
workers who had earnings of more than \$2,520 is probably higher than that shown in table 10. The number of wives and children of retired workers who had excess earnings may also be somewhat understated.

Earnings and Benefit Losses

The dependent and survivor beneficiaries who lost benefits because of their own earnings forfeited a total of \$303 million during 1975—or 57 percent of the \$529 million that would have been payable to them had there been no deductions for earnings. Widowed fathers and mothers tended to have higher earnings than did other types of beneficiaries (table 11). Fifty percent of the widowed fathers had earnings of \$9,000 or more and 15 percent earned between \$6,000 and \$8,999. Fifty percent of the widowed mothers earned \$6,000 or more, compared with 24 percent of the aged widows, 40 percent of the wives of retired workers, and 42 percent of the wives of disabled workers.

The ratios of benefits withheld to benefits before withholding did not differ much between the groups, partly because of the widely differing amounts before withholding. For those who lost benefits because of earnings, the average annual benefit before withholding ranged from \$840 for widowed fathers to \$2,132 for

aged widows. These amounts reflect the effects of the family maximum provision and the different proportions of the worker's PIA payable to dependents and survivors. The low average benefit payable to widowed fathers reflects the low earnings of their deceased wives.

Among the women with children in their care, relatively fewer of those under age 35 than those aged 35 or older had earnings of \$6,000 or more. Many of the younger beneficiaries had young children and may have had to restrict their work activity to care for them. Earnings levels for widowed fathers, however, did not vary with age. Among aged widows, the proportion with earnings of \$6,000 or more was substantially lower for those aged 60–61 than for those aged 62–64, and the latter proportion was somewhat lower than that for those aged 65–71. Since the benefits for widows are actuarially reduced for each month of entitlement before age 65, many widows with fairly high earnings would not file for benefits until they attained that age.

Relatively few child beneficiaries earned \$6,000 or more. Those who did were most likely to be student beneficiaries who left school for a while and then returned. Some child beneficiaries with earnings of this magnitude probably had completed high school and obtained full-time employment before their benefits were terminated at age 18.

Notes and Brief Reports

Institutionalized SSI Recipients Covered by Medicaid, June 1977*

The supplemental security income (SSI) program provides a maximum payment of \$25 a month to aged, blind, and disabled recipients in institutions where the Medicaid program is paying more than 50 percent of the costs or charges in treating or maintaining such individuals.¹ This Federal SSI payment is intended to cover personal needs such as clothing and upkeep, personal care, and various items not ordinarily provided through the payment for basic institutional care.

* By Malcolm M. Morrison, Division of Supplemental Security Studies, Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

¹ Such institutions are generally classified as hospitals, skilled nursing homes, and intermediate-care facilities.

In addition, States are permitted (required in some cases) either to maintain the recipient's income level before receipt of SSI or to enable the recipient to obtain personal need items and services included under the State plan that exceed in cost the SSI payment of \$25. States have the option of having the Social Security Administration make these payments in their behalf (federally administered State supplementation) or to make these payments themselves (State-administered State supplementation).

This report provides selected data on the demographic and economic characteristics of individuals receiving federally administered payments (Federal SSI and federally administered State supplementation) and residing in covered facilities during the study month. Data are not available for individuals in such facilities who received a State-administered State supplementary payment only.

In June 1977, approximately 202,000² persons in institutions received a federally administered payment under the SSI program (table 1). These persons represented 5 percent of the 4.2 million persons receiving federally administered SSI payments during the month. Fifty-seven percent (or more than half) were disabled, 42 percent were aged, and 1 percent were blind. The majority of the recipients—87 percent—were adults, almost evenly divided between the aged and the disabled. The remaining 13 percent were children, most of whom were disabled.

² The number shown may be somewhat lower than that previously reported for this month because of differences in the files used to obtain recipient counts. The data used here are derived from the SSI Management Information Extract File for June 1977, and the number (201,932) is based on individual case records because 2,691 records were incomplete.

Table 1.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by category of recipient, and reason for eligibility, June 1977

Category of recipient	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total number	201 932	83,722	2,907	115 303
Adults	175 599	83,922	2 482	89 395
Children	26,333		425	25 908
Total percent	100 0	41 5	1 4	57 1
Adults	87 0	41 5	1 2	44 3
Children	13 0		2	12 8

Among all SSI recipients in June 1977, in contrast, 50 percent were aged, 48 percent disabled, and 2 percent blind. About 96 percent were adults and 4 percent were children, most of them disabled. Thus, relatively more disabled adults and children were in the institutionalized population than in the SSI population as a whole.

