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Efforts Made to Locate and Enroll Potential Recipients of the Supplemental Security Income Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled. B-164031(4); HRD-76-176. December 6, 1976. Released December 8, 1976. 14 pp. + appendices (4 pp.).

Report to Rep. Donald M. Fraser; by Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General.

Issue Area: Income Security Programs (1300).

Contact: Human Resources Div.

Budget Function: Income Security (600).

Organization Concerned: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Social Security Administration.

Congressional Relevance: Rep. Donald M. Fraser.

Authority: Social Security Amendments of 1972 (42 U.S.C. 1381).

The rate of participation in the Supplemental Security Income Program and the effectiveness of Social Security Administration outreach efforts were evaluated. Findings/Conclusions: Out of an estimated 7.2 million persons eligible to participate in the program, 4.3 million were enrolled as of September 1976. Many efforts were made to reach potentially eligible persons. The Supplemental Security Income-Alert project used governmental agencies and volunteer groups to reach individuals and provide information. The Master Beneficiary Record Leads project extracted "leads" from social security records who were sent forms for filing claims. Saturation projects and additional efforts were conducted and proposed. In spite of some positive results, the efforts were inadequate because of organizational difficulties or lack of contact with the neediest individuals. Original estimates of eligibility may have assumed more liberal requirements than were warranted. Recommendations: The Social Security Administration should continue advertising for the Supplemental Security Income program through the media and encourage State and local agencies and other special interest groups and organizations to reach those eligible to participate. (HTW)

01740

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**REPORT OF THE
COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES**

RELEASED
12/8/76

**Efforts Made To Locate And Enroll
Potential Recipients Of The
Supplemental Security Income
Program For The Aged, Blind,
And Disabled**

**Social Security Administration
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare**

Since the Supplemental Security Income program became effective on January 1, 1974, many efforts have been made to enroll the estimated 7.1 million persons potentially eligible for the program. As of September 1976, 4.3 million people were receiving benefits.

Enrollment is believed to be low because the program requirements may not be as liberal as expected, and the estimate of people eligible may be inaccurate.

The Social Security Administration should continue advertising for the Supplemental Security Income program through the media and encourage State and local agencies and other special interest groups and organizations to reach those eligible to participate.



COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

B-164031(4)

The Honorable Donald M. Fraser
House of Representatives

Dear Mr Fraser:

On June 9, 1975, you requested (1) certain information on the number of persons eligible for and their rate of participation in the Supplemental Security Income program and (2) our evaluation of the effectiveness of the Social Security Administration's outreach efforts to attract eligible beneficiaries.

By agreements reached with your office, we delayed starting this work to make it part of our audit effort planned for later in the year and to await Social Security's report on its saturation study, which was completed and sent to you in December 1975.

In addition to our evaluation of Social Security's program, you wanted to know the Supplemental Security Income participation rate, broken down State-by-State, on aged, blind, and disabled adult and child recipients; State figures on how many persons are eligible for existing State supplements and are receiving them; and the number of potential recipients who would gain only up to \$5 under the Supplemental Security Income program.

Information necessary to compute a State-by-State Supplemental Security Income participation rate was not available. However, information as of December 1975 on the number of persons participating in the Supplemental Security Income program-- in the various States broken down by aged, blind, and disabled-- is included in appendix I. December 1975 child recipient information, prepared by Social Security, is included as appendix II.

The number of persons eligible for existing State supplements and the number of potential recipients that would gain only up to \$5 was also not available. However, as shown below, Social Security had prepared figures on those recipients receiving Social Security-administered funds of \$10 or less as of January 1976.

Recipients Receiving \$1 to \$10

Aged	120,126
Blind	1,098
Disabled	<u>51,411</u>
Total	<u>172,635</u>

The following sections discuss Social Security's outreach program.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY
INCOME PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Supplemental Security Income program was enacted as part of the Social Security Amendments of 1972 (42 U.S.C. 1381), as title XVI of the Social Security Act, and became effective January 1, 1974. The program replaced the programs of old-age assistance and aid to the blind established by the original Act of 1935 and the program to aid the permanently and totally disabled established by the Social Security Amendments of 1950. The former programs were grant-in-aid programs, which made Federal matching funds available to the States according to formulas specified in the law. The States administered these programs. The Supplemental Security Income program, however, is administered by Social Security and is funded by the Government, except for benefits paid by the States under their supplemental programs. 1/

The Supplemental Security Income program is intended to provide a minimum income for eligible persons using nationally uniform eligibility requirements and benefit criteria. Individuals eligible for Supplemental Security Income may also be entitled to food stamps, Medicaid benefits, and social services.

