

earned the same number of QC's as they actually did in 1976. Twenty-eight percent would have earned fewer QC's under the newer method, and 18 percent would have earned more (table 7).

**Table 6.**—Number of domestic workers and average taxable wages from all employment, by age and race, 1976

Age and race	Total	Domestic employment only	Majority of wages from—	
			Domestic employment	Other employment
Numbers (in thousands)				
All workers <sup>1</sup> .....	819	588	84	146
White and other .....	405	272	48	85
Black .....	403	309	35	58
Under 30 .....	115	55	18	42
White and other .....	85	39	13	34
Black .....	25	13	4	7
30-59 .....	447	311	52	85
White and other .....	192	126	26	40
Black .....	250	181	25	44
60 and over .....	257	223	15	19
White and other .....	128	107	10	12
Black .....	127	115	6	7
Average taxable wages from all employment				
All workers <sup>1</sup> .....	\$2,233	\$1,795	\$2,547	\$3,814
White and other .....	2,331	1,867	2,541	3,689
Black .....	2,141	1,732	2,547	4,050
Under 30 .....	1,983	1,140	2,012	3,061
White and other .....	2,002	1,084	1,878	3,121
Black .....	1,956	1,332	2,221	2,938
30-59 .....	2,493	1,985	2,653	4,258
White and other .....	2,671	2,140	2,712	4,309
Black .....	2,360	1,872	2,594	4,234
60 and over .....	1,892	1,691	2,822	3,513
White and other .....	2,040	1,833	2,935	3,203
Black .....	1,746	1,558	2,624	4,057

<sup>1</sup>Includes workers of unknown race.

**Table 7.**—Percentage distribution of domestic workers with majority of wages from domestic employment, by quarters of coverage and earnings from all wage and salary employment, 1976

Quarters of coverage	Earnings				
	Less than \$250	\$250-499	\$500-749	\$750-999	\$1,000 or more
All workers: <sup>1</sup>					
1 .....	7.4	3.2	1.7	0.7	1.3
2 .....	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.8	4.1
3 .....	.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	8.0
4 .....	.4	3.3	3.8	4.5	48.0
White and other:					
1 .....	9.7	4.4	2.1	1.0	1.7
2 .....	2.0	3.2	2.3	2.4	5.8
3 .....	.5	2.2	1.5	1.8	9.8
4 .....	.6	3.0	3.0	3.8	39.6
Black:					
1 .....	5.3	2.1	1.3	.3	.9
2 .....	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.2	2.3
3 .....	.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	6.2
4 .....	.2	3.6	4.5	5.2	56.1

<sup>1</sup>Includes workers of unknown race.

## Alcoholics and Drug Addicts Receiving SSI Payments, August 1977\*

The supplemental security income program (SSI), which began operation January 1974, replaced the Federal grants to States for aid to the aged, the blind, and the permanently and totally disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Alcoholics and drug addicts may receive SSI payments as disabled persons if they meet the definition of disability in the Social Security Act. Section 1614 of the Social Security Act states that a person is considered to be disabled if he is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment. That impairment must either be expected to result in death or have lasted (or can be expected to last) continuously for at least one year. In addition, an individual who was considered permanently and totally disabled under the State assistance plan in effect for October 1972 and was receiving payment based on that disability for December 1973, and for at least 1 month before July 1973, may receive SSI payments as long as he continues to meet the disability standards of that State plan.

Transfer status for recipients was authorized by the 1972 amendments to the Social Security Act. Before the SSI program was established, States exercised discretion in their definitions of permanent and total disability. As a result, some States had more inclusive definitions of disability than did others. To prevent hardships for persons eligible under State programs but not under SSI, the requirements of the new program were considered to be met if the individual remained continuously enrolled under SSI for that disability. If the disability were corrected and the recipient no longer received SSI payments, a subsequent return to the rolls would entail an evaluation based upon the uniform SSI standards.

Under SSI, special provisions are applicable to persons classified as alcoholics and drug addicts. A representative payee must be selected, and the SSI check is sent to this person. Treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction is also required if it is available. These provisions are effective only if the individual meets the definition of disability in the law and the alcoholism or drug addiction is a contributing factor to the disability. Persons who are aged 65 and over who are blind or disabled independently of the alcohol or drug addiction are not bound by these provisions.

