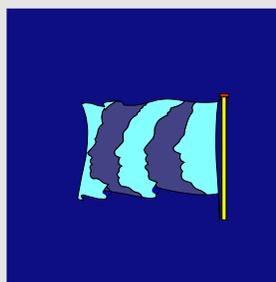
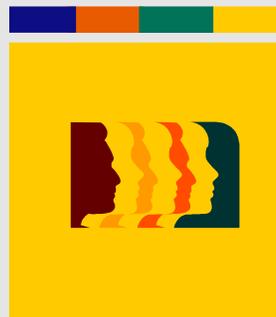


SSI/SSP Recipients

February

2002

*Characteristics of
California's Recipients in
the Supplemental Security
Income and State
Supplementary Payment
Program*



SSI/SSP Recipients

Characteristics of California's Recipients in the Supplemental Security Income and State Supplementary Payment Programs

Study Month
February 2002



Prepared by
California Department of Social Services
Data Analysis and Publications Branch

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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Introduction and Purpose

The Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) Program was established in 1974, and replaced the Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled programs. Currently, SSI/SSP is a federal/state funded cash aid program administered by the Social Security Administration. The program provides a monthly cash grant to California residents who are age 65 or over, blind, or disabled and meet income and resource requirements based on eligibility, living arrangement, and marital status.

The purpose of this report is to present data on SSI/SSP recipients in California, using February 2002 data from a variety of administrative data sources.

Caseload and Expenditures

- California's SSI/SSP caseload is made up of 31 percent aged, 2 percent blind and 67 percent disabled recipients.
- California's SSI/SSP caseload has grown 82 percent since the inception of the program 26 years ago (from SFY 1974/75 to 2000/01). The disabled population increased almost three-fold during this period. Similarly, the overall California population has increased, though not as quickly as the SSI/SSP caseload.
- While California's benefit amounts increased by about 200 percent between 1974 and 2001, the buying power of the benefit has not changed significantly.
- Expenditures have doubled in the past ten years. The historical expenditure trends follow SSI/SSP caseload trends during the same period. For State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2002/03, the program was budgeted for approximately \$7.6 billion in total funds to serve 1.1 million SSI/SSP recipients in California.
- In 2001, the average monthly cost per recipient (administrative costs and grant expenditures combined) was \$458 for aged, \$563 for blind, and \$545 for disabled.

Demographic Information

- The average age of the SSI/SSP recipient is 56 years. Eight percent of the SSI/SSP recipients are children under the age of 18 years. Only three percent of children receiving SSI/SSP are receiving Child Welfare Services.

- The average recipient has been receiving SSI/SSP benefits for about 9 years. Over two-thirds of the current SSI/SSP recipients have been receiving SSI/SSP benefits for over five years.
- Almost one third of the recipients who left the SSI/SSP program did so due to death. Almost two-thirds were between the age of 65 and 90 years of age at the time of death.
- Twenty-four percent of the total SSI/SSP population is married. Of those that are married, 69 percent are married to another SSI/SSP recipient.
- Thirty-seven percent of the total SSI/SSP recipients are White. The majority of “aged” recipients are Asian while the majority of “disabled” recipients are White. Most of the Black recipients receiving SSI/SSP are “disabled.”
- Less than one percent of SSI/SSP recipients have earned income in the form of wages. However, almost half (49 percent) have unearned income. The primary source of unearned income is Social Security benefits, with an average grant of \$463 per month.

Other Types of Supportive Services

- Three percent of children in SSI/SSP are also receiving Child Welfare Services.
- One-fifth of SSI/SSP recipients also receive In-Home Supportive Services.
- Almost half of the SSI/SSP recipients received Medi-Cal benefits prior to receiving SSI/SSP benefits.
- Half of one percent of the CalWORKs (California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids) caseload transitioned from CalWORKs to SSI/SSP in 2001.
- Approximately 68,000 CalWORKs households and 32,000 Food Stamp households have an SSI/SSP recipient living therein.

Introduction

Supplemental Security Income/ State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) Program

Introduction

This report presents data on individuals receiving Supplemental Security Income and State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) in California. SSI/SSP is designed to provide cash aid to aged, blind, or disabled persons who have little or no income and resources. The SSI portion of the grant is federally funded, while the SSP grant is state funded. SSI/SSP is administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA).

California's SSI population represents approximately 17 percent of the nation's SSI population. Of the 1.1 million SSI recipients in California, 67 percent are categorized as disabled, 31 percent aged, and 2 percent blind. Nationally, 79 percent of the SSI recipients are categorized as disabled, 20 percent aged, and one percent blind.¹ For State Fiscal Year 2002/03, the California SSI/SSP program was budgeted at \$7.6 billion in total funds (\$3.1 billion in state General Funds).²

This report presents information on caseload, benefit levels, program expenditures, demographic characteristics, and other supportive services received by the SSI/SSP recipients.

Program History

Entitlement programs for the aged, blind, or disabled have their roots in the original Social Security Act of 1935. The Act established an old-age social insurance program to be administered by the federal government and an old-age means-tested assistance program to be administered by the states. Similar programs for the blind and disabled were added to the Act in later years. Means-tested assistance was intended to supplement the incomes of individuals who were either ineligible for Social Security or whose benefits were too low to provide a basic living.

The means-tested assistance was comprised of three programs – Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled. Although jointly funded by the states and federal government, these programs were essentially state programs and eligibility requirements and payment levels varied from state to state.

¹ Social Security Administration, Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement, 2001.

² California Department of Social Services, Administration Division, Estimates Branch, Appropriation SFY 2002/03

Congress established the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program with the Social Security Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-603). SSI replaced the Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled programs. In addition, SSI introduced a benefit for children based on their own disability. The significant change was the shift from the states to the federal government for determining eligibility requirements and payment levels, thus establishing a uniform income floor with optional state programs to supplement that floor.

While nearly all states augment the federal grant for recipients in assisted living arrangements, California is one of 27 states which supplements the SSI grant with the State Supplementary Payment (SSP) for recipients living independently.³ SSI/SSP has been operational in California since 1974.

Basic Eligibility

In order to be eligible for SSI/SSP, an individual must be at least 65 years of age, blind, or disabled. In addition, one must be a United States citizen or a qualified alien who meets specific conditions determined by the Social Security Administration, and reside in the United States. An individual must also meet income and resource limits. These statutory limits ensure that SSI benefits are targeted toward the most needy among the aged, blind, and disabled.

Data Sources

Data used in the analyses came from the following sources:

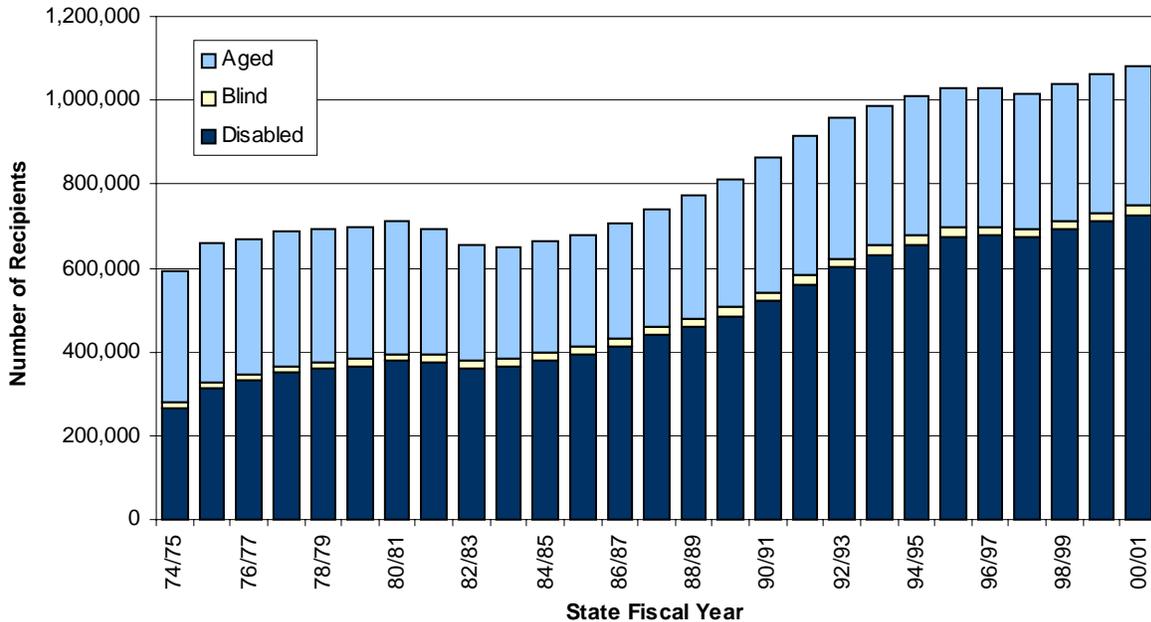
- Social Security Administration, State Data Exchange (SDX) File, February 2002
- Social Security Administration, Annual Statistical Supplements
- California Governor's Budget, State Fiscal Years 1974/75 through 2000/01
- Department of Social Services, Estimates Branch
- Department of Social Services, Fiscal Systems and Accounting Branch
- Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail
- U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Employment Development Department, Unemployment and Disability Insurance Base Wage File, First Quarter 2002
- Department of Social Services, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS), February 2002
- Department of Social Services, In-Home Supportive Services Case Management Information and Payrolling System (CMIPS), February 2002
- Department of Health Services, Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System (MEDS) – 1995 to 2001.

³ The Supplemental Security Income Program at the Millennium, Social Security Administration, November 2000.

Caseload and Expenditure Data

The SSI/SSP Caseload Has Grown 82 Percent in 26 Years

SSI/SSP Recipients by Recipient Type
State Fiscal Years 1974/75 to 2000/01



Source: Social Security Administration, Annual Statistical Supplements 1974 to present
California Governor's Budget (1974-1985)
Department of Social Services, Estimates Branch (1985-2001) ⁴

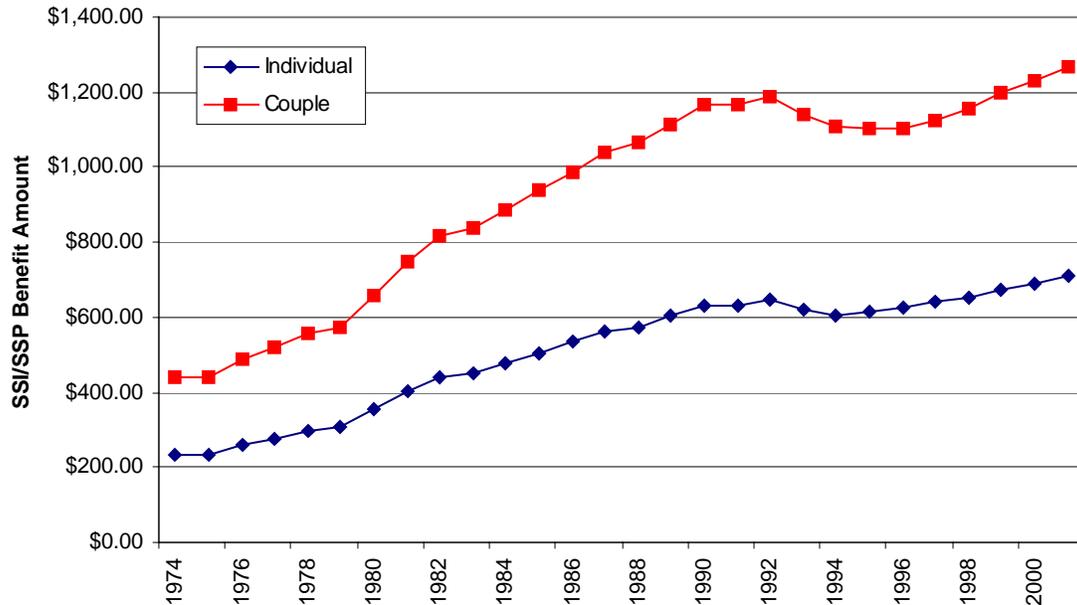
- California's caseload increased by almost 500,000 recipients between State Fiscal Year 1974/75 (the first year of the SSI/SSP program) and State Fiscal Year 2000/01, representing an 82 percent increase. The SSI/SSP caseload has increased slightly faster than the California population, which increased 69 percent in the same time period⁵.
- The disabled population increased most dramatically. The disabled portion of the SSI/SSP caseload nearly tripled, as it climbed from 267,169 to 726,690 recipients.
- Growth in the disabled caseload can be partially attributed to:
 - Regulatory revisions by the Social Security Administration related to mental impairments or injuries.
 - The 1990 Supreme Court decision (Sullivan vs. Zebley) which resulted in less stringent disability standards for children.
 - Outreach by the Social Security Administration.
- California makes up approximately 17 percent of the national SSI caseload.

⁴ See Appendix, Figure A, for actual caseload.

⁵ Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1974-2002

While California's Benefit Amounts Increased About 200 Percent Between 1974 and 2001, the Buying Power Did Not Change Significantly

California's SSI/SSP Benefit Level
1974 to 2001



Source: Department of Social Services, Estimates Branch and Social Security Administration, SSI Monthly Payment Amount Table⁶

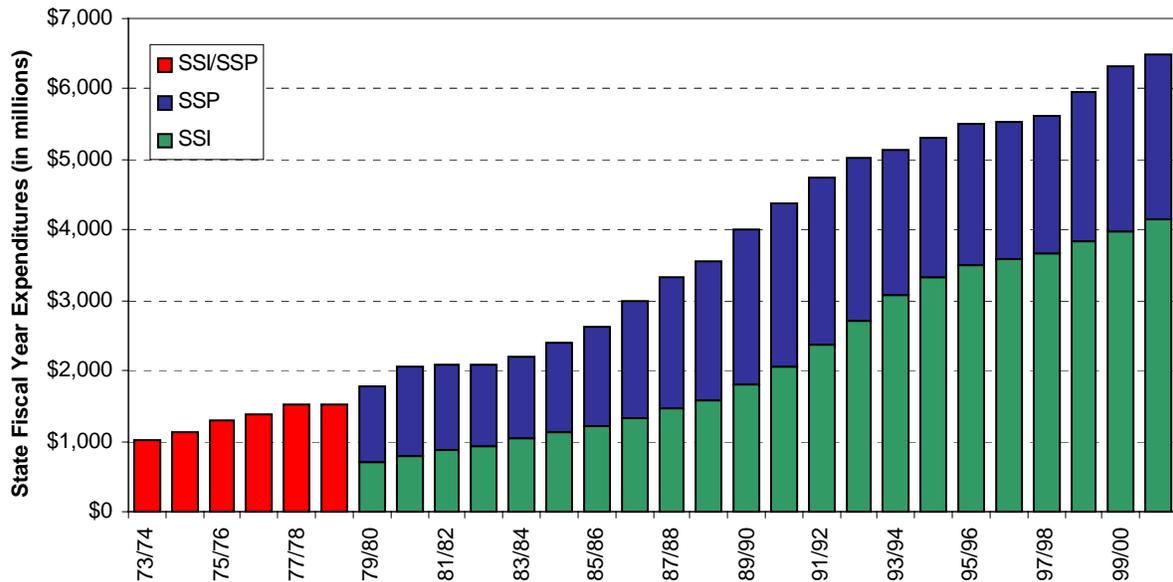
- The 'buying power' of the maximum SSI/SSP grant has remained between \$700 and \$900 per month⁷ since the program's beginning in 1974. For example, the individual recipient's 1974 maximum monthly grant of \$235 equates to \$844 in 2001 dollars and the 1981 maximum monthly grant of \$402 equates to \$783 in 2001 dollars.
- However, the buying power of the maximum monthly grant has decreased 13 percent since 1991 from \$819 (in 2001 dollars) to \$712 in 2001.
- Married couples receive less money per person than do single recipients, because it is assumed that couples will be sharing living expenses.
- The average SSI/SSP monthly grant amount for an unmarried disabled recipient living independently in 2001 is \$548.