During the study month, payments to or on behalf of SSI recipients in institutions totaled \$6.1 million (table 2). Of this amount, \$5.9 million represented Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementary payments accounted for the remainder (\$214,000). The distribution of money expenditures followed the same pattern as the distribution of recipients.

Table 2.—Number of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid and total payments, and type of payment, by reason for eligibility, June 1977

Type of payment	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Number of recipients				
Total	201 932	83 722	2 907	115 303
Federal SSI payments only	194 075	78,934	2,770	112 371
Federal SSI and State supplementation	7 767	4 728	131	2,908
State supplementation only	90	60	6	24
Total amount (in thousands)				
Total	\$6 155	\$2 573	\$91	\$3 492
Federal SSI payments	5 942	2 471	84	2 638
State supplementation	214	102	7	105

Recipient Characteristics

Conversion Status

A majority of these SSI recipients (59 percent) had been transferred to the SSI program from former State assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled (table 3). The remainder became eligible for SSI payments after the SSI program was initiated. Only about half of all SSI recipients in June 1977 had been transferred from the earlier State programs. Among adult recipients, 32 percent of the aged and 27 percent of the blind and disabled were transferred from the former

Table 3.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by conversion status, and reason for eligibility, June 1977

Conversion status	Total	Adults		Blind and disabled children
		Aged	Blind and disabled	
Number of recipients				
Total	201 932	83 722	92 516	25 694
Transferees from former State assistance programs	118 779	64 022	54 319	438
New awardees	83 153	19 700	38 197	25 256
Percentage distribution				
Total	100 0	41 5	45 8	12 7
Transferees from former State assistance programs	58 8	31 7	26 9	2
New awardees	41 1	9 7	18 9	12 5

programs. Disabled children under age 18 were not eligible for payments under the old assistance programs. When all blind and disabled recipients are considered (adults and children), 31 percent can be counted as new accessions to the SSI rolls.

Table 4.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by age and reason for eligibility, June 1977

Age	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total number	201,932	83,722	118 210
Total percent	100 0	41 5	58 5
1-10	2 3		2 3
11-20	10 7		10 7
21-40	17 8		17 8
41-64	19 9		19 9
65-79	29 0	21 6	7 4
80 and over	20 2	19 8	4

¹ Includes 59 cases not distributed by age.

Age

About one-half (49 percent) of the recipients in the study were aged 65 and over. Most of them received payments as aged individuals, but slightly more than 7 percent of the aged individuals received their payments under the blind and disabled category (table 4).³ Thirty-eight percent of the recipients were aged 21-64, and the remaining 13 percent were under age 21.

Among the aged in institutions, a somewhat larger proportion (20 percent) were aged 80 and over than the

³ Where the State payment standard for federally administered State supplementation for the blind and disabled is higher than the standard for the aged, persons aged 65 and over who are blind or disabled may be classified under the category with the higher payment.

Table 5.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, age, and sex, by reason for eligibility, June 1977

Age	Total		Aged	Blind and disabled
	Number	Percent		
Total	201 932	100	41	59
Under 21	26 333	13		13
21-64	76 233	38		38
65 and over	99 366	49	41	8
Men	80 953	40	11	29
Under 21	15 361	8		8
21-64	35 975	18		18
65 and over	29 417	14	11	3
Women	120 979	60	30	30
Under 21	10 772	5		5
21-64	40 258	20		20
65 and over	69,949	35	30	5

proportion in this age group in the total SSI population (15 percent) ⁴

Children under age 21 represented only 3 percent of all SSI recipients, compared with 13 percent of the institutionalized (table 5). This higher percentage reflects the extension of Federal aid to disabled children under age 18 who were not covered under the old APTD programs. More important, under the new provisions, the SSI program is more likely to include children who suffer from mental retardation and other physical and mental disabilities that require medical care and treatment in an institutional environment.

Sex

Of all institutionalized SSI recipients, about 60 percent were women, almost equally divided between the categories of aged and disabled, as table 5 shows. Almost three times as many men were disabled as were aged. Among all SSI recipients in December 1976, about 65 percent were women. Slightly more of the women were aged than were disabled, and most of the men were disabled.

Marital Status

Virtually the entire population of institutionalized SSI recipients was reported in the combined classification—single, widowed, or divorced (table 6). Less than 1 percent were reported as “married and/or separated.”

