

with Great Britain on June 11, 1948; and with the Netherlands on January 7, 1950. Belgium and the Netherlands concluded an agreement on August 29, 1949. All the agreements are basically similar, so that the terms of the convention between Great Britain and France will serve to show the pattern. Not all the bilateral agreements have been approved by the respective Governments, but the French-British agreement has been so approved and is now effective in both countries.

It provides in general that the nationals of either country are, when working in the other country, made subject to the social security measures of the country where they are employed, with right to benefit under the same conditions as its own citizens. The laws in the country of employment govern coverage, eligibility, and benefits. Certain exceptions to coverage are specified; namely, persons employed for less than 6 months in a country other than that of their normal residence, if the employer is located in the country of normal residence; traveling personnel of transport undertakings; career officers and other diplomatic and consular employees, including personal employees of diplomatic and consular employees; and such other persons as may be excepted by mutual agreement.

The French areas to which the agreement applies are metropolitan France and its overseas Departments (Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, and Réunion). The British areas are England, Wales and Scotland, and the Isle of Man. The programs to which the agreement applies are old-age, invalidity, and survivors insurance; health and maternity insurance; work-injuries insurance; and (as to France) special systems, particularly miners' insurance, covering the same risks. The convention does not apply to unemployment insurance, which is a part of the British but not of the French system, or to family allowances, which are payable to the children of aliens in both countries.

The division of costs and other aspects of the reciprocity vary somewhat as among the different risks covered. Some of the principal provisions follow.

For sickness, maternity, and survivors insurance, a national of either

country covered by the system of that country and moving to the other country, and being there covered from the time of his arrival, may qualify for benefit on the basis of the period of coverage in both countries or either country. For sickness benefits, the illness must have become apparent after the insured became compulsorily covered in the new country of residence.

For permanent disability, nonoverlapping insurance periods completed under both French invalidity insurance and British long-term sickness coverage will be added in determining the right to cash benefit and the maintenance or recovery of such right. The benefits will be determined by the law of the country where the sickness or invalidity was certified, and the costs will be met by the system of that country.

A person moving from one country to the other while in receipt of invalidity benefit will maintain the same pension rights in either country as he would have had if he had not changed his residence. Details of medical administration and control with respect to disability in such cases are to be regulated by mutual agreement.

For old-age and widows' insurance, periods of coverage in either country may likewise be added for benefit purposes. Each country pays the portion of the old-age pension corresponding to the time spent in covered employment in that country. The joint contribution is also effective for benefits to widows aged 65 or over or incapable of working. If the widow does not meet one of these conditions, no contribution is payable by the country where she does not live.

If an individual chooses, he may renounce the right to benefit based on adding the insurance periods; each country will then pay separately whatever benefit is due him.

In insurance against work accidents and occupational disease, it is provided that any legal limitations on rights of foreigners shall not apply to nationals of the two countries.

In view of the fact that assistance in Great Britain is available to needy aged residents irrespective of nationality, the agreement declares that the French allowance to formerly em-

ployed persons who are age 65 or over and without sufficient means will be paid to British subjects in France who meet the same requirements.

Full mutual administrative cooperation is specified, including exemption from normal registration, stamp, and consular charges. Where restrictions on free exchange of currency exist, measures are to be taken by the respective Governments to ensure the reciprocal transfer of sums due. If a beneficiary in one country under old-age, invalidity, survivors, or work-injuries insurance transfers to the other country, he receives his pension from the social security organization in the place of his new residence, and this organization is reimbursed by the agency in the country responsible for the benefit. The French National Social Security Fund, on the one hand, and the British National Insurance Fund or Industrial Injuries Fund, on the other, will make the necessary repayments. All provisions necessary for the operation of the convention are to be the subject of supplementary agreements, some of which have been made effective already.²

In the event of difficulties in carrying out the convention, the competent authorities will resolve the issue. If this method proves unsuccessful the use of arbitration is specified.

Trust Fund Operations in 1949

Sums equivalent to 100 percent of current collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act are transferred under permanent appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund as such collections are received by the Treasury. In 1949, appropriations of such contributions amounted to \$1,666 million. The trust fund also received \$3.6 million in appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury for additional costs incurred in benefit

² National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement With France) Order, 1949; National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement With France as to Retirement Pensions) Order, 1948; and National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Reciprocal Agreement With France) Order, 1948.