⁶ See Appendix, Figure B, for actual benefit level.

⁷ Buying Power is based on the 2001 Consumer Price Index from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SSI Expenditures Have Doubled in the Past Ten Years

SSI/SSP Expenditures in California
State Fiscal Years 1973/74 to 2000/01



Source: California Governor's Budget (73/74-90/91), Department of Social Services, Fiscal Systems and Accounting Branch (91/92-95/96) and the Department of Social Services Estimates Branch (96/97-00/01) ⁸

- Administrative costs make up approximately 4 percent of the total program expenditures.
- State and federal expenditures for SSI/SSP recipients in California have increased by over 5 times since the beginning of the program in 1974.
- In 2001, the average monthly cost per recipient was \$458 for aged, \$563 for blind, and \$545 for disabled⁹. The cost per client, including grant amounts and administrative costs, has steadily increased since the start of SSI/SSP.

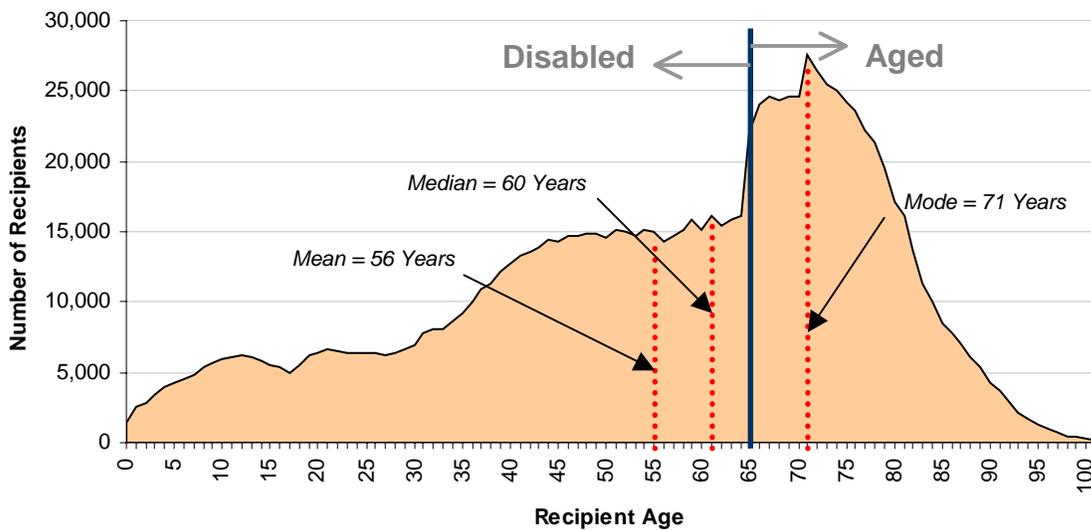
⁸ See Appendix, Figure C, for actual expenditures.

⁹ Average monthly cost per recipient from the Department of Social Services, Estimates Branch includes administrative and grant expenditures.

Demographic Information

Disabled Recipients Represent a Majority of the SSI/SSP Caseload

Recipient Age
February 2002

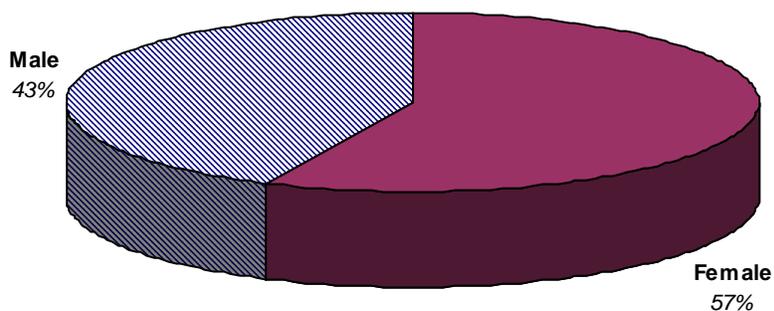


Source: State Data Exchange File, February 2002

- While the average age of SSI/SSP recipients is 56 years, the median age is 60 years. The median indicates that half of the population are 59 or younger, and half are 60 years or older. The mode, or most frequently occurring age for SSI/SSP recipients, is 71 years.
- 84,790 (8 percent) of the SSI/SSP population are under the age of 18 years.
- According to Social Security Administration records, there are 337,516 aged, 21,827 blind, and 746,307 disabled recipients. In actuality, there are 482,092 recipients over age 65 (criteria for 'aged' status). This discrepancy occurs because 30 percent of the recipients now age 65 or older entered the program as disabled and their eligibility status was not updated to 'aged' when they reached age 65.

There are More Female than Male SSI/SSP Recipients

*Recipient Gender*¹⁰
February 2002



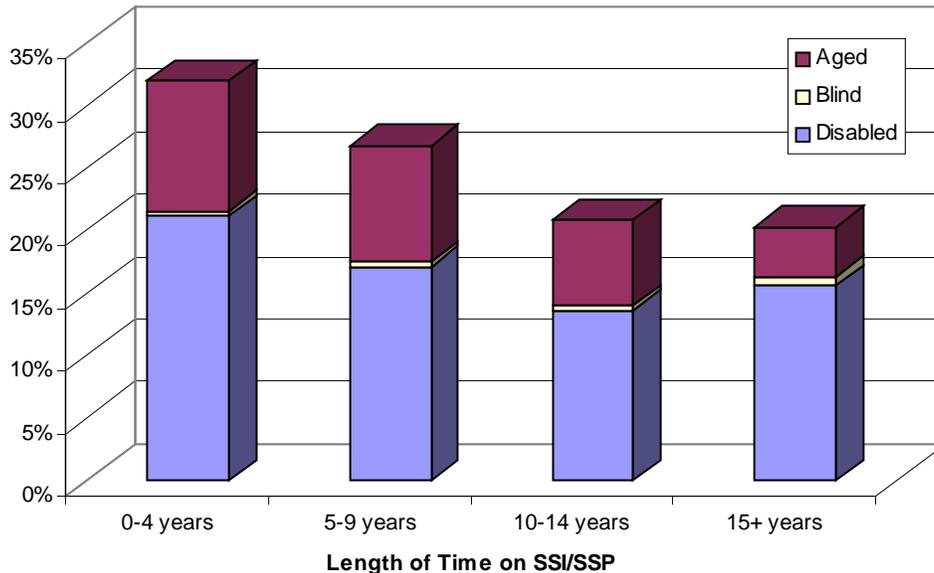
Source: State Data Exchange File, February 2002

- The gender distribution for the disabled portion of the caseload closely resembles the overall SSI/SSP caseload. Forty-six percent of the disabled are male and 54 percent are female.

¹⁰ There were 10 individuals of unknown gender in the February 2002 State Data Exchange file.

