

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND MEDICAL CARE OF 1,000,000 RECIPIENTS OF OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE*

THE RECENT report of the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities, which was submitted by the President to the Congress,¹ has focused Nation-wide attention both on the serious unmet needs for medical service prevailing in this country and on the necessity for developing a national health program. Corroborative evidence of the lack of adequate medical care for needy aged persons appears to be supplied by data reported to the Social Security Board by State agencies administering approved plans for old-age assistance. The data include information on the physical condition and medical care of 1,056,000 persons accepted for old-age assistance, in 50 States² in 1937-38 and in 41 States in selected periods of 1936-37,³ at the time their eligibility was investigated.

The individuals are classified on the records according to whether at the time of investigation they (1) were able to care for themselves, (2) required considerable care from others although not bedridden, or (3) were bedridden. The records show further the numbers in each group who were reported to be receiving medical care and the types of medical care received. Types of care include treatment by individual physicians, care in clinics and hospitals, and care from other types of practitioner such as an osteopath or a chiropractor. For the purpose of these studies, a person was considered to be under an individual physician's care only if he received treatment at home or at the physician's office.

The information here presented is based for the most part on the statement of the applicant and the observation of the worker in the public-assistance agency who conducted the investigation rather than on a medical diagnosis; the data concerning types of medical care usually represent the applicant's unverified statement.

*Prepared in the Social Data Section, Division of Public Assistance Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

¹ H. Doc. 120, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.

² The term "State" is used in this article to include the District of Columbia and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

³ In 1936-37, 43 States were administering old-age assistance programs under plans approved by the Social Security Board, but only 41 States reported information on this subject. For the period covered in different States see *Second Annual Report of the Social Security Board, 1937*, p. 142.

Physical Condition

A person was considered bedridden if he was confined to his bed because of chronic illness or infirmity, but not if he was ill or incapacitated temporarily. Persons listed as requiring considerable care from others were those so feeble or incapacitated by chronic illness as to need assistance in dressing, eating, and moving about the

Table 1.—Old-age assistance: Physical condition of recipients accepted during selected periods of the fiscal year 1936-37 and during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States¹ with plans approved by the Social Security Board

Physical condition	Recipients accepted			
	1936-37 Total	1937-38		
		Total	Male	Female
	Number			
Total.....	470,627	586,877	306,214	270,663
Able to care for self.....	395,030	487,330	260,724	226,612
Not bedridden but requiring consid- erable care.....	63,447	82,918	38,980	43,938
Bedridden.....	11,150	16,629	7,510	9,113
	Percent			
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to care for self.....	84.1	83.2	85.2	81.0
Not bedridden but requiring consid- erable care.....	13.5	14.2	12.7	15.7
Bedridden.....	2.4	2.0	2.1	3.3

¹ See footnote 3, page 21; in 1937-38, 50 States were administering programs.

² Includes 313 recipients whose physical condition was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

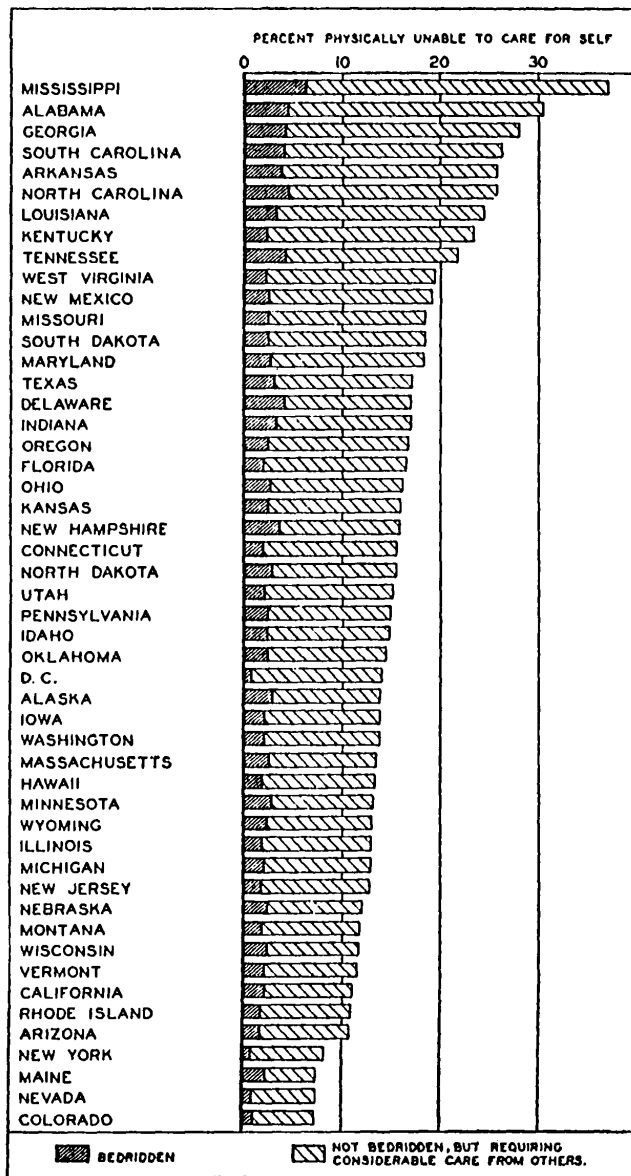
³ Includes 60 recipients (30 male, 24 female) whose physical condition was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

