prices of all items and services in the CPI. Also presented are annual percentage changes in medical care prices and its components for three periods: 1946–60, 1960–65, and 1965–66.

In general, the postwar acceleration in consumer prices, including medical care prices, was moderated during the period from 1960 to 1965; there was a sharp rise in 1966 that continued into 1967. The accelerated increase in medical care costs during 1966 appears to be part of the general inflation in the economy. Nevertheless, the year 1966 witnessed unprecedented increases in the hospital daily service charges. Semiannual and quarterly figures reveal accelerated upward trends during the latter part of the year that continued through the first quarter of 1967. The increases following the inception of the Medicare program largely reflect higher salaries and possibly the repricing of this component of hospital charges to more nearly mirror actual costs.

Physicians' fees also increased substantially during 1966 and into 1967 but at a lesser rate than hospital daily service charges. In addition, the pattern of change was different so that the

annual increase was more evenly divided during the year. Largest increases during 1966 were reported for pediatric office visits.

The index of the five in-hospital surgical and medical procedures particularly significant for the aged did not increase as rapidly during 1966 as the combined index for physicians' fees regularly priced for the CPI. By the end of the year, however, the differential had narrowed because more physicians were adjusting their fees for these special procedures, and the increases have been somewhat higher than during the first half of the year.

This upward adjustment during the last half of the year may partly represent a process in which physicians increased their customary fees for these specialized services for the aged to conform with the general upward trend in all physicians' fees.

Other medical care prices, except drugs and prescriptions, followed the same general upward trend in 1966 and into 1967, but the acceleration was not as fast as for hospital daily service charges and physicians' fees.

Notes and Brief Reports

Federal Grants To State And Local Governments, 1965-66*

In fiscal year 1965-66 Federal grants to the States and localities totaled \$12.5 billion, about 18 percent more than the \$10.6 billion granted in 1964-65. Approximately 60 percent of the total—\$7.7 billion—went to programs with basically a social welfare purpose. A decade ago Federal grants amounted to \$3.4 billion—roughly one-fourth the current annual rate—and social welfare grants, at \$2.6 billion, then represented more than 75 percent of the total.

Grants-in-aid are but one of the Federal fiscal aids to State and local governments, although quantitatively they are the most significant. Federal grants are also made to other types of recipients, but those made to the lower govern-

mental levels—again quantitatively—are the most significant.

The scope of the data in the accompanying tables is confined to grants for cooperative Federal-State or Federal-local programs administered at the State and/or local level and to those programs in which the bulk of the funds is channeled through agencies of State and local governments. Emergency grants and the value of grants-in-kind, such as Braille materials for the blind, are included when they conform to these criteria. In the fiscal year 1965-66 this definition applied to 77 separate Federal grant programs, which are presented in nine grant groups in table 1.

At \$3.5 billion, grants for the federally aided public assistance programs and their administration exceeded by 15 percent the assistance grants of 1964-65. The 1965-66 figure includes a half year's operation of the new medical assistance program under title XIX of the Social Security Act.

The \$469 million granted in 1965-66 for the

^{*} Prepared by Sophie R. Dales, Office of Research and Statistics, with the statistical assistance of Alice Skinner.

administration of the State unemployment insurance and employment services were the largest in the history of this grant program. A previous peak of \$449 million had been reached in 1961-62.

Grants for health services and the construction of health and health research facilities totaled \$447 million in 1965-66, an overall increase of 7 percent. Health construction grants were \$12 million (4 percent) more than their 1964-65 counterparts, and health services grants were \$19 million (13 percent) larger.

Federal grants for welfare services other than public assistance rose to nearly half again as much as the amount granted in 1965-66. In its first full year of operation, the economic opportunity "package" accounted for 40 percent (\$686 million) of the group total of \$1.7 billion. With the addition of \$2.6 million for a new program for equal educational opportunity and expansion of the existing programs, Federal grants for the "war on poverty" amounted to exactly five times their total during the approximately 3 quarters of 1964-65 in which they were operative.

The remaining 60 percent of the "other welfare services" group consists largely of the five grants-in-kind of surplus and price-supported agricultural products, vocational rehabilitation grants, and the Federal public housing contribution. Together, these programs declined by \$16 million in 1965–66, but still remained at somewhat more than \$1 billion.

The increase in education grants to \$1.6 billion in 1965-66 tops the annual growth of all grant groups in which the bulk of the programs had been operative for the entire preceding fiscal year. Grants for education were more than two and one-fourth times their 1964-65 level, and the increase is attributable almost exclusively to the new elementary and secondary education programs (\$815 million).

GRANTS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE PURPOSES

All the grant groups discussed to this point fall in the general category of social welfare: public assistance and other welfare programs, employment security administration, health, and education. The \$7.7 billion for social welfare grants in 1965-66 were about one-third more than the total granted for these programs in 1964-65. Their growth since 1929 and the proportion social welfare grants have formed of all Federal grants to States and localities are indicated by the following extract from table 2.

Fiscal year	Social welfare grants (in millions)	Percent of all grants
1929-30	\$19.0	18.9
1934-35	24.1	11.0
1939-40	524.1	54.2
1944-45	692.7	75.5
1949-50	1,715.2	77.7
1950-55	2,381.8	77.0
1959-60	3,624.5	53.0
1963-64	5,377.3	55.1
1964-65	5,721.5	53.8
1965-66	7,706.7	61.6

The amounts granted for social welfare purposes in 1965-66 are shown in table 1. The States have been ranked by personal income per capita—averaged for 3 years as required in many of the grant formulas to dampen the effect of single-year fluctuations—and divided into high-, low-, and middle-income groups. For each of the past 5 fiscal years, social welfare grants have represented the following proportions of all grants received in each of the three income groups of States:

T	Percent of total grants										
Income group	1965-66	196 4-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62						
United States	61.3	54.5	54.9	58.0	58.8						
High Middle Low	63.8 56.1 64.5	57.4 47.4 57.0	55.4 49.7 56.4	58.7 52.0 61.6	57.9 56.3 62.2						

GRANTS FOR OTHER PURPOSES

For nearly a decade highway construction grants have been the largest group, having superseded public assistance in that role in 1958-59. The \$4.0 billion for highway grants in 1965-66 was \$43 million less than the amount granted for highways in 1964-65. They represented 32 percent of all Federal grants in 1965-66, the lowest proportion in many years (table 2).