Many of the Current SSI/SSP Recipients Have Been in the Program for a Significant Amount of Time

*Length of Time on SSI/SSP
February 2002*



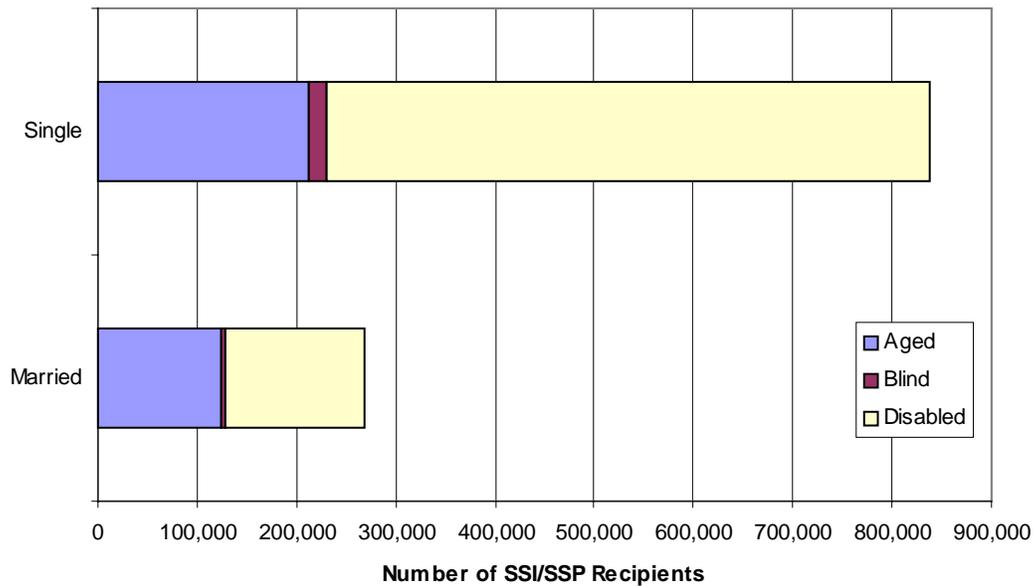
Source: State Data Exchange File, February 2002¹¹

- The average length of time a current recipient has been receiving SSI/SSP benefits is just over 9 years.
- Two-thirds of the current SSI/SSP population have been receiving SSI/SSP benefits for 5 or more years.
- Nearly 45,000 people have continuously been in the program since the start in 1974.
- About one third of recipients who left SSI/SSP between 1974 and 2001 did so because of death. Of those who died while in the SSI/SSP program, about two thirds were between age 65 and 90.

¹¹ See Appendix, Figure D, for actual caseload.

The Majority of SSI/SSP Recipients are Unmarried

*Marital Status of SSI/SSP Recipients
February 2002*

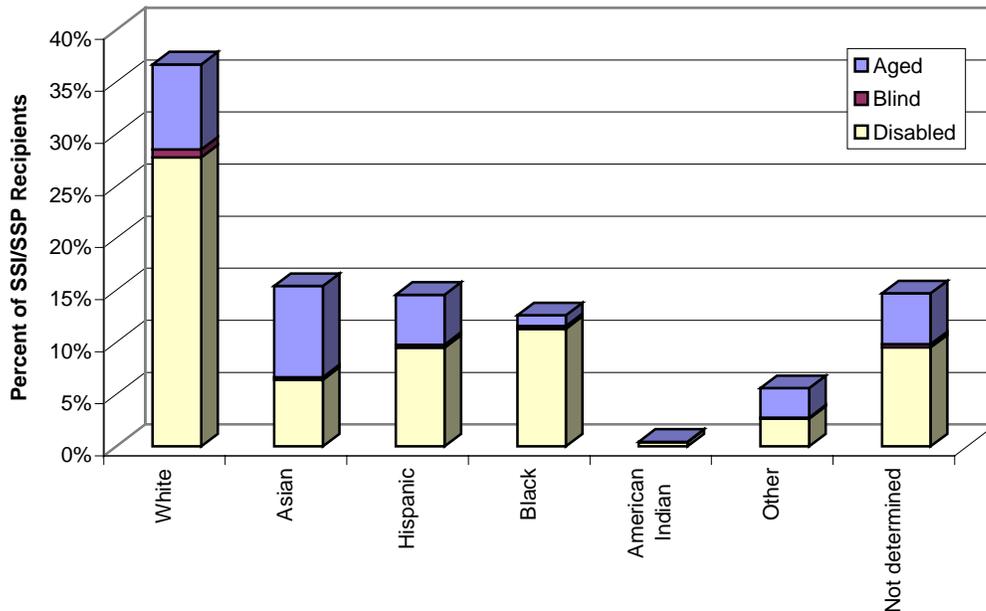


Source: State Data Exchange File, February 2002

- Thirty-seven percent of the aged SSI/SSP population and 19 percent of the disabled population is married.
- Approximately 180,000, or 69 percent, of total married SSI/SSP recipients are married to another SSI/SSP recipient and are receiving benefits together as a couple.

While the Majority of Aged Recipients are Asian, a Majority of Disabled Recipients are White

SSI/SSP Recipient Race¹², by Aid Category
February 2002



Source: State Data Exchange File, February 2002¹³

- Thirty-seven percent of the total SSI/SSP recipient caseload is White.
- There are more Asian people in the aged population than White, despite the fact that overall Whites make up the largest proportion of SSI/SSP recipients.
- Nearly all (90 percent) of the Black population are in the disabled population.
- When the SSI/SSP aged population is compared to the California state population figures for residents age 65 and over in 2002¹⁴, the participation rate per 10,000 is 341 for Whites, 2,452 for Asians, 904 for Hispanics, 608 for Blacks, and 179 for American Indians.
- When the SSI/SSP disabled population is compared to the California state population figures for residents under age 65 in 2002, the participation rate per 10,000 is 206 for Whites, 182 for Asians, 97 for Hispanics, 572 for Blacks, and 239 for American Indians.

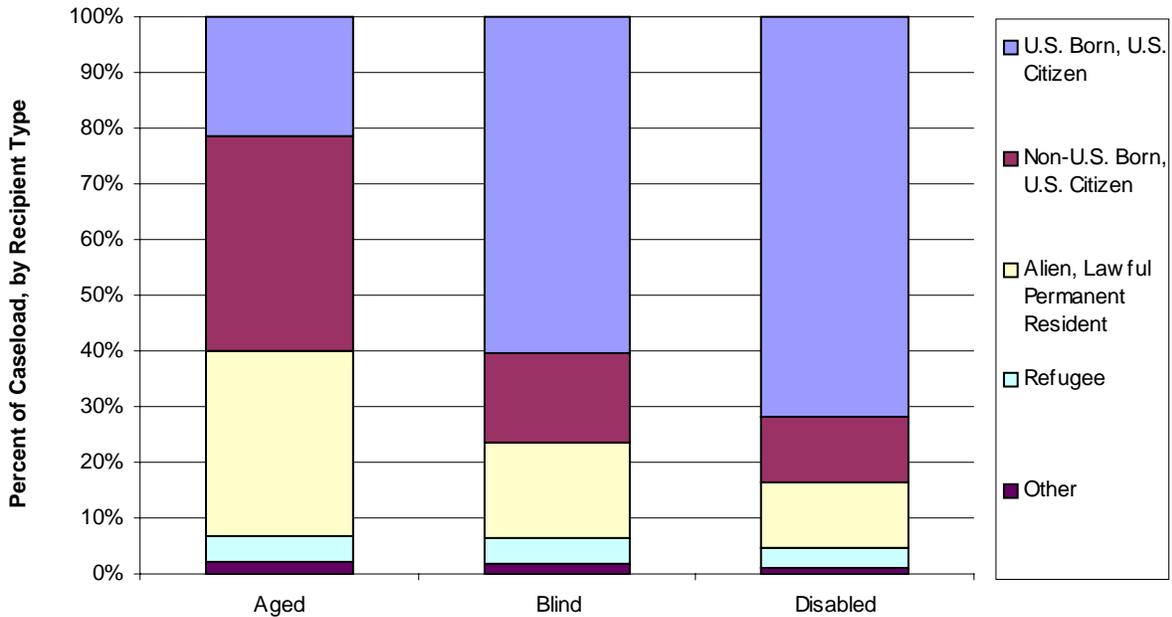
¹² Race categories are those used in data collection by the Social Security Administration, and do not reflect California's standards for race/ethnicity.