### Findings of Earlier Study

This is the second study on the characteristics of alcoholics and drug addicts under the SSI program. An earlier study reported on such recipients who were receiving SSI

\*By Thomas V. Rush, Division of Supplemental Security Income Studies, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration. The data file for this study was prepared by Everett T. Chinn.

**Table 1.**—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts, by conversion status, age, sex, and race, August 1977

Age, sex, and race	Total			Alcoholics			Drug addicts		
	Total	Transferees from State programs	New awardees	Total	Transferees from State programs	New awardees	Total	Transferees from State programs	New awardees
Total number . . . . .	1 6,227	5,369	858	2,221	1,582	639	3,739	3,570	169
Total percent . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:									
Men . . . . .	75.2	75.7	72.3	74.5	76.2	70.4	75.2	75.0	78.1
Women . . . . .	24.8	24.3	27.7	25.5	23.8	29.6	24.8	25.0	21.9
Race:									
White . . . . .	41.0	37.9	59.5	50.9	46.1	62.9	35.0	34.4	45.0
Black . . . . .	59.0	62.1	40.5	49.1	53.9	37.1	65.0	65.6	55.0
Age:									
Under 20 . . . . .	.1	.....	.7	.1	.....	.3	.2	.....	2.4
20-24 . . . . .	2.9	2.7	4.3	.5	4	.8	4.3	3.8	14.8
25-29 . . . . .	18.0	19.1	11.0	3.3	3.0	4.1	27.1	26.6	37.3
30-34 . . . . .	16.4	17.5	9.2	7.6	8.0	6.6	21.4	21.6	18.3
35-39 . . . . .	14.2	14.6	11.9	12.5	12.3	13.2	15.0	15.4	8.3
40-44 . . . . .	13.3	13.2	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.0	11.7	11.9	7.7
45-49 . . . . .	14.0	13.5	17.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	10.0	10.1	5.9
50-54 . . . . .	9.8	9.0	14.9	18.2	18.0	18.8	4.9	5.0	3.0
55-59 . . . . .	6.0	5.3	10.8	12.8	12.4	13.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
60 and over . . . . .	5.2	5.2	5.6	9.1	9.8	7.4	3.0	3.2	.....
Median age (in years)									
Total . . . . .	38.9	38.2	44.0	47.1	47.1	47.0	33.8	34.0	28.9
Men . . . . .	38.6	38.0	43.6	47.2	47.2	47.1	33.8	34.0	28.9
Women . . . . .	38.7	37.2	45.0	47.0	47.0	46.8	32.8	33.0	29.0
White . . . . .	40.4	38.8	45.2	48.6	49.0	47.6	33.0	33.2	29.0
Black . . . . .	39.0	38.6	42.6	45.8	45.8	45.9	35.2	35.4	28.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes 267 recipients classified as both alcoholics and drug addicts.

payments in February 1976. At that time, 10,100 alcoholics and drug addicts were receiving monthly payments, and 74.2 percent of them were drug addicts. Although the program had been in operation for 2 years, most (96.5 percent) of the alcoholics and drug addicts had been transferred from the State programs. The remainder (3.5 percent) met the new requirements; alcoholics predominated among this group, in contrast to the pattern for those who qualified through transfer. A noticeable difference between the age distribution for alcoholics and for drug addicts was found. The median age of alcoholics was 46.5—much older than the 32.5 for drug addicts. In February 1976, nearly 1 of every 4 beneficiaries was a woman.

### Findings of Present Study

In the year and one-half that followed, some changes took place among SSI recipients who were alcoholics and drug addicts. Various characteristics of the alcoholics and drug addicts receiving payments in August 1977 are analyzed here.<sup>1</sup> First, a decline in the number of alcoholics and drug addicts receiving SSI payments became apparent—a decline that occurred among both alcoholics and drug addicts, as table 1 shows, but was more precipitous among

the latter. In February 1976, drug addicts had outnumbered alcoholics by a ratio of 2.9:1. This figure dropped to 1.7:1 in August 1977.