¹ For a description of the individual economic opportunity programs, see Sophie R. Dales, "Federal Grants, 1964-65," Social Security Bulletin, June 1966, pages 15-16.

Almost \$60 million was granted for urban affairs programs in 1965-66, including \$15 million under a separate grant program for urban mass transit. In the preceding fiscal year, \$11 million of the urban renewal grants had been pinpointed for mass transportation. The foregoing pattern is a good example of one method by which the proliferation of Federal grant programs occurs: The first response to a felt need is the tacking-on of money to an existing program, followed sooner or later by the burgeoning into a completely separate grant program in its own right under a com-

TABLE 1.—Federal grants to State and local governments, amounts [Amounts in thousands]

						Social v	wal fara						
		Employment Health services											
Ct. t		Tota	ı l	Public ass	istance	securi	ty [Healt	n services	and constru	iction		
States ranked by 1963-65 average per capita personal income	All grants 1					administration		Total					
		Amount Percent of all grants		Amount	Percent of all grants	Amount	Percent of all grants	Amount	Percent of all grants	Services	Con- struction		
Total 2	\$12,518,694	\$7,706,667	61.6	\$3,527,534	28.2	\$469,332	3.7	\$446,875	3.6	\$168,306	\$278,570		
United States 3	12,384,392	7,591,260	61.3	3,511,825	28.4	465,157	3.8	434,002	3.5	161,108	272,894		
High-income group District of Columbia. Nevada. Connecticut. Delaware. California New York New Jersey Illinots. Alaska. Massachusetts Maryland Michigan Hawaii Washington Rhode Island Ohlo Indiana.	270,454 502,069 116,341 300,127 158,157 418,682	3, 474, 291 57, 162 19, 450 83, 477 16, 076 917, 609 937, 402 187, 993 333, 293 22, 514 203, 996 111, 927 241, 737 32, 573 120, 097 42, 983 287, 815 102, 187	63.8 72.9 33.6 52.2 42.6 69.8 74.7 69.5 66.4 19.4 0 70.8 57.7 57.4 54.0 66.5 52.4 49.7	1,703,261 13,632 4,581 39,239 4,920 568,815 357,799 60,132 156,018 2,512 110,484 43,981 107,310 8,044 58,536 17,316 118,051 31,891	31.3 17.4 7.9 24.5 13.0 43.2 38.5 22.2 31.1 2.2 36.8 27.8 25.6 36.3 26.3 26.3 26.3 26.5 15.5	264. 884 3. 814 2. 568 6. 954 1. 091 59, 456 65. 347 19, 898 20, 726 1. 952 16. 420 7. 111 18. 270 1. 919 8. 525 3. 947 19, 601 7, 285	4.9 4.9 4.4 4.3 2.9 4.5 7.0 7.4 4.1 1.7 5.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 3.8 6.1 3.6 3.5	170, 170 7, 501 1, 275 3, 264 1, 788 28, 031 25, 227 11, 446 17, 159 1, 184 8, 579 8, 083 15, 968 3, 372 6, 843 2, 997 20, 166 7, 287	3.1 9.6 2.2 2.0 4.7 2.1 2.7 4.2 3.4 1.0 5.1 3.8 5.9 3.1 4.6 3.7 3.5	71, 795 2, 552 822 1, 815 830 11, 872 9, 454 3, 591 9, 270 931 3, 759 4, 381 6, 947 2, 166 2, 268 1, 304 7, 224 2, 609	98.374 4,949 453 1,449 958 16.159 15,773 7,855 7,889 253 4,820 3,702 9,020 1,206 4,575 1,693 12,942 4,678		
Middle-income group Oregon Pennsylvania. Colorado Wisconsin Kansas. Minnesota Missouri Wyoming Iowa. New Hampshire Nebraska Montana Arizona Florida Utah. Virginia Teaas.	148, 186 628, 417 175, 999 156, 032 141, 230 260, 144 334, 848 54, 631 160, 312 40, 742 90, 015 82, 904 141, 372 299, 148 101, 347	2,079,228 65,422 360,731 105,025 99,57,78,896 137,663 193,254 14,487 93,938 19,845 49,189 27,753 72,523 197,199 42,381 120,334 401,031	56.1 44.1 59.7 63.8 55.8 52.9 57.7 26.5 58.6 33.5 51.3 65.9 41.8 43.1 55.8	906, 706 28, 596 164, 329 52, 253 44, 267 34, 961 73, 085 100, 062 3, 493 38, 712 5, 234 19, 158 8, 874 20, 935 83, 622 15, 459 29, 144 184, 522	24.5 19.3 26.1 29.7 28.4 24.8 28.1 29.9 6.4 24.1 12.8 21.3 10.7 14.8 28.0 15.3 10.4 30.3	122, 542 5, 668 31, 130 4, 798 6, 634 4, 188 8, 632 1, 418 4, 186 1, 903 2, 475 2, 318 6, 0,77 9, 629 3, 568 5, 0,555 19, 310	3.3 3.8 5.0 2.7 4.3 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.3 3.2 3.5 1.8 8.3.2	146, 232 5, 493 22, 945 6, 404 7, 433 5, 168 9, 251 1, 253 8, 133 3, 283 4, 065 2, 633 3, 818 14, 409 12, 022 24, 652	3.9 3.7 3.6 4.8 3.6 3.6 2.3 5.1 4.5 3.2 7 4.8 3.1 4.5 3.2 4.8	54, 967 2, 205 10, 024 2, 745 3, 096 1, 692 3, 467 2, 611 858 1, 299 1, 105 1, 435 6, 203 1, 298 4, 333 8, 046	91, 263 3, 288 12, 921 3, 659 4, 427 3, 476 5, 784 8, 175 607 5, 521 2, 425 2, 765 1, 528 2, 383 8, 206 1, 803 7, 689 10, 606		
Low-income group Idaho Vermont Oklahoma Maine New Mexico North Dakota Georgia South Dakota Louisiana Kentucky North Carolina West Virginia Tennessee Alabama Arkansas South Carolina Mississippi	61,142 48,979 256,932 69,548 131,975 56,488 320,146 64,783 338,253 268,613 279,246 190,454 289,601	2,075,899 26,940 17,252 192,628 38,779 65,432 30,645 221,446 29,458 222,078 184,520 208,362 107,373 169,950 204,254 126,233 95,328 135,221	64.5 44.1 35.2 75.0 55.8 49.6 54.3 69.2 45.5 65.7 74.6 56.3 66.0 68.4 67.3	902, 705 10, 083 7, 052 111, 530 16, 743 22, 057 11, 577 91, 402 10, 106 143, 583 143, 583 61, 130 92, 945 53, 699 25, 949 48, 953	28.0 16.5 14.4 43.4 24.1 16.7 20.5 28.6 15.6 42.4 27.6 28.2 22.6 21.1 29.7 28.1 18.6 24.4	67, 971 2, 804 1, 477 6, 286 2, 194 2, 802 2, 730 5, 750 1, 278 4, 554 8, 226 3, 351 5, 587 3, 234 4, 231 4, 234 4, 231	2.1 4.6 3.0 2.4 3.2 2.1 3.1 1.8 2.0 1.7 2.9 1.8 1.9 2.2 2.3 3.1	133, 450 2, 555 1, 997 7, 199 3, 054 3, 754 2, 694 13, 724 1, 673 10, 596 6, 151 11, 082 12, 619 7, 695 11, 144 8, 496	4.1 4.2 4.1 2.8 4.4 2.8 4.3 2.6 3.1 5.5 3.2 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.2	49, 392 1, 223 821 2, 625 958 1, 694 6, 059 786 3, 613 4, 547 3, 972 3, 808 2, 843 3, 972 3, 286 3, 461	84,057 1,332 1,176 4,574 2,096 2,060 1,697 7,665 886 6,983 9,217 9,325 3,308 7,110 8,811 4,924 7,858 5,035		
Outlying areas: Puerto Rico	126,900 3,960 3,442	108,465 3,744 3,198	85.5 94.5 92.9	15,230 316 162	12.0 8.0 4.7	3,931 202 42	3.1 5.1 1.2	11,898 570 405	9.4 14.4 11.8	6,222 570 405	5,676		

