what is the value of this subsidy per child, per day?-----	(40)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts? -----	(41)						
- IF yes, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----	(42)						

ASSUME THESE HOUSEHOLDS RESIDE IN (PUBLIC, PRIVATE) HOUSING IN: STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet No. 6

MOTHER, AGE 40, AND THREE CHILDREN, AGES 4, 9 AND 14, AND MOTHER IS:

		Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
		without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for women
A. Non-assistance income	(1)	---	---	133.33	---	266.67	333.33	---
- Earnings	(2)	---	---	133.33	133.33	266.67	333.33	---
- Unemployment insurance	(3)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
B. Rent paid	(4)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
C. Work-related expenses	(5)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Federal income tax	(6)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- State income tax	(7)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Local income tax	(8)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Social security tax	(9)	---	---	6.93	6.93	13.87	17.33	---
- Child care	(10)	---	---	48.00	48.00	97.00	97.00	97.00
- Transportation	(11)	---	---	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
- Meals at work	(12)	---	---	---	---	22.00	22.00	22.00
- Special clothing	(13)	---	---	14.00	14.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
D. Public assistance eligibility and grant								
- Income disregards allowed in determining eligibility (see Section C)	(14)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For taxes paid	(15)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For child care in a neighbor's home	(16)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For other work-related expenses	(17)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Any other disregards allowed in determining eligibility	(18)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Countable income for eligibility determination (line 1 minus line 14)	(19)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Is family unit eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children?	(20)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For general assistance (home relief)?	(21)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(IF NOT eligible for welfare payment, proceed to Section E.)								
- "\$30 and 1/3" income disregard	(22)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Countable income for payment computation (line 19 minus line 22)	(23)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MOTHER, AGE 40, AND THREE CHILDREN, AGES 4, 9 AND 14, AND MOTHER IS:

Worksheet No. 6 -- Page 2

	Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for women
D. (cont'd)							
- Budgeted requirements (standard of need) -----	(24)						
- Amount for rent -----	(25)						
- Other -----	(26)						
- Requirements adjusted by percent reduction, if applicable -----	(27)						
- Budget deficit (line 24 or 27 minus line 23) -----	(28)						
- Public assistance grant -----	(29)						
- IF lines 28 and 29 are different, is this due to a payment maximum or a percentage reduction?-----	(30)						
E. Medical assistance							
- Is family unit eligible for Medicaid? -----	(31)						
- For State or locally funded free health care? ---	(32)						
(IF NOT eligible for medical assistance, proceed to Section F.)							
- What amount of money income, if any, must the recipient apply toward the medical expenses reimbursed under the medical assistance programs?--	(33)						
F. Food assistance							
- Is family unit eligible for free commodities? ---	(34)						
- IF YES, what is the retail value of these commodities? -----	(35)						
- Is family unit eligible for food stamps?-----	(36)						
- IF YES, what is the value of coupon allotment?---	(37)						
- What is the purchase price? -----	(38)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price lunches?-----	(39)						
- IF YES, what is the value of this subsidy per child, per day?-----	(40)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts? -----	(41)						
- IF yes, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----	(42)						

ASSUME THESE HOUSEHOLDS RESIDE IN (PUBLIC, PRIVATE) HOUSING IN: STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet No. 7

HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH AGE 30, AND ONE CHILD, AGE 4, AND HUSBAND IS:

		Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
		without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for men
A. Non-assistance income ----- (1)	---			133.33		266.67	333.33	
- Earnings ----- (2)	---			133.33	133.33	266.67	333.33	
- Unemployment insurance ----- (3)	---			---	---	---	---	---
B. Rent paid ----- (4)	---							
C. Work-related expenses ----- (5)	---							
- Federal income tax ----- (6)	---			---	---	---	5.25	
- State income tax ----- (7)	---			---	---	---		
- Local income tax ----- (8)	---			---	---	---		
- Social security tax ----- (9)	---			6.93	6.93	13.87	17.33	
- Child care ----- (10)	---			---	---	---	---	---
- Transportation ----- (11)	---			17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
- Meals at work ----- (12)	---			---	---	22.00	22.00	22.00
- Special clothing ----- (13)	---			14.00	14.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
D. Public assistance eligibility and grant ----- (14)	---							
- Income disregards allowed in determining eligibility (see Section C) ----- (15)	---							
- For taxes paid ----- (16)	---							
- For child care in a neighbor's home ----- (17)	---							
- For other work-related expenses ----- (18)	---							
- Any other disregards allowed in determining eligibility ----- (19)	---							
- Countable income for eligibility determination (line 1 minus line 14) ----- (20)	---							
- Is family unit eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children? ----- (21)	---							
- For general assistance (home relief)? ----- (22)	---							
(IF NOT eligible for welfare payment, proceed to Section E.)								
- "\$30 and 1/3" income disregard ----- (23)	---							
- Countable income for payment computation (line 19 minus line 22) ----- (23)	---							

D. (cont'd)	Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for men
- Budgeted requirements (standard of need) -----	(24)						
- Amount for rent -----	(25)						
- Other -----	(26)						
- Requirements adjusted by percent reduction, if applicable -----	(27)						
- Budget deficit (line 24 or 27 minus line 23) ----	(28)						
- Public assistance grant -----	(29)						
- IF lines 28 and 29 are different, is this due to a payment maximum or a percentage reduction?-----	(30)						
<b>E. Medical assistance</b>							
- Is family unit eligible for Medicaid? -----	(31)						
- For State or locally funded free health care? ---	(32)						
(IF NOT eligible for medical assistance, proceed to Section F.)							
- What amount of money income, if any, must the recipient apply toward the medical expenses reimbursed under the medical assistance programs?--	(33)						
<b>F. Food assistance</b>							
- Is family unit eligible for free commodities? ---	(34)						
- IF YES, what is the retail value of these commodities? -----	(35)						
- Is family unit eligible for food stamps?-----	(36)						
- IF YES, what is the value of coupon allotment?---	(37)						
- What is the purchase price? -----	(38)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price lunches?-----	(39)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- IF YES, what is the value of this subsidy per child, per day?-----	(40)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts? -----	(41)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- IF yes, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----	(42)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

ASSUME THESE HOUSEHOLDS RESIDE IN (PUBLIC, PRIVATE) HOUSING IN:

STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet No. 8

HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH AGE 35, AND TWO CHILDREN, AGES 4 AND 9, AND HUSBAND IS:

		Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
		without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for men
A. Non-assistance income -----	(1)	---	---	133.33	---	266.67	333.33	---
- Earnings -----	(2)	---	---	133.33	133.33	266.67	333.33	---
- Unemployment insurance -----	(3)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
B. Rent paid -----	(4)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
C. Work-related expenses -----	(5)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Federal income tax -----	(6)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- State income tax -----	(7)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Local income tax -----	(8)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Social security tax -----	(9)	---	---	6.93	6.93	13.87	17.33	---
- Child care -----	(10)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Transportation -----	(11)	---	---	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
- Meals at work -----	(12)	---	---	---	---	22.00	22.00	22.00
- Special clothing -----	(13)	---	---	14.00	14.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
D. Public assistance eligibility and grant -----								
- Income disregards allowed in determining eligibility (see Section C) -----	(14)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For taxes paid -----	(15)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For child care in a neighbor's home -----	(16)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For other work-related expenses -----	(17)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Any other disregards allowed in determining eligibility -----	(18)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Countable income for eligibility determination (line 1 minus line 14) -----	(19)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Is family unit eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children? -----	(20)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For general assistance (home relief)? -----	(21)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(IF NOT eligible for welfare payment, proceed to Section E.)								
- "\$30 and 1/3" income disregard -----	(22)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Countable income for payment computation (line 19 minus line 22) -----	(23)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



	Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for men
D. (cont'd)							
- Budgeted requirements (standard of need) -----	(24)						
- Amount for rent -----	(25)						
- Other -----	(26)						
- Requirements adjusted by percent reduction, if applicable -----	(27)						
- Budget deficit (line 24 or 27 minus line 23) ----	(28)						
- Public assistance grant -----	(29)						
- IF lines 28 and 29 are different, is this due to a payment maximum or a percentage reduction?-----	(30)						
E. <u>Medical assistance</u>							
- Is family unit eligible for Medicaid? -----	(31)						
- For State or locally funded free health care? ---	(32)						
(IF NOT eligible for medical assistance, proceed to Section F.)							
- What amount of money income, if any, must the recipient apply toward the medical expenses reimbursed under the medical assistance programs?--	(33)						
F. <u>Food assistance</u>							
- Is family unit eligible for free commodities? ---	(34)						
- IF YES, what is the retail value of these commodities? -----	(35)						
- Is family unit eligible for food stamps?-----	(36)						
- IF YES, what is the value of coupon allotment?---	(37)						
- What is the purchase price? -----	(38)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price lunches?-----	(39)						
- IF YES, what is the value of this subsidy per child, per day?-----	(40)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts? -----	(41)						
- IF yes, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----	(42)						

ASSUME THESE HOUSEHOLDS RESIDE IN (PUBLIC, PRIVATE) HOUSING IN:

STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Worksheet No. 9

HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOTH AGE 40, AND THREE CHILDREN, AGES 4, 9 AND 14, AND HUSBAND IS:

		Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
		without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for men
<b>A. Non-assistance income</b> -----	(1)	---	---	133.33	---	266.67	333.33	---
- Earnings -----	(2)	---	---	133.33	133.33	266.67	333.33	---
- Unemployment insurance -----	(3)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>B. Rent paid</b> -----	(4)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>C. Work-related expenses</b> -----	(5)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Federal income tax -----	(6)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- State income tax -----	(7)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Local income tax -----	(8)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Social security tax -----	(9)	---	---	6.93	6.93	13.87	17.33	---
- Child care -----	(10)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Transportation -----	(11)	---	---	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
- Meals at work -----	(12)	---	---	---	---	22.00	22.00	22.00
- Special clothing -----	(13)	---	---	14.00	14.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
<b>D. Public assistance eligibility and grant</b>								
- Income disregards allowed in determining eligibility (see Section C) -----	(14)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For taxes paid -----	(15)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For child care in a neighbor's home -----	(16)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- For other work-related expenses -----	(17)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Any other disregards allowed in determining eligibility -----	(18)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Countable income for eligibility determination (line 1 minus line 14) -----	(19)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Is family unit eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children? -----	(20)							
- For general assistance (home relief)? -----	(21)							
(IF NOT eligible for welfare payment, proceed to Section E.)								
- "\$30 and 1/3" income disregard -----	(22)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
- Countable income for payment computation (line 19 minus line 22) -----	(23)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	Unemployed		Working parttime (20 hours)		Working fulltime (40 hours)		
	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	without UI coverage	with UI coverage	at \$1.60 an hour	at \$2 an hour	at median rate for men
(cont'd)							
- Budgeted requirements (standard of need) -----	(24)						
- Amount for rent -----	(25)						
- Other -----	(26)						
- Requirements adjusted by percent reduction, if applicable -----	(27)						
- Budget deficit (line 24 or 27 minus line 23) ----	(28)						
- Public assistance grant -----	(29)						
- IF lines 28 and 29 are different, is this due to a payment maximum or a percentage reduction?-----	(30)						
<u>Medical assistance</u>							
- Is family unit eligible for Medicaid? -----	(31)						
- For State or locally funded free health care? ----	(32)						
(IF NOT eligible for medical assistance, proceed to Section F.)							
- What amount of money income, if any, must the recipient apply toward the medical expenses reimbursed under the medical assistance programs?--	(33)						
<u>Food assistance</u>							
- Is family unit eligible for free commodities? ---	(34)						
- IF YES, what is the retail value of these commodities? -----	(35)						
- Is family unit eligible for food stamps?-----	(36)						
- IF YES, what is the value of coupon allotment?----	(37)						
- What is the purchase price? -----	(38)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price lunches?-----	(39)						
- IF YES, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----	(40)						
- Are school-age children eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts? -----	(41)						
- IF yes, what is the value of this subsidy per child per day?-----	(42)						

#### APPENDIX D. METHODS USED IN SELECTING 100 LOCAL AREAS FOR SUBCOMMITTEE STUDY

Because of the complexity of welfare programs and the local variations, it is imperative that studies of available benefits look at specific cases in specific localities before program operations can be understood. The subcommittee staff undertook the development of such a local area data base a year ago so that staff work could draw from actual case data as reported by State and local welfare officials rather than rely only on hypothetical assumptions about how programs are supposed to work. The county, or corresponding unit of government, was chosen as the appropriate definition of a local area since most welfare data are reported on a county basis.

However, in collecting local area information, it was desirable that the final product be more than just a compilation of interesting anecdotes about welfare benefits. Accordingly, the 100 local areas to be studied were selected by the statistical technique of stratified random sampling. This selection basis allows the user, by multiplying each response by a weighting factor, to expand the 100 sample responses to a representation of the benefits available in the entire Nation.

There were two basic considerations which shaped the area selection methods. First, due to the great variations among States in benefit levels and program coverage, it was desirable to maximize the number of States from which the local areas would be drawn. Second, since most of the data analysis will relate to the AFDC program, the sample was drawn so that a good representation of the AFDC caseload's geographical distribution was obtained.

The 100 areas were selected in two stages. In the first stage, 40 self-selecting areas were picked. These areas were self-selecting in that it was decided to include every local area having more than 10,000 AFDC cases. There were 40 such areas, and they are shown in table D-1 together with their caseloads and weighting factors. As the table shows, the 40 areas include 44 percent of all AFDC cases and 26 percent of OAA cases. The population of the 40 areas amounts to 28 percent of the total U.S. population.

The remaining 60 sample areas were selected at random, after regional stratification to insure a broad representation of different States. The random draws were made by selecting digits from a random number table and counting through a list of the counties contained within each stratum. Each county was weighted by its AFDC caseload in the selection process. This second stage produced a wide range of sample areas and resulted in the inclusion in the study of parts of 39 States plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Table D-2 contains information on the 28 strata and identifies the 60 local areas selected from them.

The percentage figures shown in tables D-1 and D-2 were applied in summations of local area responses in the analysis of the 100 questionnaire responses. In addition to the weighting factors for AFDC and OAA caseloads, weights were also derived based on total population and poverty population figures.

TABLE D-1.—40 local areas with largest AFDC caseloads, number of AFDC and OAA cases, and caseloads as proportions of U.S. totals

Rank	County (or city) and State	AFDC cases		OAA cases	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of U.S. total <sup>1</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of U.S. total <sup>1</sup>
1	New York City, N.Y.	237	9.0	76	3.6
2	Los Angeles, Calif.	175	6.6	120	5.8
3	Cook, Ill.	88	3.3	18	.9
4	Philadelphia, Pa.	56	2.2	15	.7
5	Wayne, Mich.	42	1.6	14	.7
6	Baltimore (city), Md.	30	1.1	5	.2
7	Essex, N.J.	29	1.1	5	.2
8	Cuyahoga, Ohio	29	1.1	8	.4
9	Alameda, Calif.	28	1.0	15	.7
10	Suffolk, Mass.	24	.9	14	.6
11	Allegheny, Pa.	22	.8	7	.4
12	San Diego, Calif.	22	.8	16	.8
13	Santa Clara, Calif.	21	.8	10	.5
14	San Francisco, Calif.	19	.7	16	.8
15	St. Louis (city), Mo.	18	.7	14	.6
16	Sacramento, Calif.	18	.7	10	.5
17	Washington, D.C.	17	.7	4	.2
18	Orleans, La.	17	.6	16	.8
19	Orange, Calif.	16	.6	10	.5
20	San Bernardino, Calif.	15	.6	13	.6
21	Fulton, Ga.	15	.6	8	.4
22	Shelby, Tenn.	15	.6	9	.4
23	Milwaukee, Wis.	14	.5	4	.2
24	King, Wash.	14	.5	6	.3
25	Erie, N.Y.	13	.5	4	.2
26	Contra Costa, Calif.	13	.5	6	.3
27	Harris, Tex.	13	.5	16	.8
28	Fresno, Calif.	13	.5	11.	.5
29	Hennepin, Minn.	13	.5	5	.2
30	Suffolk, N.Y.	12	.5	3	.1
31	Dallas, Tex.	12	.5	14	.7
32	Middlesex, Mass.	12	.4	10	.5
33	Franklin, Ohio	11	.4	4	.2
34	Nassau, N.Y.	11	.4	4	.2
35	Camden, N.J.	11	.4	1	.1
36	Dade, Fla.	11	.4	7	.4
37	Denver, Colo.	11	.4	11	.4
38	Hudson, N.J.	11	.4	2	.1
39	Providence, R.I.	10	.4	3	.2
40	Multnomah, Ore.	10	.4	3	.1
Total		1,168	44.2	537	25.8

<sup>1</sup> These percents correspond to the weighting factors shown in table D-2 for the 60 areas selected by the method of stratified random sampling.