### Age, Sex, and Race

Comparison of the median ages of the recipients reveals changes during the 18 months between the two studies. In February 1976 the median age for these recipients was 36.0, with average ages of 46.5 for alcoholics and 32.5 for drug addicts. By August 1977, the average age had increased nearly 3 years.

A substantial decline to age 25 is apparent for SSI recipients. In 1976, alcoholic and drug addict recipients in this age group had constituted 9.8 percent of all recipients, a figure that declined to 3.0 percent in 1977. In contrast, those aged 35-54 made up 42.9 percent of the 1976 population but rose to 51.3 percent in 1977.

The sex distribution of these recipients reveals that changes have occurred in the 18 months since February 1976. Women had accounted for 22.6 percent of all alcoholics and drug addicts in the earlier month, with a slightly higher proportion of women among the alcoholics (23.5 percent). By August 1977, women constituted 24.8 percent of the population and 25.5 percent of all alcoholic recipients. It is interesting to note that among all alcoholics

<sup>1</sup> A subsequent report will analyze longitudinally those persons who were receiving benefits in February 1976.

admitted to the program under the SSI provisions, women represented 29.6 percent of all the new awardees.

Forty-one percent of all the SSI alcoholics and drug addicts were white. Proportionately fewer white recipients had transferred from State programs; conversely, a greater proportion of those with new awards were white. For both alcoholics and drug addicts, relatively more white than black recipients were represented in the new award status.

## Transfer Status

In the more than 3½ years that SSI had been operating, only 858 of the alcohol and drug disability cases were listed as new. The remainder (86.2 percent) were persons who were receiving State assistance payments before SSI began and thus were automatically transferred to the SSI program.

Several notable features are apparent in table 1. First, the median ages for the persons in transfer status and in new award status are very different—38.2 and 44.0, respectively. This difference appears to be strongly related to the predominance of alcoholics among the new awardees; they make up 80.3 percent of all new awardees. The median ages of alcoholics who are transferees and new awardees show virtually no difference, but median ages of drug addicts and of alcoholics differ substantially—33.8 compared with 47.1. Since the SSI program began, drug addicts continue to be much younger than alcoholics—a reflection of the nature of the addictive process.

For the alcoholic and drug addict population as a whole, the modal age category was 25–29, and more than one-third (34.4 percent) of the recipients were aged 25–34. This proportion is slightly less than what is reported for that age group for February 1976 (37.3 percent), reflecting the fact that few drug addicts entered the program subsequent to its

initiation. To put it another way, 38.6 percent of the alcoholics were aged 45–54 and 48.5 percent of the drug addicts were aged 25–34.

Few of the drug addicts receiving SSI payments qualified under the new standards; those who did accounted for only 4.5 percent of all drug addicts under the program. In contrast, 28.8 percent of the alcoholics among the recipients qualified under those standards.

The sex distributions of the new awardees and the transferees show that women had a proportionately greater representation than men among the new awardees and accounted for 27.7 percent of all new awardees. This difference is largely attributable to the greater number of women alcoholics in the new group. Proportionately more women alcoholics are new awardees than are transferees. The reverse is true for women drug addicts.

Most notable were the differences between the race distributions for the two groups. The majority of the recipients are black, and they are predominantly transferees. New awardees show the opposite trend, as nearly 3 of every 5 of these recipients are white.

Table 2 considers the transfer status of alcoholics and drug addicts by State of residence. As noted above, the vast majority of the recipients were transferees from the earlier assistance programs. An analysis of individual States does reveal an interesting pattern. Except for California, the States with a large number of alcoholics and drug addicts have high ratios of transferees to new awardees, but the remaining States have a majority of new awardees. California and the “all other States” category account for less than 8.8 percent of all transferees; they contain 73.9 percent of the new awardees.