listed, and grants under a few programs to American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

See footnotes to table 2 for programs in each group of grants.
 Includes a small amount undistributed, grants to the outlying areas

pletely separate congressional authorization.

Theoretically, an urban affairs group might also include the public housing grants, which are preponderantly for urban areas. However, these low-income subsidy payments belong so definitely within the social welfare perimeter that it would be a serious distortion—given a choice—to exclude them from the "other welfare services" group where they have been classified in the past and lump them together with such programs as subway building and revitalization of downtown commercial areas.

and percent of total grants, by purpose, fiscal year 1965-66

[Amounts in thousands]

		So	cial welfare	Continu	ed			High	way							
C	ther wel	fare service	es		Edu	cation		constru			Agricul-		States ranked by			
Tot	al	Economic		Tot	al				Percent	Urban affairs	ture and natural resources	Miscel- laneous	1963-65 average per capita personal income			
Amount	Percent of all grants	annor	Other	Amount	Percent of all grants	Services	Con- struction	Amount	of all grants					resources		
\$1,701,110	13.6	\$685,553	\$1,015,556	\$1,561,815	12.5	\$1,516,166	\$45,649	\$3,975,195	31.8	\$359,904	\$173,434	\$303,493	Total.			
1,645,942	13.3	666,456	979,485	1,534,334	12.4	1,488,722	45,611	3,966,578	32.0	356,971	171,969	297,614	United States.			
735, 838 23, 137 4, 042 20, 322 4, 240 121, 129 158, 858 49, 430 3, 816 41, 043 22, 099 61, 217 7, 154 20, 658 9, 476 75, 866 24, 815	29. 5 7.00 12. 7 11. 2 9. 2 17. 1 18. 3 17. 6 3. 3 13. 7 14. 0 14. 6 9. 3 14. 7 13. 8	14,827 2,261 9,752 1,313 68,397 59,437 19,882 31,411 2,497 16,017 6,169 27,630 2,718 7,095 3,932 28,039	1,781 10,570 2,927 52,732 99,421 29,549 57,129 25,026 1,319 25,026 15,930 33,587 4,436 13,562 5,544 47,824	9,079 6,983 13,699 4,036 140,177 86,171 47,086 50,850 13,051 27,469 30,655 30,655 31,2084 25,536 9,246 54,135	12.1 8.6 10.7 9.3 17.4 10.1 11.2 9.2 19.4 9.3 21.3 11.5	9, 052 5, 327 13, 609 4, 019 133, 428 85, 447 46, 797 50, 095 12, 106 27, 336 27, 048 38, 314 11, 587 25, 218 8, 887	26 1,657 90 18 6,748 724 290 755 945 133 3,607 659 498 318 359	20,669 35,356 51,803 20,422 343,041 177,856 64,802 140,282 44,988 71,851 36,774 143,468 18,222 94,017 13,578 212,624	25.6 61.0 32.4 54.1 26.1 19.2 24.0 27.9 38.7 23.9 23.3 34.3 32.1 42.3 21.0 38.7	21,129 2,444 2,624 4,586 39,109	1,080 2,871 872 9,823 3,389 1,607 2,625 1,434 1,385 1,762 3,782 2,195 2,781 648 3,718	32,099 11,638 7,576 7,420 41,502 4,643 1,799 8,566 1,277 2,687 2,868 6,029	Nev. Conn. Del. Calif. N. Y. N. J. Ill. Alaska. Mass. Md. Mich. Hawaii. Wash. R. I. Ohio.			
