

## Section 6. SSI Program Description

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program is a means-tested, federally administered income assistance program authorized by title XVI of the Social Security Act. Established by the 1972 amendments to the Social Security Act (Public Law 92-603) and begun in 1974, SSI provides monthly cash payments in accordance with uniform, nationwide eligibility requirements to needy aged, blind and disabled persons. The SSI program replaced the former Federal grants to the States for old-age assistance, aid to the blind and aid to the permanently disabled. These grants continue in Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. SSI, however, operates in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Table 6-1 summarizes the trends in the SSI program since its inception in 1974:

(1) The number of recipients on SSI has risen from nearly 4 million in 1974 to nearly 6 million in December 1993. The number of SSI recipients declined early in the program as the number of aged individuals on SSI declined, but that trend reversed in the mid-1980s as rapid growth in disabled recipients outstripped the minimal change in the elderly and blind SSI populations. From 1984 through 1993, the disabled population on SSI grew at an annual average rate of about 9.2 percent.

(2) Total annual benefits paid under the SSI program rose at an average rate of 7.9 percent from about \$5.3 billion in 1974 to \$23.6 billion in 1993. After adjusting for inflation, however, total annual benefits rose by an annual average rate of 2.2 percent.

(3) The monthly Federal benefit rates for individuals and couples rose from \$140 and \$210 in 1974 to \$446 and \$669 in 1994, respectively. Nearly all of these changes resulted from the statutory indexation of the Federal benefit rates to the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

(4) The proportion of SSI recipients receiving Social Security benefits declined from nearly 53 percent in 1974 to about 40 percent in 1993. The fraction of SSI recipients receiving some other type of unearned income rose from about 11 percent in 1974 to 13 percent in 1993, and the fraction with earnings jumped from about 3 percent in 1974 to more than 4 percent in December 1993.

(5) The Federal benefit rate as a percent of the appropriate poverty level for individuals has ranged from 72 to 77 percent and is currently 75 percent; for couples it has ranged from 86 to 91 percent and is currently at 89.5 percent. Most States supplement the Federal benefit for at least some participants.

(6) The SSI program pays benefits to children who

are

blind or have other disabilities. Some of the increases in participation since 1991 reflect the revised definition of disability for children as a result of the Supreme Court's decision in the Sullivan v. Zebley case.

#### BASIC ELIGIBILITY

To qualify for SSI payments, a person must satisfy the program criteria for age, blindness or disability. The aged are defined as persons 65 years and older. The blind are individuals with 20/200 vision or less with the use of a correcting lens in the person's better eye, or those with tunnel vision of 20 degrees or less. Disabled individuals are those unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of a medically determined physical or mental impairment expected to result in death or that has lasted, or can be expected to last, for a continuous period of at least 12 months.

Also, a child under age 18 who has an impairment of comparable severity with that of an adult may be considered disabled. On February 20, 1990, the Supreme Court affirmed the Court of Appeals (Third Circuit) decision in Sullivan v. Zebley. As a result, SSA is completing a reevaluation of childhood disability claims for SSI benefits which were denied because the child's functional limitations were not considered in making the decision on the severity of the impairment. Federal regulations that revise the disability evaluation and determination process for SSI claims of disabled children

(i.e., implementing the Zebley decision) were issued in February 1991.

A person also must be needy, i.e., have limited income and resources (discussed later) to be eligible for SSI.

However, disabled SSI recipients whose incomes exceed the limits because

of earnings but who continue to be medically disabled, may continue to be eligible for Medicaid. In addition, to qualify

for SSI, a person must (1) be a U.S. citizen or an immigrant

lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law

and, (2) be a resident of the United States or the Northern Mariana Islands, or a child of military personnel stationed outside the United States.

TABLE

6-1.--SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME SUMMARY

[Selected calendar years 1974-93]

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	Item			1974	1978
1980	1984	1986	1988	1990	
1991	1992	1993			

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Recipients:\1\

Total.....				3,996,064	
4,216,925	4,142,017	4,029,333	4,269,184	4,463,869	
4,817,127	5,118,470	5,566,189	5,984,300		

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Aged..... 2,285,909

1,967,900	1,807,776	1,530,289	1,473,428	1,433,420
1,454,041	1,464,684	1,471,022	1,474,852	
Blind.....				74,616
77,135	78,401	80,524	83,115	82,864
83,686	84,549	85,400	85,456	
Disabled.....				1,635,539
2,171,890	2,255,840	2,418,522	2,712,641	2,947,585
3,279,400	3,569,237	4,009,767	4,424,022	
Number with Section 1619(a).....				NA
NA	NA	406 (8/84)	992 (1/86)	19,920
\2\13,994	15,531	17,603	18,597	
Number with Section 1619(b).....				NA
NA	NA	6,804	8,106	15,625
23,517	26,852	31,649	34,293	
Annual Payments (In millions):				
Total.....				\$5,246
\$6,552	\$7,940	\$10,372	\$12,081	\$13,786
\$16,599	\$18,534	\$22,238	\$23,991	

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Federal Benefits.....				3,833
4,881	5,866	8,281	9,498	10,734
12,894	14,765	18,247	20,722	
Federal Admin. State Supp.....				1,264
1,491	1,848	1,792	2,243	2,671
3,239	3,231	3,435	3,270	
State Admin. State Supp.....				149
180	226	299	340	381
466	538	\3\556	564	

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Annual Payments (In millions of				
1992 dollars).....				
				\$14,929
\$14,099	\$13,519	\$14,006	\$15,465	\$16,350
\$17,818	\$19,092	\$22,238	\$23,841	
Monthly Federal Benefits Rates:				
Individuals.....				\$140.00
\$177.80	\$208.20	\$314.00	\$336.00	\$354.00
\$386.00	\$407.00	\$422.00	\$434.00	

Couples.....				210.00
266.70	312.30	472.00	504.00	532.00
579.00	610.00	633.00	652.00	
Average Federal SSI payments:\1\				
All Recipients.....				\$95.11
\$111.98	\$143.35	\$196.16	\$215.40	\$227.49
\$261.47	\$286.03	\$329.74	\$317.41	
Aged Individuals.....				78.48
91.22	112.45	143.24	151.38	159.36
175.29	186.28	195.86	204.45	
Aged Couples.....				93.02
120.48	157.56	221.98	246.07	273.18
322.82	414.26	448.61	478.42	
Average Federally administered:\1\				
State supplementation.....				\$70.92
\$75.00	\$99.15	\$97.61	\$115.41	\$122.68
\$139.79	\$130.55	\$118.08	\$108.50	
Income of Recipients Percent with:\1\				
Social Security benefits.....				52.7
51.7	51.0	49.6	48.9	47.8
45.9	44.3	41.3	40.1	
Other unearned income.....				10.5
11.5	11.0	11.2	12.1	12.4
13.0	14.1	14.5	13.4	
Earnings.....				2.8
3.1	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.4
4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	
Average amount of:\1\				
Social Security benefits.....				\$130.01
\$156.50	\$196.94	\$250.61	\$263.29	\$286.49
\$318.57	\$329.19	\$335.72	\$338.85	
Other unearned income.....				61.10
66.93	74.35	84.56	86.40	85.92
98.13	94.71	91.96	100.44	
Earnings.....				80.00
99.32	106.95	126.47	142.17	173.09
195.64	206.86	207.55	210.22	
Poverty Thresholds (Age 65 and over):				
Individual.....				\$2,364
\$3,127	\$3,949	\$4,979	\$5,255	\$5,674
\$6,268	\$6,532	\$6,729	\$6,930	

	Couple.....				2,982
3,944	4,983	6,282	6,630		7,158
7,905	8,241	8,489	8,741		
Federal Benefit Rate as a percent of					
Poverty:					
	Individual.....				74.1
72.7	72.3	75.6	76.7		74.9
73.9	74.8	75.3	75.2		
	Couple.....				88.1
86.4	86.0	90.2	91.2		89.2
87.9	88.8	89.5	89.5		

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\1\December data.

\2\The decrease in 1619(a) participants in 1990 was caused by the increase in the substantial gainful activity level to \$500 monthly.

\3\Fiscal year 1992 data.

Source: Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement, and unpublished data.

Further, since SSI payments are reduced by other income, applicants and recipients must apply for any other money benefits due them. The Social Security Administration works with recipients and helps them get any other benefits for which they are eligible.

Persons who are disabled because of drug addiction or alcoholism must accept appropriate treatment for their addictions as a condition of SSI eligibility. Additionally, except for children of military personnel, persons outside of the United States for a month are not eligible for SSI. Blind or disabled children of military personnel who accompany their parents to overseas duty stations may be eligible for SSI if

they were eligible in the month before they left the United States.

People who get SSI checks can get Social Security checks, too, if they are eligible for them. However, a person cannot get SSI payments and participate in the AFDC program. If a parent or child is eligible under both programs, the parent can choose whichever best suits the family.

Residents of public institutions for a full calendar month are ineligible for SSI unless one of the following exceptions applies:

1. The public institution is a medical treatment facility and Medicaid pays more than 50 percent of the cost of care.

2. The individual is residing in a publicly operated community residence which serves no more than 16 residents. Such a facility must provide an alternative living arrangement to a large institution and be residential (i.e., not a correctional, educational or medical facility).

3. The public institution is a public emergency shelter for the homeless. Such a facility provides food, a place to sleep, and some services to homeless individuals on a temporary basis. Payments to a resident of a public emergency shelter for the homeless are limited to no more than 6 months in any 9-month period.

4. The individual is in a public institution primarily to receive educational or vocational training. To qualify, the training must be an approved

program and must be designed to prepare an individual

for gainful employment.

5. The individual was eligible for SSI under one of

the special provisions of section 1619 of the Social

Security Act (see section on Special SSI Benefits, Medicaid Services, and Related Provisions for the Working Disabled) in the month preceding the first

full month of residency in a medical or psychiatric institution which agrees to permit the individual

to retain benefit payments. Payment may be made for

the first full month of institutionalization and the subsequent month.

6. A physician certifies that the recipient's stay in a medical facility is likely not to exceed 3 months

and the recipient needs to continue to maintain and

provide for the expenses of the home to which he may

return. Payments may be made for up to the first 3 months

of institutionalization.

#### ELIGIBILITY OF SSI RECIPIENTS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

SSI law requires that SSI applicants file for all other benefits for which they may be entitled. Since its inception

SSI has been viewed as the ``program of last resort.'' That is,

after evaluating all other income, SSI pays what is necessary

to bring an individual to the statutorily prescribed income

``floor.'' As of September 1993, 40.7 percent of all SSI recipients also received Social Security benefits (65 percent of aged SSI recipients). Social Security benefits are the single highest source of income for SSI recipients. The SSI program considers Social Security benefits unearned income and thus counts all but \$20 monthly in determining the SSI benefit amount.

#### ELIGIBILITY OF SSI RECIPIENTS FOR AFDC

An individual cannot receive both SSI payments and AFDC benefits and, if eligible for both, must choose which benefit to receive. Generally, the AFDC agency encourages individuals to file for SSI and, once the SSI payments start, the individual is removed from the AFDC filing unit.

#### ELIGIBILITY OF SSI RECIPIENTS FOR MEDICAID

States have three options as to how they treat SSI recipients in relation to Medicaid eligibility. Section 1634 of SSI law allows the Social Security Administration to enter into agreements with States to cover all SSI recipients with Medicaid eligibility. SSI recipients are not required to make a separate application for Medicaid under this arrangement. Thirty-one States and the District of Columbia chose this option, and SSI recipients in these States account for approximately 79 percent of all SSI recipients nationwide.

Under the second option, States elect to provide Medicaid eligibility for all SSI recipients, but only if the recipient completes a separate application with the State agency which

administers the Medicaid program. The seven States of Alaska, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands affecting about 2.4 percent of SSI recipients nationwide, have elected this option.

The third and most restrictive option is known as the ``209(b)'' option, under which States may impose Medicaid eligibility criteria which are more restrictive than SSI criteria, so long as the criteria chosen are not more restrictive than the State's approved Medicaid State plan in January 1972. The 209(b) States may be more restrictive in defining blindness or disability, and/or more restrictive in their financial requirements for eligibility, and/or require a Medicaid application with the State. However, aged, blind, and disabled SSI recipients who are Medicaid applicants must be allowed to spend-down in 209(b) States, regardless of whether or not the State has a medically needy program. Twelve States use the 209(b) option for Medicaid coverage of aged, blind, and disabled SSI recipients. About 18.3 percent of the SSI recipient population nationwide lives in these 209(b) States.

The 12 States that use this option are:

Connecticut	Minnesota	North Dakota
Hawaii	Missouri	Ohio
Illinois	New Hampshire	Oklahoma
Indiana	North Carolina	Virginia

An amendment included in the 1986 SSI disability amendments (P.L. 99-643) required, effective July 1, 1987, that 209(b) States continue Medicaid coverage for individuals in

section

1619 status if they had been eligible for Medicaid for the month preceding their becoming eligible under section 1619.

The same legislation required States to provide for continued Medicaid coverage for those individuals who lose their eligibility for SSI on or after July 1, 1987 when their

income increases because they become newly eligible for Social

Security benefits as an adult who became disabled as a child

(disabled adult child) or because of an increase in their benefits as an adult who became disabled as a child.

``Disabled

adult children'' who otherwise would be eligible for SSI continue to be considered SSI recipients for Medicaid purposes.

Protection against loss of Medicaid also is provided for certain blind or disabled individuals who lose their SSI benefits when they qualify for Social Security disabled widow

or widower's benefits beginning as early as age 50. The Omnibus

Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 provides that such individuals, who otherwise would continue to qualify for SSI on

the basis of blindness or disability, will be deemed to be SSI

recipients for purposes of Medicaid eligibility until they become eligible for Medicare Hospital Insurance. This provision

has been effective since January 1, 1991.

#### ELIGIBILITY OF SSI RECIPIENTS FOR FOOD STAMPS

Except in California, which has converted food stamp benefits to cash that is included in the State supplementary

payments, SSI recipients may be eligible to receive food stamps. SSI beneficiaries living alone or in a household where

all other members of the household receive or are applying for SSI benefits can file for food stamps at an SSA office. If all household members receive SSI, they do not need to meet the food stamp program financial eligibility standards to participate in the program because they are categorically eligible. However, SSI beneficiaries living in households where other household members do not receive or are not applying for SSI benefits are referred to the local food stamp office to file for food stamps. These households must meet the net income eligibility standard of the food stamp program to be eligible for food stamp benefits.

The interaction with the food stamp program has important financial implications for a State which desires to increase the income of its SSI recipients by \$1. Because food stamps are reduced by \$0.30 for each additional \$1 of SSI income including State supplements, the State must expend \$1.43 to obtain an effective \$1 increase in SSI recipients' total income.

#### INCOME EXCLUSIONS

Under the program, \$20 of monthly income from virtually any source (such as Social Security benefits, but not need-tested income such as veterans' pensions) is excluded from countable income (total income minus exclusions). In addition, the first \$65 of monthly earned income plus one-half of remaining earnings are excluded. Income received in sheltered workshops

and work activity centers is considered earned income and qualifies for earned income exclusions. Table 6-2 shows the maximum income that an individual and couple can have and still remain eligible for Federal SSI benefits under the regular Federal SSI benefit standards--taking into account these income exclusions.

Work-related expenses are disregarded in the case of blind applicants or recipients and impairment-related work expenses are disregarded in the case of disabled applicants or recipients.

The SSI program also does not count income and/or resources that are set aside as part of an approved plan to achieve self-support (PASS). A PASS is an income and/or resource exclusion that allows a person who is blind or disabled to set aside income and/or resources for a work goal. The money set aside can be used to pay for such items or services as education, vocational training, or starting a business.

SSI law requires that an SSI applicant or recipient apply for all other benefits for which they are eligible. For example, in September 1993, 65 percent of the aged, 32 percent of the disabled, and 37 percent of the blind receiving SSI were also Social Security recipients.