The preceding pattern is most noticeable among the alcoholics. Transferees still are in the majority, but new

**Table 2.**—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts, by State and conversion status, August 1977

State	Total			Alcoholics			Drug addicts		
	Total	Transferees from State programs	New awardees	Total	Transferees from State programs	New awardees	Total	Transferees from State programs	New awardees
Number									
Total .....	6,227 <sup>1</sup>	5,369	858	2,221	1,582	639	3,739	3,570	169
California .....	635	305	330	513	255	258	77	36	41
Maryland .....	286	264	22	276	256	20	9	7	2
New York .....	4,669	4,516	153	880	826	54	3,588	3,494	94
Pennsylvania .....	167	118	49	154	110	44	11	6	5
All other States .....	470	166	304	398	135	263	54	27	27
Percentage distribution									
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
California .....	10.2	5.7	38.5	23.1	16.1	40.4	2.1	1.0	24.3
Maryland .....	4.6	4.9	2.6	12.4	16.2	3.1	.2	.2	1.2
New York .....	75.0	84.1	17.8	39.6	52.2	8.4	96.0	97.9	55.6
Pennsylvania .....	2.7	2.2	5.4	6.9	7.0	6.9	.3	.2	3.0
All other States .....	7.6	3.1	35.4	17.9	8.5	41.2	1.4	.8	16.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes 267 recipients classified as both alcoholics and drug addicts.

awardees have increased disproportionately. California and "all other States" contain 81.5 percent of alcoholics who are new awardees, a significantly higher proportion than the 24.6 percent for alcoholics who have been transferred. Viewed another way, slightly more than one-half of all alcoholics receiving SSI funds in California qualified under the new SSI standards, a figure that jumped to nearly two-thirds for the "all other States" category.

New York continued to lead the States in the frequency of drug addicts who were SSI recipients. Almost all (97.9 percent) of the drug addicts who had been transferred to the SSI program were in New York, and 55.6 percent of all drug addict awardees lived in that State.

Several discernible tendencies are present. One is that the alcoholics appear to conform to the new standards to a greater extent than drug addicts do. By a ratio of 3.8:1, alcoholics outnumbered drug addicts among new awardees. Another point is that California and the States in the "all other States" category have a higher percentage of alcoholics and drug addicts who are new awardees—an indication that, as time continues, their representation in the total population should rise.

### Substance Abuse Treatment

A stipulation of the SSI program for alcoholics and drug addicts is that they be enrolled in a treatment program if one is available. Alcoholics and drug addicts in this study who were enrolled in a treatment program numbered 1,375, and, among that group, alcoholics outnumbered drug addicts by a ratio of more than 3.3:1 (table 3).

Two main reasons account for the low percentage of recipients in a treatment program. First, approved treatment is not available for all recipients. Perhaps more impor-

**Table 3.**—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts in treatment, by age and sex, August 1977

Age and sex	Total	Alcoholics	Drug addicts
Total number .....	1,375	962	292
Total percent .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age:			
Under 20 .....	.1	.2	.....
20-29 .....	11.8	3.8	37.7
30-39 .....	24.4	20.1	33.9
40-49 .....	31.9	34.3	20.5
50-59 .....	24.1	31.3	6.2
60 and over .....	7.7	10.3	1.7
Sex:			
Men .....	75.4	74.7	75.0
Women .....	24.6	25.3	25.0
	Median age (in years)		
Total .....	43.8	47.0	33.1
Men .....	43.7	46.9	33.2
Women .....	43.8	47.2	32.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes 121 recipients classified as both alcoholics and drug addicts.

**Table 4.**—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts, by sex and marital status, August 1977

Marital status	Total	Men	Women
	Total		
Total number .....	6,227	4,570	1,505
Total percent .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married .....	4.6	5.6	2.2
Single, widowed, or divorced .....	95.4	94.4	97.8
	Alcoholics		
Total number .....	2,221	1,636	560
Total percent .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married .....	6.4	7.3	3.9
Single, widowed, or divorced .....	93.6	92.7	96.1
	Drug addicts		
Total number .....	3,739	2,719	897
Total percent .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married .....	3.7	4.7	1.1
Single, widowed, or divorced .....	96.3	95.3	98.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes 152 persons with sex unreported.

tant is the procedure by which treatment information is obtained. Much of the record information is gathered when the individual makes his application for program coverage under disability standards. The claims file is reviewed by the State disability determination agency. If the individual is found qualified for SSI as an alcoholic or drug addict, he is called into the district office to discuss the representative payee and treatment provisions. Once the representative payee is selected and the individual informed of available treatment, payment is authorized. If and when the individual enters a treatment program after becoming an SSI recipient, district office personnel note such treatment in the recipient's folder. Frequently the main computer record is not also corrected, and the result is an undercount of persons in treatment.<sup>2</sup>

Those receiving treatment were essentially representative of their individual groups. The age distribution of these alcoholics closely resembled the age distribution for all alcoholics. For drug addicts, those in treatment tended to be somewhat younger than all drug addicts in the study. Little difference in the sex distributions for those receiving treatment and for the total group was noted. In addition, little difference between alcoholics and drug addicts was evident. Finally, when median age was combined with sex, only slight differences were observed.

