

Disabled-Worker Beneficiaries Under OASDHI: Regional and State Patterns

by PHOEBE H. GOFF*

At the end of 1970, disabled workers accounted for 10 percent of the 26 million old-age, survivors, and disability insurance beneficiaries and received 10 percent of the \$32 billion paid for all benefits during that year. In 1971, 13 out of every 1,000 insured workers aged 18-64 were receiving a disability benefit: 1 in every 1,000 was under age 25 and 10 in 1,000 were aged 60-64. For the Nation as a whole, there were 25 disabled-worker beneficiaries for every 1,000 insured workers with earnings in 1968. Rates were lowest in the New England region and highest in the East South Central States. Alaska had the lowest State average and West Virginia had the highest. Minority race workers were much more likely than white workers to become entitled to benefits because of a disability. Almost half of those receiving disabled-worker benefits can be categorized under 10 major physical and mental conditions causing disability (with diseases of the circulatory system accounting for 25 percent). Most of the disabled-worker beneficiaries lived in urban areas, although more than one-third of them lived in the 12 States comprising Appalachia.

Treasury, "black lung" benefits—monthly payments to miners who are totally disabled because of pneumoconiosis and to their widows and dependents.)

This insurance protection and these benefit payments (including benefits to dependents of disabled workers) directly or indirectly affect the lives of most of the population, and the economy of the Nation and its subdivisions as well. The effect is most immediately felt in the State and community in which the contributors—workers and employers—and the beneficiaries reside. The steady and predictable flow of money in the form of monthly benefits permits the disabled to purchase goods and services at levels not otherwise possible—an advantage to the community as well as to the beneficiary. The community is relieved of possible financial responsibility for many day-to-day needs of the disabled. The worker—who contributed to the economy through participation in the labor force and payment of various taxes before his disability—continues as a contributing member of his community at a higher financial level than would be possible if he did not receive some return in the form of his monthly benefits.

The continuing study of the disability insurance program and its effectiveness in helping to meet the needs of the disabled and their dependents calls for detailed knowledge of this segment of the population and its problems. Essential to such knowledge is information on: The number and proportion of workers with social security coverage who could qualify for a benefit if severe disability should prevent them from working, the extent of such disability among workers, the physical and mental conditions that disable them, and the order of prevalence of these conditions.

As possible indicators of differences in the range of problems surrounding disability, States and geographical regions may be compared with respect to the number of workers who receive dis-

SINCE 1954, disability has been one of the exigencies of life for which the social security program makes provision. In that year, protection for the disabled worker began with a provision that permits a period of disability to be omitted in calculating the benefit amount of an individual with a specific amount of covered work. Since 1957, monthly cash benefits have been available to insured workers who are too severely impaired to continue working and to adults aged 18 and over who are dependent sons or daughters of insured disabled, retired, and deceased workers and have been disabled since childhood. Since 1967, benefits have also been payable to widows and widowers aged 50-61 if they became disabled before the death of the insured spouse or within the 7 years following. (Since 1970, the Social Security Administration has also had responsibility for paying, from general funds of the United States

* Division of Disability Studies, Office of Research and Statistics.

ability benefits and the nature of their disabilities and such personal characteristics as sex, race, and age. These factors relate to differences in the extent of their entitlement and the amount of their monthly benefits. They are some of the determinants of the nature, scope, and adequacy of public programs affecting the well-being of those whose needs for economic, medical, and other support make increasing demands on governmental resources—the aged, the disabled, and their dependents.

As workers become insured, file claims for benefits, and begin to receive them, a great volume of data accumulates in the social security records on the work experience, impairments, and demographic characteristics of disabled workers. These data, along with information from other sources for social planning and implementation by legislators and community agencies, have relevance when the needs of the disabled and others are assessed in relation to the availability of services, present and potential, convenient to where they live.

This article directs attention to workers with social security protection in the event of disability and to those among them who are receiving monthly disability payments because they can no longer work as a result of severe impairments. The primary focus is on regional and State experience in relation to the number of disabled-worker beneficiaries, their diagnostic and demographic characteristics, the amount of their benefits, and their residence (urban or rural). Tables A–I, which present comparative State data on these matters, appear at the end of the article.

When the data for States and regions where the work covered by the social security program was performed or where the beneficiaries live are examined, differences of varying magnitude appear in such characteristics as age, sex, and race and in the major causative disabling conditions. All these factors can have a bearing on the nature and extent of supportive resources needed by the disabled. The extent to which workers in the general population acquire insured status and the extent to which they do become disabled enough to draw benefits are also functions of the geographic area in which they live and reflect their inherent socioeconomic, demographic, and occupational patterns.

The benefit received is, for the most part, the product of the worker's past earnings, the period during which he worked, and the time he qualified for a benefit. Those most recently attached to the labor force whose earnings were at or near the maximum taxable level of wages are likely to be entitled to higher benefit amounts than workers farther down on the earnings scale or those who stopped working when wage levels and the maximum taxable earnings base were lower.

THE NATIONAL PICTURE

Since 1954 when the old-age and survivors insurance program was broadened to include disability protection, the number of workers insured in the event of disability has risen steadily—from 32 million in 1955 to about 74.5 million by January 1, 1971. Approximately 1,493,000 or 2 in every 100 workers insured for disability benefits were disabled and receiving benefits in December 1970. Their payments totaled \$196 million or an average of \$131.29. Disbursements for 1970 amounted to \$2,448 million to disabled workers and \$619 million to their dependent children and spouses. (By December 1971, average monthly benefits had risen 12 percent to \$146.52 or a total of \$241 million for the month.)

For December 1970, approximately 49,000 disabled widows and widowers were paid \$4 million in benefits at an average amount of \$81.94, and 272,000 adults aged 18 or older who were receiving childhood disability benefits were paid a total of \$20 million or an average of \$73.27. For the same month, "black lung" benefits for 112,000 miners and their widows and dependents amounted to \$12.5 million, at an average benefit of \$112.00.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The data discussed in this article apply to different time periods, depending on their nature and when they became available for analysis and other purposes. One example relates to workers who are protected in the event of disability—that is, they have sufficient covered employment to allow them to draw benefits if they cannot continue working because of disablement. Estimates of the number of all workers with such pro-

tection (whether they were working or not and without regard to the place of their covered employment) are available by age, sex, and race for January 1, 1971. These estimates are derived from earnings records in the 1.0-percent 1937-70 Continuous Work-History Sample, which contains wage and salary data and data on self-employment earnings reported for a sample of workers covered under OASDHI.

The most recent State data on the number of workers insured in the event of disability are estimates for January 1, 1969, however; they include only those who had earnings in 1968 and exclude workers in military reserves, on ships at sea, unknown, etc., as well as those who became entitled to a disability benefit or a disability "freeze" during that year.¹ The tabulations on which discussion of these factors is based were developed in the Office of the Actuary.

The diagnostic and demographic data on disabled workers are for 1967 and 1968 combined and were derived from the annual statistics on applicants for disability benefits.² They describe the persons applying for benefits who met the disability requirements. These data are a byproduct of the coding and statistical processing of information from the disability determination form and are based on all actions during a year. Here the assumption is made that recent applicants and disabled workers currently receiving benefits do not differ greatly in the range of disabling conditions, though some differences might occur in the proportions having any one of these conditions through attrition or other factors.

State and county data on the number of beneficiaries and the amount of their benefits in current-payment status as of December 31, 1970, are derived from the monthly beneficiary record of the Social Security Administration, as reported annually.³

¹ A "period of disability" may be established for a worker who is disabled within the meaning of the law, after a determination that he is so disabled, if he also meets the work requirements. Such a period may be ignored in computing the benefits based on the worker's earnings record. His insurance status is thus, in effect, "frozen" during a period of disability.

² Office of Research and Statistics, *Social Security Disability Applicant Statistics, 1967, 1972, and Social Security Disability Applicant Statistics, 1963, 1973.*

³ Office of Research and Statistics, *Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Monthly Cash Benefits by State and County of Beneficiary's Residence, December 31, 1970, 1972.*

The data permitting classification of disabled-worker beneficiaries by rural and urban counties within the States and the estimates of their prevalence in these jurisdictions came from the 1970 Decennial Census.

PREVALENCE OF DISABLED-WORKER BENEFICIARIES

Relationship to Population Aged 18-64

Of the 113,502,000 persons aged 18-64 in the United States in 1970, 13 in every 1,000 were insured workers who were disabled severely enough to qualify for a social security benefit because of their impairments. Prevalence rates for regions and States varied markedly. When the data for contiguous States within regions are observed, however, overall differences between regions are seen to be not as great as between many individual States. As table 1 shows, the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions of the South had the highest proportions of the population aged 18-64 receiving a disabled-worker benefit, with rates per 1,000 population of 16, 18, and 14, respectively. Disability, as measured by receipt of disabled-worker benefits, appeared to be least likely in the New England and East North Central divisions—where prevalence rates were 11 per 1,000.

TABLE 1.—U.S. population aged 18-64 in 1970: Number of disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status, December 31, 1970, per 1,000 persons aged 18-64, by region and division¹

Region and division	Total population aged 18-64	Disabled-worker beneficiaries	
		Total number	Number per 1,000 persons aged 18-64
Total.....	113,502,343	1,487,758	12.9
Northeast.....	27,815,521	330,091	11.9
New England.....	6,620,570	71,208	10.8
Middle Atlantic.....	21,194,951	258,883	12.2
North Central.....	31,004,602	340,749	11.0
East North Central.....	22,232,273	243,781	11.0
West North Central.....	8,772,329	96,968	11.1
South.....	34,916,583	548,989	15.7
South Atlantic.....	17,294,870	270,482	15.6
East South Central.....	7,016,730	127,793	18.2
West South Central.....	10,604,933	150,714	14.2
West.....	19,765,637	244,023	12.3
Mountain.....	4,531,763	52,206	11.5
Pacific.....	15,233,874	191,817	12.6
Puerto Rico.....	1,360,300	23,906	5.9

¹ Excludes American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands, and abroad.

Though these national and regional rates express the magnitude of the disabled-worker beneficiary group as a whole, they portray only approximately the extent of disability among workers in individual States. As table A shows, West Virginia and Arkansas had three times as many disabled-worker beneficiaries per 1,000 population aged 18-64 as Hawaii and Utah had. Alaska's rate (4 percent) was the lowest. Another pattern is revealed by chart 1, which groups the States by the level of their rates.

Relationship to Workers Insured for Disability

Wide State-to-State differences are apparent with respect to the ratio of disabled-worker beneficiaries to workers with earnings in 1968 whose covered employment was sufficient to provide them with insured status in the event of disability. At the end of 1968 (the most recent year for which State data are available), 50,754,300 work-

ers under age 65 had earnings during the year, were not receiving benefits or not in disability "freeze" status, and were insured for disability. For every 1,000 such workers, 25 disabled workers were receiving benefits (table 2).

The regional division ratios ranged from a low of 20 beneficiaries for every 1,000 insured workers in New England to a high of 40 per 1,000 in the East South Central States. For the individual States, the range was even greater—from 10 per 1,000 in Alaska and 16 per 1,000 in Connecticut to rates five to six times as high in Arkansas (50 per 1,000) and West Virginia (62 per 1,000).

