aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children programs. When general assistance is added, however, it is clear that low-income States allocated proportionally much less to that program than did most of the States. In the aggregate, general assistance expenditures represented 20 percent of total assistance expenditures. Mississippi and Tennessee, however, allotted 2 percent of total assistance funds to the general assistance program; Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, about 7 percent; and North Carolina, 9 percent. While the national average per capita expenditure for general assistance was $1.27, Mississippi spent 3 cents, Tennessee 7 cents, and Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, and North Carolina from 14 to 20 cents. Although this pattern of assistance expenditures in the low-income States is undoubtedly the result of many factors, it may be attributed in large measure to the absence of Federal participation in financing the general assistance program.

Estimates of Aged Population, by State, 1940–48

The Social Security Administration has recently prepared estimates of the number of persons 65 years of age and over, by State, for the years 1940–48. The Bureau of the Census regularly prepares and releases current estimates of the total population by State, but it does not currently make estimates of the aged population.

The present estimates, shown in the accompanying table, were derived from published and unpublished materials furnished by the Bureau of the Census and the National Office of Vital Statistics and have had the benefit of critical review by the Bureau of the Census. The method used is briefly as follows: Census estimates of total aged population in the country as a whole on July 1 of each of the 9 years, by 5-year age-sex-race classes, were divided by the number of deaths during the year reported to the National Office of Vital Statistics for persons in these classes to obtain an average number of persons in each class per death reported. The averages were then multiplied by

Estimated population 65 years of age and over as of July 1 of each year 1940–48, by State [1]

State	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Continental United States	9,020,916	9,222,257	9,455,038	9,660,241	9,858,136	10,114,098	10,372,095	10,650,000	10,940,000
Ala	132,960	134,694	136,886	138,567	140,148	142,552	144,991	147,681	150,524
Ariz	23,822	25,290	26,837	28,282	29,697	31,281	32,870	34,527	36,225
Ark	105,839	106,957	108,443	109,517	110,518	112,173	113,836	115,696	117,678
Calif	558,755	585,597	614,369	640,801	666,713	696,525	726,439	757,868	790,239
Colo	86,932	88,282	89,937	91,254	92,501	94,289	96,100	98,076	100,163
Conn	129,277	132,773	136,743	140,194	143,544	147,742	151,979	156,515	161,236
Del	20,476	20,888	21,371	21,776	22,163	22,685	23,210	23,781	24,378
D. C.	40,856	42,238	43,767	45,136	46,474	48,088	49,718	51,451	53,251
Fla	130,615	130,615	131,062	138,483	145,755	153,868	161,985	170,425	179,083
Ga	155,110	156,505	158,410	159,757	160,970	163,144	165,318	167,820	170,470
Idaho	31,890	32,386	32,995	33,480	33,939	34,596	35,262	35,992	36,758
Ill	569,977	584,086	600,129	613,957	627,404	644,515	661,787	680,349	699,646
Ind	288,780	292,091	296,400	299,636	302,632	307,412	312,236	317,665	323,389
Iowa	228,713	231,826	235,728	238,733	241,579	245,802	250,100	254,815	259,838
Kans	157,358	159,579	162,341	164,504	166,519	169,539	172,554	175,896	179,411
Ky	188,963	191,052	193,797	195,817	197,716	200,755	203,842	207,296	210,961
La	116,279	118,914	121,956	124,532	127,028	130,273	133,547	137,063	140,746
Maine	80,586	80,740	81,165	81,279	81,350	81,899	82,454	83,155	83,933
Md	122,958	125,413	128,310	130,729	133,063	136,191	139,344	142,771	146,367
Mass	370,969	376,985	384,250	390,136	395,720	403,651	411,629	420,427	429,653
Mich	332,110	342,186	353,430	363,358	373,007	384,861	396,812	409,541	422,716
Minn	213,693	217,389	221,829	225,425	228,840	233,612	238,409	243,634	249,135
Miss	111,524	112,598	114,065	115,103	116,050	117,690	119,344	121,215	123,206
Mo	326,354	332,764	340,284	346,556	352,519	360,579	368,691	377,480	386,710
Mont	36,395	37,484	38,699	39,769	40,805	42,083	43,373	44,741	46,167
Nebr	106,017	107,686	109,711	111,328	112,869	115,053	117,259	119,687	122,234
Nev	6,793	7,148	7,527	7,880	8,228	8,624	9,026	9,447	9,882
N. H.	48,892	49,399	50,076	50,564	51,019	51,778	52,539	53,395	54,307
N. J.	279,874	287,709	296,550	304,324	311,875	321,305	330,819	341,010	351,608
N. Mex.	23,293	23,613	24,016	24,328	24,620	25,058	25,500	25,989	26,505
N. Y.	927,060	954,120	984,541	1,011,326	1,037,447	1,069,719	1,102,362	1,137,269	1,173,534
N. C.	154,086	157,884	162,230	165,966	169,567	174,163	178,789	183,750	188,933
N. Dak.	39,570	40,257	41,073	41,739	42,369	43,252	44,133	45,104	46,114
Ohio	541,362	552,196	564,941	575,646	585,877	599,573	613,392	628,315	644,002
Okla	144,968	147,177	149,875	152,016	154,035	156,965	159,908	163,132	166,535
Oreg	93,277	95,548	98,133	100,358	102,514	105,258	108,020	110,995	114,093
Pa	679,937	694,081	710,624	724,576	737,986	755,803	773,827	793,304	813,718
R. I.	54,576	55,639	56,891	57,937	58,945	60,300	61,668	63,160	64,718
S. C.	78,903	79,768	80,906	81,742	82,516	83,774	85,042	86,472	87,989
S. Dak.	44,508	45,279	46,198	46,946	47,658	48,643	49,642	50,725	51,862
Tenn	170,414	174,054	178,298	181,869	185,297	189,808	194,349	199,248	204,381
Texas	345,987	354,636	364,455	372,918	381,057	391,405	401,796	412,964	424,612
Utah	30,369	31,287	32,311	33,213	34,048	35,158	36,236	37,383	38,574
Vt	34,568	34,787	35,124	35,330	35,513	35,904	36,296	36,758	37,256
Va	152,869	156,258	160,191	163,518	166,727	170,906	175,143	179,716	184,497
Wash	145,191	149,498	154,306	158,533	162,634	167,692	172,785	178,209	183,859
W. Va	101,271	103,254	105,598	107,546	109,408	111,912	114,446	117,178	120,048
Wis	243,307	248,576	254,708	259,876	264,835	271,341	277,885	284,972	292,364
Wyo	12,633	13,071	13,552	13,981	14,398	14,899	15,403	15,938	16,492