450, 956 13,674 95,075 18,783 25,606 12,051 30,522 40,165 3,662 17,309 4,022 8,260 5,312 18,522 45,677 7,681 30,004 74,615	9.2 15.1 10.7 16.4 8.5 11.7 12.0 10.8 9.9 9.9 9.2 6.4 13.1 15.3 17.6 10.7	5,327 31,872 8,269 6,565 3,577 11,680 16,299 1,883 3,736 953 1,855 2,374 10,167 17,997 2,834 9,520	8,347 63,206 10,515 19,041 8,474 18,849 23,866 1,779 13,569 3,073 6,407 2,938 8,361 27,681 4,847 20,484	11,991 47,250 22,786 15,618 23,465 18,309 32,224 4,660 25,603 5,399 15,232 8,616 23,165 43,861 12,573 44,109	8.1 7.5 12.9 10.0 16.6 9.6 8.5 16.0 13.3 16.9 10.4 14.7	11,867 47,200 20,733 15,448 23,156 18,284 32,086 4,462 25,546 5,388 14,494 8,317 22,562 40,506 10,468 38,898	124 50 2,053 173 310 25 139 57 10 738 299 603 3,355 2,105 5,210	76,174 193,437 54,407 48,307 47,409 101,648 128,855 38,337 56,066 17,747 36,056 51,556 65,882 85,428	51.4 30.8 30.9 31.0 33.6 39.1 38.5 70.2 43.6 640.1 640.1 65.2 46.6 65.5 55.8	55,481 1,669 2,360 6,386 6,825 4,416 11,923 1,209 78 33 50 3,022 175 3,674	2,881 3,881 2,551 3,726 6,622 2,820 3,643 1,437 3,703 1,250 3,325 1,666 2,336 2,336 4,016	2,831 14,887 12,947 2,082 1,917 11,189 4,683 4,684 691 1,367 51,896 51,896 51,896 51,896 51,896 51,896 51,896	Oreg. Pa. Colo. Wis. Kans. Minn. Mo. Wyo. Iowa. N. H. Nebr. Mont. Ariz. F1a. Utah.			
501,868 3,783 3,236 6,101 14,815 5,681 56,351 6,086 44,066 61,056 49,93:30,888 44,699 43,93'32,300 22,79'45,11	2 6.2 6.6 7 8.8 9 11.2 10.1 1 17.6 9 13.0 22.7 17.9 9 16.2 17.9 9 16.2 16.9	1,095 1,311 12,196 2,545 7,566 2,166 18,035 2,311 12,918 7,34,774 17,866 12,314 14,966 11,866 31,185	8 2,689 1,919 18,840 3,558 5 3,518 8 38,317 26,276 7 18,577 18,577 19,738 11,151 126,276 7 18,577 19,738 11,151 11,151 12,738 11,151 12,738 11,151 12,738 11,151 12,738 11,151 12,738 11,151 12,738 11,151 12,738 11,151 12,738 11,151 12,738 11,151 12,738 12,738 13,748 14,748 15,748 16,748 17	7,715 3,496 0,36,583 10,681 22,000 6,8,973 7,54,219 7,10,322 17,951 30,922 3,56,306 5,23,947 5,51,518 6,51,518 7,28,308	7.1 14.2 15.3 16.3 16.3 15.3 11.3 20.3 11.4 16.4 16.4 16.4 16.4 16.4 16.4 16.4	7,617 3,476 2 35,586 1 10,644 20,599 8,222 9 51,741 9 9,872 8 17,435 13,435 14,745 15 30,891 2 55,276 14 47,266 15 50,576 18 28,166 18 28,166	98 20 993 37 1,401 0,755 2,477 456 500 31 3,103 4,24 6,190 948 1,42 1,030 1,03	31,500 29,385 48,712 26,600 62,401 80,273 32,644 77,985 67,826 54,633 68,944 102,686 102,686 102,686 102,686	51.5 60.0 19.0 2 19.0 38.3 47.3 41.5 3 41.5 3 25.1 25.3 19.6 5 36.2 35.5 29.8 5 29.8	829 1, 233 1, 324 729 402 7, 823 208 626 3, 817 8, 309 1, 542 9, 655 4, 744 5, 213	1,541 1,096 11,320 2,016 1,700 2,1,23 6,842 1,365 2,823 4,265 4,528 4,528 4,113 3,842 4,113 3,780 4,645 4,645 4,645 4,645 4,113	1,040 420 3,038 825 1,713 775 3,761 1,103 34,744 8,183 3,411 8,481 2,466 6,602 2,665 1,589	Idaho. Vt. Okla. Maine. N. Mex. N. Dak. Ga. S. Dak. La. Ky. N. C. W. Va. Tenn. Ala. Ark. S. C. Miss.			
52,35 1,92 88	7 48.	7 69	0 1,237	7 729	18.4	1 702	2 27			2,812 8 113	19	190				

Includes a small amount of undistributed sums.
 Less than \$500,000.

Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1966.

Table 2.—Federal grants to State and local governments, amount and percent of total grants by purpose, fiscal years 1965–66 through 1965-66 ¹

[Amounts in millions]