These ratios, of course, understate the full extent of severe disability in the general population aged 18-64 in these States and regions or even among the working population. Many persons with work records are not in employment covered by the social security program. Others have not worked long enough in covered employment to be insured in the event of disability. Yet the social security data do serve to identify at

CHART 1.—Number of disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status, December 31, 1970, per 1,000 U.S. population aged 18-64, by State

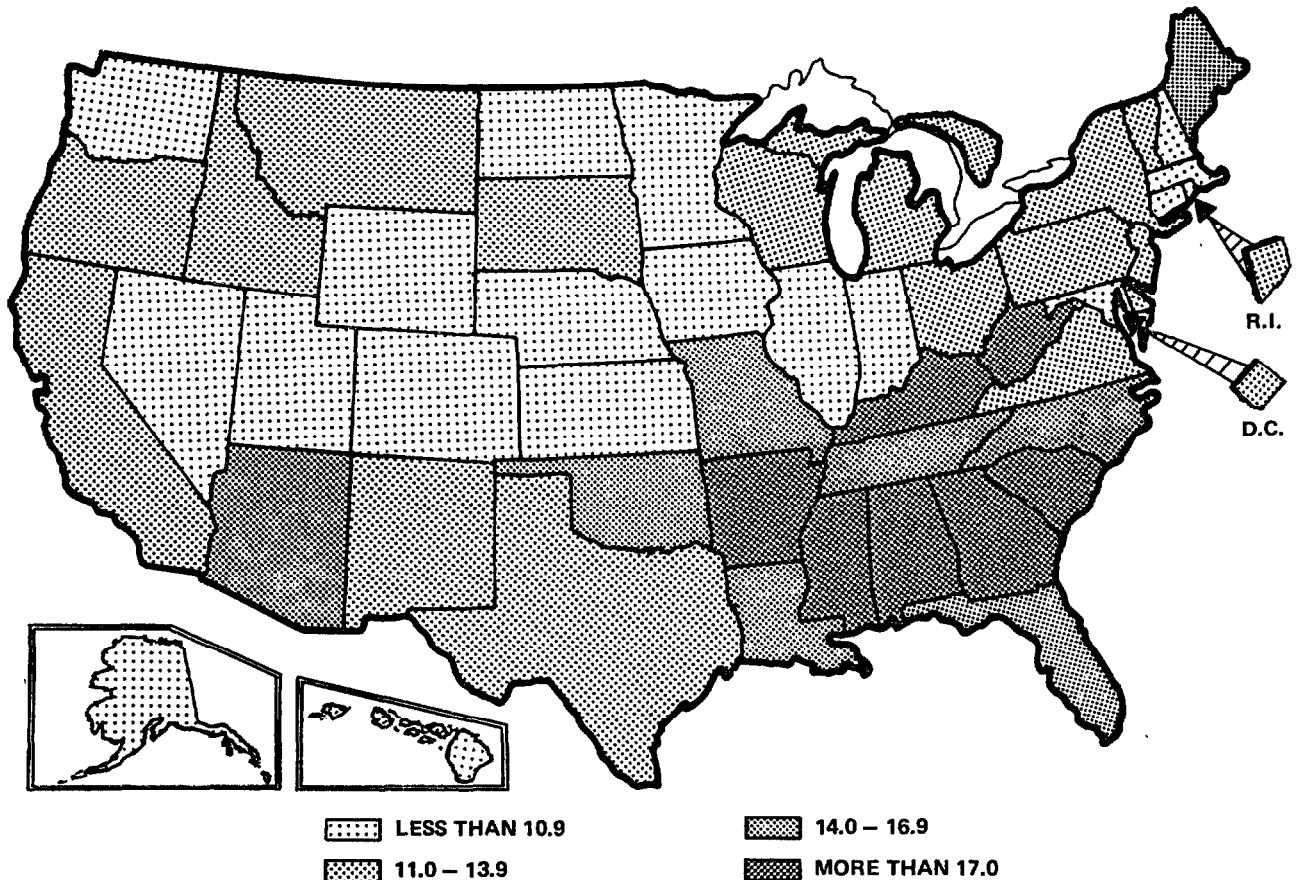


TABLE 2.—Number of disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status December 31, 1968, per 1,000 workers under age 65 and insured for disability benefits, January 1, 1969, by region and division

Region and division	Estimated number of insured workers under age 65 ¹	Disabled-worker beneficiaries	
		Total number	Number per 1,000 insured workers under age 65
Total.....	* 60,754,300	1,295,300	25.5
Northeast.....	13,739,000	298,555	21.7
New England.....	3,103,300	62,153	20.0
Middle Atlantic.....	10,635,700	236,402	22.2
North Central.....	14,289,300	297,568	20.8
East North Central.....	10,333,000	213,308	20.6
West North Central.....	3,956,300	84,260	21.3
South.....	14,076,600	478,156	34.0
South Atlantic.....	7,123,300	238,074	33.4
East South Central.....	2,788,900	110,485	39.6
West South Central.....	4,164,400	129,597	31.1
West.....	8,275,800	200,041	24.2
Mountain.....	1,771,300	43,670	24.7
Pacific.....	6,504,500	156,371	24.0
U.S. possessions and foreign countries..	373,600	20,980	56.2
Puerto Rico.....	355,300	16,668	46.9
American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands.....	18,300	164	9.0
Other.....		4,148	

¹ With earnings in 1968 and not entitled to a disability benefit or disability freeze.

* Excludes 2,089,000 in military reserve, on ships at sea, unknown, etc.

least the minimum number of the severely impaired in these political jurisdictions. This understatement of prevalence rates should be taken into account in planning and programming community services for the disabled.

Age, Sex, and Race

The prevalence of severe disability among workers insured for disability benefits, as measured by their receipt of benefits, is highly correlated with age and to a smaller extent with sex. The older these insured workers are the more likely they are to be disabled and receiving benefits. Of the 16,250,000 workers under age 25 who were insured against economic loss resulting from disability on January 1, 1971, 17,612 or a little more than 1 in 1,000, were receiving disability benefits. As table 3 shows, the proportion increased steadily, until, at ages 60-64, almost 1 in 10 of the 5,410,000 insured persons was a disability beneficiary.

At each age level, insured men were more likely than insured women to be beneficiaries. Consistent, also, among both men and women was the relationship between age and prevalence

of severe disability. On January 1, 1971, for example, 58 per 1,000 of the insured men aged 55-59 and 49 per 1,000 women were beneficiaries; at ages 60-64 the proportions were about 103 and 79 per 1,000, respectively.

The extent to which insured workers become disability beneficiaries also varies with race (table 3). Negro workers and those of other minority races—both men and women—were more likely than white workers to become entitled to benefits: 27 out of 1,000 of the insured workers of minority races were beneficiaries at the end of 1970, while the rate for white workers was 19 in 1,000. Such differences in prevalence of disabled-worker beneficiaries became greater with age. Among those under age 40, workers of minority races were about one-third again as likely to be receiving disability benefits; among the older

TABLE 3.—Estimated number of disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status, December 31, 1970, per 1,000 living workers insured for disability benefits, January 1, 1971, by age, sex, and race

Age	Number of insured workers (in thousands)			Number of disabled-worker beneficiaries per 1,000 insured workers		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total						
Total.....	74,480	49,830	24,650	20.0	21.5	17.2
Under 25.....	16,250	10,150	6,100	1.1	1.5	.4
25-29.....	9,860	6,520	3,340	2.6	3.1	1.7
30-34.....	7,250	5,330	1,920	4.8	5.0	4.1
35-39.....	6,740	4,950	1,790	8.8	9.3	7.6
40-44.....	7,400	5,190	2,210	13.2	14.2	10.8
45-49.....	7,820	5,220	2,600	20.4	22.4	16.5
50-54.....	7,250	4,720	2,530	31.7	34.3	26.7
55-59.....	6,500	4,240	2,260	55.1	58.4	48.8
60-64.....	5,410	3,510	1,900	94.3	102.8	78.8
White ¹						
Total.....	65,850	44,320	21,530	19.2	20.4	16.7
Under 25.....	14,260	8,860	5,400	1.0	1.4	.4
25-29.....	8,630	5,730	2,900	2.5	2.8	1.7
30-34.....	6,300	4,700	1,600	4.5	4.6	4.3
35-39.....	5,860	4,370	1,490	8.2	8.4	7.8
40-44.....	6,540	4,650	1,890	12.3	13.0	10.7
45-49.....	6,970	4,700	2,270	19.1	20.6	15.8
50-54.....	6,520	4,280	2,240	29.5	31.7	25.3
55-59.....	5,860	3,830	2,030	52.0	55.1	46.1
60-64.....	4,910	3,200	1,710	89.5	97.4	74.8
Negro and other races						
Total.....	8,630	5,510	3,120	26.7	30.1	20.6
Under 25.....	1,990	1,290	700	1.3	1.9	.4
25-29.....	1,230	790	440	3.8	5.1	1.6
30-34.....	950	630	320	6.7	8.5	3.2
35-39.....	880	580	300	13.0	16.1	6.9
40-44.....	860	540	320	19.8	24.7	11.6
45-49.....	850	520	330	31.5	38.2	20.8
50-54.....	730	440	290	50.9	59.7	37.5
55-59.....	640	410	230	83.3	89.1	73.1
60-64.....	500	310	190	141.6	158.1	114.8

¹ Includes persons with race unknown (760 men, 370 women).

workers they were three-fifths again as likely to be on the disability beneficiary rolls. Among women under age 40, however, a slightly higher proportion of white women than of those of other races became beneficiaries. At ages 60-64, 1 in 10 white men and 1 in 6 men of other races were entitled to and were drawing disability benefits. Though less likely than men to qualify, women nevertheless showed similar patterns in regard to racial prevalences. At ages 60-64, 115 per 1,000 women of minority races and 75 in every 1,000 white women drew disability benefits.

Diagnostic Conditions

About 10 mental and physical conditions account for almost half the primary causes of disability among workers who have qualified for benefits since the beginning of the disability program. More than 700 other conditions have been identified as primary diagnoses.⁴

Among workers who qualified for disability benefits in 1967 and 1968—the most recent years for which such data are available—47 percent had conditions in the “first 10” group of primary diagnoses. Diseases of the circulatory system were present among 25 percent of the workers, and arteriosclerotic heart disease (including coronary disease) was the chief component of this group (16 percent). Next in rank was emphysema, with 5.5 percent; diabetes mellitus was tenth, with 2.3 percent.

A relatively consistent relationship was found among the States and regions in the extent to which the disease groups were represented among primary causes of disability and in the magnitude of the representation of the 10 most frequent primary diagnoses. There were some exceptions, however. Beneficiaries who lived in the West (Mountain and Pacific States) were less likely to have circulatory disease conditions than in the Nation as a whole—22 percent, compared with 26 percent. On the other hand, these States had a larger proportion with diseases of the bones and organs of movement—18 percent in

⁴For a discussion of diagnostic conditions among workers who qualified for disability benefits in 1966 and earlier and those who were receiving benefits in December 1966, see Phoebe H. Goff, “Disability Beneficiary Population, 1957-66,” *Social Security Bulletin*, July 1971.

contrast to the nationwide proportion—13 percent. Table C shows the distribution of beneficiaries in each State by diagnostic group, and table D shows their distribution by major primary diagnoses.

Data available for this study do not permit a determination as to whether the differences are functions of the disability eligibility processes in the different States, approximations of the extent to which geographic areas differ with respect to the causes of disability, or merely statistically adventitious. It is likely, however, that some variations may be attributed to interstate differences in exposure to industrial or other work situations that may precipitate disability. In West Virginia, for example, 1 in 9 workers who came on the rolls in 1967 and 1968 was disabled by emphysema, seven times as many as in the District of Columbia and twice as many as in the United States as a whole (table D). Though hypertensive heart disease accounted for relatively small proportions of the disabled in any State, strong differences were seen in the extent to which this disease appeared as a cause of disability. It was considerably less prevalent in the Northeast and North Central regions than in the South, where there is a higher proportion of beneficiaries of minority races, who are more likely to be disabled as a result of hypertensive heart disease. This observation was also true with respect to pulmonary tuberculosis. It was also noted that the prevalence of osteoarthritis and allied conditions grew greater as the population is observed in a westward direction—from the eastern to the western United States.⁵

Mobility Status

Restrictions on day-to-day activities are inherent in the concept of disability, and the nature of these restrictions influences to a great extent the level of adjustment that disabled persons can attain in coping with their impairments. The extent to which they can move about with relative freedom in the home and in the community, the amount of assistance they require from others in order to engage in activities of daily living, to get to and from treatment and other rehabilita-

⁵ Phoebe H. Goff, *ibid.*

tive sources and facilities, to reach whatever jobs they are able to perform are factors for consideration in developing and administering programs directed to the solution of problems that the disabled face.