TABLE D-2.—60 local areas selected randomly from 28 regional strata, and the AFDC and OAA weighting factors applicable to each area

Stratum No.	States included	Local areas selected (county and State)	Weighting factors (percent)	
			AFDC	OAA
1	Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.	Kennebec, Maine.....	0.9	0.9
2	Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.	Essex, Mass.....	.8	.8
		Plymouth, Mass.....	.8	.8
3	Connecticut.....	Hartford, Conn.....	1.0	.4
4	New York.....	Albany, N. Y.....	.8	.4
		Monroe, N. Y.....	.8	.4
		Rensselaer, N. Y.....	.8	.4
5	New Jersey.....	Bergen, N.J.....	1.1	.3
		Morris, N.J.....	1.1	.3
6	Pennsylvania.....	Dauphin, Pa.....	.9	.5
		Lehigh, Pa.....	.9	.5
		York, Pa.....	.9	.5
7	Delaware, and Maryland.....	New Castle, Del.....	.8	.3
8	West Virginia.....	Lincoln, W. Va.....	.9	.6
9	Virginia, and North Carolina.....	Dickenson, Va.....	.9	.8
		Richmond (city), Va.....	.9	.8
		Haywood, N.C.....	.9	.8
10	South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.	Beaufort, S.C.....	.9	1.2
		Burke, Ga.....	.9	1.2
		Richmond, Ga.....	.9	1.2
		Telfair, Ga.....	.9	1.2
		Duval, Fla.....	.9	1.2
		Orange, Fla.....	.9	1.2
11	Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands...	Caguas, P.R.....	1.1	.5
		Ponce, P.R.....	1.1	.5
12	Alabama, and Mississippi.....	Jefferson, Ala.....	1.0	3.1
		Bolivar, Miss.....	1.0	3.1
		Tippah, Miss.....	1.0	3.1
13	Tennessee, and Kentucky.....	Hamilton, Tenn.....	.9	1.7
		Calloway, Ky.....	.9	1.7
		Letcher, Ky.....	.9	1.7
14	Ohio, and Indiana.....	Guernsey, Ohio.....	1.1	.9
		Montgomery, Ohio.....	1.1	.9
		Lake, Ind.....	1.1	.9
15	Michigan.....	Gogebic, Mich.....	.8	.4
		Washtenaw, Mich.....	.8	.4
		Monroe, Mich.....	.8	.4
16	Illinois, and Wisconsin.....	Hancock, Ill.....	1.0	.7
		Tazewell, Ill.....	1.0	.7
17	Minnesota.....	Dakota, Minn.....	.7	.7
18	North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.	Shannon, S. Dak.....	.8	.8
19	Iowa.....	Taylor, Iowa.....	.8	1.1
20	Kansas.....	Leavenworth, Kans.....	.8	.6
21	Missouri, and Arkansas.....	Pemiscot, Mo.....	.9	3.3
		Saline, Ark.....	.9	3.3
22	Louisiana.....	Iberville, La.....	.8	2.5
		Vermilion, La.....	.8	2.5
23	Oklahoma.....	Tulsa, Okla.....	1.2	3.4
24	Texas.....	Bexar, Tex.....	.8	3.3
		Hale, Tex.....	.8	3.3
		San Patricio, Tex.....	.8	3.3

TABLE D-2.—60 local areas selected randomly from 28 regional strata, and the AFDC and OAA weighting factors applicable to each area

Stratum No.	States included	Local areas selected (county and State)	Weighting factors (percent)	
			AFDC	OAA
25	New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah.	Bernalillo, N. Mex.....	.9	.7
		Pima, Ariz.....	.9	.7
26	Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.	Pueblo, Colo.....	1.1	1.6
27	Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.	Lane, Oreg.....	1.0	.6
		Snohomish, Wash.....	1.0	.6
28	California, Hawaii, and Guam...	Kern, Calif.....	1.1	1.2
		Riverside, Calif.....	1.1	1.2
		Shasta, Calif.....	1.1	1.2
		Ventura, Calif.....	1.1	1.2
Total.....			55.6	74.5

APPENDIX E. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS  
FOR THE 100 LOCAL AREAS SURVEYED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE  
ON FISCAL POLICY

In the array of figures on the following pages, note that the population data in columns 1 through 5 were taken from published 1970 decennial census data. The figures in the 6th column are the proportions of the total U.S. population that each of the 100 sample counties represents statistically. See tables D-1 and D-2, appendix D, for similar statistical weights pertaining to AFDC and OAA caseload size. In columns 7 through 9, code numbers are used for housing, medicaid, and food.

The housing code refers to low-rent public housing and is defined as follows:

- 0—the county has public housing units; and
- 1—the county does not have public housing units.

The medicaid code refers to the scope of the medicaid program in a county and is defined as follows:

- 0—program covers both assistance recipients and the “medically needy”;
- 1—program covers only assistance recipients; and
- 2—no medicaid program at all.

The food code refers to the type of food program operating in a county and is defined as follows:

- 0—food stamps;
- 1—surplus commodities; and
- 2—both programs.

In columns 10 and 11 the OAA standards are the monthly income amounts used to determine the eligibility of applicants. In those areas where rent allowances are part of the standards, the standards shown assume the maximum rent allowances were applied. The OAA payments in the 12th and 13th columns are the largest monthly amounts paid to recipients with no other income. The maximum rent allowances, in columns 14 and 15, are the largest monthly amounts added to OAA eligibility standards for the shelter of recipients. The last column shows the monthly income disregard that can be applied to income from any source, including OASI which can also be disregarded in the amounts shown in the preceding column.



STATE COUNTY CITY	POPULATION IN 1000S	PER- CENT URBAN	PER- CENT NON WHITE	PER- CENT SPEAK SPAN- ISH	PER- CENT POOR	POPULATION WEIGHT	HOUSING CODE	MEDI- CAID CODE	FOOD CODE	OAA STANDARD: SINGLE COUPLE	OAA PAYMENT: SINGLE COUPLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: SINGLE COUPLE	OAA DIS- REGARD OF: OASI BENE- FITS	OTHER INCOME			
ALABAMA JEFFERSON BIRMINGHAM	645	88.0	33.0	0.4	14.0	0.92	0	1	0	\$ 158	\$ 266	\$ 115	\$ 230	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$0.00	\$0.00
ARIZONA PIMA TUCSON	352	85.0	6.0	21.7	11.0	1.05	0	2	0	130	180	130	180	0	0	4.00	7.50
ARKANSAS SALINE BENTON	36	46.0	4.0	0.3	11.0	1.45	1	1	0	142	72	105	105	28	28	0.00	0.00
CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES LOS ANGELES	7036	99.0	15.0	17.0	8.0	3.41	0	0	0	206	412	206	412	63	90	0.00	7.50
ALAMEDA OAKLAND	1073	99.0	20.0	9.3	8.0	0.52	0	0	0	187	338	187	338	63	90	0.00	7.50
SAN DIEGO SAN DIEGO	1357	94.0	8.0	11.0	9.0	0.66	0	0	1	187	338	187	338	63	90	0.00	7.50
SANTA CLARA SAN JOSE	1065	98.0	6.0	15.0	6.0	0.52	0	0	0	209	376	209	376	63	90	0.00	7.50
SAN FRANCISCO SAN FRANCISCO	716	100.0	29.0	11.6	10.0	0.35	0	0	0	195	348	195	348	63	90	0.00	7.50
SACRAMENTO SACRAMENTO	631	95.0	10.0	7.5	8.0	0.31	0	0	0	195	348	195	348	63	90	0.00	7.50
ORANGE SANTA ANA	1420	99.0	3.0	10.1	5.0	0.69	1	0	0	195	348	195	348	63	90	0.00	7.50
SAN BERNARDINO SAN BERNARDINO	681	90.0	6.0	14.7	10.0	0.33	0	0	1	187	338	187	338	63	90	0.00	7.50
CONTRA COSTA MARTINEZ	558	94.0	10.0	7.3	6.0	0.27	0	0	0	218	414	218	414	63	90	0.00	7.50
FRESNO FRESNO	413	75.0	10.0	23.3	14.0	0.20	0	0	0	187	338	187	338	63	90	0.00	7.50
RIVERSIDE RIVERSIDE	459	79.0	7.0	16.1	11.0	0.71	0	0	0	195	348	195	348	63	90	0.00	7.50

STATE COUNTY CITY	POPULATION IN 1000S	PER- CENT URBAN	PER- CENT NON WHITE	PER- CENT SPEAK SPAN- ISH	PER- CENT POOR	POPULATION WEIGHT	HOUSING CODE	MEDI- CAL CODE	FOOD CODE	OAA STANDARD: SINGLE COUPLE	OAA PAYMENT: SINGLE COUPLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: SINGLE COUPLE	OAA DIS- REGARD OF: OASI BENE- OTHER FITS INCOME				
KERN BAKERSFIELD	329	80.0	9.0	15.5	13.0	0.71	0	0	1	\$ 183	\$ 330	\$ 183	\$ 330	\$ 63	\$ 90	\$0.00	\$7.50
VENTURA VENTURA	376	92.0	4.0	18.2	7.0	0.71	1	0	1	206	376	206	376	63	90	0.00	7.50
SHASTA REDDING	78	50.0	3.0	2.4	11.0	0.71	1	0	0	187	338	187	338	63	90	0.00	7.50
COLORADO DENVER DENVER	515	100.0	11.0	15.2	9.0	0.25	0	1	0	145	290	145	290	0	0	4.00	0.00
PUEBLO PUEBLO	118	88.0	2.0	28.5	11.0	1.67	0	1	0	145	290	145	290	0	0	4.00	0.00
CONNECTICUT HARTFORD HARTFORD	817	85.0	7.0	2.5	5.0	1.47	0	0	0	152	200	152	200	95	95	4.00	0.00
DELAWARE NEW CASTLE WILMINGTON	386	91.0	13.0	1.2	7.0	1.73	0	1	1	140	197	140	197	0	0	4.00	7.50
DIST OF COLUMBIA WASHINGTON	756	100.0	72.0	2.1	13.0	0.37	0	0	0	112	154	112	154	0	0	4.00	7.50
FLORIDA DADE MIAMI	1268	98.0	16.0	23.6	11.0	0.62	0	1	0	114	160	114	121	50	50	4.00	0.00
DUVAL JACKSONVILLE	529	98.0	23.0	1.3	14.0	0.98	0	1	0	114	160	114	121	50	50	4.00	0.00
ORANGE ORLANDO	344	83.0	14.0	2.0	11.0	0.98	0	1	0	114	160	114	121	50	50	4.00	0.00
GEORGIA FULTON ATLANTA	608	93.0	39.0	1.0	14.0	0.30	0	1	1	110	170	91	160	0	0	0.00	5.00
RICHMOND AUGUSTA	162	88.0	31.0	1.2	16.0	0.98	0	1	0	110	170	91	160	0	0	0.00	5.00
BURKE WAYNESBORO	18	30.0	60.0	0.0	42.0	0.98	0	1	0	116	172	91	160	0	0	0.00	5.00

STATE COUNTY CITY	POPULATION IN 1000S	PER- CENT URBAN	PER- CENT NON WHITE	PER- CENT SPEAK SPAN- ISH	PER- CENT POOR	POPULATION WEIGHT	HOUSING CODE	MEDI- CAID CODE	FOOD CODE	OAA STANDARD: SINGLE	OAA COUPLE	OAA PAYMENT: SINGLE	OAA COUPLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: SINGLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: COUPLE	OAA DIS- REGARD OF: OASI BENE- FITS	OTHER INCOME
TELFAIR MCRAE	11	29.0	34.0	0.0	31.0	0.98	0	1	0	\$ 110	\$ 170	\$ 91	\$ 160	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0.00	\$5.00
ILLINOIS COOK CHICAGO	5488	100.0	23.0	5.2	8.0	2.66	0	0	0	170	210	170	210	97	97	4.00	0.00
TAZEWELL PEKIN	119	75.0	0.2	0.5	4.0	2.18	0	0	0	167	209	167	209	97	97	4.00	0.00
HANCOCK CARTHAGE	24	26.0	0.3	0.3	12.0	2.18	1	0	0	167	212	167	212	97	97	4.00	0.00
INDIANA LAKE GARY	546	94.0	21.0	6.5	7.0	2.15	0	1	0	192	255	100	200	100	100	4.00	7.50
IOWA TAYLOR BEDFORD	9	0.0	0.3	0.0	19.0	1.37	1	1	0	117	172	117	172	0	0	0.00	0.00
KANSAS LEAVENWORTH LEAVENWORTH	53	69.0	10.0	3.0	9.0	1.09	1	0	0	146	194	146	194	64	64	4.00	0.00
KENTUCKY LETCHER WHITESBURG	23	11.0	2.0	0.1	40.0	1.04	0	0	0	96	160	96	160	37	46	0.00	7.50
CALLOWAY MURRAY	28	49.0	3.0	0.1	16.0	1.04	0	0	1	96	160	96	160	37	46	0.00	7.50
LOUISIANA ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS	593	100.0	46.0	4.4	22.0	0.29	0	1	0	150	241	100	188	35	35	4.00	0.00
IBERVILLE PLAQUEMINE	31	34.0	48.0	0.9	30.0	0.74	1	1	0	150	241	100	188	35	35	4.00	0.00
VERMILION ABBEVILLE	43	38.0	14.0	0.2	25.0	0.74	0	1	0	150	241	100	188	35	35	4.00	0.00
MAINE KENNEBEC AUGUSTA	95	60.0	0.3	0.2	8.0	1.06	1	1	1	123	214	115	214	0	0	4.00	7.50

STATE COUNTY CITY	POPU- LATION IN 1000S	PER- CENT URBAN	PER- CENT NON WHITE	PER- CENT SPEAK SPAN- ISH	PER- CENT POOR	POPU- LATION WEIGHT	HOUS- ING CODE	MEDI- CAID CODE	FOOD CODE	OAA STANDARD: SINGLE COUPLE	OAA PAYMENT: SINGLE COUPLE	OAA PAYMENT: SINGLE COUPLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: SINGLE COUPLE	OAA DIS- REGARD OF: OASI BENE- FITS	OTHER INCOME		
MARYLAND																	
BALTIMORE	906	100.0	47.0	0.9	14.0	0.44	0	0	0	\$ 96	\$ 131	\$ 96	\$ 131	\$ 41	\$ 41	\$4.00	\$7.50
MASSACHUSETTS																	
SUFFOLK BOSTON	735	100.0	16.0	2.6	11.0	0.36	0	0	1	214	305	214	305	0	0	0.00	0.00
MIDDLESEX LOWELL	1397	91.0	2.0	0.9	5.0	0.68	0	0	1	214	305	214	305	0	0	0.00	0.00
ESSEX LAWRENCE	638	89.0	1.0	0.9	6.0	0.96	0	0	1	214	305	214	305	0	0	0.00	0.00
PLYMOUTH BROCKTON	333	61.0	2.0	0.7	5.0	0.96	0	0	1	214	305	214	305	0	0	0.00	0.00
MICHIGAN																	
WAYNE DETROIT	2667	98.0	28.0	1.5	8.0	1.29	0	0	0	188	237	188	237	100	100	0.00	0.00
WASHTENAW ANN ARBOR	234	78.0	9.0	1.0	5.0	1.00	0	0	0	233	282	233	282	145	145	0.00	0.00
MONROE MONROE	118	35.0	2.0	1.5	6.0	1.00	0	0	0	188	237	188	237	100	100	0.00	0.00
GOGEBIC BESSEMER	21	69.0	1.0	0.1	13.0	1.00	0	0	0	168	217	168	217	80	80	0.00	0.00
MINNESOTA																	
HENNEPIN MINNEAPOLIS	960	98.0	3.0	0.7	5.0	0.47	0	0	0	179	258	179	258	90	115	4.00	0.00
DAKOTA HASTINGS	140	84.0	1.0	0.8	4.0	1.38	1	0	0	189	244	189	244	100	100	4.00	0.00
MISSISSIPPI																	
BOLIVAR CLEVELAND	49	42.0	62.0	0.9	44.0	0.92	1	1	0	150	230	75	150	50	50	0.00	7.50
TIPPAH RIPLEY	16	22.0	16.0	0.0	32.0	0.92	0	1	0	150	230	75	150	50	50	0.00	7.50
MISSOURI																	
ST. LOUIS	622	100.0	41.0	1.0	14.0	0.30	0	1	0	248	319	85	170	999	999	4.00	5.00