State Variations

The States varied considerably in percentages of SSI recipients in institutions—from a high of 17 percent in

⁴The age distribution data for the total SSI population are from *Program and Demographic Characteristics of Supplemental Security Beneficiaries, December 1976*, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, December 1977.

Table 6.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by marital status and reason for eligibility, June 1977

Marital status	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total number	201,932	83,722	118,210
Total percent	100 0	41 5	58 5
Single/widowed/divorced	99 4	41 1	58 3
Married	5	4	2
Separated	(¹)		(¹)

¹ Less than 0.01 percent

Minnesota to a low of 1 percent in West Virginia (table 7). Only eight States—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin—had more than 10 percent of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid. These States also had comparatively higher percentages of their aged, blind, and disabled caseloads in institutions under the former public assistance programs than did most other States.

About one-half of all institutionalized SSI recipients were in eight States—California, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin. Forty-nine percent of the aged, 51 percent of the blind and disabled adults, and 58 percent of blind and disabled children were in these eight States.

Although for the Nation as a whole a larger proportion of the institutionalized Medicaid recipients receiving federally administered SSI payments were disabled, in 15 States⁵ the majority of these SSI recipients were aged (table 8).

Federally administered State supplementary payments⁶ were made to almost 8,000 recipients (about 4 percent of the institutionalized) in 27 States during the study month (table 9).⁷ About 61 percent of the recipients were aged and 39 percent were blind or disabled. The majority of recipients (72 percent) were in Louisiana, Massachusetts, and New York. Massachusetts had the largest percentage of recipients receiving State supplementary payments, followed by Louisiana and New York.

⁵Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

⁶Data on State-administered supplementation to persons in various types of facilities with patients receiving Medicaid payments are not available. For a description of State supplementation programs, see Donald E. Rigby and Malcolm H. Morrison, “The Supplemental Security Income Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled, Selected Characteristics of State Supplementation Programs,” Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, 1975.

⁷All federally administered State supplementary payments to the institutionalized in the study month were mandatory. No State with federally administered State supplementation provided optional supplementation to SSI recipients receiving institutional care in facilities covered by Medicaid payments.

Table 7—Total number of recipients receiving SSI payments and number and percent receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by State (ranked by percent in institutions), June 1977

State	Recipients		
	Total	In institutions	
		Total number	Percent
Total	4 219 320	201,932	4.8
Minnesota	35 838	6 207	17.3
Utah	8 443	1,429	16.9
Kansas	22 624	3 450	15.2
Nebraska	14,502	1 776	12.2
Wisconsin	66 390	7 381	11.1
South Dakota	8 537	947	11.1
Iowa	27,269	2 843	10.4
Oklahoma	78 399	7 979	10.2
Connecticut	22 522	2 233	9.9
Colorado	33 357	3 130	9.4
North Dakota	7 348	678	9.2
Oregon	23 860	2 207	9.2
Illinois	129 052	11,744	9.1
New Hampshire	5 361	459	8.6
Montana	7,698	657	8.5
Rhode Island	15 551	1 273	8.2
Idaho	8 008	632	7.9
Indiana	41 040	3 181	7.7
Texas	271 928	19 064	7.0
Alaska	3 082	209	6.8
Washington	48 749	3 121	6.4
Michigan	116 735	6 963	6.0
Pennsylvania	163 145	9 553	5.9
Wyoming	2 225	128	5.7
Arkansas	84 911	4 803	5.7
Massachusetts	130 422	7 039	5.4
Vermont	8 647	447	5.2
Maryland	47 754	2 463	5.2
Ohio	125 193	6 515	5.2
New York	384 198	19,759	5.1
Louisiana	148 443	7 085	4.8
Virginia	78 105	3 498	4.5
Georgia	159 631	6 983	4.4
Nevada	5 842	225	3.8
Maine	23 073	818	3.5
New Jersey	79 675	2 551	3.2
Missouri	93 546	2 848	3.0
Tennessee	134 086	3 984	3.0
Alabama	141 361	4 124	2.9
New Mexico	25 938	757	2.9
Delaware	6 772	178	2.6
California	680 654	17 676	2.6
South Carolina	82 046	2 093	2.5
Kentucky	96 571	2 219	2.3
Hawaii	9 435	201	2.1
North Carolina	144 896	2 936	2.0
Mississippi	119 337	2 073	1.7
Florida	161 378	2 826	1.7
District of Columbia	14 764	156	1.1
West Virginia	42 410	427	1.0
Arizona ¹	28 569	4	(²)

¹State does not have a Medicaid program, represents recipients in private and county operated nursing homes