On the basis of information in the benefit applications, it may be assumed that most disabled workers can move about with relative freedom—that is, they are ambulatory outside their homes unassisted. This was the situation for 63 percent of those workers who met the disability requirements between January 1967 and December 1968. About one-third of the applicants were more restricted with respect to mobility, however—a fact that points up the magnitude of the problem of helping the disabled to be as comfortable and productive as possible. One in 6 applicants could get about outside the home with the help of another person or a device of some kind, but the others were more restricted—9.4 percent were in

long-stay institutions, 6.0 percent were in hospitals, and 6.3 percent were housebound.⁶

Although this overall pattern was generally the case throughout the country, significant interstate divergence appeared with respect to the proportion of beneficiaries confined to institutions and hospitals when they applied for disability benefits, as table E shows. Some may result from differences in the availability or use of institutions or hospitals or of noninstitutional substitutes, others may reflect differences in the extent to which prospective beneficiaries know about the requirements for qualifying for disability insurance. The District of Columbia, where more than a fourth of the 1967 and 1968 new

⁶ For further discussion of limitations of the freedom of the disabled, particularly in relation to work and daily living, see Lawrence D. Haber, *The Epidemiology of Disability: I. The Measurement of Functional Capacity Limitations* (Social Security Survey of the Disabled, 1966), July 1970.

TABLE 4.—Number of workers who qualified¹ for disability benefits, January 1967–December 1968, by region and division and by sex, and percentage distribution by mobility status

Region and division	Total number	Percentage distribution by mobility status						
		Total	Institutionalized	Hospitalized	Housebound	Ambulatory		
						Total	With help	Without help
Men								
Total.....	480,794	100.0	9.4	6.0	6.3	78.3	15.3	63.0
Northeast.....	108,916	100.0	9.9	6.4	7.8	75.8	17.3	58.5
New England.....	22,223	100.0	11.1	7.2	7.8	73.9	16.5	57.5
Middle Atlantic.....	86,693	100.0	9.7	6.2	7.8	76.3	17.5	58.8
North Central.....	115,564	100.0	10.2	6.5	6.6	76.6	14.7	61.9
East North Central.....	81,937	100.0	10.9	6.3	6.9	75.9	15.3	60.7
West North Central.....	33,627	100.0	8.6	7.1	5.9	78.4	13.5	64.9
South.....	163,294	100.0	9.4	5.2	6.1	79.2	14.9	64.4
South Atlantic.....	77,646	100.0	9.6	5.0	6.0	79.4	15.6	63.8
East South Central.....	36,810	100.0	10.2	3.8	5.8	80.2	15.1	65.1
West South Central.....	48,838	100.0	8.6	6.7	6.4	78.2	13.5	64.7
West.....	85,796	100.0	7.9	6.2	4.5	81.4	13.3	68.1
Mountain.....	17,271	100.0	7.1	7.9	4.8	80.2	13.9	66.3
Pacific.....	68,525	100.0	8.1	5.8	4.4	81.7	13.2	68.6
Puerto Rico.....	6,721	100.0	9.1	2.2	4.7	84.0	28.2	55.8
Abroad.....	503	100.0	3.8	3.0	10.5	82.7	17.9	64.8
Women								
Total.....	160,936	100.0	5.6	3.4	8.3	82.7	19.6	63.1
Northeast.....	46,006	100.0	7.2	3.6	10.2	78.9	22.5	56.4
New England.....	9,287	100.0	8.5	3.9	10.7	77.0	21.9	55.1
Middle Atlantic.....	36,739	100.0	6.9	3.6	10.1	79.4	22.6	56.7
North Central.....	37,333	100.0	6.4	3.8	8.4	81.4	19.2	62.2
East North Central.....	26,898	100.0	6.5	3.5	8.4	81.5	19.6	61.9
West North Central.....	10,635	100.0	6.0	4.4	8.4	81.3	18.5	62.8
South.....	48,217	100.0	4.3	2.8	8.0	84.9	17.8	67.1
South Atlantic.....	25,520	100.0	5.0	2.7	7.7	84.5	18.8	65.7
East South Central.....	10,558	100.0	4.3	2.4	7.4	85.9	18.2	67.8
West South Central.....	12,139	100.0	2.7	3.4	9.0	84.9	15.4	69.5
West.....	27,918	100.0	4.1	3.5	6.0	86.4	17.4	69.0
Mountain.....	5,022	100.0	3.7	4.1	7.0	85.1	17.9	67.3
Pacific.....	22,896	100.0	4.2	3.4	5.8	86.7	17.3	69.3
Puerto Rico.....	1,314	100.0	2.5	1.4	4.8	91.2	33.9	57.4
Abroad.....	148	100.0	2.7	9.5	6.8	81.1	24.3	56.8

¹ Applicants for a disability determination who met the disability requirements.

beneficiaries were in institutions and hospitals, and West Virginia, in which only less than a tenth were so located, represent extremes of these differences.

Throughout the United States, women workers appeared to be somewhat more likely than the men to be ambulatory outside their homes with or without assistance—83 percent, compared with 78 percent. Table 4 compares these differences in levels of mobility among men and women.

DISABILITY BENEFICIARIES IN RURAL AREAS

The degree to which a disabled person depends on others for therapy, for personal comfort, and for other activities is considerably influenced by where he lives, the kind of community in which he lives, and the accessibility of social, health, and economic resources. Although urban residents are not necessarily always best off in regard to accessibility to needed resources, it is recognized that such basic services and facilities as physicians, clinics, and hospitals are much more likely to be available to the sick and disabled in urban communities than in rural areas.

The health crisis in rural America continues to engage the efforts of Congress, government and community planning bodies, and professional and lay organizations, as well as those of independent individuals, toward improving economic and social conditions throughout the United States.⁷ There is growing evidence in many sections of the country that this joint planning and action has resulted in the development of a variety of community-based programs related to improvement of health resources for residents of rural communities.

Although geographically most land space in the United States is rural and in two-thirds of the counties at least half the residents live in rural areas, most of the general population is urban, living in great metropolitan cities and other urban communities. The proportion of the general population and of the disability beneficiary population in rural communities is substantial, however. At the end of 1970, for example, 408,200 beneficiaries in the United States resided

⁷ American Public Health Association, *Health Crisis in America*, 1970.

in rural counties.⁸ One in 10 beneficiaries lived in a county where rural residents made up at least 75 percent of the population.

As table 5 shows, more than half (227,523 or 56 percent) of all rural disability beneficiaries in the United States were in the South and 41 percent of all beneficiaries in the South were in rural counties. At the other end of the scale were the Mountain and Pacific States in the West, which accounted for only 7 percent of the rural beneficiaries. Only 12 percent who lived in the West were in rural counties.

Regional data are, of course, only averages of much wider differences between individual States. Table F shows the range of these proportions—from Massachusetts with 3 percent of its beneficiaries in rural counties to Vermont with 83 percent.

Disabled-Worker Beneficiaries in Appalachia

More than a third of the disabled-worker beneficiaries in the United States live in 12 States that are entirely or partly in Appalachia, a primarily rural section of the country lying along the Appalachian mountain region. This area—for many years marked by increasing economic depression—is now the focus of government attention directed toward reversing the downward economic trends in depressed areas. Under the Appalachian Regional Development Act passed by Congress in 1965, more than \$1.5 billion has been appropriated for many projects, including improvement in highway systems, health facilities and services, and educational services.⁹ The

⁸ A county is defined here as urban if at least half its population resided in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. The Bureau of the Census, in the 1970 Census, defines the urban population as consisting of "all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except Alaska), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (b) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more; and (c) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, including in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population."

⁹ Department of Labor, *Manpower Report of the President*, 1971, pages 139-143; for State, county, and other data on these programs, see Appalachian Regional Commission, *Appalachian Data Book* (summary volume), April 1970.

TABLE 5.—Number and percent of disabled workers and disabled workers' dependents with benefits in current-payment status, December 31, 1970, by region and rural county residences ¹

Region and division	Disabled workers				Disabled workers and dependents			
	Total number	In rural counties			Total number	In rural counties		
		Number	Total percent	With population 75 percent or more rural		Number	Total percent	With population 75 percent or more rural
Total.....	1,487,758	408,169	27.4	10.0	2,654,450	810,704	30.5	11.8
Northeast.....	330,091	49,948	15.1	3.2	529,575	87,122	16.5	3.6
New England.....	71,208	10,527	14.8	3.5	116,968	18,669	16.0	3.8
Middle Atlantic.....	258,883	39,419	15.2	3.2	412,607	68,453	16.6	3.6
North Central.....	340,749	90,774	26.6	9.6	593,391	170,164	28.7	10.5
East North Central.....	243,781	55,149	22.6	6.7	421,406	108,191	24.5	7.5
West North Central.....	96,968	35,625	36.7	16.9	171,986	66,973	38.9	18.0
South.....	548,989	227,623	41.4	17.1	1,041,365	461,964	44.4	19.5
South Atlantic.....	270,482	118,555	43.8	18.6	489,167	232,184	47.5	21.7
East South Central.....	127,793	63,724	49.9	24.7	256,656	136,379	53.1	28.1
West South Central.....	150,714	45,244	30.0	8.1	295,642	93,401	31.6	8.5
West.....	244,023	28,030	11.5	3.0	420,734	53,749	12.8	3.5
Mountain.....	62,206	11,239	21.5	7.8	99,143	23,733	23.9	9.0
Pacific.....	191,817	16,791	8.8	1.7	321,591	30,016	9.3	1.8
Puerto Rico.....	23,906	11,896	49.8	17.6	69,395	37,705	54.3	21.2

¹ As defined by the Bureau of the Census, a county is urban if its population consists of 2,500 or more inhabitants who reside in incorporated cities,

villages, boroughs, or towns.

opening of new and increased sources of employment has been basic to this development. Because the well-being of a sizable proportion of the disabled beneficiary population may be affected by those developments, much of the following discussion is directed to this group.

All counties in West Virginia and about one-third of those in the other 11 States—371 out of the 1,017 counties in the 12 States—were designated as Appalachia and in a position to benefit from programs underwritten by the Appalachian Regional Development Act. Significant to the emphasis of this study is the fact that in 320 out of the 371 Appalachian counties, more than half

the residents were in rural areas where access to treatment facilities and other needed services is generally most limited (table 6).

Of the 1 million disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents who lived in these States in December 1970, a third were in the Appalachian counties. States varied in the proportion of the disabled in Appalachia and in the proportion of these beneficiaries that lived in urban or rural counties. Dependents of disabled workers in all of these States were also more likely to be in rural counties, with variations from State to State, as table 7 shows. Only in Alabama and Pennsylvania were there more Appalachian

TABLE 6.—Number of counties in States with Appalachian counties, and Appalachian counties as percent of all counties, by urban-rural status, 1970 ¹

State	All counties	Appalachian counties				Percent with population 75 percent or more rural
		Total number	Percent of all counties			
			Total	Urban	Rural	
Total number.....	1,017	371	371	51	320	195
Total percent.....			36.5	5.0	31.5	19.2
Alabama.....	67	33	49.3	11.9	37.3	20.9
Georgia.....	159	35	22.0	2.5	22.0	13.2
Kentucky.....	120	49	40.8	4.2	38.3	31.7
Maryland.....	24	3	12.5	6.5	8.3	4.2
New York.....	62	13	21.0	2.0	14.5	4.8
North Carolina.....	100	29	29.0	4.6	27.0	19.0
Ohio.....	88	28	31.8	19.4	27.3	10.2
Pennsylvania.....	67	50	74.6	2.2	55.2	25.4
South Carolina.....	46	6	13.0	8.4	10.9	2.5
Tennessee.....	95	49	51.6	15.7	43.2	25.3
Virginia.....	134	21	15.7	12.7	15.7	12.7
West Virginia.....	55	55	100.0	87.3	87.3	58.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 5.

workers and dependents in urban than rural counties.