¹³ See appendix, Figure E, for actual caseload.

¹⁴ Population figures from the State of California, Department of Finance.

A Far Greater Percent of the Disabled Recipients are U.S. Born Citizens, than are Aged Recipients

SSI/SSP Recipients by Citizenship Category¹⁵
February 2002



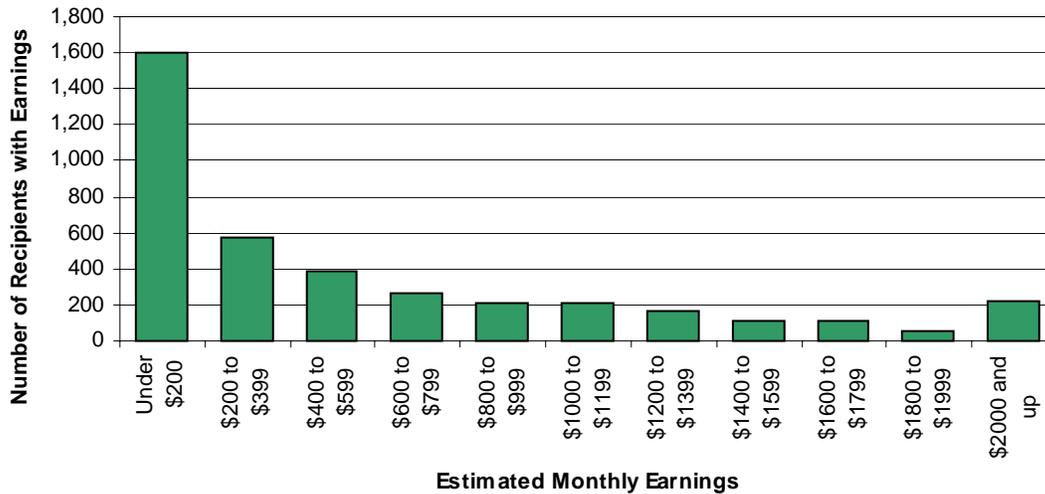
Source: State Data Exchange File, February 2002

- Overall, about three-quarters of all SSI/SSP recipients are U.S. born U.S. citizens.
- Twelve percent of disabled recipients are non-U.S. born U.S. citizens, while 39 percent of aged recipients are non-U.S. born U.S. citizens.

¹⁵ Alien indicator codes from the SDX file have been combined for summarization purposes.

Less than 1 Percent of SSI/SSP Recipients Have Earned Income in the Form of Wages

*Estimated Monthly Earnings¹⁶ of SSI/SSP Recipients With Earnings
1st Quarter 2002*



Note: This graph contains only those 4,209 recipients who received earnings during the 1st Quarter of 2002. The remaining 1,101,441 recipients did not have any earnings during this time period.

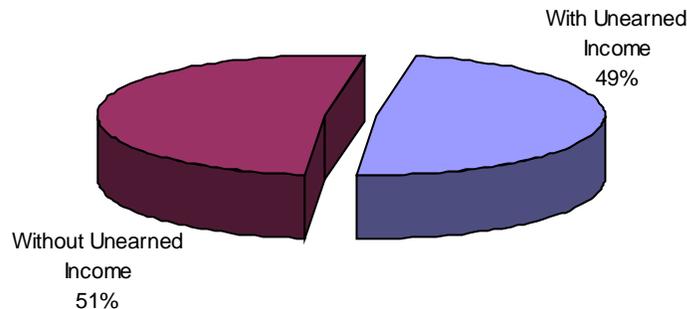
Source: State of California, Employment Development Department, Unemployment and Disability Insurance Base Wage File, 1st Quarter 2002

- Earnings data represents income based on wages, and does not include 'unearned' sources of income, such as Social Security or payments from the Veteran's Administration.
- Of 1,105,650 persons receiving SSI/SSP benefits in February 2002, only 4,209 earned any wages during the 1st quarter of 2002.
- Only 0.2 percent of all recipients earned over \$200 in the 1st quarter of 2002.

¹⁶ Estimated monthly earnings are calculated using a monthly average of quarterly earnings.

About Half of Recipients Are Receiving Some Kind of Unearned Income in Addition to Their SSI/SSP Benefits

*Recipients With and Without Unearned Income
February 2002*



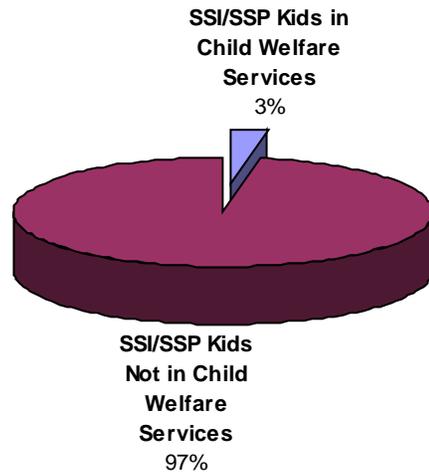
Source: State Data Exchange File, February 2002

- The primary source of unearned income is Social Security benefits. The average amount received from Social Security is \$463 per month.
- Other sources of unearned income include interest, dividends and royalties, employment-related pension, and in-kind support and maintenance.
- In-kind support and maintenance is defined as food, clothing, or shelter, which is furnished at no cost to the applicant or recipient. These items are given a presumed maximum value, to distinguish the needs of a recipient who is not receiving in-kind income from one who is. For example, a recipient whose living arrangement is in the home of another and is receiving in-kind room and board is eligible for about \$182 less per month than one that is not receiving the in-kind food and shelter.

Other Types of Supportive Services

Few SSI/SSP Child Recipients are Receiving Child Welfare Services

*Number of SSI/SSP Children in Child Welfare Services (CWS)
February 2002*



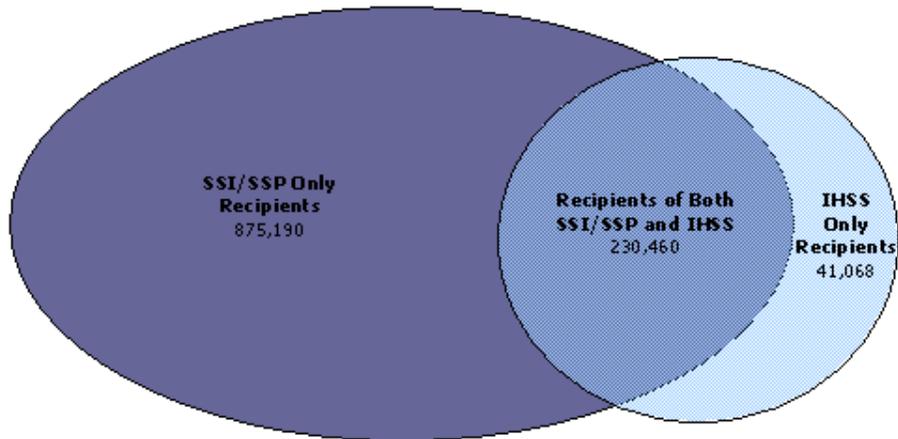
Source: State Data Exchange File and Child Welfare Services/Case Management System Database, February 2002

- There were 3,023 children in the Child Welfare System (CWS) that received SSI/SSP benefits in February 2002. However, this number may be under estimated. Any child getting SSI/SSP would have a social security number, however, some children in CWS do not have social security numbers¹⁷ recorded in the CWS Database.
- Thirty-two (1 percent) of the children in CWS who receive SSI/SSP are blind and the rest (2991) are disabled.
- More than half of the children in CWS who receive SSI/SSP are between ages 12 and 17 years, although this age group makes up only 43 percent of the children in Child Welfare Services.