The value of any in-kind assistance is counted as income unless such in-kind assistance is specifically excluded by statute. Generally, in-kind assistance provided by or under the auspices of a federally assisted program, or by a State or local government (for example, nutrition, food stamps, housing

or social services), will not be counted as income. As described later, if an SSI applicant or recipient is living in the household of another and receiving in-kind support and maintenance from him or her, the SSI benefit standard for such an individual will be reduced by one-third of the Federal SSI benefit standard. By regulation, the Social Security Administration has also provided that the value of any in-kind support and maintenance received (other than in the case of those receiving in-kind assistance by reason of living in another's household), is presumed to be equal to one-third of the Federal SSI benefit standard plus \$20. The individual can rebut this presumption. If it is determined that the actual value is less than the one-third amount, the lower actual value will be counted as unearned income.

In-kind support and maintenance provided by a private nonprofit organization to aged, blind, or disabled individuals is excluded under the SSI program if the State determines that the assistance is provided on the basis of need. Another exclusion from income is certain types of assistance provided to help meet home energy needs. Assistance provided to an aged, blind, or disabled individual for the purpose of meeting home energy costs either in cash or in kind and which is furnished by a home heating oil or gas supplier or by a utility company is to be excluded. Assistance for home energy costs provided in-kind by a private nonprofit organization is also excluded.

As countable income increases, a recipient's SSI benefit amount decreases. Ineligibility for SSI occurs when countable income equals the Federal benefit standard plus the amount of applicable federally administered State supplementation.

TABLE 6-2.--MAXIMUM INCOME FOR ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL SSI BENEFITS,

1994

Receiving only Social Security			
Receiving only wage income			
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	Monthly	Annually	Monthly
Annually			
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Individual.....	\$466	\$5,592	
\$977      \$11,724			
Couple.....	689	8,268	
1,423      17,076			
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Source: Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Administration.

RESOURCES

SSI eligibility is restricted to qualified persons who have countable resources not exceeding \$2,000, or \$3,000 in the case of married couples. The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-369) increased the countable assets limit by \$100 a year

for an individual and \$150 a year for a couple, beginning in calendar year 1985 and each year through calendar year 1989. Prior to January 1, 1985, the assets limit for an individual was \$1,500 and \$2,250 for a couple.

In determining countable resources, a number of items are not included, such as the individual's home; and, within reasonable limits set by the Secretary of Health and Human Services: household goods, personal effects, an automobile, and a burial space for the individual, spouse, and members of the immediate family. Regulations place a limit of \$2,000 in equity value on excluded household goods and personal effects and exclude the first \$4,500 in current market value of an auto (100 percent of the auto's value if it is used to obtain medical treatment or for employment or has been modified for use by or transportation of a handicapped person or is necessary to perform essential daily activities because of distance, climate or terrain). The value of property which is used in a person's trade, or business, or by the person as an employee is also excluded. The value of certain other property that produces income, goods or services essential to a person's self-support may be excluded within limits set by the Secretary in regulations. SSI and Social Security retroactive benefit payments may not be considered as a resource for a period of 6 months after the month in which the retroactive benefit is received. Resources set aside under a PASS are also excluded.

The cash surrender value of life insurance policies if the total face value of all policies on an individual's life is \$1,500 or less are not counted toward the \$2,000 or \$3,000 countable resources limit. The entire cash surrender value of life insurance policies if the total face value of all policies on an individual's life is greater than \$1,500 counts toward the resources limit, but may be excludable under one of the other resource provisions.

An individual and spouse may have excluded up to \$1,500 each of burial funds. However, the \$1,500 maximum amount is reduced by the face value of any excluded life insurance policies and the value of any irrevocable burial contracts, trusts or arrangements. If left to accumulate, interest earned on excluded burial funds and burial spaces is not countable as either income or resources for SSI purposes.

Current law provides that as of July 1, 1988, an individual who gives away or sells any nonexcludable resource for less than fair market value will no longer be subject to a penalty for such a transfer. However, such a transfer may make the individual ineligible for certain Medicaid covered nursing services. SSA must notify individuals of the penalty and provide information upon request to the States regarding transfers of resources.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-369) requires the Internal Revenue Service to furnish the Social Security Administration with certain nonwage information about SSI recipients. The IRS information consists primarily of reports of interest payments submitted to IRS by financial institutions but also includes income from dividends, unemployment compensation, etc. The purpose of the provision was to

assist  
in alerting the Social Security Administration of the  
potential  
ownership by SSI recipients of bank accounts in excess of  
the  
SSI countable resources limit. In fiscal year 1987,  
computer  
matches between IRS tax files and SSI records resulted in  
239,000 such matches. Only cases involving IRS reports of  
interest income of \$51 or more were examined. The resulting  
savings to the SSI program were \$64 million. As a result of  
the  
Social Security Administration's evaluation of these cases,  
the  
tolerance level was lowered to \$41 beginning with fiscal  
year  
1988 and 398,000 matches were identified. In fiscal year  
1989,  
the matches totaled 508,000. SSA has evaluated and adjusted  
the  
tolerance levels several times over the years. Effective  
October 1993, the tolerance level for income from  
resources--  
e.g., interest and dividends--is \$60. The tolerance level  
for  
other nonwage income not from resources--e.g., unemployment  
compensation and pensions--is \$1,000. Also, a special  
tolerance  
was developed for cases that had been matched before; if  
the  
current year's resources are less than \$10 more than the  
prior  
year's resource indicators, the IRS report is not examined.  
All  
match information is sent to Social Security offices for  
verification of the information. For fiscal year 1993 there  
were about 413,000 matches. (The results of a study which  
will  
include an estimate of savings for the 1993 matches is not  
expected until the summer of 1994.)

Prior to the 1984 Deficit Reduction Act, if in any

month a recipient's assets exceeded the asset limit, the individual was ineligible for benefits in that month and the entire amount of the benefit paid for that month was considered an overpayment subject to recovery. Effective 1984, SSI law provides that in cases where there is an overpayment based on an excess of assets of \$50 or less, the recipient is deemed to be without fault for purposes of waiving the overpayment and the overpayment is not recovered unless the Secretary finds that the failure to report the excess was knowing and willful on the part of the recipient.

An individual may receive SSI benefits for a limited time even though he has certain nonliquid property that, if counted, would make him ineligible. These benefits are conditioned upon the disposal of the property, and are subject to recovery as overpayments when the property is sold. The 1987 Budget Reconciliation Act provides, in addition, for the exclusion of real property, for so long as it cannot be sold, because it is jointly owned and sale would cause undue hardship to the joint owner due to loss of housing; has legal impediments to its sale; or where reasonable efforts to sell it have been unsuccessful.

#### SSI BENEFITS

Individuals and couples applying for or receiving SSI benefits are determined to be eligible or to remain

eligible if their countable income does not exceed certain levels, and they meet all other eligibility requirements.

#### Federal SSI benefit standard

The Federal SSI benefit standard for an individual for 1994 is \$446 a month and \$669 for a couple. As is discussed later, most States supplement the Federal SSI benefit. The result is a combined Federal SSI/State supplemented benefit against which countable income is compared in determining eligibility and benefit amount. However, many States limit their supplementation to certain categories of individuals based on specific indicators of need--especially special housing needs. In December 1993, 348,335 persons, or 5.8 percent of all SSI recipients, were eligible for benefits only because (federally-administered) State supplementation increased the benefit.

The Federal SSI benefits are indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and by the same percentage as Social Security benefits. This occurs through a reference in the SSI law to the Social Security cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) provision. Prior to the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-21), the SSI and Social Security cost-of-living increases occurred in benefits paid in July. Public Law 98-21 delayed the Social Security and SSI COLA's from July 1983 to January 1984. However, in lieu of a COLA increase in the SSI benefit standard

in July 1983, the Federal SSI benefit was increased in July, 1983, by \$20 a month for an individual and \$30 a month for a couple. Table 6-3 shows the Federal SSI benefit from the beginning of the SSI program until the present time.

Living in the household of another

The SSI law provides that if an SSI applicant or recipient is living in another person's household and receiving support and maintenance in-kind from such person, the Federal SSI benefit applicable to such individual or couple is two-thirds of the regular Federal SSI benefit. As shown in table 6-3, the Federal SSI benefit in 1994 for those determined to be living in the household of another is \$297.34 for an individual and \$446 for a couple.

TABLE 6-3.--FEDERAL SSI

BENEFIT LEVELS

[In

dollars]

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Eligibility status

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Own household

Household of another

Date

Medicaid

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institution

Essential

Essential

Single	Couple	person	Single	Couple	person
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Initial.....					25.00
130.00	195.00	65.00	86.67	130.00	43.34
Jan. 1974.....					25.00
140.00	210.00	70.00	93.34	140.00	46.67
July 1974.....					25.00
146.00	219.00	73.00	97.34	146.00	48.67
July 1975.....					25.00
157.70	236.60	78.90	105.14	157.74	52.60
July 1976.....					25.00
167.80	251.80	84.00	111.87	167.87	56.00
July 1977.....					25.00
177.80	266.70	89.00	118.54	177.80	59.34
July 1978.....					25.00
189.40	284.10	94.80	126.27	189.40	63.20
July 1979.....					25.00
208.20	312.30	104.20	138.80	208.20	69.47
July 1980.....					25.00
238.00	357.00	119.20	158.67	238.00	79.47
July 1981.....					25.00
264.70	397.00	132.60	176.47	264.67	88.40
July 1982.....					25.00
284.30	426.40	142.50	189.54	284.27	95.00
July 1983.....					25.00
304.30	456.40	152.50	202.87	304.27	101.67
Jan. 1984\1\.....					25.00
314.00	472.00	157.00	209.34	314.67	104.67
Jan. 1985.....					25.00
325.00	488.00	163.00	216.67	325.34	108.67
Jan. 1986.....					25.00
336.00	504.00	168.00	224.00	336.00	112.00
Jan. 1987.....					25.00
340.00	510.00	170.00	226.67	340.00	113.34
Jan. 1988.....					25.00
354.00	532.00	177.00	236.00	354.67	118.00
Jan. 1989.....					30.00
368.00	553.00	184.00	245.34	368.67	122.67
Jan. 1990.....					30.00

386.00	579.00	193.00	257.34	386.00	128.67
Jan. 1991.....					30.00
407.00	610.00	204.00	271.34	406.67	136.00
Jan. 1992.....					30.00
422.00	633.00	211.00	281.34	422.00	140.67
Jan. 1993.....					30.00
434.00	652.00	217.00	289.34	434.67	144.67
Jan. 1994.....					30.00
446.00	669.00	223.00	297.34	446.00	148.67

-----  
 \1\Cost-of-living adjustments to Federal SSI benefit levels are rounded to the next lower whole dollar beginning with the increase effective January 1984.

Source: Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

Regulations specify the criteria for determining when this reduced benefit applies. It does not apply to an individual who owns or rents; buys food separately; eats meals out rather than eating with the household; or pays a pro rata share of the household's food and shelter expenses.

In September 1993, 5.3 percent, or about 313,100 SSI recipients, had their benefits determined on the basis of this ``one-third reduction'' benefit standard. Sixty-five percent of those recipients were receiving benefits on the basis of disability (see table 6-4).

Of the 26 States and the District of Columbia that provide optional supplements to the Federal SSI benefit, 9 States and the District of Columbia provide the same amount of supplementation for those whose Federal SSI benefit amount is determined on the basis of the ``one-third reduction.''

Eight

States provide a higher State supplementation for such recipients; in six States the amount of State supplementation is less; two States provide no supplementation for those recipients; and one State's supplementation varies depending upon need.

Medicaid institution/personal needs allowance

When an individual enters a hospital or other medical institution in which more than half of the bill is paid by the Medicaid program, his or her monthly SSI benefit standard is reduced to \$30, beginning with the first full calendar month the individual is in such institution. This Personal Needs Allowance (PNA) is intended to take care of small personal expenses, with the cost of maintenance and medical care being provided through Medicaid. The Federal PNA benefit of \$25 was increased to \$30 a month on July 1, 1988--the first increase since the SSI program began in 1974. The annual cost-of-living increase for SSI does not apply to the personal needs allowance. The 1987 Budget Reconciliation Act does, however, provide that if a physician certifies that a person's stay in such a medical institution is not likely to exceed 3 months and the person needs to continue to maintain a home to which he or she may return, the SSI benefits will not be reduced and he or she will continue to receive the full SSI benefit for up to the

first 3 months of institutionalization.

Approximately 165,400 or 2.8 percent of SSI recipients received benefits in September, 1993, on the basis of this personal needs allowance. For those individuals whose income from non-SSI sources exceeds the \$30 benefit standard (including those who previously, when they were not living in a medical institution, were receiving some SSI because their Social Security benefits were less than the regular SSI benefit), Medicaid regulations require States to allow such individuals (and other non-SSI Medicaid eligibles) to retain no less than \$30 a month of their income as a "personal needs allowance" when their income is applied, along with Medicaid reimbursement, to pay for their institutional medical care.

Sixteen State programs have exercised their option to supplement this Federal SSI benefit. Prior to the 1985 Budget Reconciliation Act, SSI regulations would not allow for Federal administration of the State supplements of these payments. An

amendment included in that legislation now requires the Social Security Administration, at the request of a State, to administer such State supplementary payments. As of December 1993, California, the District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont had opted for Federal administration.

Approximately 24 States allow some or all of those individuals affected by the Medicaid personal needs allowance regulations to retain more than \$30 a month.

Another benefit affecting some persons involves Federal payments to an individual who was transferred to SSI from a former State program of aid to the aged, blind or disabled.

The Federal benefits of these persons are increased by up to \$223 monthly in 1994 to take into account an ``essential person'' living in the household. An essential person is generally an ineligible spouse or relative whose needs were considered in determining the requirements of an eligible individual under the former State program but who is not eligible for SSI. Some States have categories of State supplementation similar to the ``essential persons'' category for individuals transferred from the pre-SSI program.

TABLE 6-4.--NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS RECEIVING FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED PAYMENTS, BY REASON FOR ELIGIBILITY AND FEDERAL SSI BENEFIT STANDARD/LIVING ARRANGEMENT, SEPTEMBER 1993

Federal benefit standard/ living arrangement\1\ Blind      Disabled		Total	Reason for Aged
Total number.....		5,907,605	1,473,531
85,885	4,348,189		
Total percent.....		100.0	100.0
100.0	100.0		

Federal SSI benefit standard..	91.9	90.5
91.4            92.4		
Living in the household-of- another Federal SSI benefit standard.....	5.3	7.0
5.6            4.7		
Medicaid institution/personal needs allowance Federal SSI benefit standard.....	2.8	2.6
3.0            2.8		

-----  
-----

\1\As used for determination of Federal SSI payment standard.

Source: Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

DEEMING OF INCOME AND RESOURCES

The income of an ineligible spouse who lives with an adult SSI applicant or recipient is considered in determining the eligibility and amount of payment to the individual. The income of the parents of a child under the age of 18 who is blind or disabled is also considered in determining the eligibility and payment for the child. However, effective June 1, 1990, children with disabilities who are eligible for Medicaid at home under State home care plans, who previously received SSI personal needs allowances while in medical institutions, and who otherwise would be ineligible for SSI because of their parents' income or resources, can receive the \$30 monthly personal needs allowance that would be payable if they were

institutionalized, without regard to their parents' income and resources. The law also provides that deeming of income and resources shall occur ``except to the extent determined by the Secretary to be inequitable under the circumstances''.

By regulation, the Secretary of HHS has provided that in determining the amount of the income of the ineligible spouse or parent to be deemed to the SSI applicant or recipient, the needs of the spouse or parent and other children in the household are taken into account. In addition, the SSI earned and unearned income exclusions are applied in determining the amount of income to be deemed to the SSI applicant or recipient. If the combined countable income of an SSI applicant and an ineligible spouse does not exceed the SSI benefit standard for an eligible couple in that State (including any federally-administered State supplementary payment), the SSI applicant would be eligible to receive an SSI and/or State supplementary benefit.