With the advent of the Supplemental Security Income program, Social Security also undertook the concomitant responsibility to market the program nationwide.

1/The Federal payment level is a base, and States that paid higher amounts to former recipients must supplement the Federal payments through "mandatory minimum State supplementation" to maintain the higher income levels of those recipients. Also, States can, but need not, supplement Federal payments through optional State supplementation programs.

SCOPE OF REVIEW

We examined official documents relating to outreach efforts and interviewed officials at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), Social Security headquarters, and field locations; State and local welfare departments; social service agencies; private organizations; and various information and referral centers. The information and referral centers were located in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Seattle, Phoenix, Baltimore, and Chicago.

SOCIAL SECURITY ESTIMATES OF THE
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME POPULATION

Social Security reported to the Congress at the time the Supplemental Security Income program was in legislative development that there were about 7 million persons in the United States "whose known income and resources would make them eligible" for financial aid. Of this number, Social Security estimated that 10 percent would not participate in a financial aid program because they would only be entitled to a very small or marginal benefit. Of those who would participate, Social Security estimated that 5.1 million would be eligible for a Federal Supplemental Security Income payment (current maximum of \$167.80 a month for an individual and \$251.80 a month for a couple), with an additional 1 million eligible for a possible State-only supplementary benefit payment.

Social Security's estimate was based largely upon data collected by the Bureau of the Census in the March 1971 Current Population Survey. The data included annual incomes in 1970, which were projected forward to 1974. These projections were based on known and predicted changes in earnings and social security benefits. Reported earnings from assets were used as the basis for estimating asset holdings.

Notwithstanding a revised June 1974 estimate of 7.2 million persons eligible for Supplemental Security Income and over 6 million who would participate in the program, only 4.3 million were enrolled as of September 1976. These 4.3 million recipients received during September 1976 monthly Supplemental Security Income benefits totaling about \$508.6 million, which included about \$118.2 million of State supplementary payments.

Social Security's original estimate of 7.05 million Supplemental Security Income eligible persons and its revised June 1974 estimate of 7.2 million included the following elements.

Social Security Estimates of
Supplemental Security Income Eligible Persons

	<u>Millions of persons</u>	
	<u>Original</u> <u>(1972)</u>	<u>Revised</u> <u>(1974)</u>
Noninstitutionalized aged	3.8	3.9
Noninstitutionalized adult blind and disabled	1.3	1.7
Disabled children	0.25	0.4
Institutionalized persons	0.5	0.5
State supplementation only	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total	<u>7.05</u>	<u>7.2</u>

Of the estimated 6.1 million participants, Social Security expected that about 3.3 million persons would be converted from State and local assistance rolls. The additional 2.8 million persons who would receive benefits were those not participating in the prior State programs because of those programs' lien law restrictions, 1/ relative responsibility clauses, 2/ or resource limitations and payment levels lower than Supplemental Security Income's.

We did not analyze the eligibility standards of the former State programs, but a February 1975 special study by the Center on Aging at the University of Maryland showed that (1) 29 States had no lien and recovery provisions, (2) 22 States did not have relative responsibility clauses, and (3) 32 States had payment standards equivalent to or higher than Supplemental Security Income standards, and that these 32 States had 72.0 percent of the total population aged 65 and over.

Under current Supplemental Security Income criteria, a single person may be eligible for Supplemental Security

1/Requirements, which a State may impose as conditions for receiving a State payment, that a lien (a legal right to hold property or to have it sold or applied for payment of a claim) be placed on the property of a recipient or that an individual sign an agreement to reimburse the State agency for supplementary payments received.

2/Requirements, under State relative responsibility laws, that a contribution toward support be made by specified relatives of a recipient.

Income benefits if he or she has countable resources of \$1,500 or less. If a spouse resides in the household, the countable resources are limited to \$2,250. Also, an individual may own a home with a current market value up to \$25,000 (\$35,000 in Alaska and Hawaii) which is excluded from countable resources. The value of a home in excess of these amounts is applied toward countable resources in determining Supplemental Security Income eligibility.