"Black lung" benefits.—Most of the miners and the widows and dependents of miners who receive "black lung" benefits because the miner was totally disabled by pneumoconiosis live in Appalachian States and counties. In 1971, 2 years after the start of the "black lung" program, 78 percent, or 177,000 of the 225,663 beneficiaries, were residents of Appalachia. The figures below show the number who received black lung benefits in nine of the 12 Appalachian States:

State	Beneficiaries, December 1971
Total	176,687
Alabama	9,968
Kentucky	14,635
Maryland	1,375
New York	277
Ohio	3,310
Pennsylvania	87,320
Tennessee	6,702
Virginia	9,347
West Virginia	43,753

In addition, there were 727 black lung beneficiaries in the other three States: North Carolina (487), Georgia (155), and South Carolina (85). Since only statewide data were available for this study, the county of residence of the black lung beneficiaries could not be identified as being in the Appalachian areas of these States.¹⁰

AMOUNT OF DISABILITY BENEFITS

The amount of the benefit a worker receives is a product of the duration and level of his earnings in covered employment since they reflect factors in his personal situation or circumstances that are usually related to the nature of the work done, the amount of his earnings, and the continuity of his employment. Sex, race, and age,

¹⁰ For a discussion of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, under which these payments are made, and of administrative experience in the program's early years, see Philip L. Lerner and Jack Schmulowitz, *The Black Lung Benefits Program: Two Years' Experience* (Research and Statistics Note No. 21), Office of Research and Statistics, 1972, and John M. Little and Lawrence D. Haber, *An Analysis of State Variations in Black Lung Allowance Rates* (Research and Statistics Note No. 8), Office of Research and Statistics, 1972.

TABLE 7.—Number of disabled workers and disabled workers' dependents with benefits in current-payment status, December 31, 1970, in States with Appalachian counties and percent in Appalachian counties, by urban-rural status¹

State	Number of disabled workers	Percent in Appalachian counties			
		Total	Urban	Rural	With 75 percent or more rural population
Disabled workers					
Total number	584,620	184,622	77,472	107,150	48,588
Total percent	-----	31.6	13.3	18.3	8.3
Alabama	35,108	64.2	39.3	24.9	12.7
Georgia	44,767	20.0	-----	20.0	6.7
Kentucky	32,089	42.9	2.9	40.0	32.8
Maryland	20,485	7.1	3.1	4.0	.8
New York	126,145	6.2	3.2	3.0	.7
North Carolina	46,308	22.0	7.3	14.6	7.6
Ohio	65,868	15.5	4.0	11.5	1.8
Pennsylvania	87,681	57.5	39.1	18.4	5.4
South Carolina	27,267	29.3	9.9	19.4	-----
Tennessee	36,251	49.6	23.6	26.0	9.6
Virginia	36,293	19.5	-----	19.5	13.5
West Virginia	26,058	100.0	24.5	75.5	44.7
Dependents of disabled workers					
Total number	451,586	171,667	56,381	115,286	63,244
Total percent	-----	38.0	12.5	25.5	14.0
Alabama	33,143	63.0	37.7	25.3	13.5
Georgia	37,615	20.6	-----	20.6	7.6
Kentucky	37,936	58.2	2.3	55.9	47.6
Maryland	12,816	7.7	3.1	4.6	1.2
New York	74,341	7.6	3.6	4.0	1.0
North Carolina	36,398	22.7	6.1	16.6	9.5
Ohio	50,461	19.9	4.8	15.1	2.8
Pennsylvania	52,979	62.8	39.6	23.2	7.2
South Carolina	22,311	22.2	7.6	14.6	-----
Tennessee	32,832	54.3	23.1	31.2	12.7
Virginia	30,438	31.8	-----	31.8	23.6
West Virginia	30,326	100.0	16.7	83.3	55.7

¹ See footnote 1, table 5.

place of residence, and place of employment are heavily contributing elements.

The differences in average benefit amounts by sex and race illustrate the persistence with which employment practices and earnings patterns can be perpetuated across the life experience of a worker.¹¹ This is particularly the situation for the disabled worker who lost his ability to work and earn before recent improvements in employment opportunities for many women and for members of minority races. His benefit will not reflect the resulting higher wages and variety of job opportunities.

The average amount received by the 1,493,000 disabled-worker beneficiaries in December 1970

¹¹ For a discussion of racial differences in social security benefit amounts and in covered earnings, see Jack Schmulowitz and Anna M. Young, *Social Security Benefits and Earnings of Minority Groups in Covered Employment* (Research and Statistics Note No. 5), Office of Research and Statistics, 1971.

was \$131.29, but the average for men was \$26 more than that paid to women—\$138.63 compared with \$112.79. For the same month, benefits going to white workers as a group were higher by about 20 percent than were benefits to members of minority races—an average of \$134.28 compared with \$114.38. Women of minority races were lowest in the benefit scale, averaging \$94.37—\$22 less than the amount for white women. Among workers of minority races who were not Negro, the average amount was \$124.70 for the men and \$105.03 for women.

These relative positions were similar in all States and regional divisions with substantial numbers of minority race beneficiaries, as tables G and H show. The degree of the benefit difference varied somewhat among regional divisions, as indicated by the following percentages, which show the ratio of the average benefit paid to workers in minority races to the average benefit paid to white workers.

Region	Ratio (percent)
Total	85
New England	92
Middle Atlantic	89
East North Central	92
West North Central	90
South Atlantic	80
East South Central	83
West South Central	83
Mountain	87
Pacific	90
Other areas	94

In the divisions where benefits were highest, the average benefit for disabled workers of minority races was about nine-tenths of that paid

to white workers. Where benefit levels were lowest—the East South Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central States—benefits to those in minority races averaged about four-fifths of the amount going to white workers. Chart 2 shows the average monthly amount of disability benefits in current-payment status at the end of 1970.

DISABLED-WORKER BENEFICIARIES IN RELATION TO ALL BENEFICIARIES

The number of social security beneficiaries—disabled and retired workers, the dependents of these workers, and the survivors of deceased workers—has risen steadily. The rate of increase, however, has tended generally to decline with the passage of time. In the past decade, the rate of growth has been greatest among disabled workers and their dependents. Since 1961, both of these beneficiary categories more than doubled while the number of retired-worker beneficiaries and of survivor beneficiaries went up only about one-third (table 8).

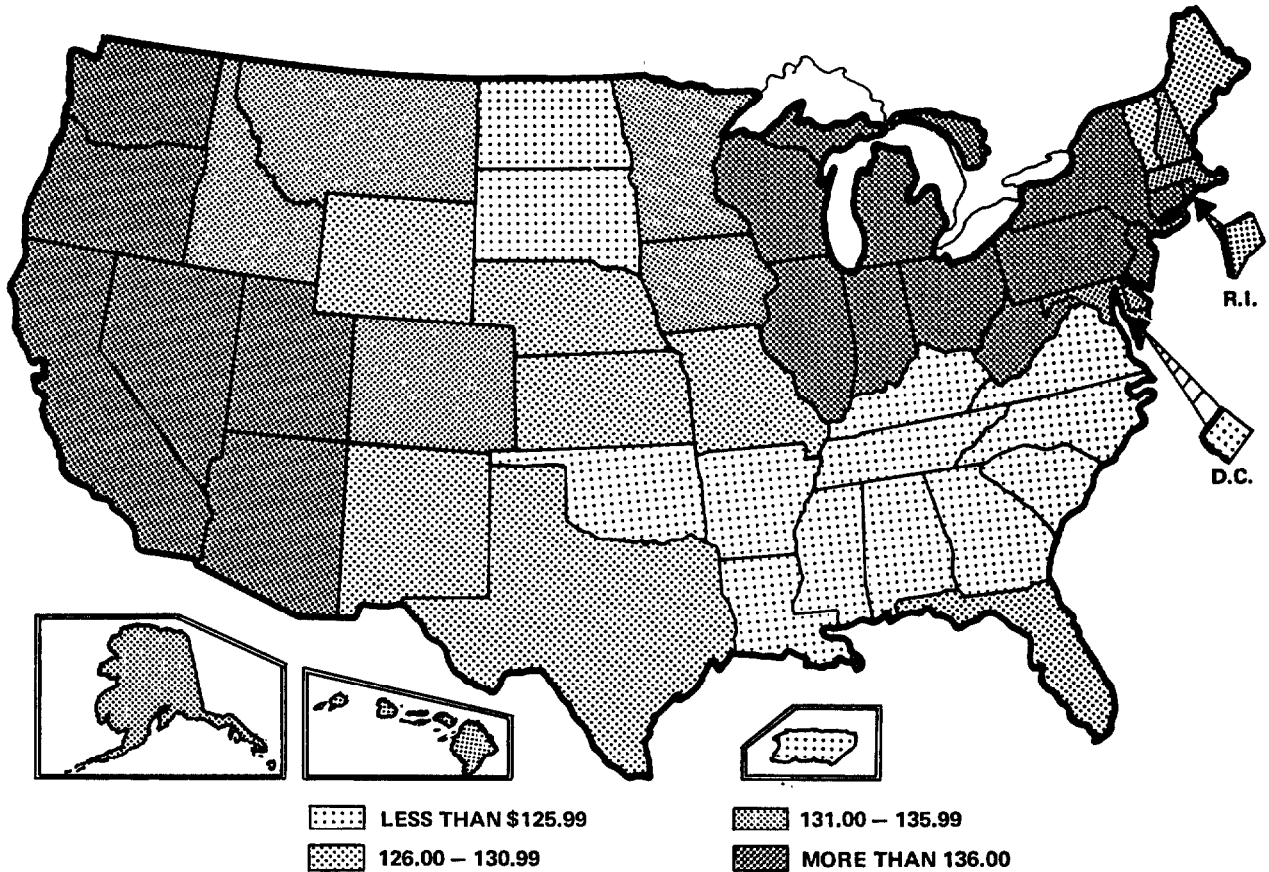
At the end of 1970 the number of OASDI beneficiaries totaled 26 million. One in 10 of these beneficiaries was a disabled worker or a dependent of a disabled worker. The total amount of the benefits paid to such beneficiaries in 1970 was \$32 billion—nearly 10 percent of the amount that was paid to all beneficiaries. The ratio of disability payments to total benefits paid during 1970 varied widely from State to State. Only 6 percent of the OASDI dollar was paid to disabled workers and their dependents in Nebraska, but

TABLE 8.—OASDI benefits in current-payment status at end of year and percentage increase from preceding year, by major beneficiary group, 1961-70

Year	Disabled workers				Retired workers				Survivors of deceased workers	
	Number of disabled-worker beneficiaries	Percentage increase from previous year	Number of dependent beneficiaries	Percentage increase from previous year	Number of retired-worker beneficiaries ¹	Percentage increase from previous year	Number of dependent beneficiaries	Percentage increase from previous year	Number of dependent beneficiaries	Percentage increase from previous year
1970	1,492,948	7.1	1,172,047	7.2	13,349,175	4.1	3,213,813	1.6	6,467,022	3.7
1969	1,394,291	7.6	1,093,257	5.1	12,822,201	3.2	3,161,777	.1	6,239,242	4.6
1968	1,295,300	8.6	1,039,834	9.8	12,420,742	3.3	3,164,042	.3	5,964,777	5.4
1967	1,193,120	8.7	947,094	8.5	12,019,175	3.1	3,155,162	.2	5,661,859	5.7
1966	1,097,190	11.0	873,132	16.3	11,658,443	5.0	3,147,958	2.4	5,356,217	8.1
1965	988,074	10.5	750,977	12.2	11,100,594	4.0	3,074,331	1.5	4,952,801	9.1
1964	894,173	8.1	669,193	7.0	10,668,731	3.9	3,028,103	1.0	4,539,339	5.1
1963	827,014	11.6	625,458	17.1	10,263,331	5.4	2,998,848	2.1	4,320,838	5.3
1962	740,867	19.9	534,238	30.6	9,738,500	9.1	2,936,424	7.5	4,103,366	7.6
1961	618,075	-----	409,014	-----	8,924,849	-----	2,730,352	-----	3,812,472	-----

¹ Excludes "special age-72" beneficiaries, 1966-70.