<sup>2</sup>A later change in the procedure requires the district office to update the main computer record when the treatment referral agency indicates that the individual has entered treatment.

**Table 5.**—Number of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts and average monthly amount of payments, by spouse eligibility, August 1977

Spouse status	Total	Alcoholics	Drug addicts
Number			
Total .....	6,227 <sup>1</sup>	2,221	3,739
Individual only .....	5,938	2,080	3,600
Individual with—			
Ineligible spouse .....	244	113	123
Eligible spouse .....	45	28	16
Average monthly amount			
Total .....	\$220.91	\$207.75	\$228.02
Individual only .....	222.37	209.60	229.14
Individual with—			
Ineligible spouse .....	196.81	187.24	202.90
Eligible spouse .....	160.13	154.10	170.00

<sup>1</sup> Includes 267 recipients classified as both alcoholics and drug addicts.

### Marital Status

Usually, alcoholics and drug addicts who were receiving SSI payments were not married. Less than 1 of every 20 recipients (4.6 percent) was married, with the men more likely to be married than the women (table 4). This pattern was consistent for alcoholics and drug addicts considered separately. It was also found that alcoholics had a higher proportion of married recipients.

Table 5 shows that most of the married recipients (84.4 percent) were married to an ineligible spouse. The married persons were almost evenly divided among alcoholics and drug addicts, but those married to an eligible spouse were most likely to be alcoholics.

### Living Arrangements

In general, alcoholics and drug addicts lived in their own households<sup>3</sup> and as expected from their marital status, lived by themselves.

The data on living arrangement show a slight change since February 1976 in the percentage living alone (table 6). At that time, 97.8 percent of the recipients lived in their own households, with drug addicts having a higher proportion than alcoholics (98.5 percent and 95.8 percent, respectively). In August 1977, 94.6 percent of the recipients lived in their own household, with drug addicts continuing to exceed alcoholics in the proportion in their own household. An increase in the percentage of alcoholics and drug addicts

<sup>3</sup>A recipient's living arrangement is an item used in determining the amount of the SSI payment. For August 1977 a recipient living in his own household with no countable income received a Federal SSI monthly payment of \$177.80; one living in another's household and receiving support and maintenance there received only two-thirds of that amount, or \$118.54. For an eligible couple residing in their own home the maximum monthly amount was \$266.70. Persons in institutions (public or private) receiving more than half the cost of their care from Medicare were eligible for a \$25 payment.

living in another's household appears evident. Part of this rise can be attributed to the proportional growth among alcoholics. Twenty-six percent of the recipients in February 1976 were alcoholics, a figure that rose to 35.7 percent by August 1977. In both months, alcoholics had a higher percentage of recipients living in another's household.

### Representative Payees

Table 7 shows that 57.9 percent of the alcoholics and drug addicts had a representative payee. The proportion of recipients with payees varied: 63.7 percent of the alcoholics had payees, and the corresponding proportion for drug addicts was 54.6 percent. More than half of the representative payees were related to the recipient in some form (spouse, parent, child, or other relative).

One important consideration is whether the SSI recipients are institutionalized or not. A study of all SSI recipients with representative payees for August 1977 revealed that 35.8 percent of the recipients aged 18 and over were institutionalized. In contrast, only 2.7 percent of the alcoholics and drug addicts with representative payees were institutionalized.