Based on a statewide analysis, Wisconsin State officials projected that about 50,000 additional aged persons were potentially eligible to receive Supplemental Security Income benefits. However, the officials estimated that about 75 percent of these persons (about 37,500) would be ineligible to receive Supplemental Security Income benefits because of its resource limitation. Moreover, these officials stated that many people elected not to enroll in the Supplemental Security Income program because they would be required to dispose of resources saved for future burial expenses, and many aged poor, especially the rural poor, are ineligible for Supplemental Security Income benefits because of its limitation on real estate holdings.

Also, a January 1976 Supplemental Security Income Study Group report 1/ noted other factors that may have contributed to low Supplemental Security Income caseloads. The study group reported that:

"Most proponents of SSI [Supplemental Security Income] assumed that with national standards most of the 'onerous' provisions adopted by the States relating to liens, relative responsibility, and income and resource limitations would be removed. In fact, most of this did not happen."

* * * * *

"If States choose to administer their own supplemental program, they are free to place even further restrictions on eligibility for supplements such as relative responsibility, lien provisions, and specific limitations on assets and income.

1/In April 1975 the Secretary of HEW established the Supplemental Security Income Study Group, a five-member panel of specialists, and charged it with evaluating the Supplemental Security Income program.

"Rules more restrictive than in the Federal program are placed on the SSA [Social Security Administration]-administered optional supplements, as well. In all, based on a brief review, 24 of 37 States with optional supplements in January 1975 had some provisions more restrictive than the Federal rules with regard to liens, relative responsibility, age, and income and resource limitations."

Social Security has not contended that its Supplemental Security Income estimates were ideal, and, in fact, has cited weaknesses and inaccuracies in them. For example, in a January 26, 1976, statement presented to the Oversight Subcommittee, House Committee on Ways and Means, Social Security commented that useful information was not available on the value of homes, automobiles, or household goods and personal effects owned by low-income people.

Thus, it appears that (1) both the Supplemental Security Income criteria and State supplemental requirements may not be as liberal as anticipated and (2) the estimates of Supplemental Security Income eligibles are based on limited information.

MARKETING THE SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

Because of public concern, many outreach efforts have been made; however, outreach projects, whether initiated by Social Security or others, have not enrolled a considerable number of additional recipients compared to Supplemental Security Income caseload projections.

Social Security stated that it spent an estimated \$16.8 million, which included 870 man-years of effort, on outreach projects to market the Supplemental Security Income program. The Administration on Aging, which assisted with outreach efforts in fiscal years 1973 and 1974, spent an additional \$8 million.

Social Security's major outreach proposals and/or projects and other agency efforts to market the Supplemental Security Income program are discussed below.

The proposed Supplemental Security Income screening project

In April 1973, before Supplemental Security Income became effective on January 1, 1974, Social Security proposed

sending an informational and self-screening package on the Supplemental Security Income program to selected title II social security beneficiaries. The package was to be sent to those receiving less than a specified monthly benefit and who were not getting State old-age assistance, and was to ask these people to contact Social Security only if they met the screening criteria enclosed in the package. The Secretary of HEW rejected this screening project. The Special Assistant to the Secretary for Welfare Matters had recommended deferring the project indefinitely because Social Security was facing many pressing priorities, and several policy decisions had yet to be made. Also, he said the screening program could result in an abrupt increase in the needy aged, blind, and disabled rolls during the transitional period when State administrations were already overloaded because of converting the program with a minimum of personnel.

The Supplemental Security
Income-Alert project

The first major outreach effort undertaken by Social Security was called Supplemental Security Income-Alert, which became operational in early 1974. The project was a national effort designed to combine the resources of Social Security, the Administration on Aging, various governmental agencies, and a number of voluntary groups to reach and provide information to individuals who might be eligible for Supplemental Security Income. In conducting the project, local volunteers were recruited and trained to explain to individuals or groups the nature of the Supplemental Security Income program and the way to determine eligibility. Social Security district offices were to provide the technical staff to train the volunteers. Most of the volunteer groups terminated their work about June 30, 1974.

The project did not always operate smoothly, and Social Security and the volunteer organizations reported its results as disappointing. The project was reportedly hindered by:

- A short time allowed for the local volunteer groups to organize and complete an extensive outreach effort.
- Social Security not providing the resources (e.g., publicity and training materials and supplies) it had agreed to on time or in sufficient amounts.
- The volunteer organizations' inability to recruit as many volunteers as needed.

--Volunteers' reluctance to visit homes and make intensive door-to-door interviews.