¹⁷ The recipient's Social Security Number was the common variable used to match children in the State Data Exchange File and Child Welfare Services/Case Management System Database.

One-Fifth of SSI/SSP Recipients Also Receive In-Home Supportive Services

*Number of SSI/SSP Recipients, Also Receiving IHSS
February 2002*



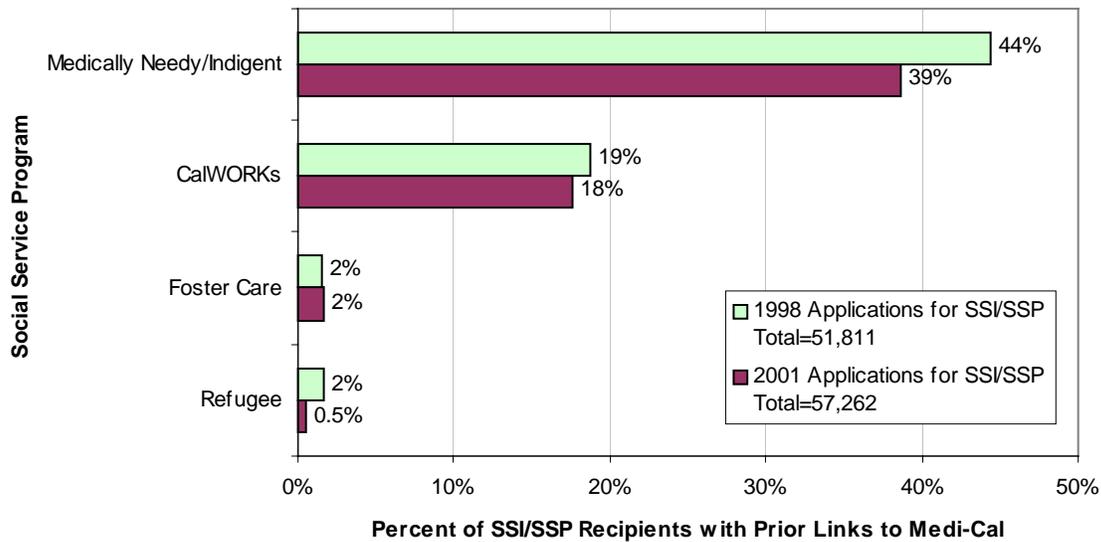
**Venn Diagram not to scale*

Source: State Data Exchange (SDX) File from the Social Security Administration
CMIPS Database, Department of Social Services

- 85 percent of all IHSS recipients are also SSI/SSP recipients.
- About 90 percent of recipients who receive both SSI/SSP and IHSS, are living independently. This is different from the overall SSI/SSP population, in which about three-quarters of all recipients are living independently.

About Half of SSI/SSP Recipients Received Medi-Cal Benefits Before Coming into SSI/SSP

Percent of SSI/SSP Recipients with Previous Linkage to Medi-Cal, by Social Service Program¹⁸
December 2001 and December 1998



Source: State Data Exchange File, December 1998 and 2001, Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System, 1995-2001

- SSI/SSP entrants in 1998 and 2001 were matched to the Medi-Cal Eligibility System (MEDS), to determine who received Medi-Cal prior to applying for SSI/SSP. 1998 entrants were traced back through 1995 in MEDS. 2001 entrants were traced back to 1998 in MEDS. Each individual's link to Medi-Cal via social service programs was recorded. (One recipient may have been in several different programs in the three years before coming onto SSI/SSP.)
- The number of SSI/SSP entrants who received Medi-Cal prior to receiving SSI/SSP was 29,698 in 1998 and 27,785 in 2001. They represent 57 and 49 percent, respectively, of the total entrants into SSI/SSP for those 2 years.
- Of the people who entered SSI/SSP in 1998 and 2001, about 10 percent had been on SSI/SSP previously and were re-entering the program.
- In 1998, the number of CalWORKs recipients who moved into SSI/SSP represented 0.4 percent of the total CalWORKs population. In 2001, that number increased slightly to 0.5 percent.
- In 2001, there were approximately 68,000 CalWORKs households and 32,000 Food Stamp households, which had an SSI/SSP recipient living therein.

¹⁸ Count of social service programs is based on a duplicated number, where one recipient may have been in several different programs before coming onto SSI/SSP.

Appendix

Figure A

Average Monthly SSI/SSP Recipients, by Eligibility Type
State Fiscal Years 1974/75 to 2000/01

State Fiscal Year	Aged	Percent Change Aged	Blind	Percent Change Blind	Disabled	Percent Change Disabled	Total	Percent Change Total
74/75	312,970		12,838		267,169		592,977	
75/76	330,400	6%	13,400	4%	314,800	18%	658,600	11%
76/77	320,789	-3%	15,995	19%	332,119	6%	668,903	2%
77/78	323,560	1%	16,963	6%	349,195	5%	689,718	3%
78/79	317,660	-2%	17,131	1%	359,737	3%	694,528	1%
79/80	311,817	-2%	17,343	1%	366,899	2%	696,059	0%
80/81	316,167	1%	17,821	3%	377,954	3%	711,942	2%
81/82	300,500	-5%	18,100	2%	374,100	-1%	692,700	-3%
82/83	275,416	-8%	17,775	-2%	362,627	-3%	655,818	-5%
83/84	266,300	-3%	18,263	3%	367,304	1%	651,867	-1%
84/85	264,283	-1%	18,804	3%	379,800	3%	662,887	2%
85/86	266,794	1%	19,400	3%	393,913	4%	680,108	3%
86/87	272,389	2%	20,056	3%	413,439	5%	705,885	4%
87/88	282,294	4%	20,545	2%	439,452	6%	742,290	5%
88/89	291,414	3%	20,749	1%	458,982	4%	771,145	4%
89/90	305,724	5%	21,113	2%	486,083	6%	812,920	5%
90/91	320,395	5%	21,601	2%	521,393	7%	863,388	6%
91/92	331,850	4%	22,079	2%	561,403	8%	915,332	6%
92/93	335,960	1%	22,416	2%	601,236	7%	959,613	5%
93/94	332,444	-1%	22,399	0%	631,797	5%	986,640	3%
94/95	330,570	-1%	22,274	-1%	656,673	4%	1,009,517	2%
95/96	331,456	0%	21,922	-2%	675,363	3%	1,028,742	2%
96/97	330,442	0%	21,632	-1%	676,214	0%	1,028,287	0%
97/98	322,931	-2%	21,443	-1%	671,434	-1%	1,015,807	-1%
98/99	324,505	0%	21,693	1%	690,170	3%	1,036,368	2%
99/00	329,381	2%	21,849	1%	709,977	3%	1,061,207	2%
00/01	333,593	1%	21,815	0%	726,690	2%	1,082,098	2%

Source: Social Security Administration, Annual Statistical Supplements 1974 to present
California Governor's Budget (1974-1985)
Department of Social Services, Estimates Branch (1985-2001)