²Less than 0.1 percent

Payments

In June 1977, Federal SSI payments to these recipients totaled \$6.1 million. Of this amount, \$5.9 million represented Federal SSI payments and \$214,000 federally administered State supplementation (table 10). About half of all payments (51 percent) went to persons in eight States—California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

Table 8—Number of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by reason for eligibility and State, June 1977

State	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total	201 932	83,722	118 210
Alabama	4,124	2 950	1,174
Alaska	209	32	177
Arizona ¹	4	2	2
Arkansas	4 803	1 942	2,861
California	17,676	4 790	12 886
Colorado	3 130	1 156	1,974
Connecticut	2 233	1 051	1 182
Delaware	178	122	56
District of Columbia	156	79	77
Florida	2 826	1,831	995
Georgia	6 983	2,965	4 018
Hawaii	201	78	123
Idaho	632	190	442
Illinois	11 744	3,024	8 720
Indiana	3 181	1,291	1 890
Iowa	2 843	1 146	1 697
Kansas	3,450	895	2 555
Kentucky	2 219	1 026	1 193
Louisiana	7 085	2,824	4 261
Maine	818	436	382
Maryland	2 463	1 085	1,378
Massachusetts	7,039	2 796	4 243
Michigan	6 963	2,385	4 578
Minnesota	6 207	1,488	4 719
Mississippi	2 073	1,391	682
Missouri	2 848	1 449	1 399
Montana	657	239	418
Nebraska	1 776	661	1 115
Nevada	225	85	140
New Hampshire	459	273	186
New Jersey	2 551	1,572	979
New Mexico	757	277	480
New York	19 759	9 034	10 725
North Carolina	2 936	1 264	1,672
North Dakota	678	417	261
Ohio	6 515	3 329	3 186
Oklahoma	7 979	3,837	4 142
Oregon	2 207	484	1 723
Pennsylvania	9 553	4 016	5,537
Rhode Island	1 273	429	844
South Carolina	2 093	1,007	1,086
South Dakota	947	399	548
Tennessee	3,984	2 070	1,914
Texas	19 064	10 568	8,496
Utah	1,429	276	1 153
Vermont	447	162	285
Virginia	3 498	1 231	2 267
Washington	3,121	1,145	1 976
West Virginia	427	307	120
Wisconsin	7 381	2 147	5 234
Wyoming	128	69	59

¹State does not have a Medicaid program, represents recipients in private and county operated nursing homes

Of all Federal SSI payments and State supplementary payments made, 58 percent went to the disabled and blind and 42 percent to the aged. Fifty-two percent of the small amount of State supplementation went to the disabled and blind, 48 percent went to the aged. All but 5 percent of these payments went to recipients in eight States—California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

The majority of all Federal SSI payments (93 percent) were at the \$25 maximum (table 11). For the 3 percent of payments amounting to less than \$25, the payment was reduced because recipients had excess monthly

Table 9.—Number of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid and receiving State supplementation, by State and reason for eligibility, June 1977

State	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total	7 857	4,788	3,069
Arkansas	2	1	1
California	743	280	4 463
Connecticut	1		1
Delaware	1		1
District of Columbia	1	1	
Georgia	16	13	3
Hawaii	7	3	4
Iowa	7	2	5
Kansas	8	4	4
Louisiana	1 002	996	6
Maine	23	13	10
Maryland	7	4	3
Massachusetts	2 736	1 622	1,114
Michigan	115	73	42
Mississippi	571	457	114
Montana	5		5
Nevada	8	8	
New Jersey	15	13	2
New York	1,952	1,046	906
Ohio	5	2	3
Pennsylvania	86	39	47
Rhode Island	19	7	12
South Dakota	2	1	1
Tennessee	2	2	
Vermont	9	3	6
Washington	413	163	250
Wisconsin	101	35	66

income beyond the standard SSI "disregard" of \$20 per month. Payments of more than \$25 (4 percent) resulted from payment adjustments following changes from noninstitutional to institutional living arrangements.⁸ Most of the recipients among the small proportion (4 percent) who received a State supplementary payment also received the maximum Federal SSI payment for a combined payment amount of more than \$25 but less than \$50.

Other Income and Resources

For the majority (97 percent) of persons receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, Federal SSI payments and/or supplementary payments constituted their only source of income. In addition, most reported having no resources. A small number of the institutionalized, however, received other unearned income from several sources and reported ownership of various resources.