--Volunteers not consistently interpreting and applying eligibility criteria when making referrals to Social Security district offices.

Social Security was unable to determine the number of claims submitted as a result of the Supplemental Security Income-Alert project efforts. One Social Security regional office reported that the high proportion of referrals who were obviously ineligible for Supplemental Security Income reduced the project's effectiveness. Most of the district managers in this region believed that the low yield of eligible applicants, considering the time and effort expended, did not make the project worthwhile.

Also, State officials involved in the project said that (1) the volunteers were not adequately trained, (2) there was little or no coordination of effort, and (3) there was no door-to-door canvassing to locate potential enrollees.

A report issued by the Red Cross, an organization that assumed a leadership role in the project, stated that "The energy crisis and severe weather conditions limited the mobility of volunteers at many locations throughout the country."

The Master Beneficiary Record Leads project

The second major outreach effort, the Master Beneficiary Record Leads project, was initiated by Social Security in May 1974. It was similar to the screening project proposed in March 1973 by Social Security. A search of the social security master beneficiary records had shown that approximately 5.2 million individuals were receiving a benefit low enough to make them potentially eligible for Supplemental Security Income payments. These "leads" were extracted from the records and forwarded to the local Social Security field offices. A form was also designed and furnished to local Social Security field offices in late July 1974, to be mailed to the potentially eligible individuals, offering an opportunity to file a claim for payment. The target completion date was March 31, 1975. The final statistical report for the project indicated that slightly more than 2.5 million forms were returned. The statistics showed that of those returned, approximately 200,000 resulted in formal applications for Supplemental Security Income payments.

A negative aspect of this project is that only those individuals that were then receiving social security benefits were contacted. Consequently, the project (1) contacted only persons with a recorded work history and (2) did not reach many individuals who had little or no work history, and who may have been the most needy.

Social Security saturation projects

In June 1975 Social Security conducted saturation study projects to (1) determine whether eligibles had been missed by other efforts and whether they would respond to an additional search and (2) evaluate the relative effectiveness of the media used. The project was conducted in two district office service areas--the Kansas area representing a rural population, and the Alabama area representing an urban and industrialized area. During a 2-week period, these areas were inundated with Supplemental Security Income information, using every available public information outlet, including radio, television, newspapers, posters, and churches.

Total claims filed during the projects totaled only 643, of which only 260 were allowed. The district offices estimated, however, that the claims workload was about twice the number expected without the campaign effort. Based on this data, it appears that only one-half of the 260 allowed claims could be attributed to the saturation projects.

The saturation projects' report made no mention of the effort's success in terms of the increased Supplemental Security Income participation rates. It appears, however, that the projects were not successful in terms of reaching a considerable number of eligible persons. The projects' report concluded that television, newspapers, and radio, respectively, were the most effective media for reaching potential recipients.

Miscellaneous Social Security outreach projects and proposals

From mid-1973 to the present, Social Security has conducted a national public affairs program focused on Supplemental Security Income. These public affairs efforts have maintained dialogue with numerous groups, including volunteer and nonprofit organizations that are concerned about the aged, blind, and disabled. Also, Social Security briefs these organizations periodically and furnishes literature about the program. These agencies include State and local welfare departments; over 100 national organizations; and

the news media (radio, television, professional journals, and over 1,300 newspapers).

Social Security also distributed a special public information package to its field offices in January 1976 in what was called a "stepped-up" effort to channel information about Supplemental Security Income to people who may be eligible for its benefits. The package contained news releases, questions and answers, scripts for radio spots and radio dialogues, materials for use in working with groups and organizations, and news for photo offset publications.

Social Security said that there was a considerable increase in public information activity after distributing the package in January 1976, as indicated by the following table.

<u>Media</u>	<u>Dec. 1975 quarter</u>	<u>Mar. 1975 quarter</u>	<u>Percent increase</u>
Television programs	800	1,648	106
Radio programs	22,832	26,308	15
Newspaper articles	11,440	12,876	13
Magazine articles	1,788	2,736	53
Talks	9,776	11,876	21

Other miscellaneous Social Security outreach efforts include Supplemental Security Income leaflets mailed along with social security monthly benefit checks, efforts to reach the mentally ill and physically disabled in State hospitals, bilingual projects, and projects to reach Indians on reservations.