home. Those not requiring such assistance were deemed to be able to care for themselves. Bedridden persons may be readily identified, but the line of demarcation between those needing considerable care and those able to care for themselves is not so clean-cut. Judgments inevitably differ as to what constitutes considerable care and what constitutes incidental attention. Moreover, among the persons reported as able to care for themselves are many with serious disabilities who need considerable care but do not receive it because there is no one to give it. Despite the fact that the classification is not entirely objective, the per-

centage distributions according to physical condition are remarkably consistent for the 2 years.

Of the 1,056,000 persons added to the old-age assistance rolls in 1936-37 and 1937-38, as shown in table 1, about 883,000, or slightly more than four-fifths, were reported at the time of investigation to be able to care for themselves. This group probably includes a small number of persons suffering from acute illness and confined to bed at the time of investigation. About 146,000 persons,

Chart I.—Old-age assistance: Physical condition of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38 in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board



or 14 percent of the recipients, were said to need considerable care but were not bedridden. Only 27,000 old persons, or 2.5 percent, were bedridden. This relatively small percentage may be explained in part by the fact that the Social Security Act does not permit Federal participation in grants to persons in public institutions, and also that the plans of a number of States do not permit grants to residents of private institutions. There are many bedridden aged persons in such institutions who do not come within the scope of the old-age assistance program. The 1937-38 data, which are more detailed than the 1936-37 figures, show somewhat higher percentages of women than of men in the group who were bedridden, as well as among those who required care.

An analysis of the 1937-38 data, by States, is shown in table 2 and chart I. These data would seem to indicate larger percentages in the southern States of recipients physically unable to care for themselves. The highest percentages of persons requiring considerable care were found in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Kentucky, and highest percentages of bedridden persons were reported for Mississippi, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Delaware, and South Carolina. From the available information it is impossible to draw conclusions as to what these larger percentages in the southern States indicate. It may be that there is a higher incidence of illness among the general population in these States or that larger proportions of the recipients accepted for old-age assistance are drawn from the physically handicapped.

Medical Care as Reported

An applicant was said to be under medical care or supervision if he was actually receiving treatment at the time of investigation or considered himself still to be under the care of a physician, clinic, or practitioner other than a doctor of medicine. No objective criteria were established and applied uniformly in all States to determine how long a person might still be considered under medical care without actually receiving such care. Unquestionably individual workers preparing the social histories of applicants had different concepts of what constitutes being under care. It is highly probable also that many old persons stated that they were under care of a physician, other practitioner, or clinic, when considerable time had

elapsed since they had received any medical attention. Furthermore, there are situations in which the applicant might consider it to his advantage not to report the receipt of free clinic care.