Alcoholics were more likely than drug addicts to have a representative payee who was not family-related. Forty-six percent of the alcoholics had nonfamily representative

**Table 6.**—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts, by sex and living arrangements, August 1977

Living arrangement	Total	Men	Women
All persons			
Total number .....	6,227 <sup>1</sup>	4,570	1,505
Total percent .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own household .....	94.7	94.5	94.9
Another's household .....	4.8	5.0	4.4
Institutional care covered by Medicaid .....	.5	.5	.7
Alcoholics			
Total number .....	2,221	1,636	560
Total percent .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own household .....	93.3	93.6	92.5
Another's household .....	5.7	5.6	6.1
Institutional care covered by Medicaid .....	1.0	.9	1.4
Drug addicts			
Total number .....	3,739	2,719	897
Total percent .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own household .....	95.5	95.2	96.2
Another's household .....	4.3	4.6	3.7
Institutional care covered by Medicaid .....	.2	.3	.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes 152 persons with sex unreported.

payees, compared with 36.5 percent for the drug addicts. When only those who were not institutionalized are considered, differences between alcoholics and drug addicts become more noticeable. Drug addicts were younger than alcoholics and thus more likely to rely on a parent as a representative payee: 28.6 percent of the representative payee for drug addicts were parents, but the proportion was only 14.6 percent for the alcoholics. Conversely, alcoholics had a higher proportion of spouse or child representative payees than did drug addicts (11.3 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively). Alcoholics also had a higher proportion (7.3 percent) of social agency or public official representative payees than did the drug addicts (1.4 percent).

**Table 7.**—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts with representative payee, by type of payee and custody status, August 1977

Representative payee	Total	Institutionalized	Not institutionalized		
			Total	Payee has custody	Payee does not have custody
Total					
Total number	1 3,604	98	3,506	1,415	2,091
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse	4.1		4.2	9.3	.8
Parent	22.8	5.1	23.3	28.7	19.7
Child	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.2
Other relative	30.8	14.3	31.3	32.3	30.6
Institution	4.5	64.3	2.8		4.8
Social agency or public official	3.8	6.1	3.8	1.3	5.4
Other	31.8	8.2	32.5	26.7	36.5
Alcoholics					
Total number	1,415	75	1,340	580	760
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse	6.4		6.7	14.0	1.2
Parent	14.0	2.7	14.6	18.8	11.4
Child	4.4	2.7	4.6	3.8	5.1
Other relative	29.4	17.3	30.0	30.0	30.0
Institution	4.4	58.7	1.3		2.4
Social agency or public official	7.4	8.0	7.3	2.1	11.3
Other	34.2	10.7	35.5	31.4	38.5
Drug addicts					
Total number	2,040	21	2,019	774	1,245
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse	2.6		2.7	5.9	.6
Parent	28.5	14.3	28.6	34.9	24.7
Child	.3		.4	.1	.5
Other relative	32.1	4.8	32.3	34.5	31.0
Institution	4.7	81.0	3.9		6.4
Social agency or public official	1.4		1.4	.6	1.8
Other	30.4		30.7	23.9	34.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes 149 recipients classified as both alcoholics and drug addicts.

Table 8 notes where the recipients with representative payees were residing and provides some interesting information. A large proportion (55.4 percent) of the alcoholics and drug addicts for whom there was a representative payee lived by themselves. Living alone was more prevalent

**Table 8.**—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts with representative payee, by place of residence, August 1977

Place of residence	Total	Alcoholics	Drug addicts
Total number	<sup>1</sup> 3,604	1,415	2,040
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Institution	<sup>2</sup> 2.7	5.3	1.0
With—			
Spouse	3.8	5.7	2.4
Parent	11.5	8.0	13.4
Child	.7	1.7	.1
Other relative	13.1	12.8	13.5
Unrelated person	12.8	15.8	10.6
By self	55.4	50.6	58.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes 149 recipients classified as both alcoholics and drug addicts.

<sup>2</sup> Represents 98 persons in institutions: 19 (State and local government), 53 (proprietary), 26 (nonprofit).