CHART 2.—Average monthly amount of disability benefits in current-payment status, December 31, 1970, by State and size of benefit



18 percent went to these beneficiaries in West Virginia (table I). Certain States, all in the South, stand out as having both the highest proportion of disability payments in relation to all benefit payments and the highest percentage of disability beneficiaries in relation to the general population: West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

The dispersion by region, though considerable, was not as great. As noted, the South had the largest proportion of the total benefit dollar paid out because of disability. Disabled workers and their dependents also formed a higher percentage of the total beneficiary population in the South than in other regions.

The Mountain and Pacific States were close to the national average (10 percent) in the proportion of the benefit dollar paid because of disability. In New England and in the West North Central States the proportions of both benefits and beneficiaries related to disability were significantly lower.

SUMMARY

More than 4 million workers insured in the event of disability under the social security program have qualified for such benefits since they were first payable. Almost 2 million persons are presently receiving them. The effect of this insurance protection, in the form of monthly benefits that substitute in part for previous earnings, can be most immediately felt in the States and communities in which contributors to the system and the beneficiaries live.

In focusing on regional and State patterns in the extent to which residents have disability insurance protection and are actually receiving disability benefits, the study reveals that:

- At the beginning of 1971, 13 in every 1,000 persons aged 18-64 were insured workers receiving a benefit because of a disablement, and the prevalence rates varied considerably among the States and regions. The rates were lowest in New England (11 per 1,000) and highest in the East South Central States (18 per 1,000).

- The ratio of disabled-worker beneficiaries to insured workers with earnings during the year also showed wide variations. In the Nation as a whole, there were 25 disabled-worker beneficiaries for every 1,000 insured workers who had earnings in 1968. For the regional divisions, the rates ranged from 20 per 1,000 in New England to 40 per 1,000 in the East South Central States. Among the States, the rates were lowest for Alaska (10 per 1,000) and Connecticut (16 per 1,000); at the top were Arkansas (50 per 1,000) and West Virginia (62 per 1,000).
- Among insured workers under age 25, about 1 in 1,000 was receiving a disability benefit at the end of 1970; among those aged 60-64, nearly 1 in 10 was a beneficiary. At all age levels, insured men were more likely than insured women to be getting benefits.
- Workers of minority races—both men and women—were much more likely than white insured workers to become entitled to benefits because of disability. At the end of 1970, 19 out of 1,000 white insured workers were beneficiaries, but there were 27 out of 1,000 workers of minority races receiving benefits. These differences were greater with age. At ages 60-64, 1 in 10 white men was drawing a benefit and 1 in 6 men of other races. The pattern was similar for women: 75 in every 1,000 insured white women were beneficiaries at ages 60-64, in contrast to 116 per 1,000 insured women of other races.
- More than 700 physical and mental conditions were primary causes of disability, but about 10 conditions accounted for the impairments of almost half the workers meeting the disability requirements. Among persons qualifying for benefits in 1967 and 1968, the leading causes of disability were diseases of the circulatory system (25 percent), with heart disease (including coronary) the chief type. With few exceptions, States and regions differed little in the extent to which particular diseases were the primary cause of disability. Beneficiaries in the Western States, however, were less likely to be disabled by circulatory diseases but more likely to have diseases of the bones and organs of movement than beneficiaries in other regions. Emphysema was most prevalent in West Virginia—at a rate twice as great as that for the United States as a whole.
- Planning for facilities to enhance the well-being of disabled persons in the community calls for knowledge of the extent to which they are able to get about in and outside their homes and the amount of assistance they need from others in doing this. Most workers who qualified for benefits in 1967 and 1968 were ambulatory outside the home, unassisted. More than one-third, however, required help to move about outside, were housebound, or were in long-stay institutions or hospitals. State-to-State differences in the levels of mobility were significant: More than a fourth of the applicants for benefits in the District of Columbia were in hospitals and institutions, but in West Virginia only 8 percent were so situated.
- Most disabled-worker beneficiaries live in urban areas and thus may have greater though not necessarily adequate access to essential social, health, and economic resources than do many of those in rural communities. At the end of 1970, more than one-fourth of all disabled-worker beneficiaries lived in counties where 50 percent or more of the population was rural, and more than half of these beneficiaries were in the South. Two-fifths of all Southern beneficiaries were in rural counties. By States, the urban-rural distribution of the disabled-worker beneficiary population ranged from the 3 percent in rural counties in Massachusetts to Vermont's 83 percent in rural counties.
- More than a third of all disability beneficiaries live within the 12 States that encompass Appalachia—one-eighth in the 371 counties that make up Appalachia itself. These disabled workers and their families are thus in a position to reap some of the benefits of the governmental and community focus on this area that is directed toward improving the general economy, increasing health facilities and services, and providing educational programs. In December 1970, Appalachia also accounted for 78 percent of the miners and their widows and dependents who were receiving "black lung" benefits.
- In December 1970, the average disabled-worker benefit was higher for men (\$138.63) than for women (\$112.79) and for white workers (\$134.28) than for those of other races (\$114.38). With one minor exception, these relationships held in all States and regions but with some variation from State to State in the amount of the differences. The averages were highest in the East North Central and Pacific States and lowest in the Southern States.
- The disability of a worker accounted for a tenth of the 26 million OASDI beneficiaries in all categories at the end of 1970, and a tenth of the \$32 billion paid for all benefits during 1970. There were wide State-to-State differences in the ratio of disability payments to all payments—from 6 percent in Nebraska to 18 percent in West Virginia. Five Southern States had both the highest proportion of the total OASDI dollar and the greatest percentage of the total beneficiary population based on the disability of a worker.

TABLE A.—U.S. population aged 18-64 in 1970: Number of disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status, December 31, 1970, per 1,000 persons aged 18-64, by region, division, and State

Region, division, and State	Total population aged 18-64	Disabled-worker beneficiaries	
		Total number	Number per 1,000 persons aged 18-64
Total.....	114,953,743	11,488,052	12.9
Northeast.....	27,815,521	330,091	11.9
New England.....	6,620,570	71,208	10.8
Connecticut.....	1,721,842	15,917	9.2
Maine.....	633,509	7,600	14.2
Massachusetts.....	3,177,221	32,895	10.4
New Hampshire.....	405,058	4,811	10.6
Rhode Island.....	542,764	7,299	13.4
Vermont.....	240,076	3,186	13.3
Middle Atlantic.....	21,194,951	258,583	12.2
New Jersey.....	4,086,330	44,757	11.0
New York.....	10,434,940	129,145	12.1
Pennsylvania.....	6,673,681	87,981	13.2
North Central.....	31,004,502	340,749	11.0
East North Central.....	22,232,273	243,781	11.0
Illinois.....	6,224,699	62,863	10.1
Indiana.....	2,859,667	30,534	10.8
Michigan.....	4,870,758	58,131	11.9
Ohio.....	5,916,026	65,566	11.1
Wisconsin.....	2,561,223	26,086	11.0
West North Central.....	8,772,329	96,968	11.1
Iowa.....	1,499,146	15,953	10.6
Kansas.....	1,234,023	12,278	9.9
Minnesota.....	2,014,665	17,615	8.7
Missouri.....	2,562,973	36,453	14.2
Nebraska.....	792,476	7,639	9.6
North Dakota.....	325,043	3,303	10.2
South Dakota.....	344,103	3,847	11.2
South.....	34,916,583	648,989	18.7
South Atlantic.....	17,294,870	270,482	15.6
Delaware.....	307,170	3,488	11.4
District of Columbia.....	461,601	5,314	11.5
Florida.....	3,691,036	60,502	16.4
Georgia.....	2,577,829	44,767	17.4
Maryland.....	2,241,225	20,485	9.1
North Carolina.....	2,908,397	46,308	15.9
South Carolina.....	1,444,393	27,267	18.9
Virginia.....	2,693,193	36,293	13.5
West Virginia.....	969,626	26,058	26.9
East South Central.....	7,018,780	127,798	18.2
Alabama.....	1,884,684	35,108	18.6
Kentucky.....	1,767,236	32,089	18.2
Mississippi.....	1,150,825	24,345	21.2
Tennessee.....	2,214,035	36,251	16.4
West South Central.....	10,604,933	150,714	14.2
Arkansas.....	1,030,525	23,673	23.0
Louisiana.....	1,946,842	32,816	16.9
Oklahoma.....	1,422,731	23,519	16.5
Texas.....	6,204,835	70,706	11.4
West.....	19,765,637	244,023	12.3
Mountain.....	4,531,763	52,206	11.5
Arizona.....	965,451	13,970	14.5
Colorado.....	1,245,357	11,742	9.4
Idaho.....	381,563	4,904	12.9
Montana.....	372,548	4,999	13.4
Nevada.....	287,621	2,742	9.5
New Mexico.....	539,173	7,215	13.4
Utah.....	557,862	4,685	8.4
Wyoming.....	182,188	1,949	10.7
Pacific.....	15,233,874	191,817	12.6
Alaska.....	173,636	619	3.6
California.....	11,516,185	151,017	13.1
Hawaii.....	449,816	3,529	7.8
Oregon.....	1,166,903	18,239	13.9
Washington.....	1,927,334	20,413	10.6
Other areas:			
American Samoa.....	11,600	43	3.7
Guam.....	44,900	70	1.6
Puerto Rico.....	1,360,300	23,908	17.6
Virgin Islands.....	34,600	181	5.2

¹ Excludes 4,896 beneficiaries living abroad.