A proposed Social Security outreach effort under consideration would establish a procedure to inform potential recipients, who had elected to take reduced social security retirement benefits before reaching age 65, about their rights under the Supplemental Security Income program. Although these individuals may not be eligible to receive such benefits, Social Security proposes to contact them when they reach age 65 regarding their enrollment in the Supplemental Security Income program.

Projects by other agencies to market the Supplemental Security Income program

Some State and city agencies have taken the initiative to conduct their own Supplemental Security Income outreach efforts. For example, the Mayor's Office for Senior Citizens

in St. Louis, Missouri, offered a \$25 cash bounty to anyone finding an eligible person who became certified for Supplemental Security Income payments. Project officials originally estimated that 5,000 Supplemental Security Income eligible recipients could be enrolled. Despite an extensive publicity campaign, only 71 claims were approved for payment during an 11-month period ending December 1975.

Another independent outreach project, approved by the Wisconsin Legislature, was in process at the time of our review. Rural and small urban areas were being canvassed by 28 full-time outreach workers. The State originally expected that 12,640 Supplemental Security Income contacts would be made in an 8-month period and that 5,056 would be enrolled into the program. After the 8 months, about 11,600 contacts had been made, but only about 1,030 persons had been referred to Social Security for a determination of Supplemental Security Income eligibility.

Another special Supplemental Security Income outreach effort, conducted in Washington, D.C., has, like other similar projects, not been very successful. About 10 outreach workers were involved in poverty area door-to-door searches for potential Supplemental Security Income recipients. Project officials said that only 85 applicants were found after 2 months (November and December 1975) of effort.

COMMENTS OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ON SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME OUTREACH EFFORTS

Officials in various Federal and State agencies and in private nonprofit organizations expressed their views concerning Supplemental Security Income outreach efforts. The following is a summary of their viewpoints.

Comments regarding the effectiveness of prior Supplemental Security Income outreach projects

Social Security, State agencies, and private agencies and organizations expressed mixed opinions regarding the effectiveness of Supplemental Security Income outreach projects. While Social Security officials generally believed that their outreach efforts were adequate, many State and private agencies did not.

For example, officials from one private source said that many urban and rural elderly persons have not been

reached by the Supplemental Security Income program, and that it has not received a marketing effort commensurate with the more successful Medicare-Alert program. Also, a participant in Supplemental Security Income-Alert operations in a major city said that the project was ineffective in his area because the volunteers did not penetrate the inner city. He added that he has frequent personal contact with inner-city aged individuals, most of whom are still unaware of the Supplemental Security Income program.

Social Security officials said they still believe that the Supplemental Security Income outreach efforts were adequate, although not uniformly effective. They also said that comparing the Supplemental Security Income outreach efforts with the Medicare-Alert program is misleading because Medicare eligibility was based almost entirely on the simple, clear-cut criteria of age 65 or older, which made it much easier to identify eligibles, use untrained volunteers, screen records, etc.

Comments regarding the need
for additional Supplemental
Security Income outreach projects

There have been mixed opinions among various agencies and organizations about the need for additional Supplemental Security Income outreach efforts to market the program. This was true not only in Social Security's headquarters, regional, and district offices, but also in State welfare agencies and public and private service organizations. There were differences of opinions regarding not only the extent of additional outreach needed, but also what organization(s) should undertake and be responsible for them.

Social Security officials stated that no additional major outreach projects were needed because most people were aware of the Supplemental Security Income program, and that those not aware are the most difficult to reach. Social Security does, however, recognize the need for (1) continued program advertisement through television and radio announcements and news releases, (2) contacts with special groups and organizations, and (3) special outreach projects in selected areas.

Certain State officials, like Social Security, believe that past outreach efforts were adequate. Also, officials in California were not enthused about further marketing of the Supplemental Security Income program, because the total expenditures for State supplementation would increase more

than would the Federal expenditure, when and if new Supplemental Security Income recipients were enrolled into the program.

Some State officials, in contrast, believe that more outreach is needed and that Social Security should do the work. Similar positions have been taken by other public and private service agencies.

CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

Because outreach efforts to market the Supplemental Security Income program did enroll some new recipients, continued outreach efforts may be desirable. The limited results achieved in all past and present outreach projects indicate, however, that Social Security's past estimates of the Supplemental Security Income universe population appear unrealistic. The estimates assumed that the Supplemental Security Income criteria and State supplemental requirements were more liberal than the facts indicate.