The deficiency of medical care for aged persons in the lowest income brackets is indicated by the fact that in 1936-37 and 1937-38 only 220,000, or about 21 percent of the 1,030,000 persons for whom the information was given, were reported to be receiving medical care or supervision. This percentage is significant when considered in relation to the high incidence of disability and chronic disease among the aged and also to the findings of the Technical Committee on Medical Care that persons in the lower income classes of the population generally receive less medical care than those in more favorable economic circumstances.⁴

Of the old persons accepted for assistance in 1936-37 and in 1937-38, about 189,000, or 18 percent, were reported to be under the care of individual physicians; 23,000, or 2 percent, were receiving clinic care; approximately 3,600, or less than 0.5 percent, were in hospitals; and about 4,500, or roughly 0.5 percent, were under the care of practitioners other than doctors of medicine. (See table 3.) Approximately 810,000 persons, or 70 percent, were reported to be receiving no medical attention. There is no way of evaluating the quality or adequacy of the medical care received.

As would be expected, larger proportions of the recipients who were bedridden or required care from others than of those able to care for themselves were reported as receiving medical care. In 1937-38, as is indicated in table 3 and chart II, about 78 percent of the bedridden and 48 percent of those requiring assistance in dressing, eating, and moving about were reported to be receiving some medical care or supervision, as contrasted with only 15 percent of those able to care for themselves. It seems highly probable that many of the persons in this latter group were also in need of medical care, since many aged persons have chronic ailments which should be given at least periodic attention.

Of the recipients who were bedridden, 70 percent were reported to be under the care of an individual physician, 4 percent in hospitals, 2 percent under the care of clinics, and 2 percent receiving care from other practitioners. Of the group of aged

persons requiring considerable care from others, 43 percent were reported to be under the care of an individual physician, 1 percent were in hospitals, 3 percent were receiving care in clinics, and 1 per-

Table 2.—Old-age assistance: Physical condition of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board

Region and State	Total recipients accepted	Percent of recipients with specified physical condition		
		Able to care for self	Not bedridden but requiring considerable care	Bedridden
Total.....	1 585,877	83.2	14.2	2.6
Region I:				
Connecticut.....	2,797	84.5	13.6	1.9
Maine.....	10,350	92.7	5.1	2.2
Massachusetts.....	19,550	86.6	10.9	2.5
New Hampshire.....	987	84.1	12.3	3.6
Rhode Island.....	2,588	89.2	9.1	1.7
Vermont.....	2,052	88.6	9.3	2.1
Region II:				
New York.....	23,423	91.8	7.5	.7
Region III:				
Delaware.....	147	83.0	12.9	4.1
New Jersey.....	6,928	87.2	11.1	1.7
Pennsylvania.....	20,266	85.1	12.5	2.4
Region IV:				
District of Columbia.....	987	85.9	13.3	.8
Maryland.....	4,952	81.7	15.6	2.7
North Carolina.....	33,060	74.3	21.2	4.5
West Virginia.....	4,498	80.5	17.3	2.2
Region V:				
Kentucky.....	5,757	76.6	21.1	2.3
Michigan.....	41,323	87.1	10.9	2.0
Ohio.....	19,020	83.8	13.5	2.7
Region VI:				
Illinois.....	25,133	87.1	11.1	1.8
Indiana.....	9,166	83.0	13.7	3.3
Wisconsin.....	9,209	88.4	9.3	2.3
Region VII:				
Alabama.....	6,470	69.6	25.9	4.5
Florida.....	21,082	83.4	14.6	2.0
Georgia.....	30,700	72.0	23.7	4.3
Mississippi.....	1,092	62.9	30.8	6.3
South Carolina.....	24,415	73.7	22.2	4.1
Tennessee.....	24,647	78.2	17.6	4.2
Region VIII:				
Iowa.....	14,316	86.2	11.7	2.1
Minnesota.....	8,855	86.0	10.3	2.8
Nebraska.....	3,510	88.1	9.6	2.3
North Dakota.....	1,486	84.5	12.7	2.8
South Dakota.....	8,988	81.5	16.0	2.5
Region IX:				
Arkansas.....	6,966	74.3	21.0	3.8
Kansas.....	21,516	84.1	13.5	2.4
Missouri.....	20,012	81.5	16.1	2.4
Oklahoma.....	7,432	85.5	12.1	2.4
Region X:				
Louisiana.....	8,470	75.5	21.2	3.3
New Mexico.....	1,002	80.9	16.6	2.5
Texas.....	16,934	82.9	14.0	3.1
Region XI:				
Arizona.....	6,540	80.3	9.1	1.6
Colorado.....	11,833	92.8	6.2	1.0
Idaho.....	1,546	85.2	12.5	2.3
Montana.....	3,216	88.3	9.9	1.8
Utah.....	7,585	84.8	13.1	2.1
Wyoming.....	531	87.0	10.7	2.3
Region XII:				
California.....	47,954	89.0	8.9	2.1
Nevada.....	2,145	92.7	6.5	.8
Oregon.....	7,109	83.2	14.3	2.5
Washington.....	9,553	86.2	11.7	2.1
Territories:				
Alaska.....	554	86.1	11.0	2.9
Hawaii.....	945	86.7	11.5	1.8