							(A.I.	nounts n	, minimon.	31							
	İ																
Fiscal year Tot	Total	Total		Public assistance ²		Employment security ad- ministration 3		Health services and construction 4		Other welfare services 5		Education 6		Highway construction 7		All other 8	
		Amount	Percent of all grants	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent
1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38 1939-40 1941-42 1941-42 1942-43 1942-43 1942-43 1943-44 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54 1954-55 1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1958-59 1958-60 1960-61 1960-61	\$100 180 214 190 1,803 2,197 1,015 8780 1,031 967 991 983 917 844 1,549 1,575 1,836 2,208 2,227 2,757 2,956 3,438 3,933 4,792 6,837 6,827 6,827 7,702	\$19 21 22 21 20 24 1002 225 359 439 524 618 687 684 693 693 1,217 1,788 1,788 1,839 2,147 2,321 2,382 2,819 3,084 3,625 3,688	18.9 11.3 10.9 10.9 11.1 1.1 10.0 27.5 45.4 42.6 54.2 69.0 70.6 75.5 82.2 73.8 77.7 79.0 77.9 78.5 76.3 71.7 53.0	\$28 144 216 247 271 330 375 396 405 410 439 614 718 928 1,123 1,133 1,438 1,438 1,438 1,455 1,795 1,966 2,059 2,167	2.8 17.6 27.3 24.0 28.0 36.0 40.4 39.9 41.2 44.7 52.0 650.6 50.9 750.6 45.6 30.9 39.6 46.1 30.1 30.1 30.1 30.1 30.1 30.1 30.1 30	\$1 1 3 11 46 63 120 66 67 44 40 35 35 158 161 215 176 183 198 200 189 220 320 320 321 327 337 347 359	(*) 0.1 1.4 5.8 6.1 12.4 7.2 2.8 0.0 4.0 0.3 6.6 3.7 7.8 6.5 6.4 10.0 8.8 9.7 7.9 7.2 6.8 6.1 6.8 6.1 6.8 6.1 7.2 6.8 6.4 7.2 6.8 6.4 7.2 7.2 6.8 6.4 7.2 6.8 6.4 7.2 6.8 6.8 7.8 7.8 6.8 7.8 6.8 6.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7	\$4 13 15 22 26 29 30 60 79 71 63 55 55 67 124 174 187 173 140 1193 193 247 255 284	0.4 1.6 1.9 1.4 2.3 3.1 3.1 6.1 8.6 8.4 4.1 3.5 5.6 7.7 8.1 6.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.3 9	\$1 1 2 2 2 34 44 40 71 68 90 65 55 55 64 74 78 461 172 129 184 187 201 201 201 203 308 368 368 469 57 77 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	1.3 .88 .99 .11 3.4 3.00 5.00 6.99 7.00 5.55 6.55 8.11 9.3 29.8 10.9 7.0 8.3 7.3 10.4 11.9 14.2 9.5 8.4 10.4	\$18 19 20 19 18 21 32 32 43 44 106 144 164 164 129 96 51 58 113 69 70 80 144 247 235 278 284 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 24	17.6 10.7 9.3 10.0 1.0 1.0 3.1 1.3 4.2 4.5 11.6 15.6 16.5 3.7 7.7 2.3 8.8 9.8 9.9 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0	\$76 154 186 163 222 275 224 341 247 192 165 171 168 174 144 87 75 199 318 410 420 420 420 517 740 955 1,519 965 1,614 2,942 2,942 2,623 2,623	75.5.5 85.5.2 87.1 86.0 12.3 12.5 22.1 41.6 31.3 11.7.0 17.0 117.0 14.7 9.5 8.8 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.4 19.4 19.4 19.4 19.5 18.1 18.1 18.2 24.3 31.7 41.6 31.3 19.5 19.5 19.5 19.5 19.5 19.5 19.5 19.5	\$6 6 6 6 6 1,561 1,888 688 223 144 400 278 127 75 55 40 71 64 62 68 92 29 68 92 29 96 1159 1189 1189 1189 1189 1189 1189 1189	5.6 3.3 2.8 3.1 86.6 67.9 23.3 38.8 28.8 13.4 14.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 3.3 3.3 3.7 4.0 4.9 4.9
1961-62 1962-63 1963-64 1964-65 1965-66	7,702 8,323 9,774 10,630 12,519	4,550 4,847 5,387 5,722 7,707	59.1 58.2 55.1 53.8 61.6	2,432 2,730 2,944 3,059 3,528	31.6 32.8 30.1 28.8 28.2	449 330 405 393 469	5.8 4.0 4.1 3.7 3.6	305 343 389 416 447	4.0 4.1 4.0 3.9 3.6	898 915 1,102 1,170 1,701	11.7 11.0 11.3 11.0 13.6	465 528 547 683 1,562	6.0 6.3 5.6 6.4 12.5	2,783 3,023 3,644 4,018 3,975	36.1 36.3 37.3 37.8 31.8	369 454 743 890 837	4.0 4.8 4.8 5.5 7.6 8.4 6.7

¹ For most years, on checks-issued basis for most programs. Includes small amounts under a few programs to Guam, American Samoa, the Canal

small amounts under a few programs to Guam, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific, small amounts undistributable among the States, and certain adjustments to checks-issued basis.

2 Old-age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, and aid to the blind, 1935-36 to date; aid to the permanently and totally disabled, 1950-51 to date; medical assistance for the aged, 1960-61 to date; aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, 1963-64; and medical assistance, 1965-66—all under the Social Security Act as amended.

3 Unemployment incurance administration under the Social Security Act

Unemployment insurance administration under the Social Security Act, 5-36 to date; employment service administration, 1933-34 to 1942-43 and

1935-36 to date; employment service administration, 1933-34 to 1942-43 and 1946-47 to date; administration of veterans' unemployment and self-employment allowances, 1947-48 to 1952-53; and (not primarily for administration) distribution to State accounts in unemployment insurance trust fund of certain tax collections, 1955-56 to 1957-58. Beginning 1960-61, employment security administration is paid from the unemployment trust fund.

4 Promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, 1929-30; maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and, general public health services, under the Social Security Act, 1935-36 to date; venereal disease control (communicable disease activities, 1960-61), 1940-41 to date; emergency maternity and infant care, 1942-34 to 1948-49 and 1950-51; construction of community facilities, 1944-45 and 1953-54 to 1955-56; tuberculosis control, 1944-45 to date; mental health activities, cancer control, and hospital survey and construction, 1947-48 to date; heart disease control, 1949-50 to date; construction of cancer research facilities, 1949-50 to 1952-53; industrial waste studies, 1949-50 to 1952-53; emergency poliomyelitis vaccination and waste studies, 1949-50 to 1952-53; emergency poliomyelitis vaccination and liquidation of program, 1955-56 to 1960-61; water pollution control (sanitary engineering, environmental health activities), waste treatment works construction, and health research construction, 1956-57 to date; chronic diseases and health of the aged, 1961-62 to date; radiological health, 1962-63 to date; vaccination assistance, 1963-64; dental services, 1964-65; and water and wester dispose) 1965-66 and waste disposal, 1965-66.