STATE COUNTY CITY	POPULATION IN 1000S	PER- CENT URBAN	PER- CENT NON WHITE	PER- CENT SPEAK SPAN- ISH	PER- CENT POOR	POPULATION WEIGHT	HOUSING CODE	MEDI- CAID CODE	FOOD CODE	OAA STANDARD: SINGLE	OAA PAYMENT: SINGLE	OAA PAYMENT: COUPLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: SINGLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: COUPLE	OAA DIS- REGARD OF: QASI BENE- FITS	OTHER INCOME	
PEMISCOT CAROTHERSVILLE	26	40.0	27.0	0.4	34.0	1.45	0	1	0	\$ 238	\$ 304	\$ 85	\$ 170	\$ 999	\$ 999	\$4.00	\$5.00
NEW JERSEY																	
ESSEX NEWARK	930	100.0	31.0	5.9	10.0	0.45	0	1	0	162	222	162	222	0	0	4.00	0.00
CAMDEN CAMDEN	456	96.0	12.0	2.4	7.0	0.22	0	1	0	162	222	162	222	0	0	4.00	0.00
HUDSON JERSEY CITY	609	100.0	11.0	14.7	9.0	0.30	0	1	0	162	222	162	222	0	0	4.00	0.00
BERGEN HACKENSACK	898	100.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	1.26	0	1	0	162	222	162	222	0	0	4.00	0.00
MORRIS MORRISTOWN	383	82.0	3.0	2.3	3.0	1.26	0	1	0	162	222	162	222	0	0	4.00	0.00
NEW MEXICO																	
BERNALILLO ALBUQUERQUE	316	94.0	5.0	37.1	13.0	1.05	0	1	0	116	166	116	166	37	37	0.00	0.00
NEW YORK																	
NEW YORK CITY	7895	100.0	23.0	16.2	12.0	3.83	0	0	0	194	246	194	246	100	100	0.00	7.50
ERIE BUFFALO	1113	88.0	10.0	1.1	7.0	0.54	0	0	0	164	216	164	216	70	70	0.00	7.50
SUFFOLK RIVERHEAD	1125	90.0	5.0	3.6	5.0	0.55	1	0	0	219	292	219	292	125	145	0.00	7.50
NASSAU MINEOLA	1428	100.0	5.0	2.6	4.0	0.69	1	0	0	239	292	239	292	145	145	0.00	7.50
MONROE ROCHESTER	712	87.0	8.0	1.5	5.0	1.07	0	0	0	197	272	197	272	103	125	0.00	7.50
ALBANY ALBANY	287	86.0	6.0	0.5	6.0	1.07	0	0	0	219	276	219	276	125	130	0.00	7.50
RENSSELAER TROY	153	64.0	3.0	0.7	7.0	1.07	0	0	0	179	242	179	242	85	95	0.00	7.50
NORTH CAROLINA																	
HAYWOOD WAYNESVILLE	42	28.0	2.0	0.2	16.0	1.57	1	0	1	115	159	115	159	72	72	0.00	4.00

STATE COUNTY CITY	POPULATION IN 1000S	PER- CENT URBAN	PER- CENT NON WHITE	PER- CENT SPEAK SPAN- ISH	PER- CENT POOR	POPULATION WEIGHT	HOUSING CODE	MEDI- CAID CODE	FOOD CODE	OAA STANDARD: SINGLE	OAA PAYMENT: SINGLE	OAA STANDARD: COUPLE	OAA PAYMENT: COUPLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: SINGLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: COUPLE	OAA DIS- REGARD OF: OASI BENE- FITS	OTHER INCOME
OHIO																	
CUYAHOGA CLEVELAND	1721	100.0	20.0	1.2	7.0	0.84	0	1	0	\$ 131	\$ 218	\$ 131	\$ 218	\$ 58	\$ 80	\$0.00	\$7.50
FRANKLIN COLUMBUS	833	95.0	13.0	0.6	8.0	0.40	0	1	0	126	208	126	208	58	80	0.00	7.50
MONTGOMERY DAYTON	606	92.0	14.0	0.6	6.0	2.15	0	1	0	129	214	129	214	58	80	0.00	7.50
GUERNSEY CAMBRIDGE	38	36.0	2.0	0.1	12.0	2.15	1	1	0	126	197	126	197	58	69	0.00	7.50
OKLAHOMA																	
TULSA TULSA	402	94.0	12.0	1.3	9.0	1.24	0	0	1	130	212	130	212	43	43	0.00	0.00
OREGON																	
MULTNOMAH PORTLAND	557	97.0	6.0	1.5	8.0	0.27	0	1	0	122	176	122	176	0	0	0.00	7.50
LANE EUGENE	213	70.0	2.0	1.2	8.0	0.99	0	1	0	122	176	122	176	0	0	0.00	7.50
PENNSYLVANIA																	
PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA	1949	100.0	34.0	2.4	11.0	0.95	0	0	0	138	208	138	208	73	88	4.00	0.00
ALLEGHENY PITTSBURGH	1605	95.0	9.0	0.5	7.0	0.78	0	0	0	136	206	136	206	71	86	4.00	0.00
DAUPHIN HARRISBURG	224	75.0	12.0	0.7	8.0	1.33	0	0	0	136	206	136	206	71	86	4.00	0.00
YORK YORK	273	56.0	3.0	0.4	6.0	1.33	0	0	0	127	194	127	194	62	74	4.00	0.00
LEHIGH ALLENTOWN	255	80.0	1.0	0.9	5.0	1.33	0	0	0	130	198	130	198	65	78	4.00	0.00
PUERTO RICO																	
PONCE PONCE	159	83.0	0.0	100.0	64.0	0.68	0	0	1	126	180	55	82	999	999	0.00	0.00
CAGUAS CAGUAS	96	67.0	0.0	100.0	56.0	0.68	0	0	1	122	165	54	76	999	999	0.00	0.00

STATE COUNTY CITY	POPULATION IN 1000S	PER- CENT URBAN	PER- CENT NON WHITE	PER- CENT SPEAK SPAN- ISH	PER- CENT POOR	POPULATION WEIGHT	HOUSING CODE	MEDI- CAID CODE	FOOD CODE	OAA STANDARD: SINGLE COUPLE	OAA PAYMENT: SINGLE COUPLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: SINGLE COUPLE	OAA DIS- REGARD OF: OASI BENE- FITS	OTHER INCOME			
RHODE ISLAND PROVIDENCE PROVIDENCE	580	92.0	4.0	0.6	9.0	0.28	0	0	0	\$ 198	\$ 268	\$ 198	\$ 268	\$ 999	\$ 999	\$0.00	\$0.00
SOUTH CAROLINA BEAUFORT BEAUFORT	51	50.0	34.0	1.8	23.0	0.98	1	1	0	97	123	80	80	35	35	4.00	5.00
SOUTH DAKOTA SHANNON PINE RIDGE	8	42.0	86.0	0.0	44.0	1.34	0	1	1	180	220	180	220	100	100	0.00	0.00
TENNESSEE SHELBY MEMPHIS	722	94.0	37.0	0.5	16.0	0.35	0	1	0	102	150	97	150	33	33	4.00	0.00
HAMILTON CHATTANOOGA	255	81.0	18.0	0.4	13.0	1.04	0	1	0	102	150	97	150	33	33	4.00	0.00
TEXAS HARRIS HOUSTON	1742	96.0	21.0	9.9	9.0	0.85	0	1	0	119	192	119	192	33	33	0.00	7.50
DALLAS DALLAS	1327	99.0	17.0	6.1	8.0	0.64	0	1	1	119	192	119	192	33	33	0.00	7.50
BEXAR SAN ANTONIO	830	95.0	8.0	44.5	16.0	1.31	0	1	0	119	192	119	192	33	33	0.00	7.50
SAN PATRICIO SINTON	47	64.0	2.0	48.5	25.0	1.31	0	1	1	119	192	119	192	33	33	0.00	7.50
HALE PLAINVIEW	34	62.0	7.0	24.0	19.0	1.31	1	1	1	119	192	119	192	33	33	0.00	7.50
VIRGINIA RICHMOND	250	100.0	42.0	0.6	13.0	1.57	0	0	0	154	204	154	204	95	95	4.00	0.00
DICKENSON CLINTWOOD	16	0.0	1.0	0.1	34.0	1.57	1	0	0	147	200	147	200	95	95	4.00	0.00
WASHINGTON KING SEATTLE	1157	92.0	7.0	1.8	5.0	0.56	0	0	2	149	214	149	214	0	0	4.00	0.00

99-695  
223

429

STATE COUNTY CITY	POPU- LATION IN 1000S	PER- CENT URBAN	PER- CENT NON WHITE	PER- CENT SPEAK SPAN- ISH	PER- CENT POOR	POPU- LATION WEIGHT	HOUS- ING CODE	MEDI- CAID CODE	FOOD CODE	OAA STANDARD: SINGLE	OAA PAYMENT: SINGLE	OAA STANDARD: COUPLE	OAA PAYMENT: COUPLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: SINGLE	MAXIMUM RENT ALLOWANCE: COUPLE	OAA DIS- REGARD OF: DASI BENE- FITS	OTHER INCOME
SNOHOMISH EVERETT	265	72.0	2.0	1.2	6.0	0.99	0	0	2	\$ 151	\$ 216	\$ 151	\$ 216	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$4.00	\$0.00
WEST VIRGINIA LINCOLN HAMLIN	19	0.0	0.1	0.1	38.0	0.85	1	1	0	123	154	123	154	0	0	0.00	7.50
WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE MILWAUKEE	1054	100.0	11.0	1.7	6.0	0.51	0	0	0	175	277	175	277	95	117	9.60	0.00



APPENDIX F. THE 1972 STATUTE AUTHORIZING THE SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM, THE 1973 AMENDMENTS TO THAT STATUTE, AND THE 1973 AMENDMENTS TO THE FOOD STAMP ACT

October 30, 1972, Pub. Law 92-603

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 301. Effective January 1, 1974, title XVI of the Social Security Act is amended to read as follows:

**"TITLE XVI—SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME FOR THE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED**

**"PURPOSE; APPROPRIATIONS**

"SEC. 1601. For the purpose of establishing a national program to provide supplemental security income to individuals who have attained age 65 or are blind or disabled, there are authorized to be appropriated sums sufficient to carry out this title.

**"BASIC ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS**

"SEC. 1602. Every aged, blind, or disabled individual who is determined under part A to be eligible on the basis of his income and resources shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this title, be paid benefits by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

**"PART A—DETERMINATION OF BENEFITS**

**"ELIGIBILITY FOR AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS**

**"Definition of Eligible Individual**

"SEC. 1611. (a)(1) Each aged, blind, or disabled individual who does not have an eligible spouse and—

"(A) whose income, other than income excluded pursuant to section 1612(b), is at a rate of not more than \$1,560 for the calendar year 1974 or any calendar year thereafter, and

"(B) whose resources, other than resources excluded pursuant to section 1613(a), are not more than (i) in case such individual has a spouse with whom he is living, \$2,250, or (ii) in case such individual has no spouse with whom he is living, \$1,500, shall be an eligible individual for purposes of this title.

"(2) Each aged, blind, or disabled individual who has an eligible spouse and—

"(A) whose income (together with the income of such spouse), other than income excluded pursuant to section 1612(b), is at a rate of not more than \$2,340 for the calendar year 1974, or any calendar year thereafter, and

"(B) whose resources (together with the resources of such spouse), other than resources excluded pursuant to section 1613(a), are not more than \$2,250, shall be an eligible individual for purposes of this title.

**"Amounts of Benefits**

"(b)(1) The benefit under this title for an individual who does not have an eligible spouse shall be payable at the rate of \$1,560 for the calendar year 1974 and any calendar year thereafter, reduced by the amount of income, not excluded pursuant to section 1612(b), of such individual.

"(2) The benefit under this title for an individual who has an eligible spouse shall be payable at the rate of \$2,340 for the calendar year 1974 and any calendar year thereafter, reduced by the amount of income, not excluded pursuant to section 1612(b), of such individual and spouse.

**"Period for Determination of Benefits**

"(c)(1) An individual's eligibility for benefits under this title and the amount of such benefits shall be determined for each quarter of a calendar year except that, if the initial application for benefits is filed in the second or third month of a calendar quarter, such determinations shall be made for each month in such quarter. Eligibility for and the amount of such benefits for any quarter shall be redetermined at such time or times as may be provided by the Secretary.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection an application shall be considered to be effective as of the first day of the month in which it was actually filed.

**"Special Limits on Gross Income**

"(d) The Secretary may prescribe the circumstances under which, consistently with the purposes of this title, the gross income from a trade or business (including farming) will be considered sufficiently large to make an individual ineligible for benefits under this title. For purposes of this subsection, the term 'gross income' has the same meaning as when used in chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

**"Limitation on Eligibility of Certain Individuals**

"(e)(1) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), no person shall be an eligible individual or eligible spouse for purposes of this title with respect to any month if throughout such month he is an inmate of a public institution.

"(B) In any case where an eligible individual or his eligible spouse (if any) is, throughout any month, in a hospital, extended care facility, nursing home, or intermediate care facility receiving payments (with respect to such individual or spouse) under a State plan approved under title XIX, the benefit under this title for such individual for such month shall be payable—

"(i) at a rate not in excess of \$300 per year (reduced by the amount of any income not excluded pursuant to section 1612(b)) in the case of an individual who does not have an eligible spouse;

"(ii) at a rate not in excess of the sum of the applicable rate specified in subsection (b)(1) and the rate of \$300 per year (reduced by the amount of any income not excluded pursuant to section 1612(b)) in the case of an individual who has an eligible spouse, if only one of them is in such a hospital, home, or facility throughout such month; and

"(iii) at a rate not in excess of \$600 per year (reduced by the amount of any income not excluded pursuant to section 1612(b)) in the case of an individual who has an eligible spouse, if both of them are in such a hospital, home, or facility throughout such month.

"(2) No person shall be an eligible individual or eligible spouse for purposes of this title if, after notice to such person by the Secretary that it is likely that such person is eligible for any payments of the type enumerated in section 1612(a)(2) (B), such person fails within 30 days to take all appropriate steps to apply for and (if eligible) obtain any such payments.

"(3) (A) No person who is an aged, blind, or disabled individual solely by reason of disability (as determined under section 1614(a)(3)) shall be an eligible individual or eligible spouse for purposes of this title with respect to any month if such individual is medically determined to be a drug addict or an alcoholic unless such individual is undergoing any treatment that may be appropriate for his condition as a drug addict or alcoholic (as the case may be) at an institution or facility approved for purposes of this paragraph by the Secretary (so long as such treatment is available) and demonstrates that he is complying with the terms, conditions, and requirements of such treatment and with requirements imposed by the Secretary under subparagraph (B).

"(B) The Secretary shall provide for the monitoring and testing of all individuals who are receiving benefits under this title and who as a condition of such benefits are required to be undergoing treatment and complying with the terms, conditions, and requirements thereof as described in subparagraph (A), in order to assure such compliance and to determine the extent to which the imposition of

such requirement is contributing to the achievement of the purposes of this title. The Secretary shall annually submit to the Congress a full and complete report on his activities under this paragraph.

**"Suspension of Payments to Individuals Who Are Outside the United States**

"(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, no individual shall be considered an eligible individual for purposes of this title for any month during all of which such individual is outside the United States (and no person shall be considered the eligible spouse of an individual for purposes of this title with respect to any month during all of which such person is outside the United States). For purposes of the preceding sentence, after an individual has been outside the United States for any period of 30 consecutive days, he shall be treated as remaining outside the United States until he has been in the United States for a period of 30 consecutive days.

**"Certain Individuals Deemed To Meet Resources Test**

"(g) In the case of any individual or any individual and his spouse (as the case may be) who for the month of December 1973 was a recipient of aid or assistance under a State plan approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI, the resources of such individual or such individual and his spouse shall be deemed not to exceed the amount specified in sections 1611 (a)(1)(B) and 1611 (a)(2)(B) during any period that the resources of such individual or individual and his spouse (as the case may be) does not exceed the maximum amount of resources, as specified in the State plan (above referred to, and as in effect in October 1972) under which he or they were entitled to aid or assistance for the month of December 1972.