[1] Figures are shown to the last digit as computed for convenience in summation, not because they are accurate to the last place. Totals for 1940–46 estimated by Bureau of the Census (*Estimated Population of the United States, by Age, Color, and Sex: 1940 to 1946* (Population—Special Reports, Series P-47, No. 3)); State data for all years and totals for 1947–48 estimated by Social Security Administration.

State deaths in these classes. The result represented the preliminary estimate of aged persons in the State on July 1. The final estimate reflected adjustments for: (1) chance fluctuations from year to year in the State's death rate; (2) any constant difference between the State death rate and the national death rate; (3) biases in the reporting of age in the 1940 census; and (4) any difference between the sum of the State estimates and the national total estimated by the Bureau of the Census.

The basic premise behind the estimates is that any change in the number of aged persons in a State tends to be reflected in the number of deaths of aged persons. If, for example, the number of aged persons in a given State is raised substantially by additions of individuals reaching age 65 and by immigration, the number of deaths of aged persons reported in that State will probably increase also. Thus, the use of mortality statistics for estimating population groups takes into account the factor of migration, as well as the effect of natural increase. Migration trends among aged persons, however, were assumed to be fairly smooth and not greatly distorted by the sharp fluctuation in wartime employment opportunities that occurred in some areas.

The use of mortality data to meas-

ure the size of age groups is undoubtedly most reliable when applied to estimates of aged populations. Aged persons are subject to higher mortality rates than younger people; in estimating the number of persons in the population, therefore, deaths provide a larger "sample" of aged than of younger persons. As a result, a chance variation of a few deaths among persons 65 years and over makes less difference in a population estimate than a like variation in the deaths of younger persons.

Care has been taken to make the estimates of aged population as accurate as possible. It is characteristic of these figures, however, as of most population estimates, that the smaller numbers and the extrapolated numbers are relatively less reliable than other figures. Thus, for any given year, the estimates for States with small numbers of aged persons tend to be less reliable than those for States with large aged populations. The estimates for 1947 and 1948, which represent extrapolations for years for which mortality data were not available, are less reliable than the estimates for 1940 through 1946.