5 Vocational rehabilitation, and State and Territorial homes for disabled

soldiers and sailors, 1929-30 to date; child welfare services, 1935-36 to date; removal of surplus agricultural commodities under sec. 32 of Act of August 24, 1935, 1935-36 to date; sehool lunch, and Federal annual contributions to public housing authorities, 1939-40 to date; community war service day care, 1942-43; veterans' re-use housing, 1946-47 to 1950-51; commodities furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation, 1949-50 to date; school milk, 1954-55 to date; Federal share of value of food stamps redeemed, 1961-62 to date; manpower development activities, 1962-63 to date; housing demonstration, 1963-64 and 1964-65; economic opportunity programs of adult education, work experience and training, community action, Neighborhood Youth Corps, 1964-65 to date; and equal educational opportunity, beginning 1965-66. 6 Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, agricultural extension work, State marine schools, 1929-30 to date; Office of Education emergency grants, 1935-36 to 1940-41; training of defense (war production) workers, 1940-41 to 1945-46; maintenance and operation of schools, 1946-47 to date; veterans' educational facilities, 1947-48 to 1949-50; survey and construction of schools, 1950-51 to date; State and local preparation for White House Conference on Education, 1954-55; library services, 1956-57 to date; defense education activities, 1958-59 to date; training for education of hadicapped, 1959-60 to date; education of hadicapped, 1959-60 to date; education of hadicapped, 1959-60 to date; educations lelevision, 1946-65

services, 1956–57 to date; defense education activities, 1958–59 to date; training for education of handicapped, 1959–60 to date; educational television, 1964–65 to date; elementary, secondary, and higher education activities, 1965–66.

Cooperative construction of gural post roads, 1929–30 to 1939–40: Federal-aid highways, including regular at a emergency, prewar and postwar, and trust fund activities, restoration of roads and bridges, flood relief, secondary and feeder roads, grade-crossing elimination, 1930–31 to date; National Industrial Recovery Act highway activities, 1933–34 to 1943–44, 1946–47 to 1948–49 and 1950–51; Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts activities, 1935–36 to 1943–44 and 1946–47 to 1951–52; access roads, flight strips, strategic highway network and surveys and plans, 1941–42 to 1956–57 and 1958–59; public land highways, 1942–43 to date; payment of claims, 1945–66 to 1951–52; war and emergency damage in Hawaii, 1947–48 to 1955–56; reimbursement of District of Columbia highways (1945–58 to

highways, 1942-43 to date; payment of claims, 1945-46 to 1951-52; war and emergency damage in Hawaii, 1947-48 to 1955-56; reimbursement of District of Columbia highway fund, 1954-55 and 1957-58; forest highways, 1957-58 to date; and Appalachia highways, 1965-1966.

8 Agricultural experiment stations, forestry cooperation including watershed protection and flood prevention, 1929-30 to date; Civil Works Administration, 1933-34; Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1933-34 to 1937-38; Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, 1933-34 to 1937-38; Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, 1933-34 to 1938-39 to date; Public Works Administration and liquidation of program, 1941-42 to 1949-50; war public works, 1941-42 to 1943-44; supply and distribution of farm labor, 1942-43 to 1948-49; community facilities, 1944-45 to 1955-56; public works advance planning, 1946-47 to 1948-49; cooperative projects in marketing, 1948-49 to date; Federal airport program, 1947-48 to date; disaster, drought, and other emergency relief, 1948-49 to date; civil defense, 1951-52 to date; slum clearance and urban redevelopment, 1952-53 to 1954-55; urban planning, urban renewal, 1955-56 to date; National Science Foundation facilities and installations, 1957-58; small business management research, 1958-59 to 1964-65; and White House Conference on Aging, 1959-60 and 1960-61; area (economic) development assistance and accelerated public works, 1962-63 to date; open space land, 1963-64 to date; and urban mass transportation, water resources research, commercial fisheries research and development, and Commerce Dept. State technical services, beginning 1965-66.

⁹ Promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy (\$9,522). Sources: Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government, and agency reports.

More than \$173 million was granted in 1965-66 for the promotion of agriculture and the preservation of natural resources, an increase of 20 percent from the preceding year. Two new programs were initiated: \$5 million was granted for water resources research and \$422,000 for the development of fisheries.

The \$303 million granted for the remaining miscellany of programs not otherwise classified represents a 30-percent reduction from the group total of \$432 million in 1964-65. The sizable drop is largely the result of the decrease in grants for accelerated public works from \$288 million to \$87 million in 1965-66. About \$1 million was granted for a new Department of Commerce program of State technical services, and \$500,000 went for a new Department of Justice program of law enforcement assistance.

RELATION TO OTHER INDICATORS

Grants per capita are shown in table 3 by State and major purpose. The national average grant in 1965-66 was \$63.90 for every man, woman, and child in the United States, an increase of \$8.85 per capita from the preceding fiscal year. As in table 1, the States are classified in three income groups by ranking the per capita personal income received in each State. Within each income group the States vary widely in the per capita receipt of Federal grants. States with low population density benefit from the minimum allotment provisions in certain of the grant formulas, particularly for highway construction.

States that spend a great deal from their own resources for federally aided programs tend to receive more than the national average, whatever their income level. It might be expected that, as a result of the equalization aspects of many grant programs, the poor States would receive the largest per capita Federal grants and rich States the smallest. However, matching formulas built into several of these programs—particularly the Federal matching of State public assistance expenditures—result in relatively high Federal grants. Thus, the largest per capita receivers of public assistance grants include some of the States with the highest per capita incomes in the country as well as some with the lowest per capita incomes in the country.

Although there is considerable overlap from income group to group, grants per capita may be expected to be larger in low-income States than in middle-income States, and larger in middleincome States than in high-income States. The gap between per capita grants received in the top and bottom income groups fluctuates somewhat from one year to the next, usually by about a dollar or two per capita. A half-dozen years ago, the national average, which is very roughly equivalent to the average of grants per capita received in the middle-income group, was \$38.31, and the spread between grants received in the high- and the low-income States was \$17.84 per capita. The next year, with approximately the same national average (\$38.16), the high-low spread was only \$15.96. In 1961-62, it narrowed to \$13.73, widened in the 2 succeeding years to \$14.84 and then \$15.77, and in 1964-65 closed slightly to \$15.45. In 1965-66 this per capita dollar difference between highand low-income States jumped \$10.47 to \$25.92, the highest ever. The average per capita grants received in the high-income group rose 12 percent during 1965-66; and in the middle-income group they were 17 percent greater (the national average rose 16 percent). In the low-income States, per capita grant receipts advanced 25 percent and accounted for the largest part of the widening spread. During 1964-65, per capita grant receipts had increased 9 percent in the high-income States, 11 percent in the middle-income group, and only 6 percent in the low-income group. In both years the low-income States included most of the Southeastern States, as well as Idaho and New Mexico, one or both of the Dakotas, Maine, and Vermont.