**"Certain Individuals Deemed To Meet Income Test**

"(h) In determining eligibility for, and the amount of, benefits payable under this section in the case of any individual or any individual and his spouse (as the case may be) who is blind (as that term is defined under a State plan approved under title X or XVI as in effect in October 1972) and who for the month of December 1973 was a recipient of aid or assistance under a State plan approved under title X or XVI, there shall be disregarded an amount equal to the greater of the amounts determined as follows—

"(1) the maximum amount of any earned or unearned income which could have been disregarded under the State plan (above referred to, and as in effect in October 1972), or

"(2) the amount which would be required to be disregarded under section 1612 without application of this subsection.

**"INCOME**

**"Meaning of Income**

"SEC. 1612. (a) For purposes of this title, income means both earned income and unearned income; and—

"(1) earned income means only—

"(A) wages as determined under section 203(f)(5)(C); and

"(B) net earnings from self-employment, as defined in section 211 (without the application of the second and third sentences following subsection (a)(10), and the last paragraph of subsection (a)), including earnings for services described in paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (c); and

"(2) unearned income means all other income, including—

"(A) support and maintenance furnished in cash or kind; except that in the case of any individual (and his eligible spouse, if any) living in another person's household and receiving support and maintenance in kind from such person, the dollar amounts otherwise applicable to such individual (and spouse) as specified in subsections (a) and (b) of section 1611 shall be reduced by 33½ percent in lieu of including such support and maintenance in the unearned income of such individual (and spouse) as otherwise required by this subparagraph;

"(B) any payments received as an annuity, pension, retirement, or disability benefit, including veterans' compensation and pensions, workmen's compensation payments, old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, railroad retirement annuities and pensions, and unemployment insurance benefits;

“(C) prizes and awards;

“(D) the proceeds of any life insurance policy to the extent that they exceed the amount expended by the beneficiary for purposes of the insured individual's last illness and burial or \$1,500, whichever is less;

“(E) gifts (cash or otherwise), support and alimony payments, and inheritances; and

“(F) rents, dividends, interest, and royalties.

#### “Exclusions From Income

“(b) In determining the income of an individual (and his eligible spouse) there shall be excluded—

“(1) subject to limitations (as to amount or otherwise) prescribed by the Secretary, if such individual is a child who is, as determined by the Secretary, a student regularly attending a school, college, or university, or a course of vocational or technical training designed to prepare him for gainful employment, the earned income of such individual;

“(2) the first \$240 per year (or proportionately smaller amounts for shorter periods) of income (whether earned or unearned) other than income which is paid on the basis of the need of the eligible individual;

“(3)(A) the total unearned income of such individual (and such spouse, if any) in a calendar quarter which, as determined in accordance with criteria prescribed by the Secretary, is received too infrequently or irregularly to be included, if such income so received does not exceed \$60 in such quarter, and (B) the total earned income of such individual (and such spouse, if any) in a calendar quarter which, as determined in accordance with such criteria, is received too infrequently or irregularly to be included, if such income so received does not exceed \$30 in such quarter;

“(4)(A) if such individual (or such spouse) is blind (and has not attained age 65, or received benefits under this title (or aid under a State plan approved under section 1002 or 1602) for the month before the month in which he attained age 65), (i) the first \$780 per year (or proportionately smaller amounts for shorter periods) of earned income not excluded by the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, plus one-half of the remainder thereof, (ii) an amount equal to any expenses reasonably attributable to the earning of any income, and (iii) such additional amounts of other income, where such individual has a plan for achieving self-support approved by the Secretary, as may be necessary for the fulfillment of such plan,

“(B) if such individual (or such spouse) is disabled but not blind (and has not attained age 65, or received benefits under this title (or aid under a State plan approved under section 1402 or 1602) for the month before the month in which he attained age 65), (i) the first \$780 per year (or proportionately smaller amounts for shorter periods) of earned income not excluded by the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, plus one-half of the remainder thereof, and (ii) such additional amounts of other income, where such individual has a plan for achieving self-support approved by the Secretary, as may be necessary for the fulfillment of such plan, or

“(C) if such individual (or such spouse) has attained age 65 and is not included under subparagraph (A) or (B), the first \$780 per year (or proportionately smaller amounts for shorter periods) of earned income not excluded by the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, plus one-half of the remainder thereof;

“(5) any amount received from any public agency as a return or refund of taxes paid on real property or on food purchased by such individual (or such spouse);

“(6) assistance described in section 1616(a) which is based on need and furnished by any State or political subdivision of a State;

“(7) any portion of any grant, scholarship, or fellowship received for use in paying the cost of tuition and fees at any educational (including technical or vocational education) institution;

“(8) home produce of such individual (or spouse) utilized by the household for its own consumption;

“(9) if such individual is a child one-third of any payment for his support received from an absent parent; and

“(10) any amounts received for the foster care of a child who is not an eligible individual but who is living in the same home as such individual and was placed in such home by a public or nonprofit private child-placement or child-care agency.

## "RESOURCES

## "Exclusions From Resources

"SEC. 1613. (a) In determining the resources of an individual (and his eligible spouse, if any) there shall be excluded—

"(1) the home (including the land that appertains thereto), to the extent that its value does not exceed such amount as the Secretary determines to be reasonable;

"(2) household goods, personal effects, and an automobile, to the extent that their total value does not exceed such amount as the Secretary determines to be reasonable;

"(3) other property which, as determined in accordance with and subject to limitations prescribed by the Secretary, is so essential to the means of self-support of such individual (and such spouse) as to warrant its exclusion;

"(4) such resources of an individual who is blind or disabled and who has a plan for achieving self-support approved by the Secretary, as may be necessary for the fulfillment of such plan; and

"(5) in the case of Natives of Alaska, shares of stock held in a Regional or a Village Corporation, during the period of twenty years in which such stock is inalienable, as provided in section 7(h) and section 8(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

In determining the resources of an individual (or eligible spouse) an insurance policy shall be taken into account only to the extent of its cash surrender value; except that if the total face value of all life insurance policies on any person is \$1,500 or less, no part of the value of any such policy shall be taken into account.

## "Disposition of Resources

"(b) The Secretary shall prescribe the period or periods of time within which, and the manner in which, various kinds of property must be disposed of in order not to be included in determining an individual's eligibility for benefits. Any portion of the individual's benefits paid for any such period shall be conditioned upon such disposal; and any benefits so paid shall (at the time of the disposal) be considered overpayments to the extent they would not have been paid had the disposal occurred at the beginning of the period for which such benefits were paid.

## "MEANING OF TERMS

## "Aged, Blind, or Disabled Individual

"SEC. 1614. (a)(1) For purposes of this title, the term 'aged, blind, or disabled individual' means an individual who—

"(A) is 65 years of age or older, is blind (as determined under paragraph (2)), or is disabled (as determined under paragraph (3)), and

"(B) is a resident of the United States, and is either (i) a citizen or (ii) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law (including any alien who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of section 203(a)(7) or section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act).

"(2) An individual shall be considered to be blind for purposes of this title if he has central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered for purposes of the first sentence of this subsection as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less. An individual shall also be considered to be blind for purposes of this title if he is blind as defined under a State plan approved under title X or XVI as in effect for October 1972 and received aid under such plan (on the basis of blindness) for December 1973, so long as he is continuously blind as so defined.

"(3)(A) An individual shall be considered to be disabled for purposes of this title if he is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months (or, in the case of a child under the age of 18, if he suffers from any medically determinable physical or mental impairment of comparable severity). An individual shall also be considered to be disabled for

purposes of this title if he is permanently and totally disabled as defined under a State plan approved under title XIV or XVI as in effect for October 1972 and received aid under such plan (on the basis of disability) for December 1973, so long as he is continuously disabled as so defined.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), an individual shall be determined to be under a disability only if his physical or mental impairment or impairments are of such severity that he is not only unable to do his previous work but cannot, considering his age, education, and work experience, engage in any other kind of substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy, regardless of whether such work exists in the immediate area in which he lives, or whether a specific job vacancy exists for him, or whether he would be hired if he applied for work. For purposes of the preceding sentence (with respect to any individual), ‘work which exists in the national economy’ means work which exists in significant numbers either in the region where such individual lives or in several regions of the country.

“(C) For purposes of this paragraph, a physical or mental impairment is an impairment that results from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques.

“(D) The Secretary shall by regulations prescribe the criteria for determining when services performed or earnings derived from services demonstrate an individual’s ability to engage in substantial gainful activity. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (B), an individual whose services or earnings meet such criteria, except for purposes of paragraph (4), shall be found not to be disabled.

“(4)(A) For purposes of this title, any services rendered during a period of trial work (as defined in subparagraph (B)) by an individual who is an aged, blind, or disabled individual solely by reason of disability (as determined under paragraph (3) of this subsection) shall be deemed not to have been rendered by such individual in determining whether his disability has ceased in a month during such period. As used in this paragraph, the term ‘services’ means activity which is performed for remuneration or gain or is determined by the Secretary to be of a type normally performed for remuneration or gain.

“(B) The term ‘period of trial work’, with respect to an individual who is an aged, blind, or disabled individual solely by reason of disability (as determined under paragraph (3) of this subsection), means a period of months beginning and ending as provided in subparagraphs (C) and (D).

“(C) A period of trial work for any individual shall begin with the month in which he becomes eligible for benefits under this title on the basis of his disability; but no such period may begin for an individual who is eligible for benefits under this title on the basis of a disability if he has had a previous period of trial work while eligible for benefits on the basis of the same disability.

“(D) A period of trial work for any individual shall end with the close of whichever of the following months is the earlier:

“(i) the ninth month, beginning on or after the first day of such period, in which the individual renders services (whether or not such nine months are consecutive); or

“(ii) the month in which his disability (as determined under paragraph (3) of this subsection) ceases (as determined after the application of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph).

#### “Eligible Spouse

“(b) For purposes of this title, the term ‘eligible spouse’ means an aged, blind, or disabled individual who is the husband or wife of another aged, blind, or disabled individual and who has not been living apart from such other aged, blind, or disabled individual for more than six months. If two aged, blind, or disabled individuals are husband and wife as described in the preceding sentence, only one of them may be an ‘eligible individual’ within the meaning of section 1611(a).

#### “Definition of Child

“(c) For purposes of this title, the term ‘child’ means an individual who is neither married nor (as determined by the Secretary) the head of a household, and who is (1) under the age of eighteen, or (2) under the age of twenty-two and (as determined by the Secretary) a student regularly attending a school, college, or university, or a course of vocational or technical training designed to prepare him for gainful employment.

"Determination of Marital Relationships

"(d) In determining whether two individuals are husband and wife for purposes of this title, appropriate State law shall be applied; except that—

"(1) if a man and woman have been determined to be husband and wife under section 216(h)(1) for purposes of title II they shall be considered (from and after the date of such determination or the date of their application for benefits under this title, whichever is later) to be husband and wife for purposes of this title, or

"(2) if a man and woman are found to be holding themselves out to the community in which they reside as husband and wife, they shall be so considered for purposes of this title notwithstanding any other provision of this section.

"United States

"(e) For purposes of this title, the term 'United States', when used in a geographical sense, means the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

"Income and Resources of Individuals Other Than Eligible Individuals and Eligible Spouses

"(f) (1) For purposes of determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits for any individual who is married and whose spouse is living with him in the same household but is not an eligible spouse, such individual's income and resources shall be deemed to include any income and resources of such spouse, whether or not available to such individual, except to the extent determined by the Secretary to be inequitable under the circumstances.

"(2) For purpose of determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits for any individual who is a child under age 21, such individual's income and resources shall be deemed to include any income and resources of a parent of such individual (or the spouse of such a parent) who is living in the same household as such individual, whether or not available to such individual, except to the extent determined by the Secretary to be inequitable under the circumstances.

"REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR BLIND AND DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

"SEC. 1615. (a) In the case of any blind or disabled individual who—

"(1) has not attained age 65, and

"(2) is receiving benefits (or with respect to whom benefits are paid) under this title,

the Secretary shall make provision for referral of such individual to the appropriate State agency administering the State plan for vocational rehabilitation services approved under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, and (except in such cases as he may determine) for a review not less often than quarterly of such individual's blindness or disability and his need for and utilization of the rehabilitation services made available to him under such plan.

"(b) Every individual with respect to whom the Secretary is required to make provision for referral under subsection (a) shall accept such rehabilitation services as are made available to him under the State plan for vocational rehabilitation services approved under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act; and the Secretary is authorized to pay to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such State plan the costs incurred in the provision of such services to individuals so referred.

"(c) No individual shall be an eligible individual or eligible spouse for purposes of this title if he refuses without good cause to accept vocational rehabilitation services for which he is referred under subsection (a).

"OPTIONAL STATE SUPPLEMENTATION

"SEC. 1616. (a) Any cash payments which are made by a State (or political subdivision thereof) on a regular basis to individuals who are receiving benefits under this title or who would but for their income be eligible to receive benefits under this title, as assistance based on need in supplementation of such benefits (as determined by the Secretary), shall be excluded under section 1612(b)(6) in determining the income of such individuals for purposes of this title and the Secretary and such State may enter into an agreement which satisfies subsection (b) under which the Secretary will, on behalf of such State (or subdivision) make such supplementary payments to all such individuals.

"(b) Any agreement between the Secretary and a State entered into under subsection (a) shall provide—

"(1) that such payments will be made (subject to subsection (c)) to all individuals residing in such State (or subdivision) who are receiving benefits under this title, and

"(2) such other rules with respect to eligibility for or amount of the supplementary payments, and such procedural or other general administrative provisions, as the Secretary finds necessary (subject to subsection (c)) to achieve efficient and effective administration of both the program which he conducts under this title and the optional State supplementation.

"(c)(1) Any State (or political subdivision) making supplementary payments described in subsection (a) may at its option impose as a condition of eligibility for such payments, and include in the State's agreement with the Secretary under such subsection, a residence requirement which excludes individuals who have resided in the State (or political subdivision) for less than a minimum period prior to application for such payments.

"(2) Any State (or political subdivision), in determining the eligibility of any individual for supplementary payments described in subsection (a), may disregard amounts of earned and unearned income in addition to other amounts which it is required or permitted to disregard under this section in determining such eligibility, and shall include a provision specifying the amount of any such income that will be disregarded, if any.

"(d) Any State which has entered into an agreement with the Secretary under this section which provides that the Secretary will, on behalf of the State (or political subdivision), make the supplementary payments to individuals who are receiving benefits under this title (or who would but for their income be eligible to receive such benefits), shall, at such times and in such installments as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and such State, pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the expenditures made by the Secretary as such supplementary payments.

## "PART B—PROCEDURAL AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

### "PAYMENTS AND PROCEDURES

#### "Payment of Benefits

"SEC. 1631. (a)(1) Benefits under this title shall be paid at such time or times and in such installments as will best effectuate the purposes of this title, as determined under regulations (and may in any case be paid less frequently than monthly where the amount of the monthly benefit would not exceed \$10).

"(2) Payments of the benefit of any individual may be made to any such individual or to his eligible spouse (if any) or partly to each, or, if the Secretary deems it appropriate to any other person (including an appropriate public or private agency) who is interested in or concerned with the welfare of such individual (or spouse). Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding sentence, in the case of any individual or eligible spouse referred to in section 1611(e)(3)(A), the Secretary shall provide for making payments of the benefit to any other person (including an appropriate public or private agency) who is interested in or concerned with the welfare of such individual (or spouse).

"(3) The Secretary may by regulation establish ranges of incomes within which a single amount of benefits under this title shall apply.

"(4) The Secretary—

"(A) may make to any individual initially applying for benefits under this title who is presumptively eligible for such benefits and who is faced with financial emergency a cash advance against such benefits in an amount not exceeding \$100; and

"(B) may pay benefits under this title to an individual applying for such benefits on the basis of disability for a period not exceeding 3 months prior to the determination of such individual's disability, if such individual is presumptively disabled and is determined to be otherwise eligible for such benefits, and any benefits so paid prior to such determination shall in no event be considered overpayments for purposes of subsection (b).

"(5) Payment of the benefit of any individual who is an aged, blind, or disabled individual solely by reason of blindness (as determined under section 1614(a)(2)) or disability (as determined under section 1614(a)(3)), and who ceases to be blind or to be under such disability, shall continue (so long as such individual is otherwise eligible) through the second month following the month in which such blindness or disability ceases.



### "Overpayments and Underpayments

"(b) Whenever the Secretary finds that more or less than the correct amount of benefits has been paid with respect to any individual, proper adjustment or recovery shall, subject to the succeeding provisions of this subsection, be made by appropriate adjustments in future payments to such individual or by recovery from or payment to such individual or his eligible spouse (or by recovery from the estate of either). The Secretary shall make such provision as he finds appropriate in the case of payment of more than the correct amount of benefits with respect to an individual with a view to avoiding penalizing such individual or his eligible spouse who was without fault in connection with the overpayment, if adjustment or recovery on account of such overpayment in such case would defeat the purposes of this title, or be against equity or good conscience, or (because of the small amount involved) impede efficient or effective administration of this title.