For example, in a State with no State supplementation the deeming procedure would work as follows in the case of an ineligible spouse earning \$520 per month living with an eligible individual with \$200 of Social Security benefits:

Unearned income of eligible individual.....	.....
\$200.00	
Less \$20 exclusion.....	.....
-20.00	

-----  
Countable unearned income.....  
180.00

```

=====
Earned income of ineligible individual.....
520.00
Less $65 earned income disregard.....
-65.00
Less one-half of remaining earnings ($455).....
-227.50

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-----
    Countable earned income.....
227.50
Plus countable unearned income.....
180.00

```

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-----
    Couple's total countable income.....
407.50

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=====
SSI payment standard for couples.....
669.00
Less countable income.....
-407.50

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-----
    Benefit payable to eligible individual.....
261.50

```

Thus the benefit for the eligible individual will be \$261.50. Without deeming, the individual would have received \$266 [ $\$446 - (\$200 \text{ less } \$20 \text{ exclusion})$ ]. The \$20 exclusion can only be used once and is first applied to unearned income, which in this example is the \$200 of Social Security income.

An individual's resources are deemed to include those of the ineligible spouse (or in the case of a child under the

age  
of 18, those of the parents) with whom the individual is  
living. Under the Secretary's regulations, in determining  
the  
amount of the spouse's or parents' resources that can be  
deemed, all applicable exclusions are applied. In the case  
of a  
child, only the value of the parents' resources that  
exceeds  
the applicable limits (\$2,000 for a single parent, and  
\$3,000  
for two parents) is deemed to the child.

In a study conducted in December 1989, there were about  
92,700 cases in which deeming reduced benefits. Some 71,180  
were spouse-to-spouse and 21,520 were parent-to-child  
cases.

This does not take into account, however, the number of  
individuals who were not eligible because of the deeming  
provision.

In determining the eligibility of aliens applying for  
SSI,  
the income and resources of their sponsors are considered.  
After income and resources allowances for the needs of the  
sponsors and income allowances for their dependents, the  
remainder is deemed available for the support of the alien  
applicant. Prior to January 1, 1994, the remainder was  
deemed  
available for a 3-year period after the alien's entry into  
the  
United States. Effective January 1, 1994, through September  
30,  
1996, the remainder is deemed available for a 5-year period  
after the alien's entry into the United States. Under  
current  
law, the deeming period will revert to 3 years again on  
October  
1, 1996. This provision does not apply to those who become  
blind or disabled after admission as a permanent resident,  
to  
refugees, and to persons granted political asylum.

## OVERPAYMENTS

A provision in the 1984 Deficit Reduction Act established a limit on the rate that overpayments made to SSI recipients can be recovered. SSI law limits the amount of adjustment or recovery in any month to the lesser of: (1) the amount of the benefit for that month; or (2) an amount equal to 10 percent of the countable income (plus the SSI payment) of the individual (or couple) for that month. This limitation does not apply if there is fraud in connection with the overpayment. The recipient may request a different rate at which benefits may be withheld to recover the overpayment.

## STATE SUPPLEMENTATION

State supplementary payments are required by law to maintain income levels of former public assistance recipients transferred to the Federal SSI program. In February 1994, approximately 3,400 recipients or less than 0.1 percent of all recipients were receiving payments based in part or solely because of this provision. States have the option to choose to supplement the Federal SSI benefit standard for both former public assistance recipients and other SSI recipients. At the present time, all but eight States and jurisdictions provide some form of optional State supplementation. Those are: Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Mississippi, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. States (or local jurisdictions) may elect to administer

their  
supplementary payments themselves or may contract with the  
Social Security Administration for Federal administration.  
Seventeen States and the District of Columbia have  
contracted  
with the Social Security Administration to administer the  
State  
optional supplementation program. Since the SSI program  
began  
in 1974, six States have shifted from Federal to State  
administration of their optional State supplementation  
program.

#### Administrative fees

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 amended  
the  
State supplementation provision to provide for State  
payment  
for Federal administration of State supplementary payments.  
For  
fiscal year 1994 (i.e., from October 1, 1993 through  
September  
30, 1994), a State with federally administered  
supplementary  
payments pays the Secretary an administration fee of \$1.67  
per  
payment. The rate per payment changes to \$3.33 for fiscal  
year  
1995, and \$5.00 for fiscal year 1996 and each succeeding  
year,  
or a different rate deemed appropriate for the State by the  
Secretary.

#### State SSI supplement levels over time

Throughout the entire period from July, 1975, to  
January,  
1994, 23 States have continuously provided supplemental SSI  
payments to aged individuals living independently, and 21  
States continuously supplemented SSI payments to aged

couples  
living independently.

During the period of July, 1975, to January, 1994, no State increased supplements faster than inflation for aged individuals living independently (see table 6-5).

The District of Columbia, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming all began supplementing SSI payments to individuals between 1975 and 1980.

Among the States which have supplemented SSI payments for aged couples living independently, only Alaska and Minnesota have kept their supplemental increases equivalent to or higher than inflation (see table 6-6). Other States have allowed inflation to erode the purchasing power of supplements or have reduced them in the face of State fiscal problems.

Approximately 44 percent of SSI recipients receive a State supplement. For those SSI recipients, other than those receiving a State supplement because they are living in some type of group living arrangement, the amount of State supplement ranges from \$1 a month to \$374 a month for an individual. At present, 26 States and the District of Columbia supplement the Federal standard for individuals living independently.

TABLE 6-5.--STATE SSI SUPPLEMENTS FOR AGED INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT COUNTABLE INCOME LIVING INDEPENDENTLY\1\  
-----  
-----

Percent

change

State

July

July

Jan.

Jan. 1988	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1993	Jan. 1994	(constant 1975 dollars)	1980	1985
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------------------	------	------

1975-94\1\  
-----

Alaska\2\						\$142	\$235	\$261
\$305	\$331	\$349	\$362	\$374	\$374		-2	
California						101	164	179
221	244	223	223	186	157		-42	
Colorado						27	55	58
58	58	45	56	56	56		-23	
Connecticut\3\						NA	NA	NA
393	366	359	325	\3\NA	NA		NA	
District of Columbia						0	15	15
15	15	15	15	15	15		NA	
Hawaii						17	15	5
5	5	5	5	5	5		-89	
Idaho						63	74	78
73	73	70	70	65	45		-74	
Illinois\3\						NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	
Maine						10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10		-63	
Massachusetts						111	137	129
129	129	129	129	129	129		-57	
Michigan						12	24	27
30	30	31	14	14	14		-57	
Minnesota\4\						31	34	35
35	75	81	81	81	81		-3	
Nebraska						67	75	61
43	38	24	30	28	28		-85	
Nevada						55	47	36
36	36	36	36	36	36		-76	
New Hampshire						12	46	27
27	27	27	27	27	27		-17	
New Jersey						24	23	31

31	31	31	31	31	31		-52	
New York.....						61	63	61
72	86	86	86	86	86		-48	
Oklahoma.....						27	79	60
64	64	64	64	60	60		-18	
Oregon.....						17	12	2
2	2	2	2	2	2		-96	
Pennsylvania.....						20	32	32
32	32	32	32	32	32		-41	
Rhode Island.....						31	42	54
59	64	64	67	64	64		-24	
South Dakota.....						0	15	15
15	15	15	15	15	15		NA	
Utah.....						0	10	10
9	6	6	5	5	1		NA	
Vermont.....						29	41	53
58	63	65	65	57	55		-30	
Washington\5\.....						36	43	38
28	28	28	28	28	28		-71	
Wisconsin.....						70	100	100
103	103	103	92	93	85		-55	
Wyoming.....						0	20	20
20	20	20	20	10	10		NA	

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-----  
Median..... 31 43 36  
36 37 36 32 31 31 -63  
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\1\The percentage change in constant dollars was computed by inflating July 1975 to January 1994 by the CPI-U price index. The July 1975 index value is 54.2 and the January 1994 value is 146.2.

\2\1975 and 1980--less if shelter costs less than \$35 monthly.

\3\State decides benefit on a case-by-case basis.

\4\State has two geographic payment levels--Hennepin County and the remainder of Minnesota. Level shown is for

Hennepin County, the area with the largest number of SSI recipients.

\5\State has two geographic payment levels--highest levels are shown in table. Sum paid in King, Pierce, Kitsap, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties.

Source: Office of Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Administration, and Committee on Ways and Means staff calculations.

TABLE 6-6.--STATE SSI SUPPLEMENTS FOR AGED COUPLES WITHOUT COUNTABLE INCOME LIVING INDEPENDENTLY

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Percent

change

Jan.	Jan.	State Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	July Jan.	July (constant 1975 dollars)	Jan. 1985
1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994			

1975-94\1\  
-----  
-----

Alabama.....						\$9	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0		-100	
Alaska\2\.....						183	\$338	\$371
\$444	\$484	\$510	\$528	\$544	\$544		+10	
California.....						251	389	448
534	588	557	557	488	440		-35	
Colorado.....						133	229	278
292	309	293	323	328	323		-10	
Connecticut\3\.....						NA	NA	NA
602	525	522	461	\3\NA	NA		NA	
District of Columbia.....						0	30	30
30	30	30	30	30	30		NA	
Hawaii.....						28	24	9

9	9	9	9	9	9	-88		
Idaho.....						49	80	46
44	45	44	45	40	21		-84	
Illinois\3\.....						NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	
Maine.....						15	15	15
15	15	15	15	15	15		-63	
Massachusetts.....						173	214	202
202	202	202	202	202	202		-57	
Michigan.....						18	36	40
45	45	46	21	21	21		-57	
Minnesota\4\.....						38	44	66
66	88	132	129	126	126		+23	
Nebraska.....						67	114	89
66	65	34	48	39	39		-78	
Nevada.....						106	90	74
74	74	74	74	74	74		-74	
New Hampshire.....						0	42	21
21	21	21	21	21	21		NA	
New Jersey.....						13	12	25
25	25	25	25	25	25		-29	
New York.....						76	79	76
93	102	103	103	102	102		-50	
Oklahoma.....						54	158	120
128	128	128	128	120	102		-18	
Oregon.....						17	10	0
0	0	0	0	0	0		-100	
Pennsylvania.....						30	49	49
49	49	49	49	49	49		-39	
Rhode Island.....						59	79	102
111	120	121	127	120	120		-25	
South Dakota.....						0	15	15
15	15	15	15	15	15		NA	
Utah.....						0	20	20
18	12	12	11	10	5		NA	
Vermont.....						61	76	96
106	115	118	118	110	103		-37	

Washington\5\.....	40	44	37
22 22 22 22 22 22		-80	
Wisconsin.....	105	161	161
166 166 166 146 146 134		-53	
Wyoming.....	0	40	40
40 40 40 40 19 19		NA	

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Median.....	57	63	66
66 65 49 49 30 39		-75	

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\1\The percentage change in constant dollars was computed by inflating July 1975 to January 1994 by the CPI-U price index. The July 1975 index value is 54.2 and the January 1994 value is 146.2.

\2\1975 and 1980--less if shelter costs less than \$35 monthly.

\3\State decides benefit on a case-by-case basis.

\4\State has various geographic payment levels. Level shown is for Hennepin County, the area with the largest number of SSI recipients.

\5\State has two geographic payment levels--highest levels are shown in table. Sum paid in King, Pierce, Kitsap, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties.

Source: Office of Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Administration.

MAXIMUM SSI AND FOOD STAMP BENEFITS FOR INDIVIDUALS  
LIVING  
INDEPENDENTLY

Table 6-7 for individuals living independently and table 6-8 for couples illustrate the maximum potential payment from Federal SSI, State supplements and food stamps for persons with no income, by State. These tables assume that the elderly individual or couple receive an excess shelter deduction of

\$207 (the maximum for nonelderly) and an excess medical cost deduction of \$13 in the food stamp program. Approximately 64 percent of the elderly in the food stamp program take a shelter deduction, and it is estimated that approximately 17 percent of the elderly are allowed a deduction that exceeds the excess shelter expense ceiling for nonelderly or nondisabled households (\$207 per month). However, since only 13 percent of the elderly claim a medical cost deduction, the \$13 average of medical cost deductions averaged over all elderly recipients was chosen. Since only 17 percent of all elderly claimed more than the shelter cost deduction ceiling, the shelter deduction ceiling was chosen.

TABLE 6-7.--MAXIMUM POTENTIAL SSI AND FOOD STAMP BENEFITS FOR AGED

INDIVIDUALS LIVING INDEPENDENTLY, JANUARY 1994\1\

-----		
-----		
Combined benefits	Maximum SSI	Food stamp
State	benefit	benefit\2\
Monthly		
Annual		
-----		
-----		
Alabama.....	\$446	\$83
\$529      \$6,348		
Alaska.....	820	79
899      10,788		

Arizona.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Arkansas.....	446	83
529 6,348		
California.....	603	\3\0
603 7,236		
Colorado.....	502	66
568 6,816		
Connecticut.....	\4\NA	NA
NA NA		
Delaware.....	446	83
529 6,348		
District of Columbia.....	461	79
540 6,480		
Florida.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Georgia.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Hawaii.....	451	187
638 7,656		
Idaho.....	\5\491	76
567 6,804		
Illinois.....	\6\NA	NA
NA NA		
Indiana.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Iowa.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Kansas.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Kentucky.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Louisiana.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Maine.....	456	80
536 6,432		
Maryland.....	446	83

529	6,348		
Massachusetts.....		575	44
619	7,428		
Michigan.....		460	79
539	6,468		
Minnesota.....		\7\527	59
586	7,032		
Mississippi.....		446	83
529	6,348		
Missouri.....		446	83
529	6,348		
Montana.....		446	83
529	6,348		
Nebraska.....		474	75
549	6,588		
Nevada.....		482	72
554	6,648		
New Hampshire.....		473	75
548	6,576		
New Jersey.....		477	74
551	6,612		
New Mexico.....		446	83
529	6,348		
New York.....		532	57
589	7,068		
North Carolina.....		446	83
529	6,348		
North Dakota.....		446	83
529	6,348		
Ohio.....		446	83
529	6,348		
Oklahoma.....		506	65
571	6,852		
Oregon.....		448	82
530	6,360		
Pennsylvania.....		478	73
551	6,612		

Rhode Island.....	510	64
574 6,888		
South Carolina.....	446	83
529 6,348		
South Dakota.....	461	79
540 6,480		
Tennessee.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Texas.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Utah.....	447	83
530 6,360		
Vermont.....	\8\501	67
568 6,816		
Virginia.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Washington.....	\9\474	75
549 6,588		
West Virginia.....	446	83
529 6,348		
Wisconsin.....	531	57
588 7,056		
Wyoming.....	456	80
536 6,432		

-----  
 -----  
 \1\In most States these maximums apply also to blind or disabled SSI recipients who are living in their own households; but some States provide different benefit schedules for each category.  
 \2\For one-person households, maximum food stamp benefits from Oct. 1993 through Sept. 1994 are \$112 in the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia, \$147 in Alaska (urban areas, benefit levels in rural Alaska are increased by about 50 percent to account for higher

food prices in such areas), and \$187 in Hawaii. For the 48 contiguous States and D.C., the calculation of benefits

assumes: (1) a ``standard'' deduction of \$131 per month; (2) an excess

shelter deduction of \$207 per month (the maximum allowable for

nonelderly, nondisabled households); and (3) an excess medical expense