TABLE B.—Number of disabled workers with benefits in current-payment status per 1,000 workers under age 65 and insured for disability benefits, January 1, 1969, by region and division

Region, division, and State	Estimated number of insured workers under age 65 ¹	Disabled-worker beneficiaries	
		Total number	Number per 1,000 insured workers under age 65
Total.....	60,754,300	1,266,300	25.5
Northeast.....	13,739,600	298,555	21.7
New England.....	3,103,300	62,153	20.0
Connecticut.....	877,300	13,908	15.9
Maine.....	224,200	6,159	27.5
Massachusetts.....	1,458,200	29,189	20.0
New Hampshire.....	187,700	3,769	20.1
Rhode Island.....	249,200	6,266	25.1
Vermont.....	106,700	2,882	27.0
Middle Atlantic.....	10,635,700	236,402	22.2
New Jersey.....	1,882,100	39,065	20.8
New York.....	5,506,700	115,300	20.9
Pennsylvania.....	3,246,900	82,037	25.3
North Central.....	14,289,300	297,568	20.8
East North Central.....	10,333,000	213,308	20.6
Illinois.....	2,943,900	37,064	19.4
Indiana.....	1,372,800	26,359	19.2
Michigan.....	2,304,700	37,064	21.1
Ohio.....	2,611,400	68,654	22.5
Wisconsin.....	1,100,200	22,484	20.4
West North Central.....	3,956,300	84,250	21.3
Iowa.....	696,700	13,455	19.3
Kansas.....	621,100	10,822	20.9
Minnesota.....	888,000	15,541	17.6
Missouri.....	1,199,600	31,478	26.2
Nebraska.....	372,800	6,776	18.2
North Dakota.....	135,400	2,801	20.7
South Dakota.....	142,700	3,319	23.3
South.....	14,076,900	478,154	34.0
South Atlantic.....	7,123,300	238,074	33.4
Delaware.....	165,100	3,085	18.7
District of Columbia.....	273,100	4,636	17.0
Florida.....	1,405,500	51,527	36.7
Georgia.....	1,080,100	39,435	36.5
Maryland.....	876,700	17,656	20.1
North Carolina.....	1,319,000	41,596	31.5
South Carolina.....	616,100	24,097	39.1
Virginia.....	1,010,000	32,427	32.1
West Virginia.....	377,700	23,615	62.5
East South Central.....	2,788,900	110,485	39.6
Alabama.....	725,600	30,242	41.7
Kentucky.....	647,900	29,071	44.9
Mississippi.....	427,300	20,599	48.2
Tennessee.....	988,100	30,573	30.9
West South Central.....	4,164,400	129,597	31.1
Arkansas.....	399,500	20,109	50.3
Louisiana.....	692,800	28,017	40.4
Oklahoma.....	559,200	20,567	36.8
Texas.....	2,512,900	60,904	24.2
West.....	8,275,800	200,041	24.2
Mountain.....	1,771,300	43,670	24.7
Arizona.....	379,900	12,106	31.9
Colorado.....	455,900	10,028	22.0
Idaho.....	171,300	3,926	22.9
Montana.....	156,200	4,040	25.9
Nevada.....	112,700	2,120	18.8
New Mexico.....	182,000	5,876	32.3
Utah.....	232,100	3,944	17.0
Wyoming.....	81,200	1,631	20.1
Pacific.....	6,504,500	156,371	24.0
Alaska.....	48,900	492	9.9
California.....	4,913,000	122,833	25.0
Hawaii.....	178,200	2,890	16.2
Oregon.....	525,100	13,452	25.6
Washington.....	839,300	16,724	19.9
U.S. possessions and foreign countries.....	373,600	20,990	56.2
Puerto Rico.....	355,300	16,668	46.9
Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa.....	18,300	164	9.0
Other.....		4,148	

¹ With earnings in 1968 and not entitled to a disability benefit (or disability freeze)

² Excludes 2,089,500 in military reserve, on ships at sea, unknown, etc.

TABLE D.—Number of workers who qualified for disability benefits, January 1967–December 1968, by region, division, and State, and percent with 10 primary diagnoses¹ occurring most often

Region, division, and State	Total number	Percent with specified diagnosis									
		Arterio-sclerotic heart disease including coronary disease (420)	Emphy-sema (528)	Schizo-phrenic disorders (dementia praecox) (300)	Osteo-arthritis and allied conditions (723)	Displace-ment of inter-vertebral disc (735)	Cerebral haemor-rhage (331)	Certain and unspec-ified hyper-tense heart disease (443)	Rheuma-toid arthritis and allied conditions (722)	Pul-monary tubercu-losis (002)	Dia-betes mellitus (260)
Total.....	641,730	16.1	5.5	5.4	4.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Northeast.....	154,922	18.1	5.3	6.5	3.7	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.7
New England.....	31,490	16.9	5.1	5.2	3.0	3.3	2.0	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.8
Connecticut.....	7,410	17.4	4.9	6.0	2.9	2.8	1.0	1.6	2.5	2.3	3.0
Maine.....	2,914	22.1	7.2	4.9	3.3	2.5	3.8	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.9
Massachusetts.....	14,749	16.3	4.7	5.2	2.9	3.8	1.6	1.1	2.4	2.8	2.8
New Hampshire.....	1,938	16.1	7.0	3.7	2.4	2.0	5.2	1.3	3.9	1.5	2.4
Rhode Island.....	3,030	17.8	2.9	5.0	2.9	4.5	2.9	2.3	2.9	1.6	2.6
Vermont.....	1,449	19.2	7.6	3.5	6.0	2.2	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.4	3.2
Middle Atlantic.....	123,432	18.4	5.4	6.8	3.9	2.1	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.6
New Jersey.....	21,721	19.9	4.1	6.9	2.8	1.6	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.8
New York.....	61,731	18.3	4.9	6.9	4.3	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.4
Pennsylvania.....	39,980	17.7	6.9	6.5	3.9	2.6	4.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.9
North Central.....	152,897	16.7	5.8	5.8	3.8	2.4	3.3	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.5
East North Central.....	108,635	16.9	5.7	6.0	3.7	2.3	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.5
Illinois.....	29,182	17.0	5.3	5.8	3.4	1.7	3.7	1.8	2.6	3.5	2.3
Indiana.....	13,682	16.3	6.1	5.2	3.7	2.4	3.7	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.6
Michigan.....	26,017	15.9	5.4	7.0	3.9	1.9	3.5	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Ohio.....	27,994	17.5	6.5	5.5	3.8	3.5	1.6	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.6
Wisconsin.....	11,760	18.5	4.8	6.7	4.2	1.9	3.1	1.2	2.8	1.5	2.9
West North Central.....	44,262	16.0	6.2	5.2	3.9	2.6	3.8	1.7	3.3	1.5	2.5
Iowa.....	7,349	15.0	9.0	4.7	3.7	2.8	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.1	2.5
Kansas.....	5,675	15.5	5.7	6.5	4.4	2.2	3.5	2.3	2.8	1.5	2.1
Minnesota.....	8,564	17.4	4.0	5.6	3.4	3.6	4.9	.9	2.8	1.0	2.8
Missouri.....	15,396	16.5	6.6	4.3	3.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	3.5	2.1	2.5
Nebraska.....	3,828	14.7	5.7	4.7	4.3	1.9	4.3	1.3	3.5	1.8	2.2
North Dakota.....	1,564	13.2	4.2	7.0	5.1	2.8	4.3	.4	4.0	.8	2.1
South Dakota.....	1,886	15.5	5.2	7.5	4.8	3.4	2.3	1.0	3.2	.7	2.2
South.....	211,511	15.6	5.5	4.5	4.0	3.2	2.9	4.1	2.6	3.1	2.2
South Atlantic.....	103,166	15.5	6.3	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.5	4.1	2.7	3.1	2.4
Delaware.....	1,700	13.4	4.1	3.8	1.8	2.6	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.5
District of Columbia.....	2,546	9.3	1.5	5.6	3.8	1.3	3.5	4.0	1.6	2.2	3.4
Florida.....	21,198	16.5	4.4	5.7	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.2
Georgia.....	17,080	14.8	5.4	4.9	3.5	2.7	4.7	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
Maryland.....	10,461	12.6	4.1	4.7	2.8	2.0	4.1	4.1	1.8	6.0	2.4
North Carolina.....	17,892	17.9	4.6	3.8	3.7	1.7	2.3	4.4	3.5	1.9	2.9
South Carolina.....	9,782	16.9	4.7	3.3	4.2	3.2	3.6	7.0	2.6	3.4	2.3
Virginia.....	14,255	14.4	6.6	4.0	4.0	2.0	3.3	4.7	3.7	3.9	2.3
West Virginia.....	8,452	15.7	11.0	3.7	3.9	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0
East South Central.....	47,368	15.6	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.2	2.3	4.6	2.7	3.0	1.9
Alabama.....	13,343	13.6	5.8	6.0	5.4	2.3	1.9	6.5	2.8	3.9	1.7
Kentucky.....	11,143	17.7	6.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	.6	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.4
Mississippi.....	9,389	14.6	4.2	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.8	6.0	2.8	2.5	2.8
Tennessee.....	13,493	16.4	5.6	5.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.0
West South Central.....	60,977	15.8	5.6	4.3	4.5	4.2	2.3	3.5	2.2	3.1	1.9
Arkansas.....	8,733	18.8	5.8	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.0	1.3
Louisiana.....	13,150	14.3	3.9	5.6	4.3	3.0	5.5	1.4	3.7	3.7	1.9
Oklahoma.....	8,815	17.8	7.5	4.1	6.4	5.0	.9	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.5
Texas.....	30,279	15.0	5.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	2.2	2.8	2.0	3.5	2.2
West.....	113,714	14.0	5.8	4.3	5.2	4.7	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.7	2.0
Mountain.....	22,293	12.8	7.0	4.0	5.1	4.7	2.0	1.0	4.1	1.7	2.2
Arizona.....	4,795	14.1	7.8	2.8	4.0	3.6	1.5	1.2	6.4	3.3	2.1
Colorado.....	5,668	11.5	6.3	5.2	4.6	4.1	2.0	.6	2.8	1.9	2.0
Idaho.....	2,076	17.1	9.0	2.6	4.8	5.2	2.3	1.6	3.5	.4	2.1
Montana.....	2,409	12.1	7.9	2.7	4.8	4.5	2.2	.8	3.7	.7	2.5
Nevada.....	1,251	12.9	5.1	3.2	3.1	7.3	2.3	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.4
New Mexico.....	3,026	11.7	7.0	3.7	9.2	5.6	2.1	1.2	4.0	2.1	2.1
Utah.....	2,086	11.1	4.9	4.7	5.6	7.0	2.1	.9	4.5	(²)	2.5
Wyoming.....	982	12.1	7.1	8.9	4.1	2.5	2.0	1.0	3.6	.5	2.9
Pacific.....	91,421	14.3	5.6	4.4	5.2	4.8	2.4	1.3	2.4	1.7	2.0
Alaska.....	378	10.3	5.0	4.5	6.9	3.2	3.2	1.1	3.7	1.1	1.9
California.....	73,372	14.2	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.8	2.5	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.0
Hawaii.....	1,711	11.0	1.4	7.3	2.6	4.0	5.7	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.8
Oregon.....	7,044	13.0	6.4	3.7	5.0	4.3	3.0	.7	2.5	.8	1.8
Washington.....	8,916	16.3	7.8	3.4	5.7	4.7	.8	1.2	2.6	2.0	1.7
Puerto Rico.....	8,035	8.0	2.3	15.7	5.1	4.8	1.5	2.5	1.1	4.2	2.3
Abroad.....	651	18.1	4.6	6.1	3.2	1.7	4.9	2.6	4.0	2.2	1.4

¹ Based on code of the *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death* (World Health Organization),

7th revision.
² Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE E.—Number of workers who qualified for disability benefits, January 1967–December 1968, by region, division, and State, and percentage distribution by mobility status