Table 1.—Changes in social security trust fund investments and the interest-bearing public debt, as of the end of December, 1946–49

[Amounts in millions]

Item	Investments at end of December—								Net acquisitions		
	1946		1947		1948		1949		Dec. 31, 1946, through Dec. 31, 1947	Dec. 31, 1947, through Dec. 31, 1948	Dec. 31, 1948, through Dec. 31, 1949
	Amount	Average interest rate (percent)	Amount	Average interest rate (percent)	Amount	Average interest rate (percent)	Amount	Average interest rate (percent)			
Total interest-bearing public debt.....	\$257,649	2.057	\$254,205	2.144	\$250,579	2.216	\$255,019	2.208	-\$3,444	-\$3,626	+\$4,440
Securities acquired by social security trust funds, total.....	15,643		17,371		19,052		19,424		+1,728	+1,681	+372
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	8,079	2.04	9,268	2.09	10,556	2.20	11,728	2.20	+1,190	+1,287	+1,172
Unemployment trust fund.....	7,564	1.94	8,102	2.05	8,496	2.16	7,696	2.16	+538	+394	-800
All other interest-bearing securities.....	242,006		236,834		231,527		235,595		-5,172	-5,307	+4,068

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

payments to survivors of certain World War II veterans under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946; and it was credited with \$146 million in interest and profits on investments.

Under the provisions of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1940, the fund is held by a Board of three Trustees: the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the Managing Trustee; the Secretary of Labor; and the Federal Security Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury invests that portion of the trust fund which, in his judgment, is not needed to meet current expenditures for benefit payments and administrative expenses. For the calendar year 1949, the fund's assets showed a net increase of \$1,094 million, and net investments made during the year totaled \$1,172 million (table 1).

Investments are made by the Secretary of the Treasury for the unemployment trust fund as a unit, although the fund is composed of 51 separate State accounts and the railroad unemployment insurance account. Interest earned on the fund's investments is distributed quarterly among all accounts on the basis of the average daily balance of each account. Over the year the assets of the fund declined \$772 million, and a net total of \$800 million of securities was redeemed.

In addition to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the unemployment trust fund, the Treasury manages 10 other social insurance

and related trust funds. The interest rates on investments of these funds are higher than those for the two large social security funds, and all rates are determined administratively rather than by statute.

Investments

During the calendar year 1949, the net acquisitions of the two social security trust funds amounted to \$372 million of Government securities (table 1)—a total less than that in any previous year since 1936 and only 22 percent of 1948 net acquisitions. The decline in the net acquisitions can be accounted for largely by the net redemptions of the unemployment trust fund; the net acquisitions of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, however, were 9 percent less than in 1948 and just slightly less than in 2 earlier years, 1947 and 1944. At the end of December 1949 the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund held United States securities amounting to \$11,728 million.

Net investments by the unemployment trust fund were \$538 million and \$394 million in the calendar years 1947 and 1948; in 1949, net redemptions amounted to \$800 million. These net redemptions reflect the increase both in compensable unemployment during the year and in average weekly payments.

In 1948, State deposits amounted to \$989 million and withdrawals for benefits, to \$852 million. In 1949, however, State deposits were \$997 million, while withdrawals were \$1,737 million,