deduction of \$13 monthly (estimated from 1991 medical expense

information). If smaller excess shelter costs were assumed, food stamp

benefits would be smaller. For Alaska and Hawaii, higher deduction

levels were used, as provided by law (\$595 and \$493, respectively, for

combined standard and excess shelter allowance).

\3\SSI recipients in California are ineligible for food stamps.

California provides increased cash aid in lieu of stamps.

\4\Individual budget process.

\5\State disregards \$20 of SSI payment in determining the State

supplementary payment.

\6\State decides benefits on case-by-case basis.

\7\Payment level for Hennepin County. State has two geographic payment

levels--one for Hennepin County and the other for the remainder of the

State.

\8\State has two geographic payment levels--highest are shown in table.

\9\Sum paid in King, Pierce, Kitsap, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) on

the basis of data from the Social Security Administration.

TABLE 6-8.--MAXIMUM POTENTIAL SSI AND FOOD STAMP BENEFITS  
FOR AGED

COUPLES LIVING INDEPENDENTLY, JANUARY 1994\1\

Combined benefits		Maximum SSI benefit	Food stamp benefit\2\
State			
Monthly	Annual		
Alabama.....		\$669	\$110
\$779	\$9,348		
Alaska.....		1,213	85
1,298	15,576		
Arizona.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Arkansas.....		669	110
779	9,348		
California.....		1,109	\3\0
1,109	13,308		
Colorado.....		992	13
1,005	12,060		
Connecticut.....		\4\NA	NA
NA	NA		
Delaware.....		669	110
779	9,348		
District of Columbia.....		699	101
800	9,600		
Florida.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Georgia.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Hawaii.....		678	287
965	11,580		
Idaho.....		\5\690	110

800	9,600		
Illinois.....		\6\NA	NA
NA	NA		
Indiana.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Iowa.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Kansas.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Kentucky.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Louisiana.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Maine.....		684	106
790	9,480		
Maryland.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Massachusetts.....		871	50
921	11,052		
Michigan.....		690	104
794	9,528		
Minnesota.....		\7\795	72
867	10,404		
Mississippi.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Missouri.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Montana.....		669	110
779	9,348		
Nebraska.....		708	98
806	9,672		
Nevada.....		743	88
831	9,972		
New Hampshire.....		690	104
794	9,528		
New Jersey.....		694	103
797	9,564		

New Mexico.....	669	110
779 9,348		
New York.....	771	79
850 10,200		
North Carolina.....	669	110
779 9,348		
North Dakota.....	669	110
779 9,348		
Ohio.....	669	110
779 9,348		
Oklahoma.....	789	74
863 10,356		
Oregon.....	669	110
779 9,348		
Pennsylvania.....	718	95
813 9,756		
Rhode Island.....	789	74
863 10,356		
South Carolina.....	669	110
779 9,348		
South Dakota.....	684	106
790 9,480		
Tennessee.....	669	110
779 9,348		
Texas.....	669	110
779 9,348		
Utah.....	674	109
783 9,396		
Vermont.....	\8\772	79
851 10,212		
Virginia.....	669	110
779 9,348		
Washington.....	\9\691	103
794 9,528		
West Virginia.....	669	110
779 9,348		
Wisconsin.....	803	70
873 10,476		

Wyoming..... 688 104  
792 9,504

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-----  
\1\In most States these maximums apply also to blind or disabled SSI

recipients who are living in their own households; but some States

provide different benefit schedules for each category.

\2\For two-person households, maximum food stamp benefits from Oct. 1993

through Sept. 1994 are \$206 in the 48 contiguous States and the

District of Columbia, \$271 in Alaska (urban areas, benefit levels for

rural Alaska are about 50 percent higher to account for high food

prices in such areas), and \$343 in Hawaii.

For the 48 contiguous States and D.C., the calculation of benefits

assumes: (1) a ``standard'' deduction of \$131 per month, (2) an excess

shelter deduction of \$207 per month (the maximum allowable for

nonelderly, nondisabled households); and (3) an excess medical expense

deduction of \$13 monthly (estimated from 1991 medical expense

information). If smaller excess shelter costs were assumed, food stamp

benefits would be smaller. For Alaska and Hawaii, higher deduction

levels were used, as provided by law (\$595 and \$493, respectively, for

combined standard and excess shelter allowance).

\3\SSI recipients in California are ineligible for food stamps.

California provides increased cash aid in lieu of stamps.

\4\Individual budget process.

\5\State disregards \$20 monthly of SSI income in determining the State

supplementary payment amounts.  
\6\State decides benefits on case-by-case basis.  
\7\Payment level for Hennepin County. State has two geographic payment levels--one for Hennepin County and one for the remainder of the State.  
\8\State has two geographic payment levels--highest levels are shown in table.  
\9\Sum paid in King, Pierce, Kitsap, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties.

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) on the basis of data from the Social Security Administration.

#### State supplementation for special housing needs

A significant number of the aged, disabled and blind population receiving SSI cannot live alone because of mental or physical limitations and have a need for housing which involves services beyond room and board. These services often include supervision for daily living and protective services for the mentally retarded, chronically mentally ill, or the frail or confused elderly. Such nonmedical supervised and/or group living arrangements generally cost more than the Federal SSI benefit needs standard of \$446 a month and often more than the combined Federal and SSI State supplementation for those classified as living independently.

All but 10 of the 50 States and the District of Columbia have Federal or State administered State supplementation

which is specifically directed at covering the additional cost of providing housing in a protective, supervised, or group living arrangement.

These living arrangements are identified by a variety of terms including: adult foster care homes; domiciliary care homes; congregate care; group homes for the mentally retarded and a variety of other terms. The amount of supplementation by the State also varies a great deal. For example, in the State of Maryland under a State-administered supplementation program, a ``specialized and intensive supervision'' group living facility has a State supplementation of \$702 a month in addition to the Federal benefit level of \$446. The total Federal and State SSI payment in a month is \$1,148. In one State the State supplementation is less than \$2 a month for those who need little supervision and care. However, in some States, the cost of supervised group living care is also partially met by direct State funding of the staff. In a number of States, the State makes payments for nonmedical group care directly to private residential facilities based on a rate negotiated by the State with each facility. In such cases, there is often a ``personal needs allowance'' payment made directly to or on behalf of the residents of the facility.

#### COMPARISON OF SSI PAYMENT LEVELS TO POVERTY THRESHOLDS

Table 6-9 compares the Federal SSI benefit for a single individual to the Bureau of the Census poverty threshold. Both the poverty threshold and the benefit level are indexed to the

Consumer Price Index. (The percentage increase for the poverty threshold and the SSI benefit increase varies slightly because of a difference in the method of calculation.) As a result of Public Law 98-21, the SSI benefit levels were increased by \$20 per month for individuals and \$30 per month for couples in July 1983. They were further increased by 3.5 percent in January 1984. This explains why SSI benefits, in relation to the poverty level, increased to approximately 75 percent in 1984 and 1985 compared to 71 percent in the 1975 to 1982 period. In 1993, benefit levels were 75.2 percent of the poverty level.

Table 6-10 presents the same information for a couple. The SSI benefit for a couple is approximately 90 percent of the poverty threshold.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SSI POPULATION

As shown in table 6-12, in September 1993, 5.908 million persons received federally administered SSI payments. Of these, 1.474 million received federally administered payments on the basis of being aged, 4.348 million on the basis of being disabled, and 85,885 on the basis of blindness. However, approximately 636,391 of those receiving benefits on the basis of disability or blindness were over the age of 65. Table 6-12 also indicates that approximately 3.4 million of those receiving federally administered SSI payments only receive Federal SSI payments, 2.2 million receive a combination of federally financed and State financed payments, and 346,271

receive State financed supplementation only.

TABLE 6-9.--COMPARISON OF COMBINED BENEFITS TO POVERTY THRESHOLDS FOR ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING SSI; SSI AND SOCIAL SECURITY; AND SSI, SOCIAL SECURITY AND FOOD STAMPS FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1975 TO 1994

Calendar year--

	1988	1990	1991	1975 1992	1980 1993	1984 1994	1986
Poverty threshold.....	5,672	6,268	6,532	2,572	3,941	4,980	5,255
				6,729	6,930	\1\7,11	
7							
Federal SSI benefits:							
Dollars per year..				1,822	2,677	3,768	4,032
4,248	4,632	4,884		5,064	5,208	5,352	
Percent of poverty				70.8	72.3	75.6	76.7
74.9	73.9	74.8		75.3	75.2	75.2	
Federal SSI and Social Security:							
Dollars per year..				2,062	2,917	4,008	4,272
4,488	4,872	5,124		5,304	5,448	5,592	
Percent of poverty				80.2	74.0	80.5	81.3
79.1	77.7	78.4		78.8	78.6	78.6	
Federal SSI, Social Security, and food stamps:\2\							
Dollars per year..				2,350	3,345	4,294	4,488
4,848	5,318	5,580		5,820	5,952	6,144	
Percent of poverty				91.4	84.9	86.2	85.4
85.5	84.8	85.4		86.5	85.9	86.3	

\1\Projected on basis of CBO projected increases in the consumer price index.

\2\In computing the food stamp benefit for 1975, average deductions among all elderly households are assumed.

For later years, the applicable standard deduction plus average shelter and medical deductions among all elderly households is assumed.

Source: Congressional Research Service.

TABLE 6-10.--COMPARISON OF COMBINED BENEFITS TO POVERTY THRESHOLDS FOR ELIGIBLE COUPLES RECEIVING SSI; SSI AND SOCIAL SECURITY; AND SSI, SOCIAL SECURITY AND FOOD STAMPS FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1975 TO 1994

-----						
-----						
Calendar year--						
-----						
-----						
			1975	1980	1984	1986
1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
-----						
-----						
Poverty threshold.....			3,232	4,954	6,280	6,628
7,156	7,906	8,238	8,489	8,741	\1\8,97	
7						
Federal SSI benefits:						
Dollars per year..			2,734	4,016	5,664	6,048
6,384	6,948	7,320	7,596	7,824	8,028	
Percent of poverty			84.6	81.1	90.2	91.2
89.2	87.9	88.9	89.5	89.5	89.4	
Federal SSI and Social Security:						
Dollars per year..			2,974	4,256	5,904	6,288
6,624	7,188	7,560	7,836	8,064	8,268	
Percent of poverty			92.0	86.0	94.0	94.9
92.6	90.9	91.8	92.3	92.3	92.1	

Federal SSI, Social Security, and food stamps:\2\

Dollars per year..	3,430	4,906	6,393	6,696
7,200	7,935	8,340	8,700	8,880
9,084	106.1	99.0	101.8	101.0
Percent of poverty	100.6	100.4	101.2	102.5
			101.6	101.2

\1\Projected on basis of CBO projected increases in the consumer price index.

\2\In computing the food stamp benefit for 1975, average deductions among all elderly households are assumed.

For later years, the applicable standard deduction plus average shelter and medical deductions among all elderly households is assumed.

Source: Congressional Research Service.

Table 6-13 shows the trends in the numbers of persons receiving federally administered SSI payments from December, 1975, through September, 1993, both by reason for eligibility and by age categories. There was a steady decline in the number of SSI recipients from 1975 until 1983. However, in the last 9 years the number of SSI recipients has increased from about 3.9 million to more than 5.9 million.

Characteristics of adult SSI recipients receiving benefits on the basis of disability or blindness

Major disabling diagnosis.--As shown in table 6-11, of the SSI disabled ages 18-64, 23.7 percent were eligible on the basis of mental retardation; and 32.2 percent on the basis of

other mental disorders. Therefore, over one-half of all SSI disabled recipients are eligible on the basis of a mental disability. The next three largest categories are: diseases of the nervous system and sense organs--8.8 percent; diseases of musculoskeletal and connective tissues--8.7 percent; and diseases of the circulatory system--6.8 percent. Related to the nature of the impairments of the SSI disabled is the fact that in December 1993, 1,145,700 or 30.6 percent of the adult disabled or blind receiving SSI benefits had a representative payee. Representative payees are individuals, agencies or institutions selected by the Social Security Administration to receive and use SSI payments on behalf of the SSI recipient when it has been found necessary by reason of the mental or physical limitations of the recipient.

Age.--When a person who is receiving SSI on the basis of blindness or disability becomes age 65, the Social Security Administration does not convert the individual to eligibility on the basis of age. As shown in table 6-14, 17 percent of the SSI adult population receiving benefits on the basis of disability are age 65 or over (28.2 percent of the blind were age 65 or over).

Sex.--In January 1994, 55 percent of those receiving SSI benefits on the basis of disability and 56.4 percent on the basis of blindness were women (table 6-15).

Race.--In January 1994, 57.6 percent of those receiving SSI on the basis of disability were white; 31.2 percent were black; 7.9 percent were other races; and in 3.4 percent of the cases,

race was not reported (table 6-15).

Other income.--In September 1993, 32.4 percent of the disabled and 36.9 percent of the blind received Social Security benefits. Table 6-16 shows the number of SSI recipients with other sources of unearned income.

Of the blind and disabled receiving SSI, 5.2 percent had earned income in September 1993 (table 6-16).

Characteristics of SSI recipients receiving benefits on the basis of age

Age.--In September 1993, as shown in table 6-14, of those SSI recipients receiving benefits on the basis of age, i.e., age 65 or older, 35.9 percent were 80 years of age or older.

Sex.--In January 1994, as shown in table 6-15, 73.8 percent of those receiving benefits on the basis of age were women.

Race.--As shown in table 6-15, 55.4 percent of those receiving SSI on the basis of age were white; 22.0 percent were black; 19.4 percent were other races; and in 3.1 percent of the cases, race was not reported.

Other income.--65.1 percent of the SSI recipients receiving benefits on the basis of age also received Social Security benefits. Only 2.1 percent had earned income.

Characteristics of children receiving SSI payments

In June 1993, 732,000 blind and disabled children were eligible for SSI payments. These children made up 12.6 percent of the over 5.8 million SSI recipients in June, and

represent a fast growing segment of the SSI population. By comparison, in December 1980 payments were made to almost 229,000 blind and disabled children (5.5 percent of the 4.1 million recipients in that month).

To be eligible for SSI payments as a child, an individual must be under age 18 (or under 22 if he or she is a full time student), unmarried, and must meet the SSI disability or blindness, citizenship/residency, and income and resources criteria [applicable to adults].

In June 1993, almost 61 percent of the SSI children were 12 years old or less, and an estimated 20 percent of the children were under age 6. About 28 percent, an estimated 199,000 children were between the ages of 13 and 17. Child recipients are more likely to be boys than girls, by about three or two.

Approximately 46 percent are nonwhite.

Three-quarters of the children live in their parents' home. Less than 2 percent are patients in a medical facility where more than half of the cost of their care is covered by the Medicaid program. Another 18 percent live in other hospitals, nursing homes, residential schools, foster care, or independently.

About 29 percent of the children had some type of unearned income. The three major types of unearned income were: in-kind support and maintenance (8.2 percent), Social Security benefits (8.1 percent), and support from absent parents (7.2

percent).