Figure B

SSI/SSP Benefit Levels, Individual and Couple Recipient
1974 to 2001

Year	Individual				Couple			
	SSI	SSP	Total Payment	Percent Change	SSI	SSP	Total Payment	Percent Change
1975	\$158	\$77	\$235		\$237	\$203	\$440	
1976	\$168	\$91	\$259	10%	\$252	\$236	\$488	11%
1977	\$178	\$98	\$276	7%	\$267	\$255	\$522	7%
1978	\$189	\$107	\$296	7%	\$284	\$273	\$557	7%
1979	\$208	\$99	\$308	4%	\$312	\$262	\$574	3%
1980	\$238	\$118	\$356	16%	\$357	\$303	\$660	15%
1981	\$265	\$137	\$402	13%	\$397	\$349	\$746	13%
1982	\$284	\$155	\$439	9%	\$426	\$389	\$815	9%
1983	\$304	\$147	\$451	3%	\$457	\$381	\$838	3%
1984	\$314	\$163	\$477	6%	\$472	\$414	\$886	6%
1985	\$325	\$179	\$504	6%	\$488	\$448	\$936	6%
1986	\$336	\$197	\$533	6%	\$504	\$485	\$989	6%
1987	\$340	\$220	\$560	5%	\$510	\$529	\$1,039	5%
1988	\$354	\$221	\$575	3%	\$532	\$534	\$1,066	3%
1989	\$368	\$234	\$602	5%	\$553	\$563	\$1,116	5%
1990	\$386	\$244	\$630	5%	\$579	\$588	\$1,167	5%
1991	\$407	\$223	\$630	0%	\$610	\$557	\$1,167	0%
1992	\$422	\$223	\$645	2%	\$633	\$557	\$1,190	2%
1993	\$434	\$186	\$620	-4%	\$652	\$488	\$1,140	-4%
1994	\$446	\$157	\$603	-3%	\$669	\$440	\$1,109	-3%
1995	\$458	\$156	\$614	2%	\$687	\$415	\$1,102	-1%
1996	\$470	\$156	\$626	2%	\$705	\$396	\$1,101	0%
1997	\$484	\$156	\$640	2%	\$726	\$396	\$1,122	2%
1998	\$494	\$156	\$650	2%	\$741	\$415	\$1,156	3%
1999	\$500	\$176	\$676	4%	\$751	\$450	\$1,201	4%
2000	\$513	\$179	\$692	2%	\$769	\$460	\$1,229	2%
2001	\$531	\$181	\$712	3%	\$796	\$469	\$1,265	3%

Source: Department of Social Services, Estimates Branch and Social Security Administration, SSI Monthly Payment Amount Table

Figure C

Total SSI/SSP Expenditures State Fiscal Year 1973/74 to 2000/01

State Fiscal Year	SSI	SSP	Total	Percent Change
73/74			\$1,006,604,885	
74/75			\$1,118,204,676	11%
75/76			\$1,308,246,070	17%
76/77			\$1,383,456,041	6%
77/78			\$1,529,646,015	11%
78/79			\$1,532,542,700	0%
79/80	\$696,821,300	\$1,087,536,118	\$1,784,357,418	16%
80/81	\$787,657,000	\$1,286,826,000	\$2,074,483,000	16%
81/82	\$874,153,000	\$1,220,333,000	\$2,094,486,000	1%
82/83	\$926,706,000	\$1,157,974,000	\$2,084,680,000	0%
83/84	\$1,055,641,000	\$1,145,021,000	\$2,200,662,000	6%
84/85	\$1,132,874,000	\$1,254,877,000	\$2,387,751,000	9%
85/86	\$1,220,791,000	\$1,415,867,000	\$2,636,658,000	10%
86/87	\$1,323,120,000	\$1,665,013,000	\$2,988,133,000	13%
87/88	\$1,456,323,000	\$1,860,605,000	\$3,316,928,000	11%
88/89	\$1,592,602,000	\$1,976,109,000	\$3,568,711,000	8%
89/90	\$1,804,170,000	\$2,215,736,000	\$4,019,906,000	13%
90/91	\$2,070,091,000	\$2,303,919,000	\$4,374,010,000	9%
91/92	\$2,359,800,000	\$2,382,598,836	\$4,742,398,836	8%
92/93	\$2,723,623,000	\$2,293,740,968	\$5,017,363,968	6%
93/94	\$3,077,119,000	\$2,061,912,513	\$5,139,031,513	2%
94/95	\$3,319,281,000	\$1,981,501,803	\$5,300,782,803	3%
95/96	\$3,503,274,000	\$1,991,924,245	\$5,495,198,245	4%
96/97	\$3,595,562,448	\$1,947,267,990	\$5,542,830,437	1%
97/98	\$3,676,635,797	\$1,950,696,604	\$5,627,332,401	2%
98/99	\$3,842,155,434	\$2,125,952,690	\$5,968,108,125	6%
99/00	\$3,993,844,090	\$2,322,078,349	\$6,315,922,439	6%
00/01	\$4,135,308,919	\$2,364,924,418	\$6,500,233,337	3%

Note: SSI and SSP specific expenditure data is not available for SFY 1973/74 through 1978/79.

Source: California Governor's Budget (73/74-90/91), Department of Social Services, Fiscal Systems and Accounting Branch (91/92-95/96) and the Department of Social Services Estimates Branch (96/97-00/01)

Figure D

*Length of Time on SSI/SSP
February 2002*

<i>Years on SSI/SSP</i>	<i>Disabled</i>	<i>Percent of Disabled</i>	<i>Aged</i>	<i>Percent of Aged</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Percent of Blind</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
Less than 1	38,971	5%	26,358	8%	652	3%	65,981	6%
1	52,093	7%	25,284	7%	1,031	5%	78,408	7%
2	52,946	7%	24,066	7%	1,063	5%	78,075	7%
3	50,912	7%	22,925	7%	1,254	6%	75,091	7%
4	38,946	5%	16,679	5%	943	4%	56,568	5%
5	34,890	5%	19,302	6%	835	4%	55,027	5%
6	35,071	5%	19,318	6%	766	4%	55,155	5%
7	36,254	5%	18,386	5%	845	4%	55,485	5%
8	41,658	6%	23,672	7%	1,012	5%	66,342	6%
9	41,481	6%	21,692	6%	1,034	5%	64,207	6%
10	41,045	5%	20,215	6%	1,019	5%	62,279	6%
11	36,943	5%	18,174	5%	1,015	5%	56,132	5%
12	29,635	4%	15,525	5%	841	4%	46,001	4%
13	22,621	3%	11,947	4%	786	4%	35,354	3%
14	20,483	3%	9,591	3%	722	3%	30,796	3%
15	18,088	2%	7,865	2%	651	3%	26,604	2%
16	15,398	2%	6,758	2%	655	3%	22,811	2%
17	12,738	2%	5,487	2%	574	3%	18,799	2%
18	10,788	1%	4,095	1%	560	3%	15,443	1%
19	8,588	1%	2,998	1%	446	2%	12,032	1%
20	7,743	1%	2,614	1%	420	2%	10,777	1%
21	8,625	1%	3,226	1%	405	2%	12,256	1%
22	7,696	1%	2,598	1%	360	2%	10,654	1%
23	7,835	1%	1,880	1%	315	1%	10,030	1%
24	7,646	1%	1,562	0%	301	1%	9,509	1%
25	8,070	1%	1,215	0%	303	1%	9,588	1%
26	9,034	1%	1,072	0%	342	2%	10,448	1%
27	10,323	1%	885	0%	402	2%	11,610	1%
28	39,783	5%	2,125	1%	2,275	10%	44,183	4%
Unknown	3	0%	2	0%	0	0%	5	0%

Source: State Data Exchange File, February 2002

Note: Length of time on SSI/SSP was calculated based on the date difference between the recipient's application date and February 2002.