Per capita grants for many programs tend to vary inversely with per capita personal income since the latter is often used in grant formulas either as a measure of need or a measure of fiscal capacity, or both. (Formula grants continue to dominate the series despite the increasing use of project grants in recent years.) The main exception to this observed tendency is in grants for employment security administration, which are generally higher in States with high per capita personal income—the States of greatest economic activity. In 1965–66 these grants averaged \$2.39 per capita for the country as a whole. They averaged \$2.40 per capita in the high-income group and only \$1.75 in the low-income States.

Table 3.—Federal grants in relation to personal income and population, by State and purpose, fiscal year 1965-661

States ranked by 1963-65 per capita personal income Total	\$2,593 3,535 3,262	grants as percent of personal income, 1965	Total \$63.64	Public assistance	Employ- ment security ad- ministration	Health services	Other welfare services	Education	Highways	
United States High-income group District of Columbia Nevada Connecticut Delaware California New York New Jersey	\$2,593 3,535 3,262	2.33		\$17.93			901 A 1069		IIgii ways	All other
High-income group District of Columbia Nevada Connecticut Delaware California New York New Jersey	3,535 3,262		20.5-	411.00	\$2.39	\$2.27	\$8.65	\$7.94	\$20.20	\$4.25
District of Columbia Nevada Connecticut Delaware California New York New Jersey	3,262		63.90	18.12	2.40	2.24	8.49	7.92	20.47	4.27
Alaska. Massachusetts. Maryland. Michigan. Hawaii. Washington. Rhode Island. Ohio. Indiana. Middle-income group. Oregon. Pennsylvania. Colorado. Wisconsin. Kansas. Minnesota. Missouri. Wyoming. Iowa. New Hampshire. New Hampshire. Nebraska. Montana. Arizona. Florida. Utah. Virginia. Texas. Low-income group. Idaho. Vermont. Oklahoma. Maine. New Mexico. North Dakota. Georgia. South Dakota. Louisiana. Kentucky. North Carolina. West Virginia. Tennessee. Alabama. Arkansas.	3, 251 3, 175 3, 129 3, 128 3, 080 3, 082 3, 082 3, 082 2, 290 2, 767 2, 767 2, 766 2, 660 2, 660 2, 562 2, 584 2, 592 2, 463 2, 463 2, 463 2, 469 2, 469 2, 279 2, 279 2, 217 2, 152 2, 217 2, 152 2, 121 2, 152 2, 154 1, 152 2, 158 2,	1.81 2.64 4.03 1.66 2.21 2.19 1.56 1.23 1.44 13.67 1.84 1.49 1.67 2.79 2.57 2.57 2.57 1.90 1.48 2.43 2.77 2.57 1.98 2.43 2.77 2.80 6.47 2.19 2.38 2.39 2.61 3.33 3.38 2.61 3.38 2.61 4.07 3.38 3.38 3.38 2.61 4.07 3.38 3.38 3.38 3.38 3.38 3.38 3.38 3.38 3.38 3.39 3.39 3.38 3.39 3.38 3.39 3.39 3.39 3.39 3.38 3.39	56. 88 97. 80 133. 58 56. 49 75. 03 71. 47 751. 29 39. 88 47. 18 435. 73 55. 98 44. 75 50. 34 79. 88 74. 74 42. 03 62. 56 76. 46 54. 25 90. 30 37. 69 62. 82 73. 03 74. 54 165. 55 58. 13 60. 54 61. 70 117. 93 89. 76 63. 18 57. 55 82. 20 3121. 23 121. 23 121. 23 124. 26 70. 54 130. 15 88. 64 77. 91 94. 44 95. 01 84. 66 56. 58 104. 93 77. 52 89. 66	17. 80 17. 80 17. 80 10. 56 13. 87 9. 78 30. 91 19. 76 8. 87 14. 66 9. 41 12. 45 12. 45 12. 45 11. 32 11. 53 6. 52 15. 31 14. 76 14. 19 26. 81 10. 69 15. 55 20. 52 22. 28 10. 59 14. 04 7. 78 13. 13 12. 62 13. 29 14. 55 17. 45 17. 45 17. 45 21. 76 20. 82 21. 76 20. 82 21. 76 20. 83 21. 76 20. 83 21. 76 20. 82 21. 76	2.77 4.76 5.92 2.46 2.17 3.23 3.61 2.93 1.95 7.31 3.06 2.01 2.20 2.70 2.87 4.43 1.91 1.49 2.07 2.92 2.46 1.60 1.45 1.82 1.70 3.30 3.86 3.59 1.181 1.82 1.72 2.83 2.76 2.63 1.71 1.85 1.66 3.66 3.66 3.69 1.14 1.82 1.75 2.23 2.76 2.65 1.31 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86 1.667 1.85 1.86	1.78 9.35 2.94 1.15 3.56 1.52 1.39 1.69 1.61 4.43 1.60 2.28 1.92 4.75 2.30 3.36 1.97 1.97 2.47 2.83 3.29 4.75 2.49 3.12 2.30 2.60 2.71 3.80 2.30 2.60 2.71 3.80 4.88 3.29 4.94 2.41 3.10 3.75 2.42 2.33 3.43 4.94 2.98 4.94 2.98 3.10 3.70 3.10 3.70 3.10 3.70 3.10 3.70 3.10 3.70 3.10 3.70 3.10 3.70 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.30 3.3	7. 69 28. 84 9. 31 7. 18 8. 43 8. 53 6. 58 8. 77 7. 29 7. 66 6. 25 7. 36 10. 08 6. 95 7. 36 7. 62 7. 62 7. 62 7. 66 8. 57 8. 94 11. 10 6. 27 7. 56 11. 76 7. 76 7. 76 7. 76 7. 76 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 7. 76 7. 76 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 7. 76 8. 8. 77 7. 76 7. 76 8. 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 8. 77 7. 76 7.	6.27 11.32 16.09 4.84 8.02 7.62 4.76 6.94 4.78 44.88 5.12 8.67 4.69 17.02 8.59 10.38 5.29 6.32 7.65 6.19 4.08 11.69 3.77 10.44 7.17 14.12 9.28 8.02 10.26 14.71 7.57 12.65 9.98 9.25 12.08 8.63 11.13 8.65 14.94 10.83 21.70 13.76 12.35 15.05 5.04 9.75 11.41 13.19 12.33 14.78	16.50 25.02 81.47 18.30 40.60 18.64 9.82 9.56 13.18 168.49 10.41 17.25 25.67 31.5,24 20.76 18.34 23.47 29.31 16.70 27.92 21.09 28.53 28.69 116.17 20.33 26.37 24.71 73.34 41.83 41.83 41.83 14.74 56.89 33.71 24.71 17.28 24.34 72.79 26.98 61.54 72.73 19.90 28.53 28.69 11.07 73.34 41.83 47.75 921.91	4.07 1.50 7.29 8.69 2.47 7.17 2.60 2.68 182.92 4.53 2.68 4.03 8.33 2.77 2.99 0.09 4.77 2.80 3.97 6.64 8.50 1.97 6.64 5.85 2.84 5.48 3.74 4.68 3.27 2.25 2.41 5.12 3.89 5.80 6.37 4.22 4.08 3.68 3.29 7.79 4.41 6.44
South Carolina. Mississippi Outlying areas: Puerto Rico. Virgin Islands.	1,707 1,510	2.96 5.41	54.69 87.02 48.20	10.18 21.20 5.79	1.70 1.84	4.37 3.68 4.52	8.94 19.54	12.19 12.31 9.52	15.56 22.98 3.27	1.75 5.48 3.73