Also, according to Social Security, the projection--that over 6 million eligible persons would enroll into the Supplemental Security Income program--contains limitations and inaccuracies, for example:

- The data base for the estimates did not reflect all necessary information regarding Supplemental Security Income eligibility requirements, such as living arrangements and resource criteria.
- No verifications were made on major income elements obtained verbally from census interviews based on memory.

Social Security should continue its Supplemental Security Income advertisement program through the media and encourage and actively support Supplemental Security Income outreach efforts by State and local agencies and other special interest groups and organizations. On a national scale, additional massive outreach efforts geared to achieving considerable increases in the Supplemental Security Income caseloads would not be warranted.

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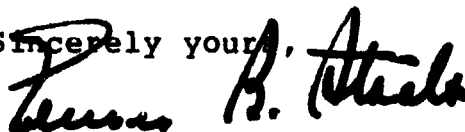
We provided Social Security with the draft of this report for review and comment. The agency generally agreed

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with the report and made a few suggestions for clarity, which we incorporated where appropriate.

We are sending copies of this report to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and to the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James B. Atchafalua". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

Comptroller General
of the United States

STATE-BY-STATE ANALYSIS OF SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY
INCOME RECIPIENTS THAT RECEIVE FEDERAL ONLY, STATE

ONLY, AND BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE

PAYMENTS--DECEMBER 1975

	Number of aged receiving Supplemental Security Income benefits				Number of blind receiving Supplemental Security Income benefits				Number of disabled receiving Supplemental Security Income benefits				Total Federal only	Total State only	Total Federal and State	Overall total	Total federally administered
	Federal only	State only	Federal and State	Total	Federal only	State only	Federal and State	Total	Federal only	State only	Federal and State	Total					
Alabama (note a)	84,061	3,969	16,279	104,309	1,836	63	223	2,122	42,405	982	1,714	45,101	128,302	5,014	18,216	151,532	146,518
Alaska (note a)	197	465	1,251	1,913	13	20	62	95	393	503	1,127	1,923	603	388	2,440	3,931	3,043
Arizona (note a)	13,063	214	1,126	14,403	432	-	11	443	13,473	-	140	13,613	26,968	214	1,277	28,459	28,245
Arkansas	52,359	324	5,626	58,309	1,477	7	204	1,688	26,801	94	1,552	28,453	80,637	425	7,388	88,450	88,450
California	5,466	151,108	177,852	334,426	562	3,407	9,270	13,239	13,434	74,536	227,886	317,856	19,462	231,051	415,008	665,521	665,521
Colorado (note a)	3,156	4,601	16,932	24,689	205	26	137	368	7,406	1,843	7,589	16,838	10,767	6,470	24,658	41,895	35,425
Connecticut (notes a and b)	5,595	-	3,723	9,318	185	-	112	297	7,772	-	5,906	13,678	13,552	-	9,741	23,293	23,293
Delaware	1,902	181	1,281	3,364	106	34	124	264	2,846	96	407	3,349	4,854	311	1,812	6,977	6,977
District of Columbia	4,824	58	528	5,410	183	2	24	209	8,757	93	1,274	10,124	13,764	153	1,826	15,743	15,743
Florida (note c)	91,765	172	2,080	94,017	2,317	11	135	2,463	60,755	160	1,281	62,196	154,837	343	3,496	158,676	158,676
Georgia	89,102	920	3,666	93,688	2,858	59	212	3,129	66,038	686	1,891	68,615	157,998	1,665	5,769	165,432	165,432
Hawaii	112	597	4,872	5,581	1	9	116	126	95	293	3,469	3,857	208	899	8,457	9,564	9,564
Idaho (notes a and b)	2,706	-	1,355	4,061	82	-	23	105	3,019	-	1,606	4,625	5,807	-	2,984	8,791	8,791
Illinois (note a)	41,350	2,241	6,466	50,057	1,171	65	468	1,704	50,052	7,984	27,964	96,000	102,573	10,290	34,898	147,761	137,471
Indiana	21,648	241	793	22,682	965	42	123	1,130	19,699	333	471	20,503	42,312	616	1,387	44,315	44,315
Iowa	15,818	178	1,037	17,033	109	49	753	911	9,726	140	1,004	10,870	25,653	367	2,794	28,814	28,814
Kansas	12,342	39	293	12,674	348	4	27	379	10,390	48	477	10,915	23,080	91	797	23,968	23,968
Kentucky (note a)	52,187	1,021	5,093	58,301	1,964	8	78	2,050	36,241	175	2,637	39,053	90,392	1,204	7,808	99,404	98,200
Louisiana	80,540	1,531	11,648	93,719	2,033	27	108	2,168	54,923	261	556	55,740	137,496	1,819	12,312	151,627	151,627
Maine	681	3,560	9,378	13,619	13	30	247	290	542	1,748	8,555	10,845	1,236	5,338	18,180	24,754	24,754
Maryland (note c)	18,134	111	857	19,102	441	8	76	525	27,337	239	1,326	28,902	45,912	358	2,259	48,529	48,529
Massachusetts	1,031	41,485	38,752	81,268	78	1,036	2,053	3,167	2,375	10,934	34,534	47,843	3,484	53,455	75,339	132,274	132,278
Michigan	2,759	7,299	42,012	52,070	84	113	1,484	1,681	4,316	6,083	55,706	66,105	7,159	13,495	99,202	119,856	119,856
Minnesota (note a)	17,344	439	2,155	19,938	564	25	128	717	16,271	336	2,777	19,384	34,179	800	5,060	40,039	39,239
Mississippi	77,501	436	3,609	81,546	1,878	12	94	1,984	40,660	165	713	41,538	120,039	613	4,416	125,068	125,068
Missouri (note a)	30,519	10,685	33,540	74,744	1,065	414	1,048	2,527	29,617	2,336	5,039	36,992	61,201	13,435	39,627	114,263	100,828
Montana	3,703	13	74	3,790	139	-	5	144	4,012	71	389	4,472	7,854	84	468	8,406	8,406
Nebraska (note a)	6,666	380	1,990	9,036	128	12	110	250	4,988	395	2,499	7,882	11,782	787	4,599	17,168	16,381
Nevada	55	1,188	2,734	3,977	4	56	137	197	1,949	13	45	2,007	2,008	1,257	2,916	6,181	6,181
New Hampshire (notes a and b)	1,360	-	1,751	3,111	16	-	146	162	888	-	1,410	2,298	2,264	-	3,307	5,571	5,571
New Jersey	11,067	4,741	23,076	38,884	363	71	591	1,025	15,720	3,069	22,603	41,392	27,150	7,881	46,270	91,301	81,301
New Mexico (note a)	12,722	2	-	12,724	426	-	-	426	13,446	15	-	13,461	26,594	17	-	26,611	26,594
New York	8,956	47,815	122,140	178,911	92	432	3,773	4,297	12,606	20,501	186,762	219,869	21,654	68,748	312,675	403,077	403,077
North Carolina (note a)	75,648	729	5,043	81,420	3,542	77	247	3,866	62,478	627	3,551	66,656	141,668	1,433	8,841	151,942	150,509