In addition, about 10 percent of the children had income ``deemed'' from their parents.

More than half (61 percent) of the SSI children were medically eligible based on a mental disorder, and most of these (43 percent) were mentally retarded. The only other diagnostic category of any size was diseases of the nervous system and sense organs, which included all of the approximately 9,000 blind children on SSI in June 1993.

TABLE 6-11.--DISABILITY DIAGNOSIS OF SSI AND SECTION 1619 DISABILITY

RECIPIENTS: JUNE 1993\1\

[Percentage distribution by diagnostic group]

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Supplemental Security

Income--SSI

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Diagnostic group sec. 1619(b) participants\2\	All SSI disabled 18- 64 yrs.\1\	SSI sec. 1619(a) participants\2\	SSI
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Individuals..... 34,293	2,614,310	18,597	
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=====

Total percent.... 100.0	100.0	100.0	
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Infectious and parasitic diseases.... 1.5	1.9	0.9	
Neoplasms..... 1.8	1.7	1.3	

Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders.....	4.1	2.5
2.6		
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	28.1	26.5
28.1		
Mental retardation.....	28.2	43.7
35.8		
Diseases of:		
Nervous system and sense organs\2\...	11.0	13.7
14.6		
Circulatory system.	6.1	2.0
2.7		
Respiratory system.	2.8	0.8
0.8		
Digestive system...	0.7	0.3
0.5		
Musculoskeletal system.....	7.6	2.6
4.4		
Congenital anomalies...	1.7	0.9
0.7		
Injuries.....	3.2	2.6
3.7		
Other.....	2.9	2.2
2.8		

-----  
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\1\Information on diagnosis of SSI disabled recipients under age 65 is from the December 1992 SSI 10-percent disability file. Information on diagnosis for section 1619 recipients is available from SSI source files. Percentages shown are based on 12,786 section 1619(a) participants, and 22,749 section 1619(b) participants. \2\Most of these section 1619(b) participants who are

classified as

blind individuals are included in this category. A few section 1619(b)

blind participants have a primary impairment other than diseases of

the eye and are coded in other categories in this table.

Also, there

are a few participants classified as having diseases of the eye who

are not blind, whose impairment does not meet the definition of

blindness, and are classified as disabled.

Source: Social Security Administration, OSSI.

TABLE 6-12.--NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED PAYMENTS, TOTAL AMOUNT AND AVERAGE MONTHLY AMOUNT, BY SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND CATEGORY, SEPTEMBER 1993

Source of payment Disabled	Total	Aged	Blind
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Number of persons

With--

Federally administered payments\3\.....	5,907,605	1,473,531	\1\85,885
\2\4,348,18			

9

Federal payment only.....	3,406,549	792,980	44,084
2,569,485			

Both Federal and State supplementation.	2,154,785	528,979	34,415
1,591,391			
State supplementation only.....	346,271	151,572	7,386
187,313			
Total with--			
Federal payment\4\...	5,561,334	1,321,959	78,499
4,160,876			
State supplementation\5\..	2,501,056	680,551	41,801
1,778,704			

-----  
Amount of payments [in  
thousands]

Total.....	2,036,914	345,961	30,984
1,659,968			
Federal payments.....	1,762,015	267,490	24,401
1,470,123			
State supplementation....	274,899	78,471	6,583
189,845			

-----  
Average monthly  
amount

Total.....	\$344.80	\$234.73	\$360.76
\$381.76			
Federal payments.....	316.83	202.34	310.84
353.32			
State supplementation....	109.91	115.31	157.48

- -----
- \1\Includes an estimated 21,609 persons age 65 or older.
  - \2\Includes an estimated 614,782 persons age 65 or older.
  - \3\All persons with Federal SSI payments and/or federally administered State supplementation.
  - \4\All persons with a Federal SSI payment whether receiving a Federal payment only or both a Federal and State supplementation.
  - \5\All persons with federally administered State supplementation whether receiving State supplementation only or both a Federal SSI payment and a State supplementation.

Source: Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

TABLE 6-13.--SSI: NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED SSI PAYMENTS, BY CATEGORY AND AGE:  
DECEMBER 1975, SEPTEMBER 1983, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, AND 1993

[In

thousands]

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-----

Reason for eligibility and by age					Dec.	Sept.
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.
categories					1975	1983
1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total.....					4,314	3,898
4,232	4,434	4,570	4,764	5,050	5,486	5,908

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-----

Reason for eligibility:

Aged.....						2,307	1,528
1,476	1,434	1,439	1,452	1,463	1,478	1,474	
Blind.....						74	79
83	83	83	84	85	86	86	
Under 18.....						3	6
7	7	7	7	7	8	8	
18 to 21.....						4	5
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	
22 to 64.....						46	45
48	49	49	50	51	52	52	
65 and over.....						22	23
23	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Disabled.....						1,933	2,292
2,673	2,917	3,048	3,229	3,502	3,921	4,348	
Under 18.....						104	191
231	247	256	287	366	511	683	
18 to 21.....						90	122
138	136	139	143	150	167	186	
22 to 64.....						1,559	1,517
1,787	1,987	2,091	2,218	2,393	2,637	2,864	
65 or over.....						179	462
517	548	563	579	592	606	615	
Age:							
Under 18.....						107	197
238	254	263	294	373	518	691	
18 to 21.....						93	127
143	140	143	147	154	171	190	
22 to 64.....						1,605	1,562
1,835	2,036	2,140	2,269	2,445	2,690	2,917	
65 and over.....						2,508	2,013
2,016	2,003	2,023	2,051	2,078	2,107	2,110	

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 Source: Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

TABLE 6-14.--NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SSI RECIPIENTS RECEIVING FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED PAYMENTS, BY CATEGORY AND AGE,

SEPTEMBER 1993

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 -----  
 Age Total Aged Blind  
 Disabled  
 -----

-----  
 Children:

Total number..... 737,150 .....  
 9,285 727,865

=====  
 Total percent..... 100.0 .....  
 100.0 100.0

-----  
 Under 5..... 16.4 .....  
 15.7 16.4  
 5 to 9..... 28.2 .....  
 27.2 28.3  
 10 to 14..... 32.7 .....  
 28.9 32.7  
 15 to 17..... 16.5 .....  
 15.9 16.5  
 18 to 21\1\..... 6.2 .....  
 12.4 6.2

Adults:

Total number..... 5,170,455 1,473,531  
 76,600 3,620,324

=====  
 Total percent..... 100.0 100.0  
 100.0 100.0

-----  
 18 to 21..... 2.8 .....  
 3.9 3.9  
 22 to 29..... 9.0 .....  
 13.4 12.6  
 30 to 39..... 13.9 .....  
 16.4 19.6

40 to 49.....	12.6	.....
14.7	17.7	
50 to 59.....	13.4	.....
14.5	18.8	
60 to 64.....	7.5	.....
8.8	10.5	
65 to 69.....	11.3	21.0
8.5	7.4	
70 to 74.....	10.1	24.1
6.4	4.5	
75 to 79.....	7.6	19.0
5.0	3.1	
80 or older.....	11.7	35.9
8.3	2.0	

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 \1\Persons aged 18-21 can be classified as either children  
 or adults  
 depending on their student status.

Source: Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security  
 Administration.

TABLE 6-15.--NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL  
 PERSONS  
 RECEIVING FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED PAYMENTS, BY CATEGORY,  
 RACE, AND SEX,  
 JANUARY 1994

Race and sex	Total	Aged	Blind
Disabled			
Total number.....	5,948,900	1,465,300	
85,500	4,398,100		
=====			
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	
100.0	100.0		

-----  
Race:

White.....	57.1	55.4
57.4      57.6		
Black.....	28.9	22.0
26.8      31.2		
Other.....	10.8	19.4
11.3      7.9		
Not reported.....	3.3	3.1
4.4      3.4		

Sex and race:

Men.....	40.3	26.2
43.6      45.0		
White.....	22.6	13.9
24.6      25.4		
Black.....	11.7	4.8
11.9      14.0		
Other.....	4.5	6.7
4.9      3.7		
Not reported.....	1.6	.8
2.2      1.8		
Women.....	59.6	73.8
56.4      55.0		
White.....	34.5	41.5
32.9      32.2		
Black.....	17.1	17.2
14.9      17.1		
Other.....	6.3	12.7
6.4      4.2		
Not reported.....	1.7	2.3
2.2      1.5		

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Source: Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

In summary, the trends in the nature of the SSI population show the following:

--A steady decline in the number of persons receiving SSI

benefits on the basis of old age.  
 --An increase from 107,000 in December 1975 to 737,150 in September 1993 of the number of disabled and blind children under 18 receiving SSI benefits.  
 --A sharp increase of 1,354,000 between 1983 and 1993 in the number of persons ages 22-64 receiving benefits on the basis of disability or blindness.

TABLE 6-16.--NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED PAYMENTS AND NUMBER WITH CONCURRENT INCOME AND AVERAGE MONTHLY AMOUNT, BY CATEGORY AND TYPE OF INCOME, SEPTEMBER 1993

Type of income		Total	Reason for eligibility	
			Aged	Blind
Total number.....		5,907,605	1,473,531	
85,885	4,348,189			
			Number	
Social Security benefits....		2,402,028	959,733	
31,673	1,410,622			
Other unearned income.....		828,619	325,950	
11,029	491,640			
Earned income.....		262,236	30,589	
6,175	225,472			

-----  
 Average monthly  
 income

Social Security benefits....	\$330.48	\$336.21
\$345.30	\$326.25	
Other unearned income.....	97.62	76.75
95.68	111.50	
Earned income.....	213.59	200.52
520.31	206.96	

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 Source: Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

TABLE 6-17.--NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED SSI PAYMENTS AND UNEARNED INCOME (OTHER THAN SOCIAL SECURITY) AND AVERAGE MONTHLY UNEARNED INCOME, BY TYPE OF INCOME, SEPTEMBER 1993

Average\2\	Type of income	Number\1\
	Total.....	828,619
\$97.62		
	Veterans' benefits.....	121,647
149.74		
	Railroad retirement.....	5,225
307.54		
	Black lung benefits.....	1,766
293.99		

Employment pensions.....	46,914
112.26	
Worker's compensation.....	4,110
292.68	
Support and maintenance in kind.....	212,242
99.86	
Support from absent parents.....	56,849
148.57	
Asset income.....	241,251
10.10	
Assistance based on need.....	58,145
71.20	
Other\3\.....	80,470
221.96	

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\1\With unearned income other than social security benefits.

\2\Monthly amount of unearned income.

\3\Includes military, civil service pension, and demonstration projects.

Source: Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

#### SSI PARTICIPATION RATES

Table 6-18 shows Federal SSI participation among the elderly and the total population using various measures. The numerator in the first three columns is the sum of columns two and four in table 6-21. In other words, the number of SSI aged participants includes the disabled population over age 65. Column one simply divides the SSI aged participants by the total number of elderly. That rate declined from 11.1 percent in 1975 to 6.5 percent in 1992, primarily as a result of increasing incomes among the aged and decreasing participation

among low-income elderly. Column two presents the number of elderly SSI recipients divided by the number of poor elderly.

This rate has declined from 76 percent in 1975 to 54 percent in 1982. Between 1982 and 1984, this percentage increased, perhaps as a result of outreach efforts mandated by the 1983 Social Security Amendments (P.L. 98-21). After 1984, the rate declined to 56.5 percent in 1987, increased to 60.1 percent in 1989, and declined/ to 53 percent in 1992. This is a gross measure of participation, in that it does not control for other SSI eligibility factors, such as assets or the undercounting of income. Column three shows the number of SSI aged recipients as a percentage of the number of poor elderly before means-tested transfers.

The final column of table 6-18 shows the number of Federal SSI participants as a percentage of the total population. The numerator for this calculation is the first column of table 21. As shown in the table, the percentage of the entire population receiving SSI benefits has declined from 2.0 percent in 1975 to 1.7 percent for the 1982 to 1985 time period. It has since increased to 2.3 percent in 1993 and is projected to increase to 2.5 percent by 1994.

TABLE 6-18.--SSI PARTICIPATION RATES  
[In percent]

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	Among all	Among	Among pretransfer
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Among entire population	elderly	elderly poor	elderly poor
----- -----			
1975..... 2.0	11.1	75.6	NA
1976..... 1.9	10.3	72.4	NA
1977..... 1.9	9.8	74.1	NA
1978..... 1.9	9.4	71.5	NA
1979..... 1.8	9.0	61.3	68.7
1980..... 1.8	8.7	57.5	64.7
1981..... 1.8	8.1	55.0	63.3
1982..... 1.7	7.5	53.6	62.3
1983..... 1.7	7.3	55.2	61.9
1984..... 1.7	7.3	61.2	66.3
1985..... 1.7	7.1	58.7	64.5
1986..... 1.8	6.9	57.9	63.4
1987..... 1.8	6.8	56.5	64.7
1988..... 1.8	6.6	57.6	64.3
1989..... 1.9	6.5	60.1	64.6
1990..... 1.9	6.6	56.3	63.3
1991..... 2.0	6.8	55.0	61.1

1992.....	6.5	52.7	NA
2.2			
1993\1\.....	6.6	NA	NA
2.3			
1994\1\.....	6.7	NA	NA
2.5			

-----  
 \1\Projected.  
 NA--Not available.

Note.--The denominator for columns 1 and 4 is in table 15, appendix N,  
 the denominator for column 3 is shown in table 3 of appendix J, and  
 the denominator for column 3 is in table 19 of appendix J.

Source: Staff of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Table 6-19 shows the percentage of a given State's population receiving SSI benefits for selected years. Table 6-20 shows the percentages of a State's total, aged, and disabled populations between the ages of 18 and 64 receiving SSI benefits for both 1979 and 1993, respectively. The percentage of the population receiving SSI has been calculated by dividing the average number of monthly Federal SSI recipients in each State for each of the selected years by the State's population in July of those selected years. Likewise, percentages for the aged and disabled have been calculated by dividing a State's average number of monthly recipients in each program by that State's aged and disabled population in July 1979 and 1993.

As shown in table 6-19, the total percentage of the population receiving SSI benefits increased to 2.26 percent in 1993 from 2 percent in 1975. However, between these years, the percentage of the population receiving SSI benefits declined to 1.74 percent in 1985 (a 13 percent decline) and has since risen to 2.26 percent of the population in 1993.

As shown in table 6-20 the proportion of adult SSI recipients aged 18-64 in this total population rose from 1.26 to 1.90 percent.

TABLE 6-19.--SSI RECIPIENCY RATES BY STATE  
[In percent]

State		1975	1985	1990	1991
1992	1993				
Alabama.....		3.98	3.29	3.29	3.35
3.43	3.64				
Alaska.....		0.81	0.65	0.84	0.87
0.90	0.96				
Arizona.....		1.24	1.04	1.22	1.33
1.42	1.54				
Arkansas.....		4.09	3.14	3.23	3.34
3.47	3.66				
California.....		3.09	2.59	2.93	3.03
3.10	3.14				
Colorado.....		1.37	0.93	1.14	1.23
1.29	1.38				
Connecticut.....		0.76	0.83	0.98	1.05
1.10	1.19				
Delaware.....		1.19	1.21	1.21	1.23
1.27	1.34				
District of Columbia....		2.23	2.51	2.67	2.83

3.00	3.21				
Florida.....		1.86	1.62	1.71	1.82
1.90	2.06				
Georgia.....		3.27	2.56	2.46	2.51
2.55	2.65				
Hawaii.....		1.08	1.08	1.25	1.27
1.30	1.40				
Idaho.....		1.06	0.84	1.03	1.10
1.21	1.28				
Illinois.....		1.22	1.18	1.55	1.67
1.78	2.00				
Indiana.....		0.83	0.87	1.09	1.17
1.26	1.39				
Iowa.....		1.00	0.96	1.18	1.23
1.29	1.37				
Kansas.....		1.05	0.87	0.99	1.05
1.14	1.26				
Kentucky.....		2.83	2.65	3.11	3.27
3.42	3.71				
Louisiana.....		3.90	2.87	3.15	3.29
3.49	3.84				
Maine.....		2.31	1.89	1.93	1.97
2.03	2.17				
Maryland.....		1.17	1.16	1.25	1.30
1.35	1.44				
Massachusetts.....		2.30	1.91	1.98	2.12
2.23	2.40				
Michigan.....		1.31	1.35	1.54	1.61
1.71	1.93				
Minnesota.....		1.00	0.78	0.92	0.99
1.05	1.17				
Mississippi.....		5.21	4.28	4.42	4.56
4.68	4.98				
Missouri.....		2.10	1.58	1.66	1.75
1.83	1.96				
Montana.....		1.12	0.92	1.25	1.33
1.38	1.44				

Nebraska.....	1.06	0.88	0.99	1.05
1.09 1.19				
Nevada.....	1.00	0.85	0.95	0.98
1.04 1.14				
New Hampshire.....	0.67	0.62	0.62	0.68
0.71 0.77				
New Jersey.....	1.11	1.23	1.36	1.44
1.52 1.66				
New Mexico.....	2.29	1.83	2.08	2.19
2.25 2.39				
New York.....	2.24	2.00	2.31	2.46
2.60 2.85				
North Carolina.....	2.71	2.21	2.24	2.33
2.36 2.47				
North Dakota.....	1.25	0.96	1.17	1.25
1.30 1.34				
Ohio.....	1.22	1.19	1.44	1.55
1.63 1.84				
Oklahoma.....	3.03	1.81	1.92	1.97
2.02 2.13				
Oregon.....	1.12	0.95	1.11	1.18
1.24 1.35				
Pennsylvania.....	1.24	1.39	1.60	1.69
1.77 1.90				
Rhode Island.....	1.72	1.62	1.74	1.83
1.91 2.05				
South Carolina.....	2.84	2.60	2.59	2.61
2.67 2.80				