¹ Includes 60 recipients whose physical condition was unknown (Tennessee 1, Missouri 27, New Mexico 4, Texas 20, and Hawaii 8); these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

⁴H. Doc. 120, op. cit., p. 52.

cent were under care of practitioners other than doctors of medicine.

Of the small group of persons in hospitals at the time of investigation, it is probable that some were receiving temporary medical or surgical treatment, since few States, if any, accept persons for old-age assistance if they require prolonged hospital care. The small number of persons attending clinics may be explained not only by the dearth of clinical facilities existing in many States, particularly outside the large cities, but also by the difficulties encountered by aged persons in getting to clinics. Accessibility of services for the individual must be given special consideration if the

Table 3.—Old-age assistance: Medical care or supervision and physical condition of recipients accepted during selected periods of the fiscal year 1936-37 and during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States¹ with plans approved by the Social Security Board

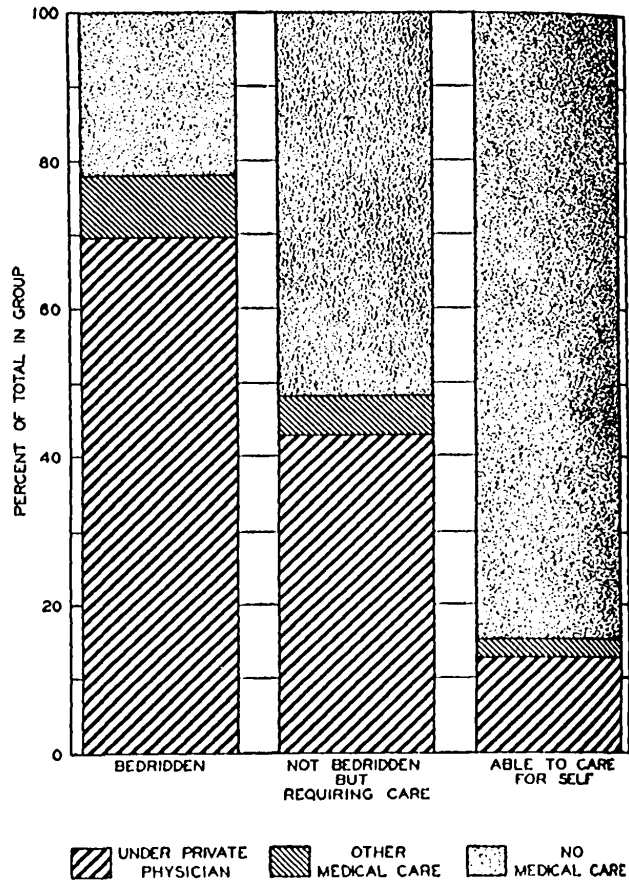
Medical care or supervision	Recipients accepted				
	1936-37 Total	1937-38			
		Total	Able to care for self	Not bedridden but requiring considerable care	Bedridden
	Number				
Total.....	470,527	585,877	487,336	82,918	15,503
None.....	355,684	454,681	408,978	42,267	3,416
Some.....	95,822	124,336	72,962	39,375	11,987
Under individual physician.....	82,448	106,163	60,522	34,918	10,717
In hospital.....	1,549	2,039	639	758	639
In clinic.....	10,171	13,293	10,253	2,722	317
Under care of other type of practitioner or agency.....	1,654	2,841	1,548	977	314
	Percent				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None.....	78.8	78.5	84.9	51.8	22.2
Some.....	21.2	21.5	15.1	48.2	77.8
Under individual physician.....	18.3	18.3	12.6	42.8	69.6
In hospital.....	.3	.4	.1	.9	4.1
In clinic.....	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.3	2.1
Under care of other type of practitioner or agency.....	.4	.5	.3	1.2	2.0

¹ See footnote 3, page 21; in 1937-38, 50 States were administering programs.