¹ See footnotes 2 and 3, table 1, and for programs in each group of grants,

Source: Per capita data are based on estimates of the Bureau of the Census

for the total population, excluding the Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1965. Personal income data are for calendar years and are from the Survey of Current Business, July 1966.

Table 3 also shows the role played by Federal grants in the amount of personal income received in each State. The nationwide average in 1965-66 was 2.33 percent. Grants in the high-income States averaged 1.81 percent of personal income; in the middle-income group, 2.43 percent; and in the low-income States, 4.07 percent. In 1964-65, total grants were the equivalent of 2.14 percent of personal income.

At the start of the fifties, Federal grants had

been the equivalent of 11 percent of State and local general revenues from their own sources.2 With a number of new Federal grant programs and increased amounts for the existing ones, the ratio rose rather markedly in the decade leading to the present, as the following data show.

² General revenues are classified by source as "from own sources," or direct, and intergovernmental. The great bulk of intergovernmental revenues pass from the Federal Government to the States and localities, mainly in the form of Federal grants.

Item	1949-50	1954-55	1959-60	1963-64	1964-65
State and local direct general revenues (in millions)	\$19,211 2,208	\$27,942 3,094	\$43,530 6,837	\$58,440 9,774	\$62,971 10,630
general revenues	11.5	11.1	15.7	16.7	18.5

Of every dollar of the total amount of State and local general revenue in recent years, the States and localities collected 85–87 cents from their own sources and received about 15 cents from the Federal Government in grants.³ A dozen years ago the distribution was 90 cents and 10 cents.

Recent Publications*

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Industrial Relations, vol. 6, Feb. 1967, pp. 121-165. \$1.50.

Articles by Christopher Green and Robert J. Lampman,
George H. Hildebrand, and Earl R. Ralph.

Balogh, Thomas. The Economics of Poverty. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1966. 381 pp. \$7.95.

Theory and reality, transforming primitive agriculture, education and development, and regional and international aspects.

Break, George F. Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in the United States. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1967. 273 pp. \$6.75.

EDLEN, JAMES M., and HAINES B. REMMEY, eds. Public Administration and the War on Poverty. San Diego:

San Diego State College, Public Affairs Research Institute, 1966. 28 pp. \$1.

Proceedings of the 1965 meeting of the American Society for Public Administration.

IYER, SUBRAMANIAM N. "Degree of Protection under Family Allowances Schemes, a Statistical Study of Selected Countries." *International Labour Review*, vol. 94, Nov. 1966, pp. 477-481. 60 cents.

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Summarizes research and views of economists.

Lee, Maurice W. Toward Economic Stability. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1966. 177 pp. \$4.95.

Examines federal government efforts toward achieving high-level economic stability since the passage of the Employment Act of 1946.

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McGrath, Joseph E., and Altman, Irwin. Small Group Research; a Synthesis and Critique of the Field. New York; Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1966. 601 pp. \$12.50.

Exhaustive study based on a sample of 250 small group research studies selected from a bibliography of 2,000 entries.

MILLER, HERMAN P., ed. Poverty American Style. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1966. 304 pp. \$3.95.

Diversity of opinion that underlies all of the major issues involved in the analysis of poverty.

NORGAARD, RICHARD L., and VAUGHN, DONALD E. Cases in Financial Decision Making. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967. 373 pp. \$7.50.

PALMER, EDGAR Z. The Meaning and Measurement of the National Income and of Other Social Accounting Aggregates. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966. 417 pp. \$10.95.

"Population Gains In The United States and Canada." Metropolitan Life Insurance Statistical Bulletin, vol. 48, Jan. 1967, pp. 3-6.

Ross, Arthur M., and Herbert Hill, eds. *Employment, Race, and Poverty*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1967. 598 pp. \$7.50.

Schottland, Charles I. "Government Economic Programs and Family Life." Journal of Marriage and the Family, vol. 29, Feb. 1967, pp. 71-123. \$3.50.

Examines social insurance, public assistance and a variety of specific economic programs.

"Washington Hides Truth in Lending." Nation's Business, vol. 55, Feb. 1967, pp. 38ff. \$19.75 for 3 years.

Discusses credit unions.

WOYTINSKY, EMMA S. Profile of the U. S. Economy—A Survey of Growth and Change. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1967. 601 pp. \$12.

Basic source book on the facts and figures of the American economy.

BULLETIN, JULY 1967

³ Less than one cent of each revenue dollar came from types of intergovernmental revenue from the Federal Government other than grants: shared taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, and payments for services performed by States or localities on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis.

^{*} Prepared in the Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.