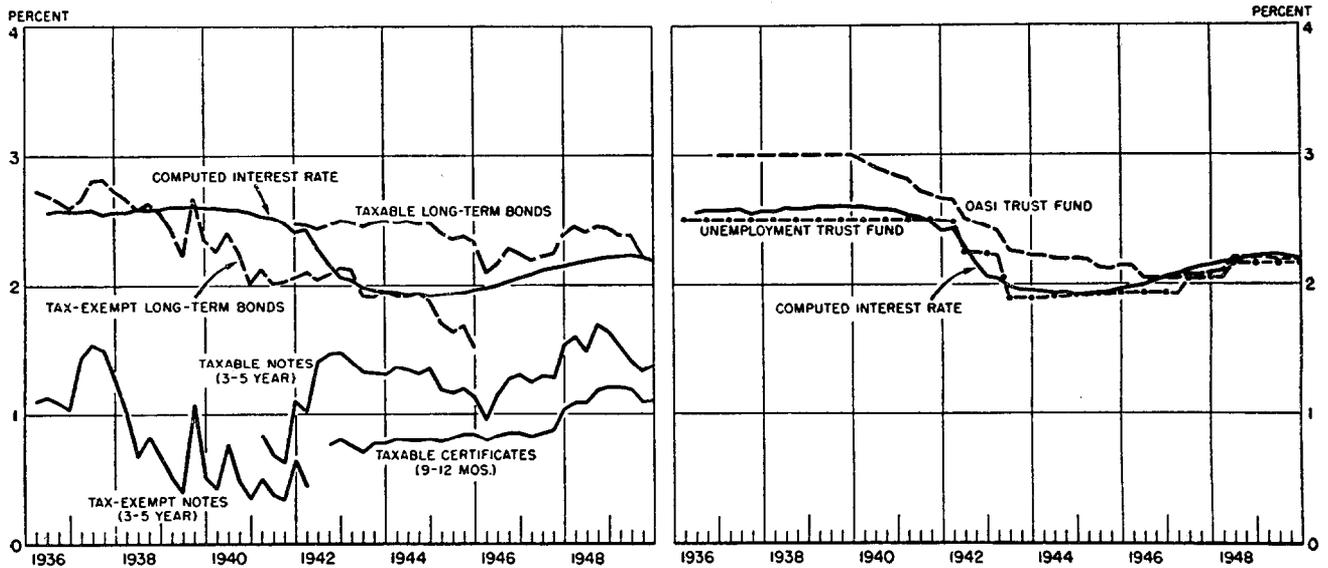
more than twice the total for the preceding year.

The railroad unemployment insurance account in the unemployment trust fund also declined during the calendar year 1949. Deposits in the railroad accounts were only \$3.2 million in 1949, as compared with \$67 million in 1948 and \$126 million in

Table 2.—Average interest rate on social security trust fund investments and interest-bearing public debt at end of specified period, 1936–49

At end of—	Computed average interest rate (percent)		
	Interest-bearing public debt	Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund investments	Unemployment trust fund investments
1936.....	2.570		2.50
1937.....	2.568	3.00	2.50
1938.....	2.586	3.00	2.50
1939.....	2.598	3.00	2.50
1940.....	2.566	2.84	2.50
1941.....	2.409	2.66	2.49
1942.....	2.059	2.44	2.24
1943.....	1.956	2.22	1.89
1944.....	1.919	2.20	1.91
1945.....	1.965	2.14	1.93
1946.....	2.057	2.04	1.94
1947.....	2.144	2.09	2.05
1948.....	2.216	2.20	2.16
1949.....	2.208	2.20	2.16
1949			
January.....	2.222	2.20	2.16
February.....	2.225	2.20	2.16
March.....	2.233	2.20	2.16
April.....	2.235	2.20	2.16
May.....	2.234	2.20	2.16
June.....	2.236	2.20	2.16
July.....	2.236	2.20	2.16
August.....	2.230	2.20	2.16
September.....	2.224	2.20	2.16
October.....	2.222	2.20	2.16
November.....	2.222	2.20	2.16
December.....	2.208	2.20	2.16

Average yields on special groups of United States obligations, the computed rate of interest on the public debt, and yields on obligations acquired by two social insurance trust funds, 1936-49



1947. This sharp decline was a result of several factors. The amendments of June 1948 to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act in effect reduced the current contribution rate

from 3 percent to ½ of 1 percent¹ retroactively to January 1, 1948. Furthermore, credits amounting to \$9.6 million were taken during 1949 against the overpayments made during the first half of the calendar year 1948. Those contributions that are transferred to the administrative fund are not reflected in the deposit figures of the railroad account. Finally, the taxable earnings of railroad employees, and therefore of contributions, declined in 1949.

Benefit payments, on the other hand, increased 122 percent, from \$60 million in 1948 to \$133 million in 1949. As a result, the balance in the railroad account declined from \$948 million at the end of 1948 to \$824 million at the end of 1949. This decline, together with the decline of \$648 million in the balance of the State unemployment account, accounts for net redemptions in 1949 of the unemployment trust fund totaling \$800 million. Net assets of the unemployment trust fund as of December 31, 1949, were \$7,748 million, and investments in United States securities on that date were \$7,696 million.