Unearned Income

Fewer than 6,000 persons, or about 3 percent of the institutionalized receiving SSI payments, also received

⁸ An SSI recipient transferred to an institutional living arrangement continues to receive the higher payment amount for the former living arrangement for the month in which the transfer occurs. For the following month the payment is reduced to reflect the new living arrangement.

Table 10.—Amount of Federal SSI payments and federally administered State supplementation to SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by State, June 1977

State	Total	Federal SSI	State supplementation
Total	\$6 155 495	\$5 941 889	\$213 606
Alabama	117 963	117 963	
Alaska	5,931	5,931	
Arizona	253	253	
Arkansas	136,594	136 490	104
California	625 808	539 832	85 976
Colorado	91 053	91 053	
Connecticut	71,273	70 745	528
Delaware	6,018	5 931	87
District of Columbia	4 696	4 593	103
Florida	91,848	91,848	
Georgia	195 056	194 117	939
Hawaii	7,118	6,401	717
Idaho	18 334	18 334	
Illinois	364 057	364 057	
Indiana	93 041	93 041	
Iowa	79 107	78 385	722
Kansas	96,211	96,013	198
Kentucky	73,472	73,472	
Louisiana	210 489	207 434	3,055
Maine	27,785	26 988	797
Maryland	78 286	77 872	414
Massachusetts	275 994	223 349	52 645
Michigan	233,211	224 242	8 969
Minnesota	169 090	169 090	
Mississippi	68 696	63 207	5 489
Missouri	98 181	98,181	
Montana	20,347	19,715	632
Nebraska	49 299	49 299	
Nevada	9 931	8 024	1 907
New Hampshire	13,260	13 260	
New Jersey	82 380	80 863	1 517
New Mexico	22 135	22 135	
New York	596 810	566 335	30 475
North Carolina	87 624	87 624	
North Dakota	19 256	19 256	
Ohio	210,890	209 502	1 388
Oklahoma	212 940	212 940	
Oregon	64,929	64 929	
Pennsylvania	275 226	269 702	5 524
Rhode Island	37,978	37,409	569
South Carolina	61 696	61 696	
South Dakota	26 608	26 346	262
Tennessee	113 544	113 396	148
Texas	536 604	536 604	
Utah	39 231	39 231	
Vermont	12 840	12,349	491
Virginia	104 156	104,156	
Washington	92,851	90,374	2,477
West Virginia	13,580	13 580	
Wisconsin	208 085	200 612	7 473
Wyoming	3,730	3,730	

some additional unearned income during the study month (table 12). For the total SSI population receiving federally administered payments, a much larger proportion (about 60 percent) had income other than SSI payments in December 1976.

The most notable difference between the institutionalized and the total SSI population was in the receipt of social security benefits. Fifty-two percent of all SSI recipients received such payments, compared with 0.9 percent of recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid. This difference reflects the fact that, to receive the SSI payment as a resident of an institution, the maximum allowable social security

Table 11.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by the amount of Federal SSI payments and State supplementation, June 1977

State supplementation	Federal SSI payments				
	Total	None	Less than \$25	\$25	More than \$25
Number of recipients					
Total	201,932	90	6,390	188,041	7,411
None	194,075		6,338	181,470	6,267
Less than \$25	6,671	24	40	6,428	179
\$25 or more	1,186	66	12	143	965
Percentage distribution					
Total	100.0	(¹)	3.2	93.1	3.7
None	96.1		3.1	89.9	3.1
Less than \$25	3.3	(¹)	(¹)	3.2	1
\$25 or more	6	(¹)	(¹)	1	5

¹Less than 0.05 percent

benefit must be less than \$45 per month. Persons having more than this amount are not eligible to receive an SSI payment because their countable income (after the standard \$20 disregard) exceeds the SSI payment standard of \$25 per month. For most SSI recipients with social security benefits, the benefit amount is more than \$45. Thus, when such persons enter institutions, they are not likely to be eligible for an SSI payment while they are in the institution.

The remainder of those with unearned income (about 2 percent of all recipients) received such income from several sources—including veterans' compensation and pensions, support from absent parents, employment-related pensions, rents, interest and dividends (combined), and other income including payments in cash or in kind for which the source was not available or which could not be classified within established codes.

Resources

About 8,000 recipients or just 4 percent of the institutionalized owned various resources, including homes, life insurance, automobiles, and income-producing property (table 13). Overall, more than one-half of these recipients owned homes and nearly one-third retained ownership of life insurance. The aged represented 71 percent of those having resources, with more than two-thirds owning homes and one-fourth having life insurance. The disabled and blind constituted only 29 percent of those with resources. Almost one-half of these recipients owned life insurance, about one-fourth were homeowners, and another fourth owned a vehicle.