² Includes 19,021 recipients (15,994 able to care for self, 2,590 not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others, 272 bedridden, and 165 whose physical condition was unknown) for whom information concerning medical care was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

³ Includes 6,890 recipients (5,396 able to care for self, 1,276 not bedridden but requiring considerable care from others, 160 bedridden, and 28 whose physical condition was unknown) for whom information concerning medical care was unknown; also includes 60 recipients (20 with no medical care or supervision, 6 under individual physician, 3 in hospital, 1 in clinic, 2 under care of other type of practitioner or agency, and 28 with medical care or supervision unknown) for whom information concerning physical condition was unknown. These cases were omitted in computing percentages.

Chart II.—Old-age assistance: Medical care or supervision, according to physical condition, of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38 in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board



medical needs of the aged are to be adequately met.

The percentage of persons in each State receiving medical care or supervision in 1937-38, according to physical condition, is shown in table 4. Oregon had the highest proportion of such recipients, 36 percent. Other States reporting relatively large percentages of such recipients were Mississippi, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. States in which medical care was being supplied to less than 15 percent of the recipients were Alaska, New Mexico, Arizona, West Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado, Montana, and Oklahoma.

Although in 1937-38 only 15 percent of all persons classified as able to care for themselves were reported to be receiving medical care or supervision, 20 percent or more were receiving some medical attention in each of the New England States except Massachusetts and also in Oregon,

New York, the District of Columbia, Mississippi, Ohio, New Jersey, and Indiana. States in which medical care or supervision was being provided for 60 percent or more of the old persons who

required considerable care from others are Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan, and Idaho.

Table 4.—Old-age assistance: Medical care or supervision, according to physical condition, of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board