### "Hearings and Review

"(c)(1) The Secretary shall provide reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to any individual who is or claims to be an eligible individual or eligible spouse and is in disagreement with any determination under this title with respect to eligibility of such individual for benefits, or the amount of such individual's benefits, if such individual requests a hearing on the matter in disagreement within thirty days after notice of such determination is received.

"(2) Determination on the basis of such hearing, except to the extent that the matter in disagreement involves the existence of a disability (within the meaning of section 1614(a)(3)), shall be made within ninety days after the individual requests the hearing as provided in paragraph (1).

"(3) The final determination of the Secretary after a hearing under paragraph (1) shall be subject to judicial review as provided in section 205(g) to the same extent as the Secretary's final determinations under section 205; except that the determination of the Secretary after such hearing as to any fact shall be final and conclusive and not subject to review by any court.

### "Procedures; Prohibitions of Assignments; Representation of Claimants

"(d)(1) The provisions of section 207 and subsections (a), (d), (e), and (f) of section 205 shall apply with respect to this part to the same extent as they apply in the case of title II.

"(2) To the extent the Secretary finds it will promote the achievement of the objectives of this title, qualified persons may be appointed to serve as hearing examiners in hearings under subsection (c) without meeting the specific standards prescribed for hearing examiners by or under subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United State Code.

"(3) The Secretary may prescribe rules and regulations governing the recognition of agents or other persons, other than attorneys, as hereinafter provided, representing claimants before the Secretary under this title, and may require of such agents or other persons, before being recognized as representatives of claimants, that they shall show that they are of good character and in good repute, possessed of the necessary qualifications to enable them to render such claimants valuable service, and otherwise competent to advise and assist such claimants in the presentation of their cases. An attorney in good standing who is admitted to practice before the highest court of the State, Territory, District, or insular possession of his residence or before the Supreme Court of the United States or the inferior Federal courts, shall be entitled to represent claimants before the Secretary. The Secretary may, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, suspend or prohibit from further practice before him any such person, agent, or attorney who refuses to comply with the Secretary's rules and regulations or who violates any provision of this paragraph for which a penalty is prescribed. The Secretary may, by rule and regulation, prescribe the maximum fees which may be charged for services performed in connection with any claim before the Secretary under this title, and any agreement in violation of such rules and regulations shall be void. Any person who shall, with intent to defraud, in any manner willfully and knowingly deceive, mislead, or threaten any claimant or prospective claimant or beneficiary under this title by word, circular, letter, or advertisement, or who shall knowingly charge or collect directly or indirectly any fee in excess of the maximum fee, or make any agreement directly or indirectly to charge or collect any fee in excess of the maximum fee, prescribed by the Secretary, shall be deemed

guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall for each offense be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

“Applications and Furnishing of Information

“(e)(1)(A) The Secretary shall, subject to subparagraph (B), prescribe such requirements with respect to the filing of applications, the suspension or termination of assistance, the furnishing of other data and material, and the reporting of events and changes in circumstances, as may be necessary for the effective and efficient administration of this title.

“(B) The requirements prescribed by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall require that eligibility for benefits under this title will not be determined solely on the basis of declarations by the applicant concerning eligibility factors or other relevant facts, and that relevant information will be verified from independent or collateral sources and additional information obtained as necessary in order to assure that such benefits are only provided to eligible individuals (or eligible spouses) and that the amounts of such benefits are correct.

“(2) In case of the failure by any individual to submit a report of events and changes in circumstances relevant to eligibility for or amount of benefits under this title as required by the Secretary under paragraph (1), or delay by any individual in submitting a report as so required, the Secretary (in addition to taking any other action he may consider appropriate under paragraph (1)) shall reduce any benefits which may subsequently become payable to such individual under this title by—

“(A) \$25 in the case of the first such failure or delay,

“(B) \$50 in the case of the second such failure or delay, and

“(C) \$100 in the case of the third or a subsequent such failure or delay, except where the individual was without fault or good cause for such failure or delay existed.

“Furnishing of Information by Other Agencies

“(f) The head of any Federal agency shall provide such information as the Secretary needs for purposes of determining eligibility for or amount of benefits, or verifying other information with respect thereto.

“PENALTIES FOR FRAUD

“SEC. 1632. Whoever—

“(1) knowingly and willfully makes or causes to be made any false statement or representation of a material fact in any application for any benefit under this title,

“(2) at any time knowingly and willfully makes or causes to be made any false statement or representation of a material fact for use in determining rights to any such benefit.

“(3) having knowledge of the occurrence of any event affecting (A) his initial or continued right to any such benefit, or (B) the initial or continued right to any such benefit of any other individual in whose behalf he has applied for or is receiving such benefit, conceals or fails to disclose such event with an intent fraudulently to secure such benefit either in a greater amount or quantity than is due or when no such benefit is authorized, or

“(4) having made application to receive any such benefit for the use and benefit of another and having received it, knowingly and willfully converts such benefit or any part thereof to a use other than for the use and benefit of such other person,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

“ADMINISTRATION

“SEC. 1633. The Secretary may make such administrative and other arrangements (including arrangements for the determination of blindness and disability under section 1614 (a) (2) and (3) in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as provided with respect to disability determinations under section 221) as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out his functions under this title.

## "DETERMINATIONS OF MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY

"SEC. 1634. The Secretary may enter into an agreement with any State which wishes to do so under which he will determine eligibility for medical assistance in the case of aged, blind, or disabled individuals under such State's plan approved under title XIX. Any such agreement shall provide for payments by the State, for use by the Secretary in carrying out the agreement, of an amount equal to one-half of the cost of carrying out the agreement, but in computing such cost with respect to individuals eligible for benefits under this title, the Secretary shall include only those costs which are additional to the costs incurred in carrying out this title."

\* \* \* \* \*

## TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

## LIMITATION ON FISCAL LIABILITY OF STATES FOR OPTIONAL STATE SUPPLEMENTATION

SEC. 401. (a) (1) The amount payable to the Secretary by a State for any fiscal year pursuant to its agreement or agreements under section 1616 of the Social Security Act shall not exceed the non-Federal share of expenditures as aid or assistance for quarters in the calendar year 1972 under the plans of the State approved under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act (as defined in subsection (c) of this section).

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall only apply with respect to that portion of the supplementary payments made by the Secretary on behalf of the State under such agreements in any fiscal year which does not exceed in the case of any individual the difference between—

(A) The adjusted payment level under the appropriate approved plan of such State as in effect for January 1972 (as defined in subsection (b) of this section), and

(B) the benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act, plus income not excluded under section 1612(b) of such Act in determining such benefits, paid to such individual in such fiscal year, and shall not apply with respect to supplementary payments to any individual who (i) is not required by section 1616 of such Act to be included in any such agreement administered by the Secretary and (ii) would have been ineligible (for reasons other than income) for payments under the appropriate approved State plan as in effect for January 1972.

(b) (1) For purposes of subsection (a), the term "adjusted payment level under the appropriate approved plan of a State as in effect for January 1972" means the amount of the money payment which an individual with no other income would have received under the plan of such State approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI of the Social Security Act, as may be appropriate, and in effect for January 1972; except that the State may, at its option, increase such payment level with respect to any such plan by an amount which does not exceed the sum of—

(A) a payment level modification (as defined in paragraph (2) of this subsection) with respect to such plan, and

(B) the bonus value of food stamps in such State for January 1972 (as defined in paragraph (3) of this subsection).

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "payment level modification" with respect to any State plan means that amount by which a State which for January 1972 made money payments under such plan to individuals with no other income which were less than 100 per centum of its standard of need could have increased such money payments without increasing (if it reduced its standard of need under such plan so that such increased money payments equaled 100 per centum of such standard of need) the non-Federal share of expenditures as aid or assistance for quarters in calendar year 1972 under the plans of such State approved under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "bonus value of food stamps in a State for January 1972" (with respect to an individual) means—

(A) the face value of the coupon allotment which would have been provided to such an individual under the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for January 1972, reduced by

(B) the charge which such an individual would have paid for such coupon allotment,

if the income of such individual, for purposes of determining the charge it would have paid for its coupon allotment, had been equal to the adjusted payment level under the State plan (including any payment level modification with respect to the plan adopted pursuant to paragraph (2) (but not including any amount under this paragraph)). The total face value of food stamps and the cost thereof in January 1972 shall be determined in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture in effect in such month.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "non-Federal share of expenditures as aid or assistance for quarters in the calendar year 1972 under the plans of a State approved under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act" means the difference between—

(1) the total expenditures in such quarters under such plans for aid or assistance (expenditures authorized under section 1119 of such Act for repairing the home of an individual who was receiving aid or assistance under one of such plans (as such section was in effect prior to the enactment of this Act)), and

(2) the total of the amounts determined under section 3, 1003, 1403, and 1603 of the Social Security Act, under section 1118 of such Act, and under section 9 of the Act of April 19, 1950, for such State with respect to such expenditures in such quarters.

#### TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 402. In order for a State to be eligible for any payments pursuant to title IV, V, XVI, or XIX of the Social Security Act with respect to expenditures for any quarter in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for the purpose of providing an orderly transition from State to Federal administration of the Supplemental Security Income Program, such State shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under which the State agencies responsible for administering or for supervising the administration of the plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act will, on behalf of the Secretary, administer all or such part or parts of the program established by section 301 of this Act, during such portion of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, as may be provided in such agreement.

#### PROHIBITION AGAINST PARTICIPATION IN FOOD STAMP OR SURPLUS COMMODITIES PROGRAM BY PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN EMPLOYMENT OR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

SEC. 411. (a) Effective January 1, 1974, section 3(e) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No person who is eligible (or upon application would be eligible) to receive supplemental security income benefits under title XVI of such Act shall be considered to be a member of a household or an elderly person for purposes of this Act."

(b) Section 3(h) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(h) The term 'State agency', with respect to any State, means the agency of State government which is designated by the Secretary for purposes of carrying out this Act in such State."

(c) Section 10(c) of such Act is amended by striking out the first sentence.

(d) Clause (2) of the second sentence of section 10(e) of such Act is amended by striking out "used by them in the certification of applicants for benefits under the federally aided public assistance programs" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "prescribed by the Secretary in the regulations issued pursuant to this Act".

(e) Section 10(e) of such Act is further amended by striking out the third sentence.

(f) Section 14 of such Act is amended by striking out subsection (e).

(g) Effective January 1, 1974, section 416 of the Act of October 31, 1949, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No person who is eligible (or upon application would be eligible) to receive supplemental security income under title XVI of such Act shall be eligible to participate in any program conducted under this section (other than nonprofit child feeding programs or programs under which commodities are distributed on an emergency or temporary basis and eligibility for participation therein is not based upon the income or resources of the individual or family)."

(h) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 1973.

## MEDICAID CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

## SEC. 209 \* \* \*

(b)(1) Section 1902 of the Social Security Act, as amended by this section, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, except as provided in subsection (e), no State shall be required to provide medical assistance to any aged, blind, or disabled individual (within the meaning of title XVI) for any month unless such State would be (or would have been) required to provide medical assistance to such individual for such month had its plan for medical assistance approved under this title and in effect on January 1, 1972, been in effect in such month, except that for this purpose any such individual shall be deemed eligible for medical assistance under such State plan if (in addition to meeting such other requirements as are or may be imposed under the State plan) the income of any such individual as determined in accordance with section 1903(f) (after deducting such individual's payment under title XVI, and incurred expenses for medical care as defined in section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954) is not in excess of the standard for medical assistance established under the State plan as in effect on January 1, 1972."

(2) The amendment made by this subsection shall become effective on January 1, 1974.

\* \* \* \* \*

1973 AMENDMENTS TO SSI LEGISLATION

July 9, 1973, Pub. Law 93-66

\* \* \* \* \*

PART B—PROVISIONS RELATING TO FEDERAL PROGRAM OF SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

INCREASE IN SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME BENEFITS

SEC. 210. (a) Section 1611(a)(1)(A) and section 1611(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (as enacted by section 301 of the Social Security Amendments of 1972) are each amended by striking out "\$1,560" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,680".

(b) Section 1611(a)(2)(A) and section 1611(b)(2) of such Act (as so enacted) are each amended by striking out "\$2,340" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,520".

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to payments for months after June 1974.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME BENEFITS FOR ESSENTIAL PERSONS

SEC. 211. (a)(1) In determining (for purposes of title XVI of the Social Security Act, as in effect after December 1973) the eligibility for and the amount of the supplemental security income benefit payable to any qualified individual (as defined in subsection (b)), with respect to any period for which such individual has in his home an essential person (as defined in subsection (c))—

(A) the dollar amounts specified in subsection (a)(1)(A) and (2)(A), and subsection (b)(1) and (2), of section 1611 of such Act, shall each be increased by \$840 (\$780 in the case of any period prior to July 1974) for each such essential person, and

(B) the income and resources of such individual shall (for purposes of such title XVI) be deemed to include the income and resources of such essential person;

except that the provisions of this subsection shall not, in the case of any individual, be applicable for any period which begins in or after the first month that such individual—

(C) does not but would (except for the provisions of subparagraph (B)) meet—

(i) the criteria established with respect to income in section 1611(a) of such Act, or

(ii) the criteria established with respect to resources by such section 1611(a) (or, if applicable, by section 1611(g) of such Act).

(2) The provisions of section 1611(g) of the Social Security Act (as in effect after December 1973) shall, in the case of any qualified individual (as defined in subsection (b)), be applied so as to include, in the resources of such individual, the resources of any person (described in subsection (b)(2) whose needs were

taken into account in determining the need of such individual for the aid or assistance referred to in subsection (b)(1).

(b) For purposes of this section, an individual shall be a "qualified individual" only if—

(1) for the month of December 1973 such individual was a recipient of aid or assistance under a State plan approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI of the Social Security Act, and

(2) in determining the need of such individual for such aid or assistance for such month under such State plan, there were taken into account the needs of a person (other than such individual) who—

(A) was living in the home of such individual, and

(B) was not eligible (in his or her own right) for aid or assistance under such State plan for such month.

(c) The term "essential person", when used in connection with any qualified individual, means a person who—

(1) for the month of December 1973 was a person (described in subsection

(b)(2)) whose needs were taken into account in determining the need of such individual for aid or assistance under a State plan referred to in subsection

(b)(1) as such State plan was in effect for June 1973,

(2) lives in the home of such individual,

(3) is not eligible (in his or her own right) for supplemental security income benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act (as in effect after December 1973), and

(4) is not the eligible spouse (as that term is used in such title XVI) of such individual or any other individual.

If for any month after December 1973 any person fails to meet the criteria specified in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of the preceding sentence, such person shall not, for such month or any month thereafter be considered to be an essential person.

#### MANDATORY MINIMUM STATE SUPPLEMENTATION OF SSI BENEFITS PROGRAM

SEC. 212. (a)(1) In order for any State (other than the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands) to be eligible for payments pursuant to title XIX, with respect to expenditures for any quarter beginning after December 1973, such State must have in effect an agreement with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") whereby the State will provide to individuals residing in the State supplementary payments as required under paragraph (2).

(2) Any agreement entered into by a State pursuant to paragraph (1) shall provide that each individual who—

(A) is an aged, blind, or disabled individual (within the meaning of section 1614(a) of the Social Security Act, as enacted by section 301 of the Social Security Amendments of 1972), and

(B) for the month of December 1973 was a recipient of (and was eligible to receive) aid or assistance (in the form of money payments) under a State plan of such State (approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI, of the Social Security Act)

shall be entitled to receive, from the State, the supplementary payment described in paragraph (3) for each month, beginning with January 1974, and ending with whichever of the following first occurs:

(C) the month in which such individual dies, or

(D) the first month in which such individual ceases to meet the condition specified in subparagraph (A);

except that no individual shall be entitled to receive such supplementary payment for any month, if, for such month, such individual was ineligible to receive supplemental income benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act by reason of the provisions of section 1611(e)(1)(A), (2), or (3), 1611(f), or 1615(c) of such Act.

(3)(A) The supplementary payment referred to in paragraph (2) which shall be paid for any month to any individual who is entitled thereto under an agreement entered into pursuant to this subsection shall (except as provided in subparagraph (D)) be an amount equal to (i) the amount by which such individual's "December 1973 income" (as determined under subparagraph (B)) exceeds the amount of such individual's title XVI benefit plus other income" (as determined under subparagraph (C)) for such month, or (ii) if greater, such amount as the State may specify.