The Federal interest-bearing public debt reached its peak in February

1946, when it amounted to \$279 billion. In March 1946, the Treasury started a program of debt retirement; on December 31, 1949, the total interest-bearing public debt was \$255 billion. A large proportion of the debt retired or maturing was composed of securities with high coupon rates of interest that were paid off or refunded into issues with lower rates. The rise in the rate on short-term issues, the higher accrued rate on savings bonds purchased during the war, and the net rise in securities issued to Government trust funds with relatively high interest earnings caused the average interest rate on the debt as a whole to rise almost continuously from 1946 through the end of fiscal year 1948-49. In the last half of the calendar year 1949, however, the average interest rate declined slightly, partly as a result of the maturing or recall of some long-term issues at relatively high rates of interest and their replacement at lower rates, and partly because of the increasing proportion of the total debt made up of relatively short-term Treasury notes and savings notes bearing low rates of interest.

Table 3.—Investments of social security trust funds and the interest-bearing public debt at end of specified period, 1936-49
(Amounts in millions)

At end of—	Interest-bearing public debt	Social security trust fund investments			
		Total amount	Percent of public debt	Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	Unemployment trust fund
1936.....	\$33,699	\$64	0.2	-----	\$64
1937.....	36,715	1,138	3.1	\$513	625
1938.....	38,899	1,926	5.0	862	1,064
1939.....	41,445	2,944	7.1	1,435	1,509
1940.....	44,458	3,962	8.9	2,017	1,945
1941.....	57,451	5,468	9.5	2,736	2,732
1942.....	107,308	7,342	6.8	3,655	3,687
1943.....	164,508	9,874	6.0	4,779	5,095
1944.....	228,891	12,546	5.5	5,967	6,579
1945.....	275,694	14,562	5.3	7,054	7,508
1946.....	257,649	15,643	6.1	8,079	7,564
1947.....	254,265	17,371	6.8	9,268	8,102
1948.....	250,579	19,052	7.6	10,556	8,496
1949.....	255,019	19,424	7.6	11,728	7,696
1949					
January.....	250,435	18,962	7.6	10,556	8,406
February.....	250,603	18,996	7.6	10,556	8,440
March.....	249,573	19,107	7.7	10,816	8,291
April.....	249,509	18,966	7.6	10,796	8,170
May.....	249,890	19,008	7.6	10,796	8,212
June.....	250,762	19,369	7.7	11,231	8,138
July.....	251,880	19,207	7.6	11,174	8,033
August.....	253,921	19,254	7.6	11,174	8,080
September.....	254,756	19,429	7.6	11,459	7,940
October.....	254,876	19,285	7.6	11,459	7,826
November.....	255,124	19,322	7.6	11,459	7,863
December.....	255,019	19,424	7.6	11,728	7,696

¹ Legally, contribution rates are scaled from ½ of 1 percent to 3 percent, depending upon the size of the balance to the credit of the railroad unemployment insurance account on September 30 of any year.

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Table 2.—Contributions and taxes under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1947-50

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employes	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal employment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1947-48.....	\$1,616,162	\$482,585	\$557,061	\$1,007,087	\$207,919	\$145,148
1948-49.....	1,690,296	553,461	563,833	988,966	222,850	9,816
7 months ended:						
January 1948.....	841,171	381,165	276,875	640,264	39,040	70,772
January 1949.....	912,121	407,396	286,914	635,349	44,794	4,999
January 1950.....	896,917	507,690	287,919	639,552	55,994	7,918
1949						
January.....	38,039	28,489	1,201	80,053	14,492	2,564
February.....	279,829	27,707	5,578	97,531	152,784	19
March.....	25,937	30,571	132,752	3,813	9,032	2,495
April.....	75,191	25,808	2,370	104,645	3,098	6
May.....	391,411	28,587	6,910	135,976	11,423	11
June.....	5,806	34,119	129,310	11,651	1,718	2,285
July.....	57,549	25,765	2,696	109,663	4,589	1
August.....	380,606	381,998	9,689	163,859	13,827	34
September.....	7,242	25,517	135,971	6,445	1,024	2,628
October.....	62,382	32,859	722	107,693	2,322	37
November.....	336,889	28,886	5,109	155,617	13,662	98
December.....	5,461	28,963	132,784	9,959	885	4,737
1950						
January.....	46,788	30,702	948	86,317	19,685	383

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability funds; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to March 1, 1950.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning July 1947, contributions under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act cover both unemployment and temporary disability.