	Number of aged receiving Supplemental Security Income benefits				Number of blind receiving Supplemental Security Income benefits				Number of disabled receiving Supplemental Security Income benefits				Total Federal only	Total State only	Total Federal and State	Overall total	Total federally administered
	Federal only	State only	Federal and State	Total	Federal only	State only	Federal and State	Total	Federal only	State only	Federal and State	Total					
North Dakota (note a)	4,599	7	233	4,839	61	-	5	66	2,894	5	207	3,106	7,554	12	445	8,011	7,999
Ohio	52,502	244	1,175	53,921	2,350	44	132	2,526	73,211	661	1,553	75,425	128,063	949	2,860	131,872	131,872
Oklahoma (note a)	477	425	50,812	51,714	497	24	612	1,133	12,861	1,893	18,849	33,603	13,835	2,342	70,273	86,450	84,108
Oregon (note a)	3,559	1,402	7,342	12,303	-	92	596	688	4,505	950	9,995	15,450	8,064	2,444	17,933	28,441	25,997
Pennsylvania	4,475	280	61,102	65,857	143	490	4,187	4,820	5,464	500	71,288	77,252	10,082	1,270	136,577	147,929	147,929
Rhode Island	447	2,043	4,679	7,169	9	23	167	199	1,007	950	6,870	8,827	1,463	3,016	11,916	16,195	16,195
South Carolina (notes a, b, and e)	46,958	-	560	47,518	1,919	-	32	1,951	32,584	-	326	32,910	81,461	-	918	82,379	82,379
South Dakota (note c)	5,331	20	255	5,606	98	-	16	114	3,039	22	227	3,288	8,468	42	498	9,008	9,008
Tennessee	78,795	85	626	79,506	1,734	12	79	1,825	56,419	253	670	57,342	136,948	350	1,375	138,673	138,673
Texas (note d)	190,807	-	-	190,807	4,064	-	-	4,064	85,158	-	-	85,158	280,029	-	-	280,029	280,029
Utah (notes a and b)	3,565	-	75	3,640	166	-	4	170	5,359	-	170	5,529	9,090	-	249	9,339	9,339
Vermont	175	996	3,589	4,760	2	6	99	107	224	563	3,595	4,382	401	1,565	7,283	9,249	9,249
Virginia (notes a and b)	42,707	-	1,187	43,894	1,372	-	g/20	1,392	31,272	-	908	32,180	75,351	-	2,115	77,466	77,466
Washington	1,312	2,429	17,541	21,282	101	22	389	512	4,799	1,872	24,502	31,173	6,212	4,323	42,432	52,967	52,967
West Virginia (notes a, b, and f)	20,533	14,231	-	20,533	644	-	-	644	22,464	-	-	22,464	43,641	-	-	43,641	43,641
Wisconsin	2,316	3	20,252	36,799	170	108	631	909	5,646	6,001	16,621	28,268	8,132	20,340	37,504	65,976	65,976
Wyoming	1,324	12	21	1,348	37	-	-	37	1,128	7	27	1,162	2,489	10	48	2,547	2,547
Unknown (note h)	54	-	29	95	4	-	6	10	78	10	63	151	136	22	98	256	256
Total	1,306,275	308,920	716,490	2,333,685	39,051	6,940	29,324	75,315	1,029,542	150,346	770,737	1,950,625	2,374,868	466,206	1,518,551	4,359,625	4,314,275