South Dakota.....	1.32	1.19	1.45	1.53
1.62 1.72				
Tennessee.....	3.24	2.71	2.87	2.98
3.06 3.22				
Texas.....	2.23	1.57	1.73	1.81
1.87 2.00				
Utah.....	0.76	0.53	0.73	0.79
0.84 0.94				
Vermont.....	1.93	1.76	1.79	1.89

1.99	2.08				
Virginia.....		1.53	1.49	1.54	1.61
1.67	1.76				
Washington.....		1.46	1.09	1.27	1.34
1.39	1.50				
West Virginia.....		2.37	2.24	2.63	2.78
2.91	3.17				
Wisconsin.....		1.44	1.50	1.75	1.83
1.88	2.04				
Wyoming.....		0.67	0.45	0.76	0.85
0.92	1.04				

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	Total\1\.....	2.00	1.74	1.94	2.03
2.11	2.26				

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\1\The total number of SSI recipients used to calculate the total

reciency rate includes a certain number of recipients whose State is

unknown. For 1975, 1985, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993, the numbers of

unknown (in thousands) respectively were 256, 14, 0, 96, 71, and 91.

Source: Social Security Administration and Committee staff. Percentages

are calculated as the average number of monthly SSI recipients over

the total population of each State in July of the selected year.

TABLE 6-20.--SSI RECIPIENCY RATES BY STATE, AND PROGRAM TYPE, FOR 1979 AND 1993

[In percent]

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Total reciency rate

Adult reciprocity rate\1\

Aged reciprocity rate

Adult reciprocity rate\1\			Aged reciprocity rate		
-----			-----		
Percent	State		Percent		Percent
change			change		change
			1979	1993	-----
1979	1993	-----	1979	1993	-----
1979-93			1979-93		1979-93
-----			-----		
Alabama.....			3.55	3.64	2.5
1.83	2.69	47.0	21.01	11.35	-46.0
Alaska.....			0.77	0.96	24.7
0.54	0.89	64.8	14.04	6.41	-54.3
Arizona.....			1.11	1.54	38.7
0.89	1.44	61.8	4.98	3.52	-29.3
Arkansas.....			3.50	3.66	4.6
1.87	2.67	42.8	17.05	9.74	-42.9
California.....			3.02	3.14	4.0
2.05	2.44	19.0	16.43	13.76	-16.3
Colorado.....			1.10	1.38	25.5
0.77	1.26	63.6	6.68	3.76	-43.7
Connecticut.....			0.75	1.19	58.7
0.63	1.15	82.5	2.70	2.49	-7.7
Delaware.....			1.19	1.34	12.6
0.94	1.17	24.5	5.43	3.19	-41.3
District of Columbia..			2.28	3.21	40.8
1.92	2.72	41.7	8.56	8.08	-5.6
Florida.....			1.78	2.06	15.7
1.14	1.51	32.5	6.21	4.90	-21.1
Georgia.....			2.87	2.65	-7.7
1.89	2.05	8.5	17.73	10.44	-41.1
Hawaii.....			1.05	1.40	33.3
0.69	1.03	49.3	7.57	5.95	-21.4
Idaho.....			0.79	1.28	62.0

0.64	1.25	95.3	3.78	2.38	-37.0
Illinois.....			1.08	2.00	85.2
0.95	1.98	108.4	4.25	3.77	-11.3
Indiana.....			0.75	1.39	85.3
0.61	1.37	124.6	3.32	2.18	-34.3
Iowa.....			0.89	1.37	53.9
0.62	1.37	121.0	3.50	2.25	-35.7
Kansas.....			0.89	1.26	41.6
0.63	1.23	95.2	3.47	2.15	-38.0
Kentucky.....			2.54	3.71	46.1
1.79	3.49	95.0	12.54	8.92	-28.9
Louisiana.....			3.35	3.84	14.6
2.03	2.99	47.3	20.14	11.37	-43.5
Maine.....			1.95	2.17	11.3
1.39	2.02	45.3	8.58	5.52	-35.7
Maryland.....			1.15	1.44	25.2
0.94	1.22	29.8	5.40	4.45	-17.6
Massachusetts.....			2.24	2.40	7.1
1.28	2.14	67.2	10.80	6.08	-43.7
Michigan.....			1.26	1.93	53.2
1.07	1.95	82.2	5.85	3.59	-38.6
Minnesota.....			0.81	1.17	44.4
0.55	1.14	107.3	3.71	2.55	-31.3
Mississippi.....			4.49	4.98	10.9
2.42	3.65	50.8	26.01	16.47	-36.7
Missouri.....			1.76	1.96	11.4
1.10	1.80	63.6	7.89	4.07	-48.4
Montana.....			0.89	1.44	61.8
0.72	1.54	113.9	3.79	2.50	-34.0
Nebraska.....			0.88	1.19	35.2
0.64	1.16	81.3	3.38	2.18	-35.5
Nevada.....			0.84	1.14	35.7
0.53	0.97	83.0	5.87	3.50	-40.4
New Hampshire.....			0.58	0.77	32.8
0.44	0.77	75.0	2.53	1.55	-38.7
New Jersey.....			1.14	1.66	45.6
0.86	1.34	55.8	4.69	4.46	-4.9

New Mexico.....	1.97	2.39	21.3
1.37	1.97	43.8	12.36
8.27			-33.1
New York.....	2.12	2.85	34.4
1.59	2.27	42.8	8.26
8.36			1.21
North Carolina.....	2.40	2.47	2.9
1.58	1.84	16.5	13.60
8.13			-40.2
North Dakota.....	0.99	1.34	35.4
0.57	1.24	117.5	5.05
3.18			-37.0
Ohio.....	1.11	1.84	65.8
0.99	1.90	91.9	4.17
2.76			-33.8
Oklahoma.....	2.32	2.13	-8.2
1.33	1.73	30.1	11.62
5.99			-48.5
Oregon.....	0.86	1.35	57.0
0.70	1.38	97.1	3.28
2.52			-23.2
Pennsylvania.....	1.40	1.90	35.7
1.12	1.79	59.8	4.96
3.51			-29.2
Rhode Island.....	1.59	2.05	28.9
1.08	1.83	69.4	6.43
4.80			-25.3
South Carolina.....	2.69	2.80	4.1
1.78	2.13	19.7	16.96
9.59			-43.5
South Dakota.....	1.14	1.72	50.9
0.72	1.57	118.1	4.99
3.66			-26.7
Tennessee.....	2.86	3.22	12.6
1.87	2.76	47.6	14.77
9.02			-38.9
Texas.....	1.89	2.00	5.8
0.95	1.39	46.3	12.69
8.83			-30.4
Utah.....	0.55	0.94	70.9
0.51	1.04	103.9	3.03
1.97			-35.0
Vermont.....	1.77	2.08	17.5
1.31	1.97	50.4	8.08
5.32			-34.2
Virginia.....	1.50	1.76	17.3
1.02	1.37	34.3	8.52
5.99			-29.7
Washington.....	1.16	1.50	29.3
0.98	1.56	59.2	4.83
3.18			-34.2
West Virginia.....	2.13	3.17	48.8
1.86	3.19	71.5	7.95
5.63			-29.2
Wisconsin.....	1.44	2.04	41.7
0.96	1.91	99.0	6.54
4.20			-35.8

Wyoming.....			0.42	1.04	147.6
0.29	1.06	265.5	2.74	2.08	-24.1

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	Total\1\.....		1.85	2.26	22.2
1.26	1.90	50.8	8.98	6.44	-28.3

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\1\All adult recipients ages 18-64.

Source: Social Security Administration and Committee staff. Percentages are calculated as the average number of monthly SSI recipients, adult SSI recipients aged 18-64, and aged SSI recipients over the total population, aged 18-64 population, and aged population of each State in July 1979 and July 1993, respectively. Due to the need to recalculate percentages of adult SSI recipients aged 18-64, it was necessary to base the 1979 calculations on the number of December 1979 SSI recipients.

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS: 1970-93

Table 6-21 illustrates the changes in the number of individuals receiving assistance under the federally administered SSI program and prior programs. The total number of individuals receiving assistance was 3.1 million in 1970; this increased to 4.3 million in 1975 and declined to 3.9 million in 1982. Since then, the number of SSI recipients has grown each year. In 1993, there were over 5.9 million SSI recipients. The number of aged receiving SSI has declined sharply since 1975 from 2.3 million (or 2.5 million if disabled over age 65 are counted as aged) to 1.5 million individuals in 1993 (2.1 million if disabled over 65 are counted). The number

of blind or disabled receiving assistance increased sharply from 1.0 million in 1970 to roughly 4.3 million in 1993 (3.8 million if persons over age 65 are excluded).

#### New SSI eligibility criteria for disabled children

Under SSI law, a child under age 18 who has an impairment of comparable severity with that of an adult may be considered disabled. On February 20, 1990, the Supreme Court ruled in *Sullivan v. Zebley* that the Social Security Administration was improperly determining the eligibility of disabled children for the SSI program. Prior to the *Zebley* decision, for both adults and children, an applicant's condition was compared to a listing of impairments. If it met or equalled a listing, the disability criteria for SSI was met. However, children were evaluated only against the listing, while adults whose condition did not meet or equal a listing were given an individual functional assessment (called a residual functional capacity assessment) to determine disability. In the *Zebley* case, the Supreme Court held that determinations of children's eligibility for SSI also must take into account functional limitations.

The court order defined the *Zebley* class entitled to readjudication and, possibly, retroactive benefits as all title XVI childhood disability claimants who have received a less than favorable decision of the Secretary or whose claims for SSI childhood disability were terminated on or after January 1, 1980, through February 11, 1991, based on medical grounds. January 1, 1980, was the compromise date agreed to by both

parties. The plaintiffs supported offering readjudication to all children denied benefits on medical grounds since the beginning of the SSI program in 1974, while the Social Security Administration advocated a retroactive period starting on the date Zebley was filed, July 12, 1983. The closing date of the retroactive class, February 11, 1991, is the date on which the Social Security Administration published the revised regulation for determining disability in children.

TABLE 6-21.--NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED SSI PAYMENTS, 1974-99; AND ADULT ASSISTANCE UNDER PRIOR PROGRAMS, 1970-73\3\

Blind or disabled						
Federal		State				
and SSI\6\	supplemental	Total\4\		65		
\5\	only			older		
1970.....	3,098	2,082	1,016	.....	.....	.....
1971.....	3,172	2,024	1,148	.....	.....	.....
1972.....	3,182	1,934	1,248	.....	.....	.....
1973.....	3,173	1,820	1,353	.....	.....	.....
1974.....	3,996	2,286	1,710	(\7\)	(\8\)	(\8\)

1975.....					
4,314	2,307	2,007	201	3,893	421
1976.....					
4,236	2,148	2,088	249	3,799	437
1977.....					
4,238	2,051	2,187	302	3,778	460
1978.....					
4,217	1,968	2,249	344	3,755	462
1979.....					
4,150	1,872	2,278	386	3,687	462
1980.....					
4,142	1,808	2,334	419	3,682	460
1981.....					
4,019	1,678	2,341	443	3,590	429
1982.....					
3,858	1,549	2,309	462	3,473	384
1983.....					
3,901	1,515	2,386	485	3,590	311
1984.....					
4,029	1,530	2,499	507	3,699	331
1985.....					
4,138	1,504	2,634	525	3,799	339
1986.....					
4,269	1,473	2,796	540	3,922	348
1987.....					
4,385	1,455	2,930	560	4,019	366
1988.....					
4,464	1,433	3,030	573	4,089	375
1989.....					
4,593	1,439	3,154	587	4,206	387
1990.....					
4,817	1,454	3,363	605	4,412	405
1991.....					
5,118	1,465	3,654	615	4,730	389
1992.....					
5,566	1,471	4,095	628	5,202	364
1993.....					
6,011	1,475	4,536	680	5,664	347

1994\9\.....	6,525	1,478	5,047	757	6,172	353
1995\9\.....	7,025	1,481	5,544	831	6,665	360
1996\9\.....	7,503	1,487	6,016	902	7,135	368
1997\9\.....	7,954	1,493	6,461	969	7,579	375
1998\9\.....	8,383	1,498	6,885	1,033	8,001	382
1999\9\.....	8,792	1,503	7,289	1,093	8,404	388

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- \1\Data are for December of each year.
  - \2\All persons with Federal SSI payments and/or Federally administered State supplementation; 1974-1994. For 1970-1973, the total is the number of recipients under the Old-Age Assistance and Aid to the Blind and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled Programs.
  - \3\For 1970-1973, this column is the number of recipients under the Old-Age Assistance program.
  - \4\For 1970-1973, this column is the number of recipients under the Aid to the Blind and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled Programs.
  - \5\For 1974-1999, this is the number of age 65 or older individuals who first received SSI benefits because of being blind or disabled.
  - \6\All persons with Federal SSI payments include those receiving Federal payments only or both Federal SSI and Federally administered State supplementation.
  - \7\Data not available for December 1974. In January 1974, there were 87,000 blind and disabled recipients aged 65 or older.
  - \8\Data not available.
  - \9\For 1994-1999, data are projections based on the President's budget estimates of December 1993.

Source: Office of Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Administration.

TABLE 6-22.--NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SSI  
 PAYMENTS, BY STATE, DECEMBER 1993

-----				
-----				
Federally administered\1\ State		State		
-----				
administered				
Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	total\5\ -----
-----				
-----				
Total\1\.....				
5,984,330	1,474,852	85,456	4,424,022	314,030
-----				
--				
Alabama\2\.....				
155,734	42,496	1,611	111,627	3,001
Alaska\2\.....				
5,909	1,204	109	4,596	4,726
Arizona\2\.....				
63,033	12,985	817	49,231	694
Arkansas.....				
90,582	23,335	1,186	66,061	.....
California.....				
994,213	335,845	22,602	635,766	.....
Colorado\2\.....				
51,055	9,556	514	40,985	31,377
Connecticut\2\.....				
40,233	7,597	525	32,111	29,155
Delaware.....				
9,696	1,684	124	7,888	.....
District of Columbia.....				
18,836	3,453	204	15,179	.....
Florida\3\.....				
292,769	93,638	3,260	195,871	14,237

Georgia.....				
186,808	47,024	2,648	137,136	.....
Hawaii.....				
16,967	6,898	159	9,910	.....
Idaho\2\.....				
14,477	2,000	142	12,335	2,985
Illinois\2\.....				
244,950	35,029	2,526	207,395	60,055
Indiana\2\.....				
81,976	10,247	1,135	70,594	1,128
Iowa.....				
39,379	6,581	1,015	31,783	.....
Kansas.....				
32,997	4,904	395	27,698	.....
Kentucky\2\.....				
145,668	26,702	1,881	117,085	6,367
Louisiana.....				
170,483	36,302	2,293	131,888	.....
Maine.....				
27,817	6,366	284	21,167	.....
Maryland\3\.....				
73,529	16,462	810	56,257	1,132
Massachusetts.....				
148,615	47,117	4,519	96,979	.....
Michigan.....				
192,390	25,162	2,178	165,050	.....
Minnesota\2\.....				
54,881	10,255	761	43,865	21,339
Mississippi.....				
134,318	35,951	1,563	96,804	.....
Missouri\2\.....				
105,042	19,227	1,113	84,702	11,283
Montana.....				
12,406	1,781	129	10,496	.....
Nebraska\2\.....				
19,523	3,379	253	15,891	6,619
Nevada.....				

16,789	5,350	547	10,892	.....
New Hampshire\2\	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,980	1,389	96	7,495	5,804
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134,285	34,800	1,176	98,309	.....
New Mexico\2\	.....	.....	.....	.....
39,993	9,823	620	29,550	281
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
536,018	139,921	3,944	392,153	.....
North Carolina\2\	.....	.....	.....	.....
174,526	45,289	2,602	126,635	17,951
North Dakota\4\	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,600	1,982	95	6,523	267
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
214,038	23,022	2,543	188,473	.....
Oklahoma\2\	.....	.....	.....	.....
69,954	16,968	977	52,009	65,298
Oregon\2\	.....	.....	.....	.....
42,571	7,036	636	34,899	16,743
Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
236,354	42,841	2,811	190,702	.....
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,309	5,011	224	16,074	.....
South Carolina\2\	.....	.....	.....	.....
103,812	26,262	1,794	75,756	4,330
South Dakota\3\	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,515	2,652	148	9,715	217
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
167,590	36,889	1,995	128,706	.....
Texas\4\	.....	.....	.....	.....
370,719	126,703	5,558	238,458	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,199	2,157	307	15,735	.....
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,176	2,243	123	9,810	.....
Virginia\2\	.....	.....	.....	.....
117,809	29,363	1,603	86,843	6,694

Washington.....				
81,634	12,558	890	68,186	.....
West Virginia\4\.....				
60,202	8,369	736	51,097	.....
Wisconsin.....				
106,198	20,110	1,201	84,887	.....
Wyoming\2\.....				
5,154	710	60	4,384	2,347

Other:

N. Mariana Islands.....				
532	213	14	305	.....

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- \1\Includes fewer than 200 cases not distributed by State.
- \2\Data for Federal SSI payments only. State has state-administered supplementation.
- \3\Data for Federal SSI payments and Federally administered state supplementation only, State also has state-administered supplementation.
- \4\Data for Federal SSI payments only, State supplementary payments not made.
- \5\Represents September 1993 data.

Source: Office of Research and Statistics and Office of Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Administration.

Impact of the Sullivan v. Zebley decision

In March 1991, the district court approved a settlement agreement that established an eligible class under Zebley back to January 1980. Implementation of this settlement required an intensive effort to locate children who were denied benefits from January 1, 1980, to February 11, 1991. Notices were sent to approximately 452,000 individuals. Of this number, close to

321,700 have responded accounting for about 71 percent of potential class members. According to SSA, when the additional recipients who filed new claims or were processed as a result of the Zebley case or related childhood disability regulations were added to the rolls, the number of blind/disabled childhood recipients increased by 86,000 in fiscal year 1991 and 169,000 in fiscal year 1992 and 146,600 in fiscal year 1993.

Presumptive SSI eligibility for persons with AIDS and HIV

SSI law permits benefits to be paid to a person applying for SSI benefits on the basis of disability or blindness before a formal determination of disability or blindness has been made when available information indicates a high probability that the person is disabled or blind and the person is otherwise eligible.

Section 1631(a)(4)(B) of the Social Security Act provides that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services may pay up to 6 months of SSI benefits to a person applying for SSI based on disability or blindness prior to the determination of the individual's disability or blindness if the individual is presumptively disabled or blind and otherwise eligible. A finding of presumptive disability or blindness may be made at the Social Security field offices only for specified impairment categories (because the field office employees generally are not trained disability adjudicators);