Region, division, and State	Total number	Percentage distribution by mobility status						
		Total	Insti- tutionalized	Hospita- lized	House- bound	Ambulatory		
						Total	With help	Without help
Total.....	480,794	100.0	9.4	6.0	6.3	78.3	15.3	63.0
Northeast.....	108,916	100.0	9.9	6.4	7.8	75.8	17.3	58.5
New England.....	22,223	100.0	11.1	7.2	7.8	73.9	16.5	57.5
Connecticut.....	5,211	100.0	14.7	5.8	8.3	71.3	18.2	53.0
Maine.....	2,176	100.0	10.8	5.4	6.7	77.1	10.5	66.6
Massachusetts.....	10,438	100.0	11.3	7.8	8.1	72.9	18.2	54.7
New Hampshire.....	1,348	100.0	8.0	7.9	6.8	77.4	13.8	63.6
Rhode Island.....	1,952	100.0	5.0	9.2	7.9	78.0	14.5	63.5
Vermont.....	1,098	100.0	6.6	8.0	6.2	79.1	10.1	69.0
Middle Atlantic.....	86,693	100.0	9.7	6.2	7.8	76.3	17.5	58.8
New Jersey.....	15,259	100.0	11.0	5.1	8.2	75.7	17.0	58.7
New York.....	41,860	100.0	9.3	7.0	7.8	76.0	18.0	58.0
Pennsylvania.....	29,574	100.0	9.5	5.8	7.7	77.0	17.2	59.9
North Central.....	115,564	100.0	10.2	6.5	6.6	76.6	14.7	61.9
East North Central.....	81,937	100.0	10.9	6.3	6.9	75.9	15.3	60.7
Illinois.....	21,716	100.0	12.1	6.9	6.6	74.4	15.9	58.5
Indiana.....	10,317	100.0	10.6	5.5	8.5	75.4	16.4	59.0
Michigan.....	19,738	100.0	10.5	5.2	8.2	78.0	14.9	63.2
Ohio.....	21,049	100.0	10.1	5.8	6.0	76.1	15.0	61.1
Wisconsin.....	9,117	100.0	10.9	9.0	5.1	75.0	13.9	61.1
West North Central.....	33,627	100.0	8.6	7.1	5.9	78.4	13.5	64.9
Iowa.....	5,688	100.0	6.4	10.4	6.2	77.0	12.5	64.5
Kansas.....	4,414	100.0	12.8	7.7	5.2	74.2	12.3	61.9
Minnesota.....	6,660	100.0	7.4	6.0	5.0	81.6	15.9	65.8
Missouri.....	11,215	100.0	8.7	5.3	6.9	79.2	13.7	65.5
Nebraska.....	2,905	100.0	7.5	10.0	6.5	76.0	12.5	63.5
North Dakota.....	1,225	100.0	7.3	8.3	5.0	79.4	11.3	68.2
South Dakota.....	1,520	100.0	11.2	5.3	4.7	78.8	11.8	67.0
South.....	163,294	100.0	9.4	5.2	6.1	79.2	14.9	64.4
South Atlantic.....	77,646	100.0	9.6	5.0	6.0	79.4	15.6	63.8
Delaware.....	1,245	100.0	13.1	4.3	6.4	76.1	14.4	61.8
District of Columbia.....	2,128	100.0	11.8	17.2	2.5	68.4	14.2	54.2
Florida.....	15,975	100.0	10.3	5.2	5.3	79.2	16.4	62.7
Georgia.....	12,583	100.0	8.7	5.1	7.2	79.1	16.1	63.0
Maryland.....	7,850	100.0	14.3	5.8	7.0	72.9	14.9	58.1
North Carolina.....	12,798	100.0	7.5	4.1	7.3	81.1	18.1	63.0
South Carolina.....	7,103	100.0	8.2	4.2	6.2	81.3	15.5	65.8
Virginia.....	10,840	100.0	11.7	4.9	5.0	78.4	14.4	63.9
West Virginia.....	7,124	100.0	5.4	2.4	4.6	87.6	11.5	76.1
East South Central.....	36,810	100.0	10.2	3.8	5.8	80.2	15.1	65.1
Alabama.....	10,332	100.0	12.3	4.4	6.1	77.2	15.7	61.5
Kentucky.....	9,128	100.0	8.5	4.6	5.8	81.2	13.5	67.6
Mississippi.....	6,950	100.0	8.1	3.7	5.7	82.5	15.1	67.4
Tennessee.....	10,400	100.0	11.1	2.6	5.4	80.8	15.8	65.1
West South Central.....	48,838	100.0	8.6	6.7	6.4	78.2	13.5	64.7
Arkansas.....	7,090	100.0	8.0	2.1	6.3	83.7	11.8	71.8
Louisiana.....	10,728	100.0	4.7	7.3	6.3	81.7	15.8	65.9
Oklahoma.....	6,894	100.0	7.4	4.6	5.6	82.4	11.0	71.4
Texas.....	24,126	100.0	10.9	8.4	6.8	73.9	13.7	60.2
West.....	85,796	100.0	7.9	6.2	4.5	81.4	13.3	68.1
Mountain.....	17,271	100.0	7.1	7.9	4.8	80.2	13.9	66.3
Arizona.....	3,702	100.0	8.6	4.9	6.3	80.2	15.4	64.7
Colorado.....	4,344	100.0	8.3	13.1	4.3	74.4	13.3	61.1
Idaho.....	1,610	100.0	4.1	3.6	4.1	88.2	13.5	74.7
Montana.....	1,873	100.0	4.4	8.5	3.7	83.4	10.4	73.1
Nevada.....	927	100.0	6.0	5.4	4.0	84.6	15.5	69.0
New Mexico.....	2,508	100.0	5.9	7.9	4.4	81.7	14.7	67.1
Utah.....	1,544	100.0	4.3	6.9	6.3	82.6	15.5	67.1
Wyoming.....	763	100.0	17.8	4.8	4.1	73.3	10.9	62.4
Pacific.....	68,525	100.0	8.1	5.8	4.4	81.7	13.2	68.6
Alaska.....	297	100.0	5.1	5.1	4.0	85.9	12.8	73.1
California.....	54,263	100.0	8.1	5.9	4.6	81.5	13.2	68.3
Hawaii.....	1,333	100.0	13.6	7.7	3.2	75.6	13.0	62.6
Oregon.....	5,505	100.0	6.5	4.7	3.3	85.5	11.8	73.7
Washington.....	7,127	100.0	8.3	5.1	4.7	81.9	14.2	67.8
Puerto Rico.....	6,721	100.0	9.1	2.2	4.7	84.0	28.2	55.8
Abroad.....	503	100.0	3.8	3.0	10.5	82.7	17.9	64.8

TABLE G.—Number of disabled-worker beneficiaries with benefits in current-payment status, December 31, 1970, by region and State and by race

Regional division, State, and race	Total			Men			Women		
	Total	White	Negro and other	Total	White	Negro and other	Total	White	Negro and other
Total.....	1,492,948	1,262,669	230,279	1,068,986	902,886	166,100	423,962	359,783	64,179
New England.....	71,208	68,515	2,693	46,425	44,611	1,814	24,783	23,004	879
Connecticut.....	15,917	14,693	1,224	10,095	9,226	869	5,822	5,407	415
Maine.....	7,600	7,562	38	5,455	5,425	30	2,145	2,137	8
Massachusetts.....	32,895	31,745	1,150	21,439	20,663	776	11,456	11,082	374
New Hampshire.....	4,811	4,289	522	2,821	2,805	16	1,490	1,484	6
Rhode Island.....	7,299	7,107	192	4,822	4,205	617	2,877	2,902	75
Vermont.....	3,186	3,179	7	2,293	2,287	6	893	892	1
Middle Atlantic.....	258,883	225,635	33,248	170,762	148,989	21,773	88,121	76,646	11,475
New Jersey.....	44,757	38,165	6,592	28,283	25,293	2,990	16,474	14,220	2,254
New York.....	128,145	108,460	17,685	80,066	68,834	11,232	46,079	39,626	6,453
Pennsylvania.....	87,981	79,010	8,971	62,413	56,210	6,203	25,668	22,800	2,768
East North Central.....	243,781	209,597	34,184	171,709	147,480	24,229	72,072	62,117	9,955
Illinois.....	62,863	51,889	10,974	42,104	34,760	7,344	20,759	17,129	3,630
Indiana.....	30,834	27,767	3,067	21,897	19,688	2,209	8,937	8,079	858
Michigan.....	58,131	48,542	9,589	41,651	34,535	7,116	16,480	14,007	2,473
Ohio.....	65,868	56,437	9,431	47,048	40,366	6,682	18,820	16,071	2,749
Wisconsin.....	26,085	24,962	1,123	19,009	18,181	828	7,076	6,831	245
West North Central.....	96,968	90,205	6,763	70,730	66,092	4,638	26,238	24,113	2,125
Iowa.....	15,953	15,596	357	11,801	11,541	260	4,152	4,055	97
Kansas.....	12,278	11,276	1,002	9,060	8,333	727	3,218	2,943	275
Minnesota.....	17,515	17,168	347	12,897	12,632	265	4,618	4,536	82
Missouri.....	36,433	31,989	4,444	25,921	22,992	2,929	10,512	8,997	1,515
Nebraska.....	7,639	7,188	451	5,258	5,029	229	2,111	1,979	132
North Dakota.....	3,303	3,240	63	2,609	2,454	55	794	786	8
South Dakota.....	3,847	3,748	99	3,014	2,931	83	833	817	16
South Atlantic.....	270,482	206,907	63,575	196,865	150,400	46,465	73,617	58,507	17,110
Delaware.....	3,488	2,648	840	2,337	1,782	555	1,151	866	285
District of Columbia.....	5,314	1,318	3,996	3,486	867	2,619	1,828	451	1,377
Florida.....	60,502	49,381	11,121	44,109	36,076	8,033	16,393	13,305	3,088
Georgia.....	44,767	31,699	13,068	31,438	21,842	9,596	13,329	9,502	3,827
Maryland.....	20,485	15,143	5,342	14,374	10,537	3,837	6,111	4,606	1,505
North Carolina.....	46,308	35,071	11,237	32,832	24,577	8,255	13,476	10,494	2,982
South Carolina.....	27,267	19,494	7,773	18,484	12,495	5,989	8,783	6,999	1,784
Virginia.....	36,293	27,549	8,744	27,187	20,824	6,363	9,106	6,725	2,381
West Virginia.....	26,068	24,634	1,434	22,618	21,400	1,218	3,440	3,234	206
East South Central.....	127,793	101,587	26,206	98,062	78,543	19,519	29,731	23,044	6,687
Alabama.....	35,108	25,016	10,092	26,656	18,746	7,910	8,452	6,270	2,182
Kentucky.....	32,089	29,718	2,371	26,118	24,528	1,590	5,071	5,192	779
Mississippi.....	24,345	16,687	7,658	18,096	12,333	5,763	6,240	4,334	1,915
Tennessee.....	36,251	30,186	6,065	27,192	22,938	4,254	9,059	7,248	1,811
West South Central.....	150,714	119,403	31,311	117,937	93,827	24,110	32,777	25,576	7,201
Arkansas.....	23,673	19,817	3,856	19,941	15,867	4,074	4,732	3,950	782
Louisiana.....	32,816	20,548	12,268	26,386	16,709	9,677	6,430	3,778	2,651
Oklahoma.....	23,519	21,044	2,475	19,448	16,548	2,900	5,071	4,496	575
Texas.....	70,706	57,994	12,712	54,162	44,643	9,519	16,544	13,351	3,193
Mountain.....	52,206	40,287	2,019	38,979	36,667	2,312	13,227	12,629	607
Arizona.....	13,970	12,883	1,087	10,490	9,570	920	3,480	3,313	167
Colorado.....	11,742	11,042	700	8,549	8,049	500	3,193	2,993	200
Idaho.....	4,904	4,850	54	3,681	3,639	42	1,223	1,211	12
Montana.....	4,999	4,903	96	3,786	3,711	75	1,213	1,192	21
Nevada.....	2,742	2,503	239	1,875	1,731	144	867	772	95
New Mexico.....	7,215	6,608	607	5,862	5,344	518	1,353	1,264	89
Utah.....	4,685	4,603	82	3,325	3,254	71	1,360	1,349	11
Wyoming.....	1,949	1,895	54	1,411	1,369	42	539	526	12
Pacific.....	191,817	167,435	24,382	134,126	116,946	17,180	57,691	50,489	7,202
Alaska.....	619	458	161	452	319	133	167	139	28
California.....	151,017	130,646	20,371	103,385	89,244	14,141	47,632	41,402	6,230
Hawaii.....	3,529	894	2,635	2,613	664	1,949	916	230	686
Oregon.....	16,239	15,845	394	12,317	12,012	305	3,922	3,833	89
Washington.....	20,413	19,592	821	15,359	14,707	652	5,054	4,885	169
Other areas.....	29,096	24,098	4,998	23,391	19,331	4,060	5,705	4,767	938
Puerto Rico.....	23,900	19,690	4,210	19,396	15,009	4,387	4,610	3,687	823
Other.....	5,196	4,402	788	3,995	3,322	673	1,195	1,080	115