(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), an individual's "December 1973 income" means an amount equal to the aggregate of—

(i) the amount of the aid or assistance (in the form of money payments) which such individual would have received (including any part of such amount which is attributable to meeting the needs of any other person whose presence in such individual's home is essential to such individual's well-being) for the month of December 1973 under a plan (approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI, of the Social Security Act) of the State entering into an agreement under this subsection, if the terms and conditions of such plan (relating to eligibility for and amount of such aid or assistance payable thereunder) were, for the month of December 1973, the same as those in effect, under such plan, for the month of June 1973, and

(ii) the amount of the income of such individual (other than the aid or assistance described in clause (i)) received by such individual in December 1973, minus any such income which did not result, but which if properly reported would have resulted in a reduction in the amount of such aid or assistance.

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the amount of an individual's "title XVI benefit plus other income" for any month means an amount equal to the aggregate of—

(i) the amount (if any) of the supplemental security income benefit to which such individual is entitled for such month under title XVI of the Social Security Act, and

(ii) the amount of any income of such individual for such month (other than income in the form of a benefit described in clause (i)).

(D) If the amount determined under subparagraph (B) (i) includes, in the case of any individual, an amount which was payable to such individual solely because of—

(i) a special need of such individual (including any special allowance for housing, or the rental value of housing furnished in kind to such individual in lieu of a rental allowance) which existed in December 1973, or

(ii) any special circumstance (such as the recognition of the needs of a person whose presence in such individual's home, in December 1973, was essential to such individual's well-being),

and, if for any month after December 1973 there is a change with respect to such special need or circumstance which, if such change had existed in December 1973, the amount described in subparagraph (B) (i) with respect to such individual would have been reduced on account of such change, then, for such month and for each month thereafter the amount of the supplementary payment payable under the agreement entered into under this subsection to such individual shall (unless the State, at its option, otherwise specifies) be reduced by an amount equal to the amount by which the amount (described in subparagraph (B) (i)) would have been so reduced.

(b) (1) Any State having an agreement with the Secretary under subsection (a) may enter into an administration agreement with the Secretary whereby the Secretary will, on behalf of such State, make the supplementary payments required under the agreement entered into under subsection (a).

(2) Any such administration agreement between the Secretary and a State entered into under this subsection shall provide that the State will (A) certify to the Secretary the names of each individual who, for December 1973, was a recipient of aid or assistance (in the form of money payments) under a plan of such State approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI of the Social Security Act, together with the amount of such assistance payable to each such individual and the amount of such individual's December 1973 income (as defined in subsection (a) (3) (B)), and (B) provide the Secretary with such additional data at such times as the Secretary may reasonably require in order properly, economically, and efficiently to carry out such administration agreement.

(3) Any State which has entered into an administration agreement under this subsection shall, at such times and in such installments as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the State, pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the expenditures made by the Secretary as supplementary payments to individuals entitled thereto under the agreement entered into with such State under subsection (a).

(c) (1) Supplementary payments made pursuant to an agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall be excluded under section 1612(b)(6) of the Social Security Act (as in effect after December 1973) in determining income of individuals for purposes of title XVI of such Act (as so in effect).

(2) Supplementary payments made by the Secretary (pursuant to an administration agreement entered into under subsection (b)) shall, for purposes of section 401 of the Social Security Amendments of 1972, be considered to be payments made under an agreement entered into under section 1616 of the Social Security Act (as enacted by section 301 of the Social Security Amendments of 1972); except that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to waive, with respect to the payments so made by the Secretary, the provisions of subsection (b) of such section 401.

(d) For purposes of subsection (a)(1), a State shall be deemed to have entered into an agreement under subsection (a) of this section if such State has entered into an agreement with the Secretary under section 1616 of the Social Security Act under which—

(1) individuals, other than individuals described in subsection (a)(2) (A) and (B), are entitled to receive supplementary payments, and

(2) supplementary benefits are payable, to individuals described in subsection (a)(2) (A) and (B) at a level and under terms and conditions which meet the minimum requirements specified in subsection (a).

(e) Except as the Secretary may by regulations otherwise provide, the provisions of title XVI of the Social Security Act (as enacted by section 301 of the Social Security Amendments of 1972), including the provisions of part B of such title, relating to the terms and conditions under which the benefits authorized by such title are payable shall, where not inconsistent with the purposes of this section, be applicable to the payments made under an agreement under subsection (b) of this section; and the authority conferred upon the Secretary by such title may, where appropriate, be exercised by him in the administration of this section.

(f) The provisions of subsection (a)(1) shall not be applicable in the case of any State—

(1) the Constitution of which contains provisions which make it impossible for such State to enter into and commence carrying out (on January 1, 1974) an agreement referred to in subsection (a), and

(2) the Attorney General (or other appropriate State official) of which has, prior to July 1, 1973, made a finding that the State Constitution of such State contains limitations which prevent such State from making supplemental payments of the type described in section 1616 of the Social Security Act.

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#### PART D—PROVISIONS RELATING TO MEDICAID

##### COVERAGE OF ESSENTIAL PERSONS UNDER MEDICAID

SEC. 230. In the case of any State plan (approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act) which for December 1973 provided medical assistance to persons described in section 1905(a)(vi) of such Act, there is hereby imposed the requirement (and such State plan shall be deemed to require) that medical assistance under such plan be provided to each such person (who for December 1973 was eligible for medical assistance under such plan) for each month (after December 1973) that—

(1) the individual (referred to in the last sentence of section 1905(a) of such Act) with whom such person is living continues to meet the criteria (as in effect for December 1973) for aid or assistance under a State plan (referred to in such sentence), and

(2) such person continues to have the relationship with such individual described in such sentence and meets the other criteria (referred to in such sentence) with respect to a State plan (so referred to) as such plan was in effect for December 1973.

Federal matching under title XIX of the Social Security Act shall be available for the medical assistance furnished to individuals eligible for such assistance under this section.

##### PERSONS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 231. For purposes of section 1902(a)(10) of the Social Security Act, any individual who, for all (or any part of) the month of December 1973—

(1) was an inpatient in an institution qualified for reimbursement under title XIX of the Social Security Act, and

(2)(A) would (except for his being an inpatient in such institution) have been eligible to receive aid or assistance under a State plan approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI of such Act, or



(B) was, on the basis of his need for care in such institution, considered to be eligible for aid or assistance under a State plan (referred to in subparagraph (A)) for purposes of determining his eligibility for medical assistance under a State plan approved under title XIX of such Act (whether or not such individual actually received aid or assistance under a State plan referred to in subparagraph (A)),

shall be deemed to be receiving such aid or assistance for such month and for each succeeding month in a continuous period of months if, for each month in such period—

(3) such individual continues to be (for all of such month) an inpatient in such an institution and would (except for his being an inpatient in such institution) continue to meet the conditions of eligibility to receive aid or assistance under such plan (as such plan was in effect for December 1973), and

(4) such individual is determined (under the utilization review and other professional audit procedures applicable to State plans approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act) to be in need of care in such an institution. Federal matching under title XIX of the Social Security Act shall be available for the medical assistance furnished to individuals eligible for such assistance under this section.

#### BLIND AND DISABLED MEDICALLY INDIGENT PERSONS

SEC. 232. For purposes of section 1902(a)(10) of the Social Security Act, any individual who, for the month of December 1973 was eligible (under the provisions of subparagraph (B) of such section) for medical assistance by reason of his having been determined to meet the criteria for blindness or disability (established by a State plan approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI of such Act), shall be deemed to be a person described as being a person who "would, if needy, be eligible for aid or assistance under any such State plan" in subparagraph (B)(i) of such section for each month in a continuous period of months (beginning with the month of January 1974), if, for each month in such period, such individual continues to meet the criteria for blindness or disability so established by such a State plan (as it was in effect for December 1973). Federal matching under title XIX of the Social Security Act shall be available for the medical assistance furnished to individuals eligible for such assistance under this section.

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### S. 1888, AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1973

#### FOOD STAMPS

SEC. 3. The Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, is amended as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) Section 3(e) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is amended by striking out the last sentence therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following sentence: "No individual who receives supplemental security income benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act shall be considered to be a member of a household or an elderly person for any purpose of this Act for any month if such person receives for such month, as part of his supplemental security income benefits or payments described in section 1616(a) of the Social Security Act (if any), an amount equal to the bonus value of food stamps (according to the Food Stamp Schedule effective for July 1973) in addition to the amount of assistance such individual would be entitled to receive for such month under the provisions of the plan of the State approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI, as appropriate, in effect for December 1973, assuming such plan were in effect for such month and such individual were aged, blind, or disabled, as the case may be, under the provisions of such State plan or under Public Law 92-603 as amended. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall issue regulations for the implementation of the foregoing sentence after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture."

#### COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

SEC. 4. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) No individual who receives supplemental security income benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act shall be considered to be a member of a household for any purpose of the Food Distribution program for families under section 32 of P.L. 74-320, section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, or other law for

any month if such person receives for such month, as part of his supplemental security income benefits or payments described in section 1616(a) of the Social Security Act (if any), an amount equal to the bonus value of food stamps (according to the Food Stamp Schedule effective for July 1973) in addition to the amount of assistance such individual would be entitled to receive for such month under the provisions of the plan of the State approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI, as appropriate, in effect for December 1973, assuming such plan were in effect for such month and such individual were aged, blind, or disabled, as the case may be, under the provisions of such State plan or under Public Law 92-603 as amended. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall issue regulations for the implementation of the foregoing sentence after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

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(Part 3) "Implications of the Income Maintenance Experiments," March 12, 1973.
- Paper No. 6. "How Public Welfare Benefits Are Distributed in Low-Income Areas," March 26, 1973.  
"Additional Material for Paper No. 6: How Public Welfare Benefits Are Distributed in Low-Income Areas," August 6, 1973.
- Paper No. 7. "Issues in the Coordination of Public Welfare Programs," July 2, 1973.
- Paper No. 8. "Income-Tested Social Benefits in New York: Adequacy, Incentives, and Equity," July 8, 1973.
- Paper No. 9 (Part 1). "Concepts in Welfare Program Design," August 20, 1973.
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### Hearings in the Series: *Problems in Administration of Public Welfare Programs*

- Part 1. March 20, 1972, Washington, D.C.; and April 11, 12, and 13, 1972, New York City, N.Y.
- Part 2. May 3, 4, and 5, 1972, Detroit, Mich.
- Part 3. June 6, 7, and 8, 1972, Atlanta, Ga.

### Other Hearings

- Open-Ended Federal Matching of State Social Service Expenditure Authorized Under the Public Assistance Titles of the Social Security Act, September 12, 13, and 14, 1972, Washington, D.C.

Graphic Material For  
STUDIES IN PUBLIC WELFARE

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Paper No. 10

THE NEW SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM:  
IMPACT ON CURRENT BENEFITS AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

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A STAFF STUDY

Prepared for the Use of the  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL POLICY  
of the  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

October 7, 1973

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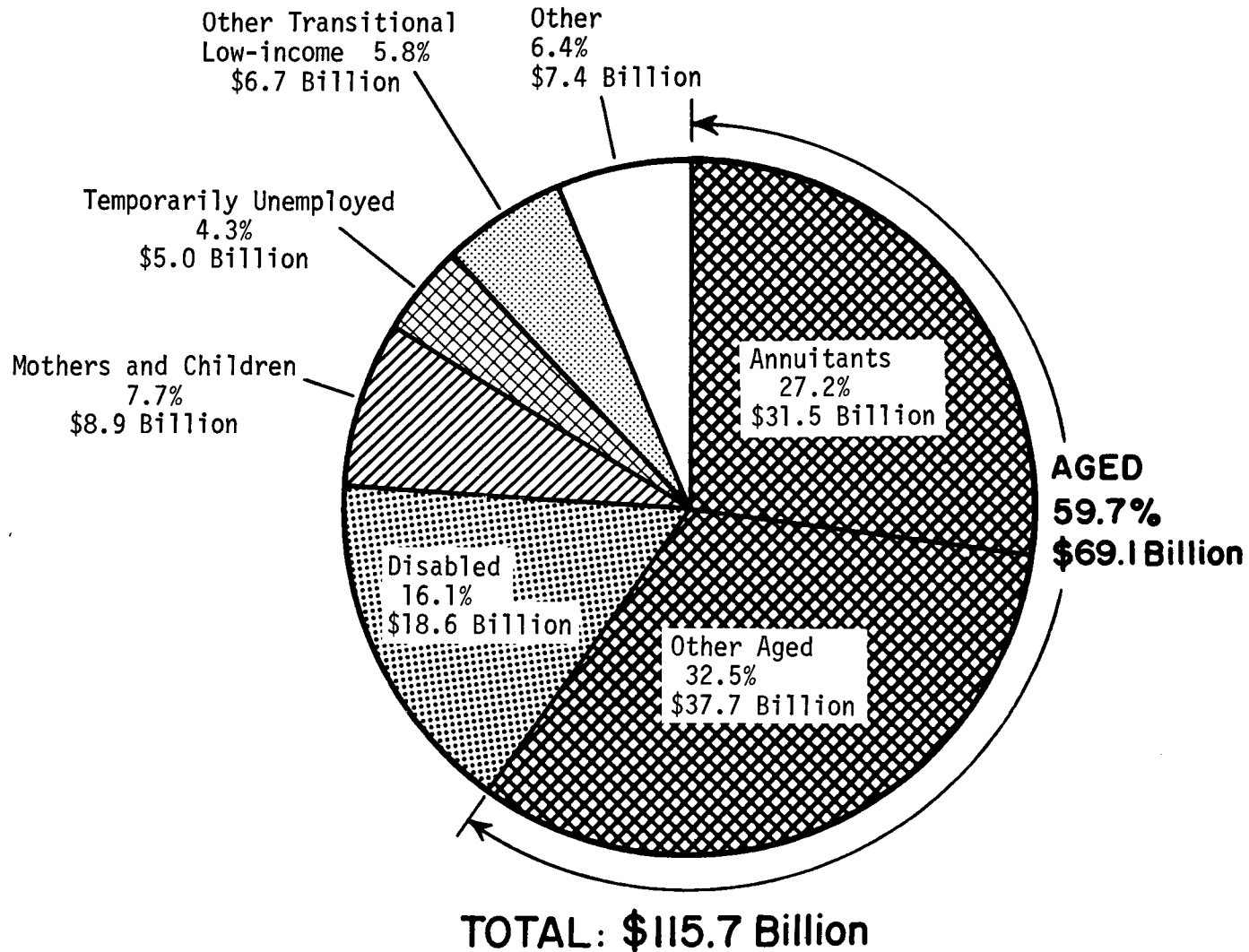
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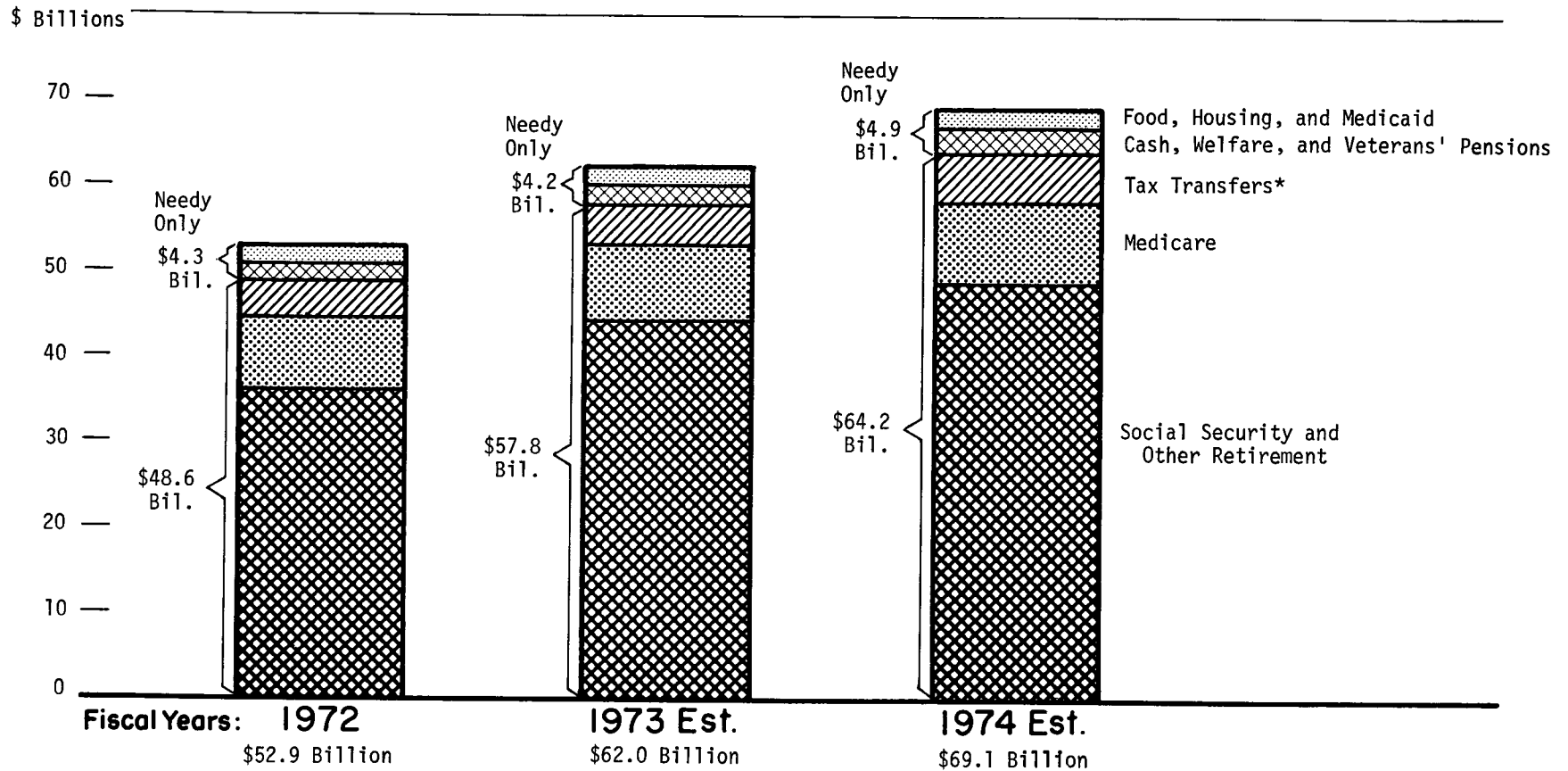
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FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE AGED