Aged Beneficiaries of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the Aged Population

Twenty or more aged persons in every 100 living in Rhode Island and Connecticut in June 1948 were receiving benefits under old-age and survivors insurance. At the other extreme, fewer than 5 per 100 aged persons were on the benefit rolls in Mississippi, North Dakota, and South Dakota. This wide range in the beneficiary rate largely reflects State differences in the proportion of employment covered under the program.

Table 7 on page 30 presents State data on the number of aged beneficiaries whose benefits were in current-payment status on June 30, 1947, and June 30, 1948, as well as on the relative number of such beneficiaries in the total aged population.

The aged insurance beneficiary rates, as well as the old-age assistance recipient rates that appeared in the

October 1948 BULLETIN, are based on the estimates of aged population made by the Social Security Administration and described above.

Workers With Permanently Insured Status on January 1, 1949

An estimated 13.2 million workers had permanently insured status [1] under old-age and survivors insurance on January 1, 1949, an increase of 1.9 million over the estimated 11.3 million permanently insured workers on January 1, 1948. These workers can, regardless of their future employment, qualify for primary benefits either when or after they reach age 65; in the event of their death, their survivors can qualify for monthly benefits or lump-sum death payments.

A distribution of this estimated total of 13.2 million workers according to the quarter-of-coverage requirement for permanently insured status—that is, the quarters of coverage necessary to be fully insured at age 65—is shown below:

Quarters of coverage required for permanently insured status	Year of attainment of age 65	Workers permanently insured on Jan. 1, 1949 (in millions)
Total		13.2
40	After 1956 (program in operation at least 20 years).	9.2
6-39	Before 1957 (program in operation less than 20 years).	4.0
6-23	Before 1949	2.0
24-39	After 1948 but before 1957	2.0

The number of permanently insured persons on January 1, 1949, classified by sex, age, and quarter-of-coverage requirement, was as follows:

Age at birthday in 1948	Quarters of coverage required for permanently insured status	Workers permanently insured on Jan. 1, 1949 (in millions)		
		Total	Male	Female
Total	6-40	13.2	10.8	2.4
Under 57	40	9.2	7.4	1.8
57-64	24-39	2.0	1.7	0.3
65 and over	6-23	[1] 2.0	1.7	0.3

[1] About 1,048,000 of these workers were in current-payment status at the end of 1948.

[1] The estimates are based on data through the calendar year 1946, derived from the 1-percent continuous work-history sample.

At the beginning of 1949, slightly more than 1 out of every 3 fully insured workers was permanently insured. The effect of the more liberal requirement for permanently insured status at the older ages is illustrated in a comparison, by age, of the number of fully insured and permanently insured workers:

Age at birthday in 1948	Workers fully insured [1] as of January 1, 1949 (number in millions)		
	Total	Workers permanently insured	
		Number	Percent of fully insured
Total	38.2	13.2	35
Under 57	33.7	9.2	27
57-64	2.5	2.0	80
65 and over	2.0	2.0	100

[1] Not adjusted to reflect changes in insured status for (1) workers with combined earnings under coordinated survivor provisions of the old-age and survivors insurance and railroad retirement programs; and (2) veterans deemed to be fully insured only as a result of section 210 of title II of the Social Security Act, as amended in 1946.

As the program matures, the permanently insured group will constitute a growing proportion of the entire fully insured population. The progressive yearly growth of this group is indicated in the following tabulation:

Year	Workers fully insured at beginning of year (number in millions)				
	Total	Workers permanently insured			
		Total	With less than 40 quarters of coverage	With 40 quarters of coverage	Percent of fully insured
1940	22.9	0.6	0.6		2.6
1941	24.2	1.1	1.1		4.5
1942	25.8	1.4	1.4		5.4
1943	28.1	1.8	1.8		6.4
1944	29.9	2.3	2.3		7.7
1945	31.9	2.8	2.8		8.8
1946	33.4	3.4	3.4		10.2
1947	35.2	8.7	3.9	4.8	24.7
1948	36.8	11.3	3.9	7.4	30.7
1949	38.2	13.2	4.0	9.2	34.6

The sharp increase of more than 5 million in the number of permanently insured workers from the beginning of 1946 to 1947 is due to the fact that workers who will attain age 65 after 1956 could first acquire permanently insured status in the fourth quarter of 1946. In other words, they