however, at  
the State agencies (where there are disability  
adjudicators)  
they may be made for any impairment category.

On February 11, 1985, acquired immunodeficiency  
syndrome  
(AIDS), as defined by the Centers for Disease Control, was  
added (pursuant to interim Federal regulations) to the  
impairment categories, thus allowing field offices to find  
presumptive disability for persons claiming they had AIDS.  
These regulations were scheduled to expire February 11,  
1988,  
but were extended until December 31, 1989; and in 1989 they  
were extended until December 31, 1991. In December 1991, a  
new  
more liberal regulation was implemented. Under the new  
procedures, the Social Security field offices may make a  
finding of presumptive disability for any individual with  
the  
human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) whose disease  
manifestations  
are of listing-level severity, not only to those who have  
been  
diagnosed with AIDS.

#### ELIGIBILITY OF DRUG ADDICTS AND ALCOHOLICS FOR SSI

The SSI program has the authority to award SSI  
disability  
payments on the grounds of drug addiction or alcoholism.  
Under  
the SSI program an individual is considered to be a  
medically  
determined drug addict or alcoholic only if (1) he or she  
is  
disabled (as defined by SSI law), and (2) drug addiction or  
alcoholism is a contributing factor to such disability. The  
presence of a condition diagnosed or defined as addiction  
to  
alcohol or drugs does not by itself qualify an individual

for  
SSI benefits.

Section 1631(a)(2)(A) of the Social Security Act requires SSI recipients disabled because of drug addiction or alcoholism to have a representative payee; section 1611(e)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act requires these recipients to participate in an approved treatment program when available and appropriate; and section 1611(e)(3)(B) of the Social Security Act requires recipients to allow their participation in the treatment program to be monitored by agencies under contract to SSA.

SSI provisions relating to drug addicts and alcoholics were contained in the original SSI law (P.L. 92-603). Initially the Senate sought to exclude these individuals from SSI by putting them in a separate program. Members of Congress thought that these drug addicts and alcoholics would need more than the cash payments that SSA could provide, that they would need treatment, case management, and close monitoring so that they would not use SSI benefits to ``feed their addiction.'' The requirement for representative payees grew out of this latter concern.

According to data from a 1991 Department of Health and Human Services' inspector general report, about 20,000 persons diagnosed as disabled drug addicts and alcoholics are receiving SSI benefits. About 40 percent of these recipients were determined to be disabled only after appealing their case to an

Administrative Law Judge. More than half of this caseload live in either California or Illinois, three-fourths of the caseload is male, 41 percent are white and 37 percent are black, and most of the recipients are addicted to alcohol rather than drugs. Although 99 percent of the recipients have the required representative payee (usually a family member), SSA provides very little monitoring and does not know whether the majority (66 percent) of the recipients are in treatment.\1\

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\1\U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of Inspector General. Social Security Policies Concerning Drug Addicts and Alcoholics. July 1991.

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In December 1993, there were about 79,000 disabled drug addicts and alcoholics on the SSI rolls.

In 1991, SSA entered into a collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services' Public Health Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to improve referral and monitoring of treatment for SSI recipients who are drug addicts and alcoholics. As a result, SSA has established referral and monitoring services contracts with agencies in 32 States and the District of Columbia to perform numerous specified tasks to ensure both better service to SSI recipients and greater management oversight. SSA plans to have similar contracts in place in the remaining States by the end of fiscal year 1994. SSA increased

funding for referral and monitoring activities from \$4 million in fiscal year 1993 to \$20 million in fiscal year 1994 and \$36 million in fiscal year 1995--an 80 percent increase--which will allow them to serve about 69,000 SSI drug addict and alcoholic recipients in fiscal year 1995.

#### SPECIAL SSI BENEFITS, MEDICAID SERVICES, AND RELATED PROVISIONS FOR THE WORKING DISABLED

Earned income disregards.--Since SSI began in 1974, the law has required that a portion of the earned income of SSI recipients be disregarded in determining the eligibility for and the amount of SSI benefits payable. In determining SSI eligibility and/or benefit amount, the first \$65 of monthly earned income (or, up to the first \$85 if the recipient has no unearned income) plus one-half of the remaining earnings are disregarded. In addition, any work-related expenses are disregarded in the case of blind persons and impairment-related work expenses are disregarded in the case of disabled persons. Also, income and/or resources set aside under a PASS are excluded. Earned income disregards were included in the pre-SSI federally assisted State programs for the aged, blind, and disabled.

Eliminating work disincentives.--Prior to the enactment of the section 1619 program in 1980, on a temporary 3-year basis (and continued for an additional two years as a demonstration project), a disabled SSI recipient who worked faced a

substantial risk of losing SSI benefits and frequently, Medicaid. Work was treated the same way it was under the Social Security disability insurance (SSDI) program: after a trial work period, work at the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level (\$500 or more of earnings per month; \$300 per month before January 1990) led to the loss of disability status even if the individual's total income and resources were within SSI program limits. Loss of SSI disability status caused loss of Medicaid eligibility as well. (Many States provide automatic Medicaid coverage to all recipients of Federal SSI payments. Nearly all States follow the SSI definition of disability to establish Medicaid eligibility.) Thus, disabled individuals who could work or, at least, could have tried to work had a disincentive to work because of their fear of losing their SSI benefits or often more importantly their eligibility for health services under Medicaid.

Summary of section 1619 provisions intended to remove work disincentives for the disabled

Section 1619(a) of SSI law, enacted as a permanent provision of law in 1986, provides for the continuation of cash benefits for those SSI recipients who are receiving benefits on the basis of disability even if their earnings are at or above the SGA level and as long as there is not a medical improvement in the disabling condition. The amount of their cash benefits

is gradually reduced as their earnings increase under the income disregard formula until their countable earnings reach the SSI benefit standard or what is known as the ``breakeven point.'' In a State with no supplementation, as shown in table 6-2, this earned income eligibility limit is \$977 per month in 1994 for a person who has no unearned income. People who receive the special SSI benefits continue to be eligible for Medicaid on the same basis as regular SSI recipients. States have the option of supplementing the Federal benefits standard for those entitled to benefits under this provision. The ``breakeven point'' increases \$2 for every \$1 of State supplementation above the Federal SSI benefit standard.

Under section 1619(b), blind and disabled individuals can continue to be eligible for Medicaid even if their earnings take them past the SSI income disregard ``breakeven point.'' In some 209(b) States, workers may lose Medicaid eligibility before attaining 1619(b) status, if they did not have Medicaid coverage the month before section 1619 status began, thus making this provision inoperable for those workers. This special eligibility status, under which the individual is considered a blind or disabled individual receiving SSI benefits for purposes of Medicaid eligibility, applies as long as the individual: (1) continues to be blind or have a disabling impairment; (2) except for earnings, continues to meet all the other requirements for SSI eligibility; (3) would be seriously inhibited from continuing to work by the termination of eligibility for Medicaid services; and (4) has earnings that are not sufficient to provide a reasonable

equivalent of the benefits (SSI, State supplementary payments, Medicaid and publicly funded attendant care) that would have been available if he or she did not have those earnings.

In making an initial determination under the fourth criterion, SSA decided to compare the individual's gross earnings to a ``threshold'' amount. The threshold amount is the amount of gross earnings, after the monthly \$20 general income, \$65 earned income and one-half of the remainder exclusions are applied, that it would take to reduce to zero the Federal SSI benefit and State supplementary payment for an individual with no other income or exclusions living in his or her own household plus the average Medicaid expenditures for disabled SSI cash recipients for the State of residence. If the individual's earnings exceed the threshold, an individualized threshold is calculated which considers the person's actual Medicaid use, the State supplement rate for the person's actual living arrangement, and the value of publicly funded attendant care available to the person in the absence of his or her earnings. In determining a person's income to compare to the individualized threshold, any applicable exclusions are deducted from his or her earnings, including work expenses if the person is blind, impairment-related work expenses, and income set aside under a plan for achieving self-support.

In other words, Medicaid eligibility continues until the individual's earnings reach a higher plateau which takes into account the person's ability to afford medical care as well

as

his or her normal living expenses, or he or she medically recovers.

Under the provisions of Public Law 99-643, which was effective July 1, 1987, a disabled individual also has the ongoing protection of being able to be reinstated to eligibility for cash assistance benefits under regular SSI or 1619(a), or Medicaid only eligibility under 1619(b) if his or her work attempt fails or the physical or mental disability makes the ability to work very erratic. This protection is not indefinite, but SSA, under the provisions of Public Law 99-643, will not terminate the disability status of an individual for 12 months after his or her most recent eligibility for regular SSI or eligibility under section 1619(a) or 1619(b). However, if the individual recovers medically a new application and new disability determination would be required to establish a new period of eligibility.

#### SSI OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

The 1983 Social Security Amendments (P.L. 98-21) mandated the Social Security Administration (SSA) to conduct two separate outreach activities aimed at the aged population. The first was a one-time mailing of alerts to those aged individuals and couples whose Social Security benefits were less than the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) eligibility levels. Between February and July 1984, over 7.6 million notices were mailed as part of this one-time alert. SSA used a

mail survey questionnaire to evaluate the effects of this alert process. As a result of the one-time outreach effort, there were approximately 160,000 field office contacts. These contacts resulted in 79,000 applications for SSI payments and 58,000 awards, with an average monthly SSI payment of \$60 to supplement these recipients' Social Security benefits. Most of the people who did not contact SSA after receiving the alert reported that they felt that they were ineligible because of too many resources or too much income.

The second outreach activity is an ongoing effort to notify two groups of Social Security beneficiaries: those about to reach age 65; and disabled individuals who have been receiving Social Security benefits for 21 consecutive months and will soon be eligible for Medicare. Beginning in July 1983, and continuing each month, approximately 110,000 aged and disabled Social Security beneficiaries receive an SSI alert which accompanies the Medicare enrollment notice. Eighty percent of the alerts go to retired beneficiaries, with the remainder sent to disability beneficiaries. The trend in SSI monthly aged awards showed a marked change when this mailing began. SSA estimates that about 2,000 additional aged awards per month have resulted from the ongoing alerts since July 1983.

As a result of these two outreach efforts, the decline in the aged SSI population was temporarily reversed, resulting in a high of 2,083,633 aged recipients in September 1984. Since that date, the aged SSI population has begun to decrease, although at a slower rate than that experienced before the

outreach.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 established a permanent outreach program for disabled and blind children. In addition, beginning in 1989, SSA made SSI outreach an ongoing agency priority. The goal of SSA's SSI outreach strategy is to reduce the barriers that prevent or discourage potentially SSI-eligible individuals from participating in the program. Common barriers include lack of information or understanding about the program, perceived stigma from participating in the program, the complexity of the application process, and homelessness.

SSA seeks to overcome these barriers by providing better information about the program, alleviating any stigma surrounding the program, and making the program more accessible to potentially eligible persons. SSA tries to overcome these barriers both directly and through cooperative efforts with other government and private sector organizations that have contacts with local SSA field officers.

In fiscal year 1990, Congress mandated SSA to expand the scope of its SSI outreach activities and provided funding for SSA to conduct an SSI Outreach Demonstration project. To this end, Congress appropriated funding for cooperative agreements as follows: fiscal year 1990--\$3 million; fiscal year 1991--\$6 million; fiscal year 1992--\$6 million; and fiscal year 1993--\$6

million. To date, SSA has funded 82 diverse cooperative agreements targeting a variety of populations such as African-Americans, Native Americans, the homeless, the mentally ill, and people infected with HIV. SSA is in the process of awarding additional cooperative agreements which will allow it to continue testing innovative outreach methods and fill research gaps in target populations from the earlier awards.

Congress also mandated that SSA spend no less than five percent of the funding on an independent evaluation of the demonstration program. In fiscal year 1991, SSA awarded a contract for such evaluation and a cross-project comparison to develop models for effective outreach. Completed projects are in various phases of evaluation. Exemplary models will be publicized and replicated.

At the regional, State and local levels, SSA field components have implemented many creative outreach activities. SSA has established a vehicle called the Resource Information Center for collecting, sharing, and providing updates to the entire SSA field structure about these outreach efforts being conducted in regional and field offices.

At the national level, SSA has established a network of liaisons with a number of other Federal agencies that serve low-income people to improve access to the SSI program and other benefits and services. These agencies include the Department of Veterans' Affairs, Department of Agriculture, and five other Federal agencies operating under the auspices of the Federal Interagency Coordinating Council which target young children with disabilities.

## SSI AND THE HOMELESS

SSA has implemented specific legislation and developed outreach programs and administrative initiatives to better meet the needs of the homeless, who may be eligible for SSI. This was prompted by evidence that approximately 30 to 40 percent of the residents of emergency homeless shelters are chronically mentally ill, and are former residents of mental institutions.