Figure E

*SSI/SSP Recipient Ethnicity by Recipient Type
February 2002*

	<i>Aged</i>	<i>Percent of Aged</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Percent of Blind</i>	<i>Disabled</i>	<i>Percent of Disabled</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
<i>White</i>	90,443	27%	8,465	39%	306,726	41%	405,634	37%
<i>Asian</i>	96,930	29%	2,589	12%	70,859	9%	170,378	15%
<i>Hispanic</i>	52,916	16%	3,328	15%	104,686	14%	160,930	15%
<i>Black</i>	11,529	3%	2,746	13%	124,940	17%	139,215	13%
<i>American Indian</i>	385	0.1%	78	0.4%	4,567	1%	5,030	0.5%
<i>Other</i>	31,196	9%	1,328	6%	29,353	4%	61,877	6%
<i>Not Determined</i>	54,117	16%	3,293	15%	105,176	14%	162,586	15%
Total	337,516		21,827		746,307		1,105,650	

Source: State Data Exchange File, February 2002

Figure F

County of Residence
February 2002

Northern Region – 5 Percent of Statewide Caseload

	<i>Aged Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Aged</i>	<i>Blind Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Blind</i>	<i>Disabled Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Disabled</i>	<i>Total Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
ALPINE	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	17	0.0%	22	0.0%
BUTTE	1,132	0.3%	205	0.9%	8,012	1.1%	9,349	0.8%
COLUSA	165	0.0%	11	0.1%	352	0.0%	528	0.0%
DEL NORTE	167	0.0%	33	0.2%	1,531	0.2%	1,731	0.2%
EL DORADO	409	0.1%	50	0.2%	2,096	0.3%	2,555	0.2%
GLENN	189	0.1%	29	0.1%	710	0.1%	928	0.1%
HUMBOLDT	509	0.2%	101	0.5%	5,565	0.7%	6,175	0.6%
LAKE	412	0.1%	73	0.3%	3,036	0.4%	3,521	0.3%
LASSEN	122	0.0%	22	0.1%	839	0.1%	983	0.1%
MODOC	51	0.0%	2	0.0%	284	0.0%	337	0.0%
NEVADA	216	0.1%	45	0.2%	1,343	0.2%	1,604	0.1%
PLACER	686	0.2%	85	0.4%	3,348	0.4%	4,119	0.4%
PLUMAS	86	0.0%	15	0.1%	544	0.1%	645	0.1%
SHASTA	867	0.3%	119	0.5%	7,412	1.0%	8,398	0.8%
SIERRA	12	0.0%	1	0.0%	63	0.0%	76	0.0%
SISKIYOU	333	0.1%	40	0.2%	1,924	0.3%	2,297	0.2%
SUTTER	858	0.3%	70	0.3%	2,253	0.3%	3,181	0.3%
TEHAMA	355	0.1%	51	0.2%	2,096	0.3%	2,502	0.2%
TRINITY	67	0.0%	10	0.0%	461	0.1%	538	0.0%
YUBA	459	0.1%	65	0.3%	3,031	0.4%	3,555	0.3%

Valley Mountain Region – 11 Percent of Statewide Caseload

	<i>Aged Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Aged</i>	<i>Blind Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Blind</i>	<i>Disabled Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Disabled</i>	<i>Total Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
AMADOR	89	0.0%	6	0.0%	405	0.1%	500	0.0%
CALAVERAS	146	0.0%	22	0.1%	780	0.1%	948	0.1%
FRESNO	8,543	2.5%	783	3.6%	27,506	3.7%	36,832	3.3%
INYO	100	0.0%	6	0.0%	328	0.0%	434	0.0%
KINGS	1,183	0.4%	78	0.4%	2,940	0.4%	4,201	0.4%
MADERA	1,013	0.3%	88	0.4%	3,050	0.4%	4,151	0.4%
MARIPOSA	66	0.0%	7	0.0%	241	0.0%	314	0.0%
MERCED	2,160	0.6%	188	0.9%	7,006	0.9%	9,354	0.8%
MONO	16	0.0%	4	0.0%	69	0.0%	89	0.0%
SAN BENITO	296	0.1%	23	0.1%	476	0.1%	795	0.1%
SAN JOAQUIN	4,919	1.5%	506	2.3%	19,931	2.7%	25,356	2.3%
STANISLAUS	3,756	1.1%	361	1.7%	14,813	2.0%	18,930	1.7%
TULARE	4,008	1.2%	337	1.5%	11,648	1.6%	15,993	1.4%
TUOLUMNE	218	0.1%	23	0.1%	1,354	0.2%	1,595	0.1%
YOLO	1,010	0.3%	91	0.4%	3,503	0.5%	4,604	0.4%

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Central Region – 24 Percent of Statewide Caseload

	<i>Aged Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Aged</i>	<i>Blind Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Blind</i>	<i>Disabled Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Disabled</i>	<i>Total Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
ALAMEDA	14,655	4.3%	926	4.2%	31,916	4.3%	47,497	4.3%
CONTRA COSTA	5,301	1.6%	450	2.1%	15,429	2.1%	21,180	1.9%
MARIN	734	0.2%	71	0.3%	2,575	0.3%	3,380	0.3%
MENDOCINO	498	0.1%	58	0.3%	3,200	0.4%	3,756	0.3%
MONTEREY	2,627	0.8%	176	0.8%	5,905	0.8%	8,708	0.8%
NAPA	369	0.1%	42	0.2%	1,507	0.2%	1,918	0.2%
SACRAMENTO	9,199	2.7%	1,016	4.7%	41,503	5.6%	51,718	4.7%
SAN FRANCISCO	20,681	6.1%	762	3.5%	24,694	3.3%	46,137	4.2%
SAN MATEO	5,689	1.7%	208	1.0%	6,434	0.9%	12,331	1.1%
SANTA CLARA	18,230	5.4%	710	3.3%	21,781	2.9%	40,721	3.7%
SANTA CRUZ	1,182	0.4%	99	0.5%	3,985	0.5%	5,266	0.5%
SOLANO	2,556	0.8%	197	0.9%	7,241	1.0%	9,994	0.9%
SONOMA	1,547	0.5%	206	0.9%	7,396	1.0%	9,149	0.8%

Southern Region – 60 Percent of Statewide Caseload

	<i>Aged Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Aged</i>	<i>Blind Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Blind</i>	<i>Disabled Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Disabled</i>	<i>Total Recipients</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
IMPERIAL	3,629	1.1%	123	0.6%	4,917	0.7%	8,669	0.8%
KERN	5,047	1.5%	582	2.7%	21,264	2.8%	26,893	2.4%
LOS ANGELES	133,512	39.6%	7,158	32.8%	227,312	30.5%	367,982	33.3%
ORANGE	23,763	7.0%	1,178	5.4%	33,161	4.4%	58,102	5.3%
RIVERSIDE	10,762	3.2%	890	4.1%	30,958	4.1%	42,610	3.9%
SAN BERNARDINO	11,653	3.5%	1,255	5.7%	43,198	5.8%	56,106	5.1%
SAN DIEGO	23,558	7.0%	1,618	7.4%	51,935	7.0%	77,111	7.0%
SAN LUIS OBISPO	825	0.2%	81	0.4%	4,322	0.6%	5,228	0.5%
SANTA BARBARA	2,213	0.7%	182	0.8%	6,887	0.9%	9,282	0.8%
VENTURA	4,520	1.3%	279	1.3%	9,375	1.3%	14,174	1.3%

Source: State Data Exchange File, February 2002