Because of the vast scope of social security and civil service retirement programs, aged Americans receive more than half --60%-- of total Federal outlays for income support. According to estimates of the Office of Management and Budget, benefits of the major cash, food, health, and housing programs will be distributed to broad population groups in fiscal year 1974 as follows:



THE RAPID GROWTH IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE AGED



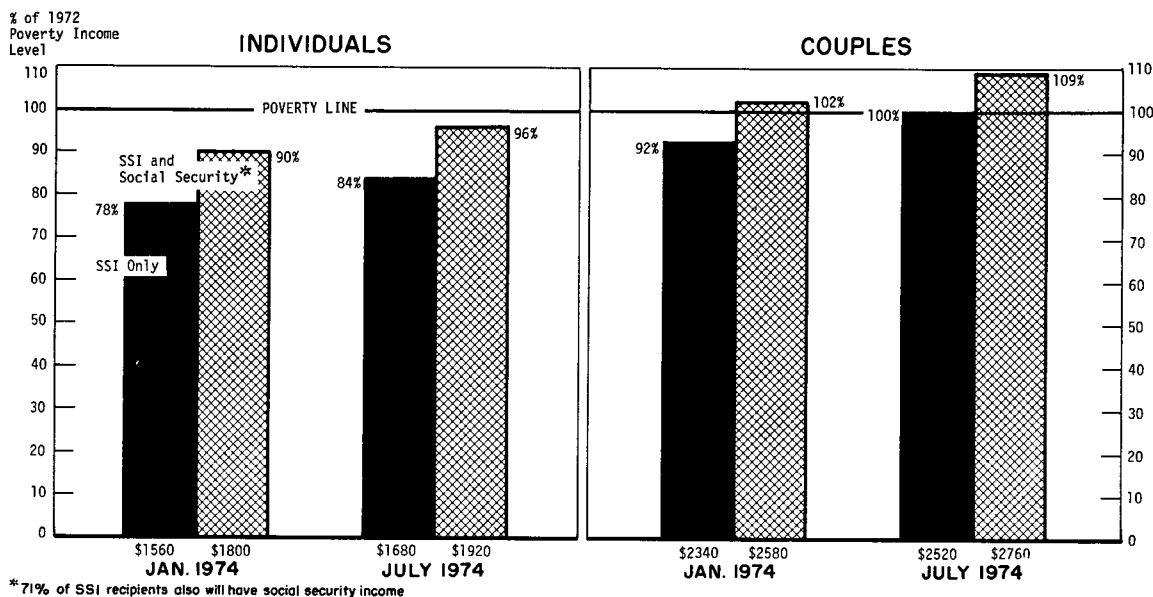
\*Extra income tax exemption for age, and exemption of social security and some other pension benefits from income taxation.

Even with these massive and growing expenditures, 3.7 million of the aged remain poor based on their cash income alone. In 1972, the aged comprised 15% of the poor, though they were less than 10% of the population. Despite the low level of the poverty lines--\$2,530 for a nonfarm couple, \$2,000 for a woman living alone, and \$2,052 for a man living alone--18.6% of the aged were poor in 1972.



## BENEFIT PACKAGES FOR THE AGED

The new supplemental security income (SSI) program will reduce the numbers of aged poor by some-- as yet unknown-- amount, depending on the policies adopted by States regarding supplementation of these basic Federal benefits. Based on 1972 poverty definitions, SSI will have the following effects:



And, many States, probably including the most populous, will supplement these benefits to levels well above the poverty lines. But, some aged persons will remain poor and others, though not officially poor, will live spartanly and at lower standards than they and the general public deem desirable.

Cash benefits, as noted in program expenditure data, are but one type of benefit for which the aged, blind, and disabled are eligible. The subcommittee asked 100 cities and counties throughout the Nation to report on what benefits they would offer several hypothetical cases under programs of cash welfare, food stamps, surplus commodities, public housing, and medical care. The subcommittee compiled a national picture of potential benefits from these data plus its own information on the wholly Federal programs of veterans pensions, social security, and medicare.

SSI will enter a world which provides cash, food, and housing benefits totalling \$324 a month to some aged individuals with no private income in Bergen County, New Jersey, but only \$111 in Bolivar County, Mississippi. The following table shows the benefits potentially available before SSI to aged couples in States and counties of varying generosity.

INCOME AND BENEFITS FOR AGED COUPLES: TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNTS AS OF JULY 1972

<u>Benefits</u>	Bolivar County, Mississippi		Montgomery County, Ohio		Contra Costa County, California	
	Couple Receiving: Minimum Soc. Sec. No Soc. Sec.		Couple Receiving: Minimum Soc. Sec. No Soc. Sec.		Couple Receiving: Minimum Soc. Sec. No Soc. Sec.	
Social Security	\$1267	0	\$1267	0	\$1267	0
Old age assistance	1680	\$1800	1464	\$2556	3876	\$4968
Food stamp bonus	240	588	240	240	240	240
<b>TOTAL CASH AND FOOD BENEFITS</b>	<b>3187</b>	<b>2388</b>	<b>2971</b>	<b>2796</b>	<b>5383</b>	<b>5208</b>
Equivalent gross taxable income *	3385	2536	3155	2969	5973	5752
Plus public housing if available	0	0	114	186	528	900
Equivalent gross taxable income *	3385	2536	3276	3167	6644	6896
Medicare (average benefit)	296	296	339	339	475	475
Medicaid (average benefit)--all eligible as OAA recipients	258	258	551	551	454	454

\*These amounts are the gross incomes that would be required, if subject to the federal income tax and the social security tax, to yield net amounts equivalent to the tax-free public benefits.

## BENEFITS FOR THE NEEDY AGED

With respect to benefits for the needy aged, the subcommittee survey indicates that currently:

- FOOD
  - 77 percent of aged welfare recipients live in areas offering food stamps (and surplus commodities are available in all the remaining areas);
  
- PUBLIC HOUSING
  - 24 percent of aged welfare recipients live in areas that lack public housing;
  
- MEDICAID
  - all States but one offer medicaid, but 55 percent of aged welfare recipients live in areas which would bar them from medicaid coverage, despite heavy medical costs, if increased income were to disqualify them for continued cash welfare.

While the food programs, especially food stamps, tend to reduce benefit differences among States by offering more benefits to those receiving less cash welfare, this is not true of public housing or medicaid. The survey data show that the subsidy value of public housing tends to widen income differences among areas more often than to narrow them. And medicaid coverage and benefits tend to be more comprehensive in the States with the highest welfare payments.

## WHAT SSI WILL ACCOMPLISH

Reform of welfare programs has been a high priority item for several years in both the legislative and executive branches of government, and in the State capitols as well as in Washington. The implementation of SSI next year will begin this reform process for the programs affecting the aged, blind, and disabled.

Supplemental security income will improve our way of aiding three groups of the poor. The most important of these improvements are the following:

•Many poor people will have more cash to spend.--Some States now pay less than the new Federal monthly payment standards of \$130 and \$195 for individuals and couples, respectively. The subcommittee survey indicates that SSI will increase cash benefit levels in areas covering about one-third of current recipients of old age assistance (OAA). Thus, SSI will reduce somewhat the enormous disparities in welfare benefits and improve the incomes of the poorest of the recipients. (As of July 1974, these SSI benefit amounts will be raised to \$140 and \$210, respectively.) In other States, differences in payment computation methods will help some. Also, many persons not now participating in a food program as well as participants will receive more cash if States raise their supplementary welfare payments to offset the partial elimination of the food stamp program. For these people, a "cash-out" of food benefits is a clear gain in income.

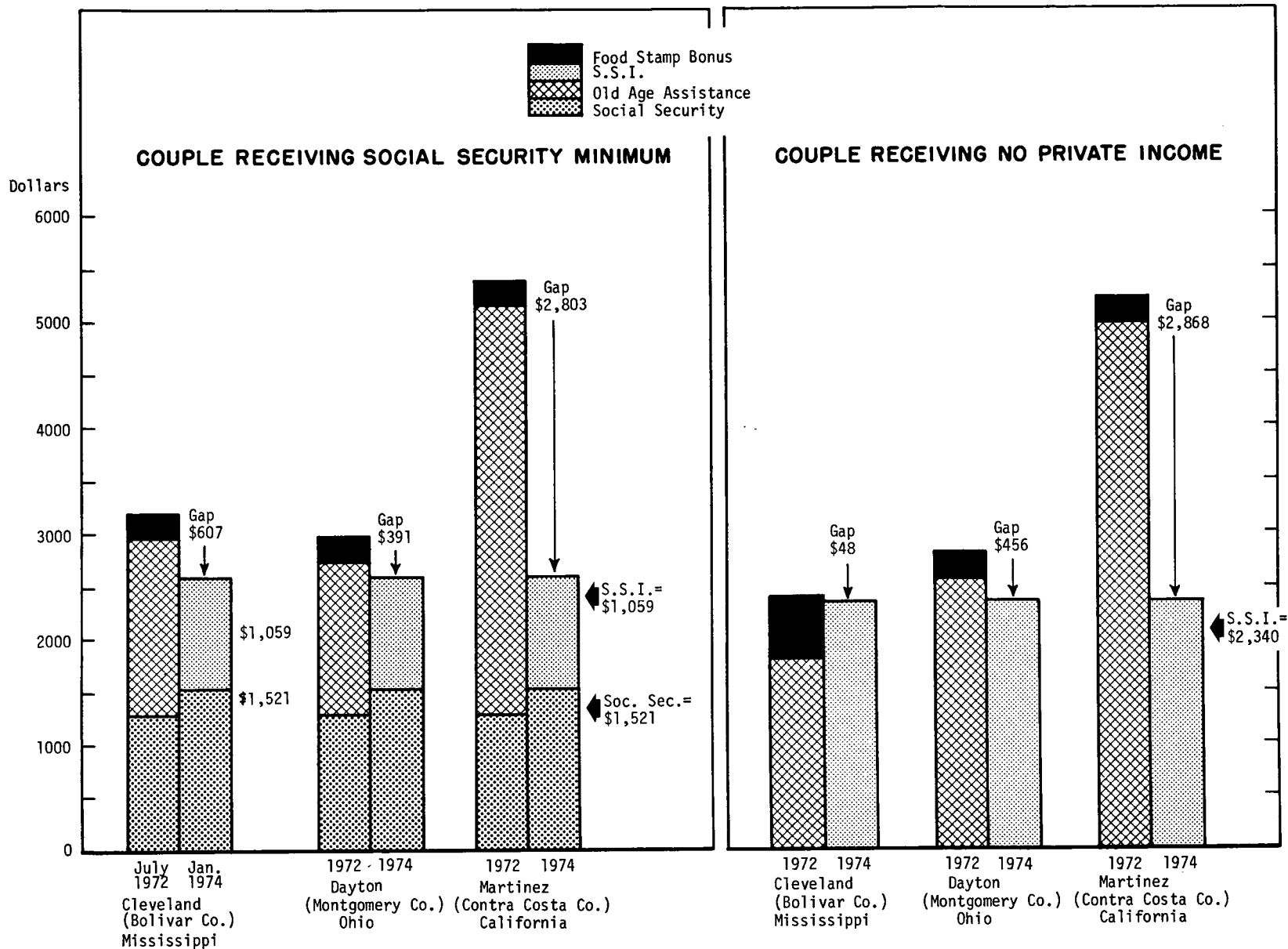
•A national minimum income will be set for the aged, blind, and disabled.--States now control payment levels and these levels, quite understandably, vary in the extreme. SSI will set, for the first time, a nationally uniform minimum income. Since most of these people already have some income (social security, other public and private pensions), a provision calling for a \$20 monthly income exclusion in computing SSI benefits means that the minimum income levels will be essentially \$150 (\$130 plus \$20) and \$215 (\$195 plus \$20) for individuals and couples, respectively.

WHAT SSI WILL ACCOMPLISH (cont.)

- Eligibility conditions, which now differ greatly from place to place, will become uniform in every State.--The same definitions of blindness and disability will apply everywhere. Common rules will be used in defining and measuring incomes, in computing payments, and in deciding what assets a recipient can retain. Since these uniform rules will be more liberal than the rules now used in some States, many additional needy people will receive aid who cannot, or will not, obtain eligibility under current programs.
  
- A start will be made in unraveling the administrative snarl that currently envelops welfare programs.-- The SSI program will be federally administered by the Social Security Administration. The law gives financial incentives to the States to let Social Security run the State supplemental programs as well. Uniformity of rules will greatly simplify administration. Exclusion of some SSI eligibles from the food programs could reduce those programs' workloads, depending on whether or not State payment levels leave many SSI recipients still eligible for food stamps.

States are required to assure that no current recipients suffer a financial loss when SSI takes effect, but there is no requirement that new applicants be supplemented at current State levels. The following table shows, for the three localities illustrated earlier, what benefits for an aged couple will be under SSI (and various other programs), and what amounts the States must provide to such a couple to avert benefit loss.

# STATE SUPPLEMENT NEEDED TO PREVENT LOSS\* UNDER S.S.I.



\*Loss from previous cash welfare and food benefit level. If State fails to supplement SSI by at least this amount, the recipient may retain eligibility for food stamps.

How this program will be administered remains to be seen, but planning materials made available to the subcommittee by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare suggest that the old-fashioned way of running welfare programs may be continued. That is, a case-by-case, detailed investigation of an applicant's specific circumstances is anticipated in the administrative plans. In great part this is required by the law itself.

1. Treatment of assets.

- SSI will replace with a nationally uniform rule the different State rules on the assets an eligible recipient may possess. An eligible individual may have assets worth no more than \$1,500 (a couple no more than \$2,250), with limited exclusions allowed for a home, household goods, personal effects, an automobile, and income-producing property.
- SSI would eliminate the present practice in some States of recovering assistance payments through liens on property and claims on estates, although States could continue such rules with respect to State supplemental payments.
- SSI will introduce nationally a feature not now used in a majority of States by setting a value limit of \$25,000 on home property. This provision could lead to inequities due to the wide geographical ranges in real estate values and to arbitrary appraisals by program officials

2. Administration of State supplementary payments.-- Some progress will be made in simplifying the administration of cash assistance payments in some States. Most States now compute welfare payments by a detailed, case-by-case determination of individual need. Under SSI, payments of most recipients will be figured by simply subtracting their countable income from the minimum guarantee. But complications will crop up in the majority of States because they will have programs of supplementary payments as well.