⁶ Represents contributions of \$29.5 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1949-50 of \$302.5 million from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under Social Security Administration programs, by specified period, 1948-50

[In thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1948-49		Fiscal year 1949-50	
	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through January 1949 ²	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through January 1950 ²
Total.....	\$1,604,640	\$1,018,242	\$1,991,956	\$1,174,352
Administrative expenses.....	45,434	31,772	53,956	39,098
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration.....	45,332	24,022	53,854	30,357
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.....	102	71	102	58
Department of the Treasury ³	(*)	7,678	(*)	7,440
Grants to States.....	949,750	647,759	1,193,000	731,187
Unemployment insurance and employment service administration.....	130,000	96,549	⁵ 135,000	⁵ 35,496
Old-age assistance.....	797,000	411,221	1,058,000	⁵ 12,627
Aid to the blind.....		11,511		14,514
Aid to dependent children.....		111,884		151,425
Maternal and child health services.....		8,217		8,504
Services for crippled children.....	11,750	5,684	11,000	5,758
Child welfare services.....	7,500	2,631	7,500	2,864
Emergency maternity and infant care.....	3,500	60	3,500	
Benefit payments, old-age and survivors insurance.....	⁷ 607,036	⁷ 337,440	⁸ 745,000	⁷ 408,145
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.....	2,420	1,271		626

¹ Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

² Includes expenditures from unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

³ Amounts expended by the Treasury in administering title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to the general fund of the Treasury.

⁴ Not available because not separated from appropriations for other purposes.

⁵ Appropriation represents amount for fiscal year; expenditure represents amount of grants made during the fiscal year, before Aug. 20, 1949, when the Bureau of Employment Security was transferred to the Department of Labor.

⁶ Appropriation for 1947-48 (\$3 million) available until June 30, 1949.

⁷ Actual payments from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

⁸ Estimated expenditures as shown in 1949-50 budget.

Source: Federal appropriation acts and 1949-50 budget (appropriations); *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury* and reports from administrative agencies (expenditures).

TRUST FUNDS

(Continued from page 18)

In November 1947 the Treasurer began purchasing Treasury bonds on the open market for the two social security trust funds. Since the bulk of these securities bear 2½-percent interest, the average interest rate on the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund had increased to 2.09 percent by the end of the year and to 2.20 by the end of 1948; it remained at 2.20 throughout 1949. The unemployment trust fund was affected less by the open-market purchases because of the smaller amount of net acquisitions during 1947 and 1948; nonetheless, the average interest rate was 2.05 at the end of 1947 and 2.16 at the end of 1948 and 1949 (table 2).

By the end of 1949 the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund held \$9,501 million of 2½-percent special certificates of indebtedness, \$4 million of 2¼-percent Treasury bonds, \$2,217 million of 2½-percent Treasury bonds, and \$6 million in unamortized premium. As of the same date, the unemployment trust fund held \$6,898 million of 2½-percent special certificates of indebtedness, \$4 million of 2¼-percent Treasury bonds, \$793 million of 2½-percent Treasury bonds, and \$1 million in unamortized premiums.

Interest Rates

The Social Security Act of 1935 had required that investments of the old-

age reserve account (now the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund) must earn at least 3 percent, but the amendments of 1939 removed all reference to a minimum yield except on special obligations issued to the fund. These special obligations are required to bear the average rate of interest on the interest-bearing public debt, computed as of the end of the month next preceding the date of issue; if this average is not a multiple of ¼ of 1 percent, however, the rate of interest is to be the multiple next lower than the average rate.