**Table 9.**—Number of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts and average monthly amount of payments, by type of payment and State, August 1977

Type of payment and State	Total	Alcoholics	Drug addicts
Number			
Total	<sup>1</sup> 6,227	2,221	3,739
Federal SSI	6,020	2,069	3,695
Federal SSI only	658	594	53
Federal SSI and State supplementation	5,362	1,475	3,642
State supplementation	5,569	1,627	3,686
State supplementation only	207	152	44
California	635	513	77
Maryland	286	276	9
New York	4,669	880	3,588
Pennsylvania	167	154	11
All other States	470	398	54
Average monthly amount			
Total	\$220.91	\$207.75	\$228.02
Federal SSI	169.17	162.41	172.81
Federal SSI only	153.38	154.20	147.01
Federal SSI and State supplementation	235.20	243.53	231.32
State supplementation	64.14	77.07	58.01
State supplementation only	65.54	69.94	52.22
California	259.09	259.08	262.92
Maryland	167.66	168.30	146.79
New York	226.86	219.04	228.41
Pennsylvania	180.36	180.24	193.44
All other States	157.10	154.66	172.65

<sup>1</sup> Includes 267 recipients classified as both alcoholics and drug addicts.

**Table 10.**—Number of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts with unearned and earned income and average monthly amount, by sex and type of income, August 1977

Type of income	Total <sup>1</sup>	Alcoholics	Drug addicts
Number			
<b>Total</b>			
Unearned:			
Social security benefits . . . . .	209	162	37
Other . . . . .	354	217	121
Earned . . . . .	130	23	105
<b>Men</b>			
Unearned:			
Social security benefits . . . . .	158	126	25
Other . . . . .	293	183	98
Earned . . . . .	100	11	87
<b>Women</b>			
Unearned:			
Social security benefits . . . . .	49	36	10
Other . . . . .	59	33	22
Earned . . . . .	28	11	17
Average monthly amount			
<b>Total</b>			
Unearned:			
Social security benefits . . . . .	\$182.85	\$183.15	\$177.51
Other . . . . .	109.73	123.58	86.95
Earned . . . . .	210.68	148.70	226.24
<b>Men</b>			
Unearned:			
Social security benefits . . . . .	186.57	185.43	184.37
Other . . . . .	115.69	128.53	92.38
Earned . . . . .	221.36	163.47	231.31
<b>Women</b>			
Unearned:			
Social security benefits . . . . .	170.22	175.13	156.05
Other . . . . .	77.30	93.84	58.33
Earned . . . . .	183.14	141.55	210.06

<sup>1</sup> Includes 267 recipients classified as both drug addicts and alcoholics.

among drug addicts than alcoholics, but in both cases the majority of recipients lived by themselves. What this indicates is that, although family members and relatives act as representative payees, they do not have the recipient living with them and consequently do not exert direct control over the recipient's daily affairs.

### Amount of SSI Payments

The average total SSI payment to alcoholics and drug addicts for August 1977 was \$221. The average was \$20 more for drug addicts than for alcoholics. As table 9 shows, most of these recipients were receiving both Federal SSI and State supplementation, with a higher proportion of drug addicts than of alcoholics receiving both.

California reports the highest average monthly payments so it was to be expected that the State would lead in the

average amount paid to alcoholics and drug addicts. Alcoholics and drug addicts residing in New York also received substantially higher amounts than similarly disabled recipients in other States, but the average was \$30 less than California's average payment.

### Earned Income

Two percent of the alcoholics and drug addicts were receiving earned income for August 1977. Analysis of table 10 reveals that a preponderance of those with earned income were drug addicts; they outnumbered alcoholics by a ratio of 4.6 to 1. In addition, the average income earned by drug addicts was more than 50 percent higher than the amount earned by alcoholics. Overall, more men were employed than women. Interestingly, drug addicts—men and women—had a higher frequency of employed recipients than did alcoholics and received a larger average monthly amount.

### Social Security Benefits

A small proportion (3.4 percent) of the alcoholics and drug addicts were receiving social security benefits. This small proportion is a good measure of the paucity of work experience among the population analyzed. In contrast, about one-third of all disabled SSI beneficiaries were receiving social security benefits in December 1977. Alcoholics constituted nearly 4 of every 5 persons who received social security payments, far disproportional to their representation in the disabled population—an indication that alcohol-

**Table 11.**—Number of SSI recipients medically determined to be alcoholics or drug addicts with unearned income other than social security benefits, and average monthly amount, by type of income, August 1977