a/States that administer their supplemental programs.

b/Excludes persons receiving State only benefits; data not available.

c/States with a mixed administration of supplemental payments (Federal administration of their mandatory supplements, but State administration of their optional supplements). Number of recipients receiving State-only benefits for these States includes the federally administered mandatory recipients, but excludes the State-administered optional recipients which these States do not report to the Social Security Administration.

d/State supplementary payments not made.

e/Excludes 275 persons that the State was unable to classify on basis of eligibility.

f/Data not available for persons receiving both Federal and State benefits.

g/November data; December data not available.

h/The agency could not identify these persons with a State.

NUMBER OF BLIND AND DISABLEDCHILDREN RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PAYMENTSDECEMBER 1975

<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Disabled</u>
Alabama	3,990	105	3,885
Alaska	37	3	34
Arizona	453	11	442
Arkansas	2,280	78	2,202
California	19,046	708	18,338
Colorado	500	78	422
Connecticut	542	18	524
Delaware	208	10	198
District of Columbia	142	5	137
Florida	3,165	157	3,008
Georgia	4,910	118	4,792
Hawaii	104	3	101
Idaho	365	9	356
Illinois	3,409	119	3,290
Indiana	989	51	938
Iowa	774	55	719
Kansas	944	46	898
Kentucky	3,633	187	3,446
Louisiana	6,334	236	6,098
Maine	645	23	622
Maryland	1,091	30	1,061
Massachusetts	1,618	136	1,482
Michigan	2,258	95	2,163
Minnesota	817	41	776
Mississippi	4,098	119	3,979
Missouri	1,383	59	1,324
Montana	316	8	308
Nebraska	270	15	255
Nevada	151	17	134
New Hampshire	179	14	165
New Jersey	2,984	56	2,928
New Mexico	795	35	760
New York	15,696	202	15,494
North Carolina	3,702	252	3,450
North Dakota	152	8	144

APPENDIX II

APPENDIX II

<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Disabled</u>
Ohio	4,064	134	3,930
Oklahoma	2,370	66	2,304
Oregon	1,298	60	1,238
Pennsylvania	6,012	162	5,850
Rhode Island	925	18	907
South Carolina	2,465	92	2,373
South Dakota	245	12	233
Tennessee	4,657	165	4,492
Texas	9,965	272	9,693
Utah	520	12	508
Vermont	221	3	218
Virginia	2,005	76	1,929
Washington	1,516	44	1,472
West Virginia	1,267	30	1,237
Wisconsin	2,611	90	2,521
Wyoming	54	3	51
Total	<u>128,175</u>	<u>4,346</u>	<u>123,829</u>