Region and State	All recipients		Able to care for self		Not bedridden but requiring considerable care		Bedridden	
	Number	Percent having some medical care or supervision	Number	Percent having some medical care or supervision	Number	Percent having some medical care or supervision	Number	Percent having some medical care or supervision
Total.....	1 685,877	21.5	1 487,336	15.1	1 82,918	48.2	1 15,563	77.8
Region I:								
Connecticut.....	2,797	30.5	2,363	24.1	381	62.2	1 63	.....
Maine.....	10,350	23.1	9,602	21.1	531	41.6	223	62.8
Massachusetts.....	19,550	26.8	16,038	19.5	2,127	70.9	486	91.2
New Hampshire.....	987	30.5	830	23.6	121	62.8	1 30	.....
Rhode Island.....	2,588	29.0	2,309	25.0	234	68.5	1 45	.....
Vermont.....	2,052	26.7	1,819	20.8	191	69.3	1 42	.....
Region II:								
New York.....	23,423	28.0	21,503	24.5	1,767	66.5	163	76.1
Region III:								
Delaware.....	147	16.3	122	8.2	1 10	.....	1 6	.....
New Jersey.....	9,928	27.1	6,042	20.9	767	66.4	119	89.9
Pennsylvania.....	20,266	19.9	17,254	12.1	2,534	59.7	478	88.6
Region IV:								
District of Columbia.....	987	25.5	848	22.9	131	39.7	1 8	.....
Maryland.....	4,952	25.5	4,047	18.3	770	52.9	135	84.4
North Carolina.....	33,060	23.3	24,565	12.8	7,012	47.7	1,483	81.8
West Virginia.....	4,498	12.5	3,619	8.0	780	27.2	1 99	.....
Region V:								
Kentucky.....	5,757	19.4	4,408	10.7	1,215	45.3	184	66.9
Michigan.....	41,323	23.1	36,002	17.0	4,506	60.6	815	84.9
Ohio.....	19,020	20.0	15,938	21.2	2,563	65.6	519	88.9
Region VI:								
Illinois.....	25,133	21.6	21,882	16.0	2,802	56.6	440	79.7
Indiana.....	9,166	27.9	7,604	20.4	1,257	59.0	305	87.6
Wisconsin.....	9,209	18.2	8,140	12.4	855	56.2	214	59.3
Region VII:								
Alabama.....	6,470	22.7	4,501	15.0	1,674	35.2	295	68.8
Florida.....	21,082	17.6	17,587	12.6	3,068	39.9	427	67.9
Georgia.....	36,700	20.5	20,422	12.5	8,096	35.7	1,582	70.7
Mississippi.....	1,992	33.5	1,252	21.5	614	49.3	126	75.4
South Carolina.....	24,415	15.7	17,993	8.9	5,425	28.4	997	69.2
Tennessee.....	24,647	12.7	19,271	6.9	4,351	27.1	1,024	62.2
Region VIII:								
Iowa.....	14,316	21.4	12,336	15.5	1,681	63.8	299	81.6
Minnesota.....	8,855	17.8	7,693	11.7	911	51.7	251	81.0
Nebraska.....	3,510	19.1	3,090	13.4	338	57.1	1 82	.....
North Dakota.....	1,486	19.4	1,256	13.4	188	48.4	1 42	.....
South Dakota.....	8,988	27.1	7,331	19.9	1,435	56.1	222	78.3
Region IX:								
Arkansas.....	6,966	16.8	5,176	9.9	1,525	33.1	265	69.9
Kansas.....	21,516	23.8	18,080	17.2	2,904	53.2	523	85.0
Missouri.....	29,012	24.1	23,620	16.3	4,064	54.3	701	84.8
Oklahoma.....	7,432	14.8	6,354	8.9	902	44.1	176	75.7
Region X:								
Louisiana.....	8,479	27.7	6,399	19.3	1,796	49.8	284	76.4
New Mexico.....	1,002	9.9	807	7.2	166	16.3	1 25	.....
Texas.....	16,934	23.1	14,030	15.6	2,362	54.7	522	81.9
Region XI:								
Arizona.....	6,540	10.5	5,830	7.3	597	32.2	107	61.6
Colorado.....	11,833	14.1	10,976	10.4	738	57.3	119	79.8
Idaho.....	1,540	20.6	1,317	12.9	194	60.3	1 35	.....
Montana.....	3,216	14.8	2,841	10.2	319	44.6	1 56	.....
Utah.....	7,585	18.1	6,435	11.1	993	53.3	157	83.3
Wyoming.....	531	23.7	462	18.2	1 57	.....	1 12	.....
Region XII:								
California.....	47,054	17.1	42,681	12.3	4,282	51.6	991	79.0
Nevada.....	2,145	15.1	1,988	13.1	130	39.4	1 18	.....
Oregon.....	7,169	35.6	5,968	28.8	1,025	65.3	176	91.4
Washington.....	9,858	25.6	8,501	19.8	1,152	57.7	205	84.4
Territories:								
Alaska.....	554	6.3	477	3.8	1 61	.....	1 16	.....
Hawaii.....	945	20.1	812	14.0	108	54.8	1 17	.....

¹ Includes 69 recipients whose physical condition was unknown. Total also includes 6,869 recipients for whom type of medical care or supervision was unknown. These cases were omitted in computing percentages.
² Includes 5,396 recipients for whom type of medical care or supervision was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

³ Includes 1,276 recipients for whom type of medical care or supervision was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.
⁴ Includes 160 recipients for whom type of medical care or supervision was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.
⁵ Number too small for significant percentage distribution.

In all States, as is shown in chart III and table 5, the great majority of persons receiving medical service were under the care of individual physicians who treated them in their offices or in the home. These physicians may have been paid from public or private funds or by the aged person himself, or may have given service without recompense. In the 50 States, 85 percent of all those under medical supervision had individual physicians. In Vermont, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Maine, over 95 percent were under the care of individual physicians.

Exceptionally large percentages of the recipients receiving medical attention were attending clinics or out-patient departments of hospitals in Hawaii, the District of Columbia, New York, California, Rhode Island, Oregon, Washington, and New Jersey. The percentages of recipients for whom public or private hospital care was being provided were highest in California, Nevada, Montana, and Arizona. Treatment by "other practitioners" was relatively more common in West Virginia, Wyoming, California, Montana, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Idaho, than in the other States.