Type of income	Total <sup>1</sup>	Alcoholics	Drug addicts
Number			
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<sup>2</sup> 354	217	121
Veterans' benefits . . . . .	215	149	57
Compensation . . . . .	73	37	33
Pension . . . . .	142	112	24
Assistance based on need . . . . .	13	10	1
Support and maintenance in-kind . . . . .	64	33	30
Other . . . . .	68	31	33
Average monthly amount			
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	\$109.73	\$123.58	\$86.95
Veterans' benefits . . . . .	133.36	144.13	106.56
Compensation . . . . .	66.16	65.59	66.32
Pension . . . . .	167.91	170.08	161.90
Assistance based on need . . . . .	71.07	71.01	26.73
Support and maintenance in-kind . . . . .	66.08	70.59	60.68
Other . . . . .	73.76	74.23	78.79

<sup>1</sup> Includes 16 recipients classified as both alcoholics and drug addicts.

<sup>2</sup> Unduplicated number of persons with one or more types of unearned income.

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ics were more likely than drug addicts to have qualified for disability benefits under the social security program. The average monthly amount of the social security benefits paid to alcoholics exceeded those for drug addicts. The difference was most noticeable among women recipients: Women alcoholics received nearly \$20 more than women drug addicts.

### Other Unearned Income

The information on unearned income other than social security benefits in tables 10 and 11 reveals that 354 persons had unearned income averaging \$110. The average monthly amounts were substantially higher (42.1 percent) for alcoholics than they were for drug addicts. Thus, in addition to higher social security payments, alcoholics received higher unearned income amounts. It should be remembered that the group being discussed here represents a minority of all alcoholics and drug addicts in the SSI program; their total

number covers fewer than 10 percent of all persons in the alcoholic and drug addict population.

Most of the income classified as "other unearned income" came from veterans' benefits (table 11). The two types of veterans' benefits—compensation and veterans' pensions—are mutually exclusive. Compensation is paid to persons who were in military service and suffered a service-related injury or to their dependents; the pension program takes into account the income of the veteran and his dependents. Little difference between alcoholics and drug addicts receiving compensation was found. Among those receiving a pension, alcoholic pensioners outnumbered drug addicts by a ratio of more than 4.5 to 1. The average pension paid was \$168.

Two sources of income are virtually nonexistent for alcoholics and drug addicts—employment pensions and asset income (rents, interest, etc). As mentioned earlier, these recipients tend to live by themselves, and thus few received support and maintenance in-kind.

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### Program Operations

with these programs increased their recipient count in July, with increases ranging from 510 to three. Only Ohio indicated that the increase reflected the inclusion of families with an unemployed mother.

Under the basic program in 24 States, payments went to more persons in July than in June. The increases ranged from about 1,000 to 2,400 in eight States and from 13 to 620 in the other States with higher recipient counts. The largest declines were in New York and California, with substantial decreases in seven other States.

Payments totaled \$895 million in July 1979—up only slightly from the totals in June 1979 and in July 1978. The average payment per family in July 1979 was 99 cents more than the June average payment and \$2.32 higher than the July 1978 average.

To compensate for the increased cost of living, most States have been setting higher AFDC payment standards at the beginning of July. Higher payments became effective in at least 27 States in July 1979. The average payment rose less than \$5 in two States, from \$5-\$9 in six States, \$10-\$20 in 10, \$21-\$30 in six, and \$34 in one. In two States, the in-

crease in the payments was to be paid in August, retroactively for July.

**Emergency assistance.** The emergency assistance programs, which provide temporary assistance for critical needs to AFDC and other needy families with children, aided 28,960 families in July 1979 with an average payment of \$194.42 per family—\$12.00 less than the June family average. Twelve of the 23 States with these programs assisted more families in July than in June, and 10 States aided fewer. Oregon reported that the discontinuance of its program of aid to unemployed parents was a factor in the State's emergency assistance growth. In seven States, from 1.0 to 2.0 percent of the AFDC families received emergency assistance; in Ohio, 2.8 percent of the AFDC families received such aid.

**General assistance.** General assistance, which is financed entirely by the States and localities, was received by 760,300 persons—fewer by 81 than the June figure and 14,300 fewer than the number in July 1978. Total payments amounted to \$100.6 million. June payments had been 1.6 percent lower than that amount, and payments in July 1978 were 1.4 percent lower.