The interest provisions governing investments for the unemployment trust fund have remained unchanged

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Table 6.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department through December of fiscal years 1948-49 and 1949-50

[In thousands]

State	Fiscal year 1948-49 through December, total	Fiscal year 1949-50 through December							
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Unemployment insurance and employment service administration	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children	Child welfare services
Total.....	\$565,057.2	\$684,095.1	\$432,602.3	\$128,635.5	\$12,318.2	\$95,767.1	\$7,230.7	\$5,038.5	\$2,502.8
Alabama.....	10,821.9	12,215.2	7,523.0	2,393.6	150.6	1,542.3	327.3	209.8	68.6
Alaska.....	797.3	736.3	267.9	103.6	(¹)	232.5	54.9	63.0	14.4
Arizona.....	3,434.9	3,829.6	2,095.3	781.4	148.8	679.4	47.9	49.3	27.5
Arkansas.....	7,640.5	9,846.8	6,160.7	2,241.1	213.4	847.9	174.6	165.0	44.2
California.....	43,432.7	76,512.8	55,560.1	7,899.5	2,021.8	10,730.2	130.9	82.2	88.1
Colorado.....	9,414.1	10,177.6	8,232.2	1,017.4	61.8	722.3	101.1	15.9	26.9
Connecticut.....	5,128.6	6,351.9	3,353.2	967.6	42.0	1,778.3	57.5	111.5	41.8
Delaware.....	614.5	733.9	206.5	150.8	35.0	220.9	59.1	39.9	21.7
District of Columbia.....	1,397.5	1,574.9	507.1	540.5	48.8	352.4	51.0	62.7	12.5
Florida.....	16,163.9	18,500.7	11,431.1	4,838.3	569.6	1,421.4	129.3	66.9	44.0
Georgia.....	11,974.8	14,273.6	9,689.1	2,314.8	308.9	1,355.3	342.6	158.1	104.7
Hawaii.....	1,175.1	1,476.8	307.7	725.9	14.9	270.4	59.0	75.0	23.9
Idaho.....	2,656.1	2,905.3	1,791.6	506.0	35.2	471.4	51.0	35.4	14.8
Illinois.....	29,285.3	36,575.9	23,648.6	6,951.0	890.6	4,656.6	262.0	103.8	63.3
Indiana.....	10,517.4	11,541.3	7,190.2	2,184.5	297.2	1,624.8	147.3	72.7	24.7
Iowa.....	9,405.2	9,897.2	7,743.2	1,039.0	203.3	758.1	33.6	61.8	58.3
Kansas.....	7,521.4	7,686.7	5,651.8	967.2	117.9	726.2	111.3	50.9	61.4
Kentucky.....	9,534.0	11,024.8	5,930.4	3,385.6	215.6	990.9	274.8	176.8	50.5
Louisiana.....	25,789.2	29,054.4	21,282.4	5,939.0	263.9	1,274.0	185.5	62.2	47.4
Maine.....	3,387.4	3,903.3	2,305.9	769.7	108.5	590.6	58.7	40.8	29.1
Maryland.....	4,773.2	5,311.3	1,705.3	1,355.1	75.3	1,709.5	267.5	166.1	32.5
Massachusetts.....	25,190.4	21,563.8	14,587.2	2,044.4	244.7	4,280.4	120.4	15.1	15.1
Michigan.....	25,832.6	30,131.1	18,228.8	6,074.2	353.5	5,074.9	203.1	131.5	65.1
Minnesota.....	11,877.3	12,639.9	8,999.7	1,768.4	193.9	1,398.9	96.6	128.3	54.0
Mississippi.....	7,443.5	8,323.2	5,401.6	1,169.6	300.0	1,008.5	191.1	179.1	73.3
Missouri.....	23,826.2	31,856.6	23,941.6	6,108.4	(²)	1,550.6	110.6	61.5	83.8
Montana.....	2,832.3	3,055.7	1,980.7	456.6	95.1	413.9	40.9	46.4	22.1
Nebraska.....	4,896.2	5,408.7	3,932.7	733.8	106.6	461.7	73.8	68.8	31.3
Nevada.....	766.8	878.6	536.7	(²)	(²)	276.5	34.9	20.3	10.2
New Hampshire.....	1,684.9	2,041.4	1,156.0	315.4	50.7	422.6	42.8	32.2	21.6
New Jersey.....	9,151.8	9,332.9	3,852.2	1,124.9	155.3	3,867.8	141.9	146.3	44.6
New Mexico.....	2,660.6	3,544.2	1,660.9	1,234.3	83.7	448.3	65.0	30.2	21.8
New York.....	40,986.8	53,970.5	23,886.8	14,830.2	730.9	14,052.1	184.4	206.5	79.6
North Carolina.....	8,644.3	12,653.6	6,624.3	2,817.7	532.2	1,990.6	366.4	205.6	116.9
North Dakota.....	2,042.1	2,277.8	1,412.4	401.6	18.6	287.2	62.7	46.2	49.1
Ohio.....	23,271.0	31,865.7	23,070.5	3,302.6	717.3	4,359.4	255.4	104.8	55.7
Oklahoma.....	23,446.2	24,533.0	17,825.9	5,002.3	487.2	1,027.8	60.7	45.7	83.5
Oregon.....	5,659.6	5,956.4	3,853.3	751.3	66.4	1,149.3	53.2	43.5	39.4
Pennsylvania.....	30,864.2	36,464.0	14,990.6	13,420.3	(²)	7,412.1	291.3	213.5	136.3
Puerto Rico.....	565.6	437.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	-----	292.5	113.4	31.8
Rhode Island.....	2,690.0	3,544.9	1,703.3	791.9	31.5	865.8	46.1	86.7	19.7
South Carolina.....	5,894.1	6,748.7	3,969.1	1,100.0	182.6	1,087.3	198.7	166.0	45.0
South Dakota.....	2,384.4	2,606.3	1,772.9	459.0	30.7	213.8	61.4	29.5	38.8
Tennessee.....	11,468.8	16,648.5	9,189.3	4,871.7	402.5	1,695.0	268.6	101.7	119.6
Texas.....	35,245.2	38,274.6	29,941.3	3,556.8	965.9	3,266.8	217.8	204.2	121.8
Utah.....	3,172.1	2,994.5	1,610.8	721.4	36.1	536.3	30.2	43.5	16.2
Vermont.....	1,429.5	1,671.0	1,003.9	230.7	31.8	293.7	54.1	41.1	15.8
Virgin Islands.....	87.2	73.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	38.0	25.2	10.4
Virginia.....	4,209.2	4,417.5	1,651.7	1,326.0	171.4	862.0	193.1	156.8	56.4
Washington.....	15,307.0	14,955.4	10,779.3	1,894.3	113.8	1,955.3	98.6	99.2	14.9
West Virginia.....	5,453.4	6,863.8	2,734.6	2,843.3	116.4	890.3	142.6	98.5	58.1
Wisconsin.....	10,124.1	13,015.4	8,971.5	2,088.4	261.1	1,411.0	74.6	149.0	39.7
Wyoming.....	1,084.8	1,215.7	749.3	124.4	15.4	251.7	41.1	23.1	10.7