These initiatives are designed to address the special problems related to the homeless: they are often difficult to locate and contact; they have limited ability to find information needed to apply for benefits; and they are often reluctant to follow through with the claims process or are incapable of doing so. While many of the chronically mentally ill live with family or have other ongoing contact with those who can assist them with daily living activities, the homeless, mentally ill are more likely to have very limited contact with family or others who could assist them in obtaining housing or applying for benefits.

Legislative changes enacted to address the issue of homelessness include not counting in-kind support or maintenance provided by a private nonprofit organization as income under the SSI program if determined by the State to be based on need, and allowing temporary residents of public emergency shelters to receive SSI benefits for up to 6 months in any 9-month period. SSA also has statutory authority to provide emergency advance payments in amounts up to the

full

SSI monthly benefit standard to individuals applying for SSI

who are presumptively eligible and who have a financial emergency and payments for up to 6 months to presumptively blind and presumptively disabled individuals.

SSA has also provided assistance to the homeless by instituting several administrative initiatives. For example, in

many areas of the country local field offices regularly visit

homeless shelters, clinics, and hospitals to take and expedite

SSI applications. SSA has also instituted special procedures on

disability applications filed by homeless claimants. For example, for most applications SSA defers the nonmedical development of a claim until the States' Disability Determination Services make a favorable medical determination.

However, to facilitate prompt payment to homeless claimants,

SSA initiates full claims development at the time of application.

SSA has identified homelessness as one barrier to filing

for SSI benefits and, in response, has initiated a wide range

of outreach activities aimed at this population. For example,

local field offices have established ongoing programs where local social service agencies, soup kitchens, shelters, and churches screen homeless people for possible SSI eligibility,

refer them to SSA, and help them through the application process. Many of SSA's SSI outreach demonstration programs deal

specifically with the homeless or concentrate on the homeless

in addition to other target populations, especially individuals

who suffer from mental illness or AIDS.

In August 1991, SSA began a joint project with the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), which has two successful programs dealing with homeless, mentally ill veterans. One pilot project involves stationing SSA and State Disability Determination Services staff in VA sites to work as a team with VA clinicians to take and process applications. Another pilot involves the creation of a new position which combines SSA and State Disability Determination Services functions into one ``specialist'' position. The specialists also work as a team with VA clinicians. This project has shown promising results in finding and delivering benefits to eligible homeless veterans.

``Immediate payments.'''--Beginning in October 1985, local social security offices were given the authority to make ``immediate payments'' for certain Social Security and SSI cases when it is found that benefits are due but unpaid and even an expedited Treasury payment would result in deprivation of food and/or shelter or endangerment of health.

``Immediate''

usually means while the beneficiary waits or the next day at the latest. The payments are made using bankdrafts prepared by the SSA field office. Payments are limited to a maximum per beneficiary of \$400 or the amount due, whichever is less, in a 30-day period. The person's eligibility for benefits must be verified by the local office. During fiscal year 1993, 38,294 immediate payments were issued under this procedure. The total

amount of these payments equaled \$12,666,732 for an average of \$330 per payment.

``Prerelease Procedure.'''--The prerelease procedure helps institutionalized individuals return to community living. Some individuals are medically ready to be released from an institution but are financially unable to support themselves. The prerelease procedure allows such individuals to apply for SSI payments and food stamps several months in advance of their anticipated release based on their probable future living arrangements so benefits can commence quickly after release. A formal prerelease agreement can be developed between an institution and the local Social Security office. However, an individual can file an application for SSI under prerelease without the existence of such an agreement.

#### SSI MODERNIZATION PROJECT

In 1990, the Social Security Commissioner established the SSI Modernization Project to determine the effectiveness of the SSI program. The Project's 21 outside experts published their final report in September 1992, drawing on extensive public testimony and comment. The report included more than 50 options for program improvement, many of which would require legislation and all of which would involve substantial cost. Provisions dealing with some of the issues addressed by the experts were introduced in both the 102d and 103d Congress, but none has passed. In October 1993, the House Committee on

Ways

and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources held an oversight hearing on SSI and heard testimony on the Modernization Project

Report. In light of the need to achieve a balance in relation

to efforts aimed at reducing a budget deficit and reforming health care and welfare, many legislators viewed SSI modernization legislation as too costly and expansive. The subcommittee held a subsequent hearing on the Modernization Project in March 1994.

### SSI PROGRAM COSTS

Table 6-23 shows the total expenditures for the SSI program in each State, including not only the federally administered Federal and State supplementation payments but also the State administered State supplementation payments. Table 6-24 shows the total (Federal- and State-administered) State supplementation payments for SSI for fiscal years 1985 through 1993.

TABLE 6-23.--SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME: TOTAL PAYMENTS, FEDERAL SSI PAYMENTS, AND FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED AND STATE ADMINISTERED STATE SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1993

[In thousands

of dollars]

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State supplementation

Federal SSI\1\ -----

	State	Total
Federally	State	

administered\2\ administered

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-----  
Total.....  
\$24,173,827      \$20,311,676      \$3,298,496  
\$563,655

-----  
-----  
Alabama.....  
530,650      528,567      .....      2,083  
Alaska.....  
33,259      20,287      .....      \4\12,972  
Arizona.....  
230,533      227,404      .....      \4\3,129  
Arkansas.....  
299,216      299,216      (\3\)  
California.....  
5,075,783      2,863,453      2,212,330

Colorado.....  
235,044      179,987      .....      \4\55,057  
Connecticut.....  
241,274      144,438      .....      96,836  
Delaware.....  
32,578      31,831      747  
District of Columbia.....  
71,473      66,574      4,899  
Florida.....  
1,039,971      1,021,363      (\3\)  
18,608

Georgia.....  
608,535      608,516      19  
Hawaii.....  
68,756      57,690      11,066  
Idaho.....  
55,464      51,252      .....      \4\4,212  
Illinois.....  
1,073,690      1,007,854      .....      \4\65,836  
Indiana.....

307,664	303,847	.....	3,817
Iowa.....			
130,027	127,168	2,859	.....
Kansas.....			
114,553	114,553	(\3\)	.....
Kentucky.....			
551,082	535,769	.....	15,313
Louisiana.....			
692,553	692,549	4	.....
Maine.....			
77,619	70,386	7,233	.....
Maryland.....			
281,598	275,329	32	6,237
Massachusetts.....			
583,542	435,676	147,866	.....
Michigan.....			
762,089	699,406	62,683	.....
Minnesota.....			
238,243	184,383	.....	\4\53,860
Mississippi.....			
474,366	474,355	11	.....
Missouri.....			
391,369	365,503	.....	\4\25,866
Montana.....			
41,784	40,882	902	.....
Nebraska.....			
72,526	65,821	.....	6,705
Nevada.....			
57,682	54,096	3,586	.....
New Hampshire.....			
38,217	29,705	.....	8,512
New Jersey.....			
521,269	449,304	71,965	.....
New Mexico.....			
137,027	136,698	.....	329
New York.....			
2,369,189	1,893,160	476,029	.....

North Carolina.....			
646,659	551,214		95,445
North Dakota.....			
27,072	25,852		1,220
Ohio.....			
840,617	840,589	28	
Oklahoma.....			
265,811	229,254		36,557
Oregon.....			
171,232	151,063		20,169
Pennsylvania.....			
979,698	869,751	109,947	
Rhode Island.....			
77,093	60,996	16,097	
South Carolina.....			
351,169	338,792		12,377
South Dakota.....			
42,334	41,653	10	671
Tennessee.....			
560,825	560,825	(3)	
Texas.....			
1,220,944	1,220,944		
Utah.....			
67,627	66,749	878	
Vermont.....			
44,866	34,939	9,927	
Virginia.....			
402,297	384,980		17,317
Washington.....			
322,619	295,811	26,808	
West Virginia.....			
232,666	232,666		
Wisconsin.....			
461,094	328,333	132,761	
Wyoming.....			
17,137	16,610		527

N. Mariana

Islands.....  
 2,178                    2,178 .....

- -----  
 \1\Includes \$1.5 million not distributed by State.  
 \2\Total reduced by 197,000 due to adjustments not yet  
 identified and credited by State.  
 \3\Amount not shown; negative adjustment exceeds amount  
 paid.  
 \4\Estimated data.

Source: Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security  
 Administration.

TABLE 6-24.--STATE SSI  
 SUPPLEMENTATION PAYMENTS FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR 1985-93

[In thousands of dollars]

	State		1985	1986
1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1992	1993			
Total.....			\$2,234,846	
\$2,496,275	\$2,835,516	\$3,006,796	\$3,308,277	
\$3,589,348	\$3,750,812	\$3,987,110	\$3,862,151	
-----				
Alabama.....			15,003	
13,659	11,606	10,436	7,964	6,594
6,394	3,845	2,083		
Alaska.....			12,970	
12,970	12,970	12,970	12,970	12,972
12,972	12,972	12,972		
Arizona.....			2,194	

2,668	3,045	3,309	2,691	2,560
3,129	3,129	3,129		
Arkansas.....			30	
28	32	20	14	15
12	8	0		
California.....			1,288,260	
1,466,079	1,729,305	1,862,170	2,038,339	
2,274,296	2,303,637	2,433,459	2,212,330	
Colorado.....			47,474	
38,320	35,416	24,132	41,035	42,649
50,002	53,309	55,057		
Connecticut.....			31,200	
36,578	46,577	54,584	74,257	67,670
98,838	94,725	96,836		
Delaware.....			457	
671	703	730	725	708
721	750	747		
Dist. of Columbia.....			4,106	
4,202	4,265	4,538	4,498	4,365
4,278	4,694	4,899		
Florida.....			8,174	
9,718	11,314	11,309	12,609	14,656
18,055	18,899	18,608		
Georgia.....			13	
8	19	18	10	16
9	12	19		
Hawaii.....			3,598	
3,740	3,893	4,263	6,799	10,885
10,314	10,698	11,066		
Idaho.....			4,023	
4,136	4,205	4,205	4,205	4,212
4,212	4,212	4,212		
Illinois.....			44,491	
51,197	56,856	59,573	55,716	57,137
65,756	64,241	65,836		
Indiana.....			1,191	
1,744	2,666	3,619	3,099	3,285
3,405	3,563	3,817		

Iowa.....			1,620	
1,908	2,098	2,204	2,275	2,408
2,508	2,672	2,859		
Kansas.....			32	
27	34	25	21	21
17	12	0		
Kentucky.....			9,947	
9,795	10,109	10,467	10,473	11,611
14,801	15,492	15,313		
Louisiana.....			51	
42	47	33	23	25
19	12	4		
Maine.....			5,372	
5,413	7,454	7,540	7,452	7,494
7,371	7,325	7,233		
Maryland.....			4,238	
5,252	5,505	6,159	6,159	6,155
6,520	6,542	6,269		
Massachusetts.....			109,954	
109,452	112,561	120,010	114,691	117,113
124,761	137,516	147,866		
Michigan.....			62,824	
66,338	68,779	69,833	72,369	74,682
72,561	61,636	62,683		
Minnesota.....			17,024	
19,818	22,850	24,667	40,641	43,924
48,933	55,224	53,860		
Mississippi.....			33	
29	35	27	26	22
19	12	11		
Missouri.....			6,027	
5,132	4,410	4,009	3,102	2,808
8,476	26,158	25,866		
Montana.....			805	
834	844	839	842	864
910	909	902		
Nebraska.....			5,325	
5,348	5,457	5,454	6,550	5,793
5,334	6,175	6,705		

Nevada.....			2,421	
2,531	2,594	2,704	2,771	2,928
3,029	3,184	3,586		
New Hampshire.....			7,740	
7,326	6,501	5,865	9,662	6,843
7,675	7,948	8,512		
New Jersey.....			46,675	
48,124	49,996	50,446	59,291	53,697
57,328	64,765	71,965		
New Mexico.....			226	
216	280	248	270	263
307	333	329		
New York.....			225,075	
277,035	305,678	317,504	366,972	388,150
410,081	440,374	476,029		
North Carolina.....			36,449	
41,091	47,963	52,745	58,989	63,135
75,066	91,925	95,445		
North Dakota.....			1,183	
1,518	1,406	1,480	1,549	1,390
1,291	1,408	1,220		
Ohio.....			1	
35	37	31	30	34
31	31	28		
Oklahoma.....			30,187	
31,380	32,894	34,045	33,414	34,168
35,055	36,012	36,557		
Oregon.....			9,781	
9,767	10,342	11,843	15,419	17,946
20,169	20,169	20,169		
Pennsylvania.....			65,203	
69,186	75,502	74,670	76,565	79,571
84,668	94,971	109,947		
Rhode Island.....			8,842	
9,402	9,848	10,263	10,816	11,729
12,973	14,967	16,097		
South Carolina.....			3,932	
4,812	4,927	5,004	9,785	8,897

11,994	11,685	12,377		
South Dakota.....			499	
591	636	587	590	567
620	652	681		
Tennessee.....			6	
0	6	1	4	4
1	1	0		
Texas\1\.....			0	
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0		
Utah.....			820	
872	855	1,086	981	808
898	959	878		
Vermont.....			6,709	
7,236	7,684	7,841	8,346	8,685
9,374	10,299	9,927		
Virginia.....			11,267	
12,164	12,846	14,432	15,949	15,296
16,863	16,782	17,317		
Washington.....			20,022	
17,443	19,424	18,058	18,994	19,915
21,558	24,043	26,808		
West Virginia\1\.....			0	
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0		
Wisconsin.....			71,733	
80,288	86,363	90,642	95,205	100,276
107,543	118,063	132,761		
Wyoming.....			199	
216	218	226	296	279
326	440	527		

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 \1\Texas and West Virginia do not pay State  
 supplementation.

Source: Social Security Administration.

Table 6-25 illustrates the total amount of Federal and

State benefit payments from calendar years 1970 to 1987 and fiscal years 1988 to 1999. From 1970 to 1973, these were the benefits under the old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled programs. In fiscal year 1993, Federal benefit payments totaled \$20,312 billion and State payments totaled \$3,862 billion.

TABLE 6-25.--FEDERAL AND STATE BENEFIT PAYMENTS UNDER SSI AND PRIOR ADULT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, CALENDAR YEARS 1970-87 AND FISCAL YEARS 1988-99\1\

[Outlays in millions of dollars]

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State payments		Total SSI		Federal
Total State payments administered	Year\2\ Federally administered	Total State administered year)	constant administrative costs (fiscal dollars	payments
1970.....		2,939	10,870	1,801
1,138 .....				
1971.....		3,206	11,360	(\3\)
(\3\)				
1972.....		3,392	11,645	1,993
1,398 .....				
1973.....		3,418	11,047	1,987
1,432 .....				
1974.....		5,246	15,270	3,833
1,413	1,264	149	\4\285	

1975.....		5,878	15,678	4,314
1,565	1,403	162	399	
1976.....		6,066	15,298	4,512
1,554	1,388	166	500	
1977.....		6,306	14,933	4,703
1,603	1,431	172	NA	
1978.....		6,552	14,420	4,881
1,671	1,491	180	539	
1979.....		7,075	13,984	5,279
1,796	1,590	207	610	
1980.....		7,941	13,829	5,866
2,074	1,848	226	668	
1981.....		8,593	13,565	6,518
2,076	1,839	237	718	
1982.....		8,981	13,355	6,907
2,074	1,798	276	779	
1983.....		9,404	13,549	7,423
1,981	1,711	270	830	
1984.....		10,372	14,325	8,281
2,091	1,792	299	864	
1985.....		11,060	14,750	8,777
2,283	1,973	311	953	
1986.....		12,081	15,818	9,498
2,583	2,243	340	1,022	
1987.....		12,951	16,360	10,029
2,922	2,563	359	976	
1988.....		14,375	17,631	11,368
3,007	2,645	362	975	
1989.....		14,707	17,214	11,399
3,308	2,881	427	1,051	
1990.....		16,095	17,946	12,507
3,589	3,159	431	1,075	
1991.....		17,979	19,083	14,228
3,751	3,235	516	1,257	
1992.....		21,258	21,899	17,270
3,987	3,431	556	1,538	
1993.....		24,173	24,173	20,312

3,862	3,298	564	1,467	
1994\4\.....		28,628	27,871	24,475
4,153	3,545	608	1,690	
1995\4\.....		29,955	28,355	26,085
3,870	3,215	655	1,956	
1996\4\.....		30,591	28,104	26,985
3,606	2,900	706	1,620	
1997\4\.....		36,310	32,363	32,465
3,845	3,085	760	1,798	
1998\4\.....		39,754	34,366	35,915
3,839	3,020	819	1,808	
1999\4\.....		43,623	35,425	39,430
3,833	2,950	883	1,832	

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 \1\Payments and adjustments during the respective year but not necessarily accrued for that year.

\2\1970-1973 refers to Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled;

1974-99 refers to Supplemental Security Income.

\3\Data not available.

\4\Estimated.

Source: Office of SSI, and Office of Budget, Social Security Administration.