- If the State opts to administer its own supplement, the current case-by-case procedures may be retained.
- Even if the State allows the Social Security Administration to administer the supplement, the State can set up to 45 different payment levels which will apply in benefit computation.
- Most States will have recipients who by law must be "grandfathered": that is, their post-SSI benefits must be maintained at least at their December 1973 payment levels, on an individual basis, to prevent them from suffering benefit reductions when SSI goes into effect.

3. Definition of unearned income.--The list of items to be counted as income under SSI is a long one, perhaps too long. The law requires the counting of income from private charitable donations, for example, which will tend to discourage such activities now in operation. Private assistance offered on a regular basis is to be counted, no matter how trivial.

- If a recipient is taken out to dinner by grandchildren every Sunday, the value of those meals is to be subtracted from the SSI benefit level in computing the payment.
- Income is to be imputed to a person receiving free shelter based on the rental value of the residence.
- Recipients are expected to report gifts received, even those of small value. Indeed, an example contained in the Social Security District Office training manual uses the case of a mentally retarded child living in a foster home. A sister's birthday gifts of stuffed toys, cologne, stationery, and handkerchiefs could serve to reduce the child's payment by their \$16.50 cost.
- The scope of the income definition suggests that recipients will resort to nonreporting wherever possible, and administrators will pursue only very selectively a strict execution of the rules on income reporting. To make official investigations of all these income sources seems clearly impractical.



4. The food stamp cash-out.-- The SSI legislation called for a "cash-out" of stamps to reduce the overall administrative burden and to give recipients more discretion in spending their income. But a recent amendment, which was a genuine attempt to assure that the new system would preserve actual and potential benefits of the old system for the aged, blind, and disabled, will worsen the administrative nightmare that besets current welfare programs. The amendment provides that recipients of the new SSI federal income floor, or of State additions to the floor, are eligible for food stamps unless their new cash payments at least equal the total of the State welfare payment and the food stamp bonus that would have been received in December 1973. This sounds good in theory, but the problem is that these benefit comparisons would have to be made on a case-by-case basis.

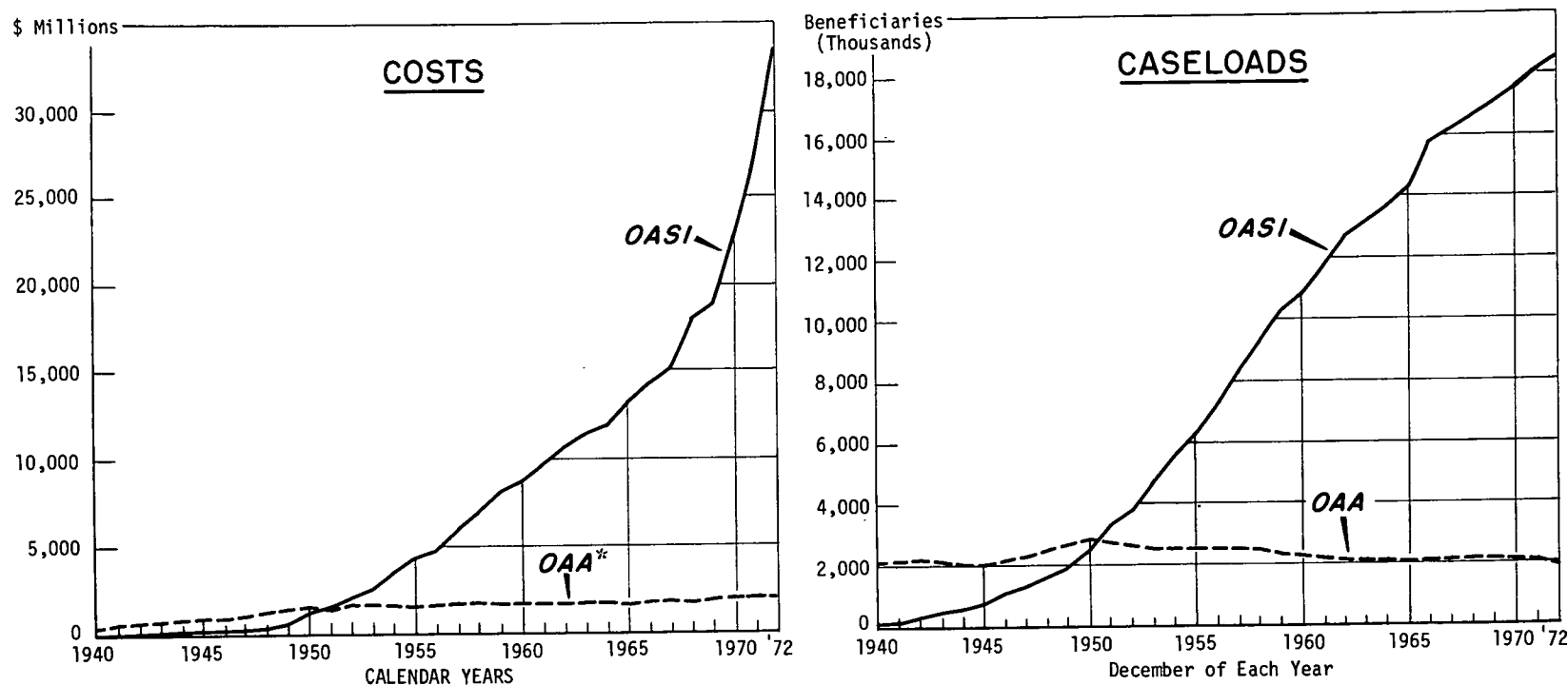
Presently, when an aged person applies for Federal-State old age assistance, the State figures out the cash grant amount, certifies eligibility for medicaid, and, for those who want food stamps, computes their entitlement. But under SSI:

1. Applicant goes to social security office; agency computes SSI payment using uniform national rules.
2. If Federal government also administers State supplement, social security computes that payment using State rules different from SSI.
3. Next, somebody will compute what person's welfare payment would have been under different set of rules applicable to State's welfare program in December 1973; food stamp agency will compute what stamp bonus would have been under old State program. (The person need never have actually received this hypothetical amount, since this rule will apply to new recipients as well as old.)
4. Then, total of old welfare payment and old food stamp bonus will be compared with yet another amount: the total of SSI and State supplement amounts.
5. If new total is less than cash and food stamp amount under old program, person is eligible to participate in food stamp program.
6. Finally, food stamp bonus must be recomputed on basis of SSI and State supplementary payments (and any other income) using up-to-date food stamp rules.

This provision will be extraordinarily difficult to administer, and amending legislative action is likely.

As originally conceived, social security would gradually mature and take on the burden of providing the bulk of retirement income. Hence, the Federally-assisted welfare program for the aged (old age assistance--OAA), which was also adopted in 1935, was expected to eventually disappear. To implement this strategy, social security benefits have been increased with some frequency. Indeed, since 1969, social security benefits have been raised by over 50%. And, automatic cost-of-living increases are now part of the law. Moreover, the benefit formula pays disproportionately higher benefits to low-wage workers, and minimum benefits and dependents' allowances have been aimed at increasing the program's anti-poverty effectiveness. The result, however, has been a tremendous growth in OASI costs and caseload, but only a slight decline in the OAA caseload.

**COSTS AND CASELOADS OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FOR THE AGED AND THEIR SURVIVORS AND OAA, 1940-1972**



\*Includes federal, state and local expenditures

The nearly two million people who remained on the OAA rolls in February 1973 constituted almost 10% of the aged. Thus, OAA has retained an important role in providing income for the poorest of the aged and has more and more become a supplement to OASI.

COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS FOR THE AGED: OVERLAPPING BENEFITS

One reason for the continued existence of OAA, of course, is that its benefits, like those of social security, have been increased periodically, too. Based on the cases used in the subcommittee's survey of local benefits, the average benefit available to an old couple with no other income is \$218 monthly and ranges from \$150 in a Mississippi county up to \$414 in Contra Costa, California. Raising OAA benefit levels has enlarged eligibility for persons with other income, such as social security. As the OAA caseload has been declining, the proportion of recipients for whom OAA essentially serves to supplement social security checks has been growing.

In 1950, only 10% of OAA recipients received social security checks; by 1960, 30% got both, and today about 67% get the two checks. When SSI goes into effect in January 1974, it is estimated that 71% of SSI recipients will be getting social security checks, and 96% of those aged not on SSI but getting a State welfare check will be social security beneficiaries. The other side of the coin is that 20% of all aged social security beneficiaries will supplement these checks with welfare checks.

Thus, the ties between welfare and social security programs for the aged have steadily increased rather than decreased over time, and this trend will be suddenly heightened by SSI. If SSI benefits are raised, the overlapping may become even greater.

PRE-SSI (FEB. 1973)

Those 65 or Older Receiving:

Each symbol represents 500,000 persons

OAA ONLY  
(715,000)



OAA and  
SOCIAL SECURITY  
(1,189,000)



SOCIAL SECURITY  
ONLY  
(17,575,000)



POST-SSI (JAN. 1974)

Those 65 or Older Receiving:

SSI OR STATE  
SUPPLEMENT ONLY  
(1,138,000)



BOTH SSI and  
SOCIAL SECURITY  
(3,715,000)



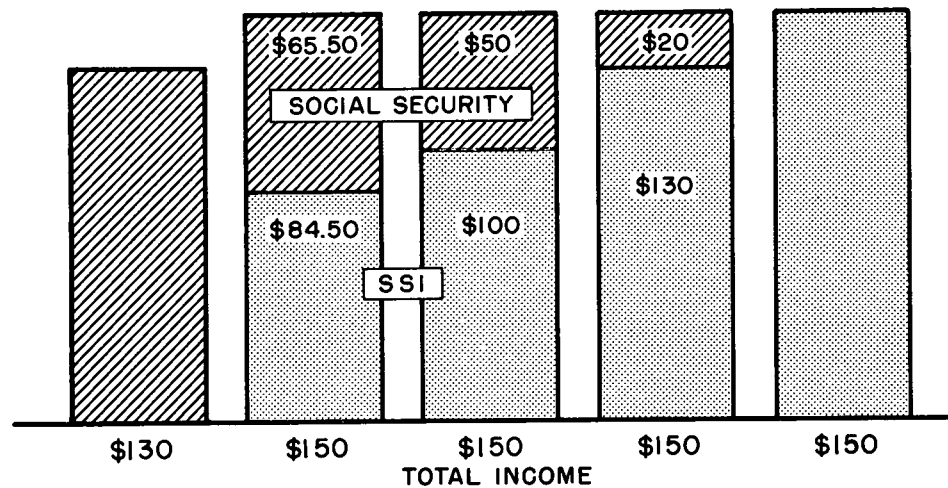
SOCIAL SECURITY  
ONLY  
(15,785,000)



COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS FOR THE AGED: TREATMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME UNDER WELFARE

Under the current OAA program (which will be replaced by SSI in 1974), welfare payments generally are cut back by one dollar for each added dollar of social security benefits received. As a result, welfare becomes the great leveler, and persons who have paid quite different amounts in social security taxes --including zero-- end up with the same retirement income. While welfare is intended to supplement low social security benefits or other income, the current non-coordination of these two programs means in general that social security contributions have 'bought' retirement income that many aged persons could have gotten from welfare anyway if they met other eligibility criteria such as the asset test.

SSI is designed so that social security beneficiaries whose benefits are so low that they qualify for SSI will receive \$20 a month more than someone who has only welfare. This is achieved by the requirement that SSI administrators 'disregard' or not count \$20 a month of any income --including social security-- that SSI recipients may have. In many cases, this is an improvement over the current situation where welfare payments are reduced by the total amount of social security income. But it also means that for SSI recipients, social security benefits are reduced to a standard value of \$20. Because one out of five aged social security beneficiaries will be eligible for SSI, the 'value' of their social security benefits is only \$20. The following five cases illustrate this. If the SSI asset test is applied narrowly, however, some social security beneficiaries may be denied eligibility, and could have incomes lower than persons wholly dependent on SSI.



COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS FOR THE AGED: ISSUES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY RAISED BY SSI

The sizeable overlap of SSI with social security raises two issues.

- First, there is the problem of future social security benefit increases being offset by corresponding reductions in SSI payments. This happened last year under State welfare programs, causing great controversy because many of the dual recipients saw no gain in their total income, and because many people lost eligibility for medicaid as well. Since SSI fails to correct this problem, the controversy can only grow as more and more people see their cost-of-living social security increases disappear into smaller SSI checks. Even if Congress increases SSI payment levels at the time of social security increases, there is no guarantee that States will raise supplemental payment levels. If they do not raise them, the social security and SSI increases will simply save the States money by allowing them to reduce the supplemental amounts. But rather than pressure States to keep changing their payment levels, it might be preferable to require that a percentage of retirement benefits be ignored when calculating the SSI and State supplemental payments. This would assure that SSI beneficiaries would see some gain from a social security increase.
- A far greater long-run issue is the structure of social security itself. It has never been purely a retirement pension, because it offers proportionately more in benefits to the small contributors than to those who paid the most into the trust fund. But after SSI becomes effective, some of these welfare-type elements will become increasingly questionable. The minimum floor on benefits is an example. The minimum of \$84.50 a month is less than the SSI payment level of \$130. Thus, if SSI reaches everyone who is eligible, the social security minimum will not help the low-income aged, but, instead, will help only low contributors to the trust fund who have incomes too high for SSI, such as the retired civil servant who then works in a private job for a few years and acquires minimum social security coverage. The wage-earner is paying for the ex-bureaucrat's high minimum benefit through the social security payroll tax, a rising burden to middle- and lower-income workers. Lowering SSI benefits because of the social security minimum reduces SSI costs, and thereby substitutes payroll taxes for revenue derived from the more progressive income tax.

THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS PROVISIONS TO INCREASE THE INCOMES OF THE AGED

Because of the multiple programs for the aged, a change in any one program will have implications for the others and, most especially, for their recipients. Consequently, it is not always obvious what any given change will accomplish. The examples below show how changes in one part of this benefit "system" would affect four types of social security beneficiaries: those receiving the minimum benefit with no other private income; those receiving the minimum benefit who have other private income and are not "needy"; those receiving about the average benefit; and those receiving the current maximum for a man retiring at age 65.

	<u>A 10% INCREASE IN SOCIAL SECURITY</u>	<u>A \$20 INCREASE IN SSI</u>
1. Needy minimum beneficiary (\$84.50 per month only)		
Addition to total income of \$150 with SSI =	\$ 0	\$20
Addition if also getting State supplement =	0*	0*
2. Non-needy minimum beneficiary		
Addition to total income =	8.45	0
3. Average beneficiary (\$161 monthly)		
Addition to total income =	16.10	9
Addition if also getting State supplement =	0*	0*
4. Maximum beneficiary (\$266.10 monthly)		
Addition to total income =	26.61	0

A 10% INCREASE IN SOCIAL SECURITY: No one receiving SSI and few recipients of State supplements would be better off under a straight social security increase. The Federal and State treasuries, however, would save on welfare costs. The poorest aged would not have higher incomes.

A \$20 INCREASE IN SSI: This strategy would save States money if they did not raise their payment levels by the same amount, but it is one of the most effective strategies to help the poorest. This option would increase the number of social security beneficiaries also eligible for SSI, however, and hence would increase the number of persons who would receive the "standard" \$20 residual net benefit from their social security coverage. Pressure to change the SSI method of counting social security income would mount.

\*In States opting to supplement SSI, the gain could be greater than zero.

THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS PROVISIONS TO INCREASE THE INCOMES OF THE AGED (cont.)

There are a multitude of other possible program changes to increase the incomes of the aged in addition to the two listed above--increasing social security and SSI benefits--which are the most obvious.

- SSI could be changed to disregard a percentage of social security income instead of the flat \$20. This would be similar to the treatment of social security income under the veterans pension program, and would have the effect of maintaining relative differences in social security benefits received by SSI beneficiaries rather than holding the value to a flat \$20. It also would mean that some portion, rather than none, of the automatic cost-of-living increases in social security would be passed along to SSI recipients. And, except for persons also receiving State supplements, it would ensure that actuarial reductions in social security benefits which are required for persons retiring early not be entirely vitiated by SSI.
- The SSI and State supplement programs could be required to "pass along" social security increases: that is, those two programs (and veterans pensions as well) would be required to disregard social security increases in computing recipients' benefits. This would destroy the need-based structure of these programs; it would be inequitable to persons receiving other types of public and retirement benefits not so disregarded; and it would not help those of the poor not receiving social security.

The implications of many of these changes, as well as changes related to medicaid and food programs, are discussed in detail in Paper No. 10. These examples suggest the complex program interactions which greatly affect the outcome of any particular change.