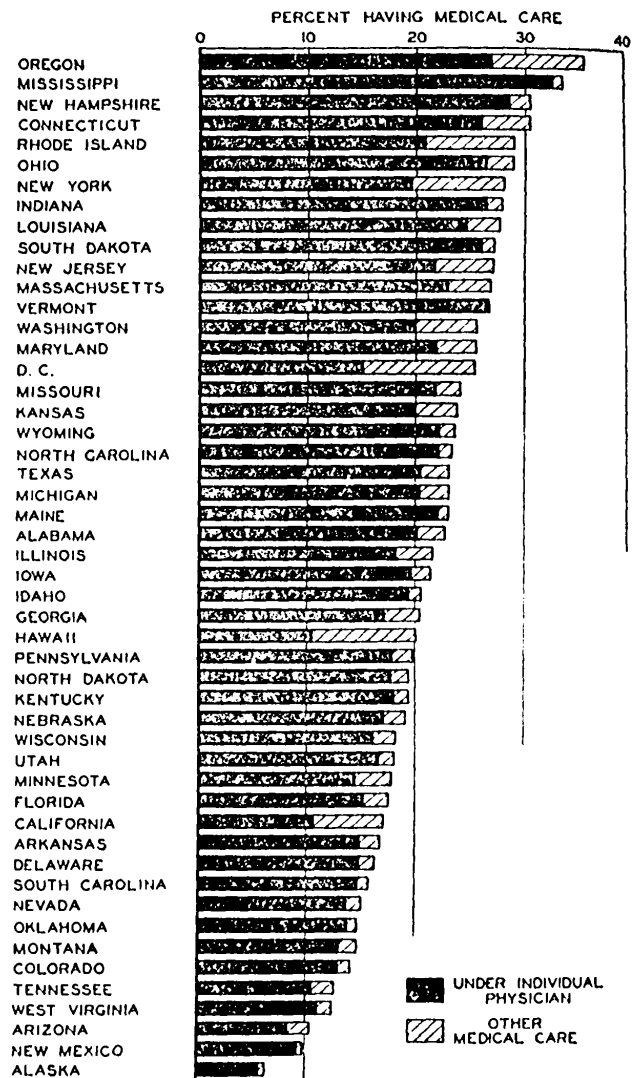
Medical Care While Receiving Assistance

Comparatively little is known concerning the medical care received by recipients of old-age assistance after they are approved for assistance. Under the provisions of the Social Security Act the Federal Government can participate only in payments made directly to recipients. It is impossible to determine the extent to which recipients may provide medical care for themselves out of the small cash grants which they receive. Some States include an allowance for medical care in the individual budget from which the amount of the grant to the recipient is computed. The Social Security Board has recently approved the setting up in State public-assistance agencies of pooled funds for providing medical care to recipients of old-age assistance. Under this plan an allowance for medical care may be made in the budget of the individual recipient and this allowance turned over by him voluntarily to the pooled fund. From this fund the cost of medical care received by recipients of old-age assistance may be met.

The Federal Government has not been able to participate in payments made directly to physicians and hospitals for the care of recipients of old-age assistance, but some payments for such

services were made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, from State old-age assistance funds in Alabama, New Hampshire, New York, and Wisconsin. Although only a few States provide for hospitalization and other medical care from

Chart III.—Old-age assistance: Medical care of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38 in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board



State old-age assistance funds, at least 12 States provide hospitalization and other medical care from general relief funds.⁵ Free medical and hospital care in some States is provided by agencies other than the relief agencies.

⁵ *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 12 (December 1938), p. 41.

The provision of more adequate medical care to recipients of old-age assistance, either through the device of the pooled fund or by other means yet to be developed, is one of the major problems toward which administrators of old-age assis-

tance programs are now directing attention. The next Bulletin article dealing with the social characteristics of the recipients of old-age assistance will discuss their age, race, and nativity.