TABLE H.—Average monthly amount of disabled-worker benefit in current-payment status, December 31, 1970, by region and State and by race of beneficiary

Regional division, State, and race	Total			Men			Women		
	Total	White	Negro and other	Total	White	Negro and other	Total	White	Negro and other
Total.....	\$131.29	\$134.38	\$114.38	\$138.63	\$141.67	\$122.10	\$112.79	\$116.07	\$94.37
New England.....	132.89	133.28	122.96	142.54	142.98	131.76	114.81	115.18	104.79
Connecticut.....	139.40	140.70	124.59	149.20	150.61	134.30	122.41	123.80	104.26
Maine.....	126.23	126.28	115.66	133.57	133.64	120.60	107.55	107.59	97.12
Massachusetts.....	132.70	133.08	121.96	142.84	143.32	129.90	113.71	113.99	105.61
New Hampshire.....	132.02	132.08	119.95	141.37	141.48	122.50	114.31	114.32	113.17
Rhode Island.....	129.42	129.71	118.65	141.70	142.08	128.23	111.58	111.79	103.71
Vermont.....	127.41	127.35	153.71	134.81	134.76	154.67	108.40	108.35	148.00
Middle Atlantic.....	136.74	138.71	123.39	146.47	148.54	132.34	117.88	119.60	106.41
New Jersey.....	138.78	141.50	123.14	149.79	152.88	132.73	119.91	122.32	104.67
New York.....	136.18	138.38	122.67	145.63	148.09	130.55	119.76	121.51	108.96
Pennsylvania.....	136.50	137.81	125.01	146.05	147.23	135.32	113.20	114.57	101.92
East North Central.....	139.35	140.83	130.24	147.94	149.21	140.21	118.88	120.95	105.99
Illinois.....	137.63	139.66	128.03	146.48	148.51	136.85	119.69	121.71	110.18
Indiana.....	139.46	140.34	131.50	148.14	148.74	142.84	118.20	119.88	102.31
Michigan.....	143.31	144.74	136.07	151.25	152.47	145.30	123.25	125.67	109.53
Ohio.....	138.45	140.52	126.06	147.58	149.24	137.58	115.61	118.61	98.05
Wisconsin.....	136.78	136.92	133.81	144.56	144.76	140.40	115.89	116.10	110.19
West North Central.....	129.22	130.12	117.24	136.51	137.15	127.39	109.58	110.85	95.10
Iowa.....	131.75	131.94	123.62	139.51	139.62	134.60	109.70	110.07	94.21
Kansas.....	130.64	131.65	119.25	138.14	139.00	128.28	109.50	110.82	95.36
Minnesota.....	131.73	131.90	123.68	138.40	138.64	126.87	113.12	113.12	113.37
Missouri.....	128.72	130.55	115.59	136.48	137.70	126.86	109.59	112.26	93.78
Nebraska.....	127.14	127.32	124.24	134.63	134.66	134.23	107.51	108.00	100.11
North Dakota.....	118.18	118.41	106.56	123.45	123.78	108.64	101.53	101.62	92.25
South Dakota.....	121.08	121.62	100.55	126.28	126.93	103.19	102.27	102.57	86.81
South Atlantic.....	124.86	130.97	104.97	131.58	137.59	112.11	106.89	113.34	85.57
Delaware.....	132.33	138.59	112.60	142.26	148.68	121.66	112.17	117.83	94.96
District of Columbia.....	117.02	129.33	112.96	124.99	134.23	121.93	101.82	119.91	95.90
Florida.....	130.47	136.34	104.40	138.50	144.26	112.59	108.88	114.86	83.10
Georgia.....	117.88	125.18	100.22	124.08	131.52	107.14	103.24	111.08	81.27
Maryland.....	132.27	137.65	117.04	140.54	145.68	126.40	112.83	119.26	93.16
North Carolina.....	117.85	123.33	100.72	122.78	128.24	106.55	105.81	111.84	84.59
South Carolina.....	118.05	125.51	99.34	123.28	132.01	105.06	107.05	113.91	80.13
Virginia.....	124.44	129.96	107.06	130.47	135.46	114.15	106.44	112.94	88.09
West Virginia.....	138.76	139.14	132.16	143.60	143.85	139.19	106.91	107.96	90.58
East South Central.....	121.40	125.78	104.40	127.35	131.03	112.58	101.75	107.91	80.51
Alabama.....	122.79	128.14	109.50	129.38	134.32	117.66	101.99	109.67	79.91
Kentucky.....	125.90	127.23	109.26	130.58	131.27	119.90	105.45	108.14	87.52
Mississippi.....	113.70	121.99	95.70	119.62	127.85	101.98	96.56	105.30	76.78
Tennessee.....	121.24	124.50	105.02	127.42	129.78	114.74	102.67	107.80	82.18
West South Central.....	124.59	129.22	106.91	131.02	135.26	114.51	101.44	107.06	81.47
Arkansas.....	119.17	122.79	100.58	124.38	127.93	106.00	98.30	102.14	78.92
Louisiana.....	123.79	134.01	106.69	130.76	140.11	114.45	95.20	106.91	78.52
Oklahoma.....	125.72	127.74	108.50	131.48	133.42	114.59	104.74	106.83	88.36
Texas.....	126.39	130.26	108.74	133.31	136.73	117.28	104.74	108.64	83.30
Mountain.....	133.79	134.79	116.99	140.98	142.16	122.19	112.61	113.35	97.16
Arizona.....	137.35	139.05	117.27	143.76	145.94	121.14	118.03	119.14	95.98
Colorado.....	132.64	133.46	119.73	140.33	141.05	128.70	112.06	113.05	97.31
Idaho.....	131.73	131.93	114.39	139.83	140.09	117.50	107.36	107.40	103.50
Montana.....	131.12	131.53	110.45	138.31	138.84	111.84	108.71	108.76	105.48
Nevada.....	138.35	139.98	121.33	147.98	149.11	134.40	117.54	119.51	101.53
New Mexico.....	129.71	131.30	112.38	134.98	136.82	115.76	106.87	107.87	92.67
Utah.....	136.54	136.81	121.35	146.35	146.80	125.66	112.57	112.72	93.55
Wyoming.....	129.25	129.63	115.85	137.30	137.75	122.60	108.14	108.50	92.25
Pacific.....	138.87	140.70	126.28	147.15	148.93	135.04	119.61	121.64	105.39
Alaska.....	135.90	142.27	117.80	142.35	150.85	121.97	118.46	122.58	98.00
California.....	138.87	140.89	125.86	147.54	149.49	135.19	120.05	122.36	104.70
Hawaii.....	132.41	137.97	130.52	138.51	143.28	136.88	115.00	122.66	112.43
Oregon.....	138.67	139.05	123.16	145.83	146.25	129.34	116.17	116.50	101.98
Washington.....	140.24	140.83	126.23	147.23	147.92	131.58	119.00	119.47	105.60
Other areas.....	101.86	102.97	96.52	103.90	104.87	99.32	93.48	95.26	84.41
Puerto Rico.....	95.23	95.72	92.94	97.06	97.36	95.65	87.34	88.58	81.79
Other.....	132.40	135.40	115.65	137.12	141.03	117.79	110.65	118.08	103.17

TABLE I.—Total amount of benefits paid and amounts from OASI and DI trust funds, by region and State

[Amounts in thousands]

Regional division and State	Total ¹	From OASI trust fund	From DI trust fund ²		Regional division and State	Total ¹	From OASI trust fund	From DI trust fund ²	
			Amount	As percent of total benefits paid				Amount	As percent of total benefits paid
Total.....	\$31,863,380	\$28,502,765	\$3,067,002	9.6					
New England.....	2,007,340	1,842,964	144,757	7.2	East South Central.....	1,789,188	1,519,587	251,830	14.1
Connecticut.....	490,412	452,281	33,515	6.8	Alabama.....	473,522	399,241	69,330	14.6
Maine.....	174,932	159,289	14,892	8.5	Kentucky.....	485,482	413,426	67,930	14.0
Massachusetts.....	973,394	896,828	67,035	6.9	Mississippi.....	288,439	240,939	44,500	15.4
New Hampshire.....	128,147	119,159	8,763	6.8	Tennessee.....	541,745	465,981	70,070	12.9
Rhode Island.....	167,152	151,155	14,233	8.5	West South Central.....	2,564,649	2,237,947	301,754	11.8
Vermont.....	73,263	66,252	6,319	8.6	Arkansas.....	313,612	265,332	45,275	14.4
Middle Atlantic.....	6,561,737	5,965,126	538,350	8.2	Louisiana.....	440,103	367,964	67,267	15.3
New Jersey.....	1,189,978	1,085,394	94,294	7.9	Oklahoma.....	409,269	358,514	47,100	11.5
New York.....	3,294,953	3,002,740	260,892	7.9	Texas.....	1,401,665	1,246,137	142,112	10.1
Pennsylvania.....	2,076,806	1,876,992	183,164	8.8	Mountain.....	1,114,234	991,622	112,580	10.1
East North Central.....	6,323,579	5,732,464	531,118	8.4	Arizona.....	269,471	236,851	30,468	11.3
Illinois.....	1,759,162	1,610,096	131,869	7.5	Colorado.....	279,211	251,745	24,932	8.9
Indiana.....	818,145	741,474	68,461	8.4	Idaho.....	109,033	97,613	10,450	9.6
Michigan.....	1,380,013	1,237,109	130,871	9.5	Montana.....	110,744	99,027	10,523	9.5
Ohio.....	1,614,962	1,456,298	144,033	8.9	Nevada.....	56,440	49,935	5,883	10.4
Wisconsin.....	751,297	688,487	55,884	7.4	Utah.....	128,295	114,637	10,416	8.2
West North Central.....	2,721,527	2,500,329	196,167	7.2	Wyoming.....	47,693	43,282	3,903	8.2
Iowa.....	503,529	465,882	32,929	6.5	New Mexico.....	115,447	98,532	16,006	13.9
Kansas.....	374,013	345,263	25,091	6.7	Pacific.....	3,899,051	3,453,278	411,227	10.5
Minnesota.....	583,202	541,701	36,429	6.2	Alaska.....	14,548	13,062	1,365	9.4
Missouri.....	803,709	722,945	72,838	9.1	California.....	2,909,432	2,561,643	322,375	11.1
Nebraska.....	250,664	233,610	15,090	6.0	Hawaii.....	77,593	69,379	7,567	9.8
North Dakota.....	94,981	87,772	6,314	6.6	Oregon.....	371,113	332,853	35,207	9.5
South Dakota.....	111,429	103,156	7,476	6.7	Washington.....	526,365	476,341	44,713	8.5
South Atlantic.....	4,434,195	3,864,469	529,132	11.9	Other U.S. possessions.....	203,033	163,171	39,394	19.3
Delaware.....	76,455	68,530	7,084	9.3	American Samoa.....	444	371	57	12.8
District of Columbia.....	89,622	74,644	9,106	10.2	Guam.....	828	691	125	15.1
Florida.....	1,415,110	1,282,896	121,840	8.8	Puerto Rico.....	198,732	158,825	38,881	19.6
Georgia.....	538,296	449,611	82,279	15.3	Virgin Islands.....	3,629	3,284	331	9.1
Maryland.....	470,710	425,244	41,418	8.8	Abroad.....	244,247	231,808	10,693	4.4
North Carolina.....	640,010	548,438	84,281	13.2					
South Carolina.....	309,033	255,582	49,720	16.1					
Virginia.....	558,248	482,457	71,317	12.8					
West Virginia.....	336,711	272,067	62,087	18.4					

¹ Monthly benefits and lump-sum payments.

² Benefits to disabled workers and their dependent s.