Representative Payees

SSI payments to persons in institutions may be made directly to the recipient or to a representative payee such

Table 12.—SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid. Number and percent in concurrent receipt of other unearned income, by source of income and reason for eligibility, June 1977

Source of income ¹	Total		Aged		Blind and disabled	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	201,932	100.0	83,722	41.5	118,210	58.5
Income from one or more sources	5,765	2.9	2,205	1.1	3,560	1.8
Social security benefits	1,747	.9	180	.1	1,567	.8
Other	4,094	2.0	2,055	1.0	2,039	1.0

¹Recipients receiving social security benefits and income from other sources are counted in both categories.

Table 13.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients in Medicaid institutions, by type of resource and reason for eligibility, June 1977

Type of resource	Total	Aged	Blind and disabled
Total number	7,953	5,616	2,337
Total percent	100	100	100
Home	55	67	28
Vehicle	13	7	26
Life insurance	30	24	45
Income-producing property	2	2	1

as a relative, an institution, or other agency.⁹ In August 1977, of 216,000 SSI recipients in institutions, 88,000 (41 percent) received their SSI payments directly (table 14).¹⁰ The remainder, 128,000 (59 percent) had representative payees. The majority of these representative payees (41 percent) were institutions, about 12 percent were relatives of recipients. Among persons with representative payees specified, almost three-fifths resided in State/local government-operated facilities (mental and nonmental), two-fifths were in private proprietary institutions, and the remainder were in voluntary nonprofit

⁹Data on representative payments and types of institutions by category of eligibility were not available for June 1977. Data for August 1977 were derived from a file of the SSI statistical system.

¹⁰Persons receiving SSI payments directly were in proprietary, nonprofit, or nonmental (State/local government-operated) facilities. Distribution data by type of facility are not available for this population.

Table 14.—Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid, by representative payee status, August 1977

Status	Number	Percent
Total	216,088	100.0
With direct payment	87,965	40.7
With representative payee	128,123	59.3
Specified	122,208	56.6
Institution	87,522	40.5
Relative	24,930	11.5
Social agency or public official	4,600	2.1
Other	5,156	2.4
Not specified	5,915	2.7

Table 15.—SSI recipients receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid Number and percentage distribution with representative payee, by type of institution and reason for eligibility, August 1977

Type of institution	Total	Adults		Blind and disabled children
		Aged	Blind and disabled	
Total number with representative payee	122 208	37,678	58 892	25 638
Total percent	100 0	30 8	48 2	21 0
State and local government	57 3	11 5	27 9	17 9
Mental	51 5	9 3	25 1	17 2
Nonmental	5 8	2 2	2 8	7
Proprietary	40 5	18 7	19 2	2 6
Voluntary nonprofit	2 2	6	1 1	5

homes (table 15) Thirty-one percent of the recipients with representative payees were aged, 48 percent were blind or disabled adults, and 21 percent were blind or disabled children

The majority of the aged were in proprietary homes while a smaller group resided in State/local government mental institutions For the adult blind and disabled, this residence pattern was reversed and the majority were living in State/local government mental institutions and a substantial minority in proprietary homes and institutions For blind and disabled children, most were in State/local government mental institutions with a small minority in proprietary and voluntary nonprofit institutions

Summary

Persons receiving institutional care covered by Medicaid and SSI payments constitute a unique and highly disadvantaged population, representing about 5 percent of all SSI recipients The majority of these persons—57 percent—were disabled, and 42 percent were receiving their payments because of age Almost all recipients (87 percent) were adults The majority of the institutionalized were transferred to the SSI program from former State assistance programs About half of all institutionalized recipients were aged 65 or over Sixty percent of the recipients were single, widowed, or divorced women One-half of all institutionalized recipients were in eight States In most States, less than 10 percent of all SSI recipients were in institutions but the proportion varied considerably from State to State

Federal monthly payments of \$6 1 million were made to institutionalized recipients Almost all this amount was for Federal SSI payments, with less than 3 percent representing federally administered State supplementation

Virtually all institutionalized recipients (93 percent) received Federal SSI payments of only \$25 per month (the maximum permitted by law) that represented their sole income The few State supplementary payments were usually less than \$25 per month Less than five percent of the institutionalized received income or owned resources Most recipients had representative payees—mainly State and local government mental facilities and private proprietary institutions