Table 5.—Old-age assistance: Type of medical care or supervision of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board

Region and State	Total recipients accepted	Recipients having no medical care or supervision	Recipients having some medical care or supervision				
			Number	Percent having specified type			
				Under individual physician	In clinic	In hospital	Under care of other type of practitioner or agency
Total.....	1 585,877	454,681	124,330	85.4	10.7	1.0	2.8
Region I:							
Connecticut.....	2,797	1,943	854	85.2	10.2	2.1	2.5
Maine.....	10,350	7,968	2,388	90.0	1.6	.4	2.0
Massachusetts.....	19,550	14,213	5,207	85.3	9.0	3.2	2.5
New Hampshire.....	987	685	301	93.7	.3	1.7	4.3
Rhode Island.....	2,588	1,839	749	72.1	24.4	2.4	1.1
Vermont.....	2,052	1,482	541	99.1		.5	.4
Region II:							
New York.....	23,423	10,826	6,548	69.5	27.2	1.0	1.7
Region III:							
Delaware.....	147	123	¹ 24				
New Jersey.....	6,928	5,049	1,879	80.6	16.8	.9	2.7
Pennsylvania.....	20,266	15,651	3,885	80.9	7.4	1.3	1.4
Region IV:							
District of Columbia.....	987	735	252	59.1	38.1	1.6	1.2
Maryland.....	4,952	3,680	1,259	80.0	11.4	2.0	.6
North Carolina.....	33,060	24,456	7,433	94.7	2.4	.6	2.3
West Virginia.....	4,498	3,935	563	89.7	1.2	.4	8.7
Region V:							
Kentucky.....	5,757	4,703	1,082	92.7	5.2	.3	1.8
Michigan.....	41,323	30,855	9,298	87.0	10.3	.6	1.5
Ohio.....	19,020	13,301	5,434	91.1	6.1	1.7	2.1
Region VI:							
Illinois.....	25,133	19,666	5,436	83.7	10.7	1.4	4.2
Indiana.....	9,166	6,607	2,559	94.8	1.5	2.0	1.7
Wisconsin.....	9,209	7,530	1,678	88.6	7.5		3.9
Region VII:							
Alabama.....	6,470	4,647	1,452	89.1	8.1	.6	2.2
Florida.....	21,082	17,305	3,703	80.4	10.3	1.4	1.9
Georgia.....	36,700	28,060	7,445	83.7	14.4	.3	1.6
Mississippi.....	1,992	1,304	656	97.6	.2	.1	2.1
South Carolina.....	24,415	20,461	3,806	93.8	3.7	.7	1.8
Tennessee.....	24,647	21,091	3,074	83.1	13.5	1.0	2.4
Region VIII:							
Iowa.....	14,310	11,242	3,064	91.9	6.0	1.0	1.1
Minnesota.....	8,855	7,197	1,557	81.4	11.4	3.0	3.6
Nebraska.....	3,510	2,817	660	89.5	4.8	2.4	3.3
North Dakota.....	1,486	1,187	245	91.9	1.1	3.5	3.5
South Dakota.....	8,988	6,623	2,421	90.0	.5	.6	2.9
Region IX:							
Arkansas.....	6,966	5,700	1,168	88.7	7.4	.4	3.5
Kansas.....	21,516	16,185	5,043	84.1	13.3	.7	1.9
Missouri.....	29,012	21,702	6,884	90.7	7.3	.6	1.4
Oklahoma.....	7,432	6,270	1,088	93.9	2.9	.6	2.6
Region X:							
Louisiana.....	8,470	6,100	2,339	89.0	8.6	1.4	1.0
New Mexico.....	1,002	898	¹ 98				
Texas.....	16,934	12,999	3,923	88.7	8.1	1.3	1.9
Region XI:							
Arizona.....	6,540	5,851	689	79.5	13.7	4.6	2.2
Colorado.....	11,833	10,075	1,647	92.3	4.0	2.2	1.5
Idaho.....	1,546	1,208	314	94.3		1.6	4.1
Montana.....	3,210	2,723	471	88.7	1.5	5.3	4.5
Utah.....	7,585	6,131	1,353	91.9	4.1	1.0	3.0
Wyoming.....	531	405	126	93.0		.8	5.6
Region XII:							
California.....	47,054	39,351	8,134	62.2	25.0	7.8	5.0
Nevada.....	2,145	1,803	322	90.4	.3	0.8	2.5
Oregon.....	7,169	4,548	2,513	75.5	22.0	.8	1.7
Washington.....	9,858	7,336	2,522	78.0	18.1	1.7	2.2
Territories:							
Alaska.....	554	518	¹ 35				
Hawaii.....	915	713	178	52.3	39.9	3.9	3.9

¹ Includes 6,860 recipients for whom medical care or supervision was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

² Number too small for significant percentage distribution.