¹ Does not administer aid to the blind.

² No plan approved by the Social Security Administration.

Source: Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts.

(Continued from page 21)

since the fund's establishment in 1936, and the rates are determined in the same manner for special obligations issued to it as for those issued to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Investments in other issues must bear rates at least

equal to those of the special obligations.

At the end of the calendar year 1949 the two funds held investments totaling \$19,424 million, of which \$16,399 million, or 84 percent, was in special obligations bearing 2½-percent interest. The total amount of all types of

special issues outstanding was \$33,896 million, of which these two trust funds held 48 percent. Other trust funds held most of the remainder. Among them, the national service life insurance fund held 23 percent, the civil-service retirement fund held 11 percent, the railroad retirement account

Table 7.—Federal insurance contributions and Federal unemployment taxes, by internal revenue collection district, for the calendar year 1949 and October–December 1949¹

[In thousands]

Internal revenue collection district in—	Calendar year 1949			October–December 1949		
	Total	Insurance contributions ²	Unemployment taxes ³	Total	Insurance contributions ²	Unemployment taxes ³
Total.....	\$1,895,119.2	\$1,666,274.9	\$228,844.3	\$421,414.1	\$404,555.9	\$16,858.1
Alabama.....	17,849.1	15,562.2	2,286.9	3,889.2	3,753.2	136.0
Arizona.....	4,451.1	3,986.6	464.6	950.1	944.8	5.3
Arkansas.....	6,779.6	6,052.2	727.4	1,538.9	1,525.3	13.6
California (2 districts).....	134,835.0	119,482.5	15,352.5	30,329.3	29,568.3	761.0
Colorado.....	12,359.3	11,185.9	1,173.4	2,984.2	2,900.7	83.5
Connecticut.....	33,931.3	29,572.3	4,359.0	7,229.8	6,944.8	285.0
Delaware.....	10,197.2	8,875.7	1,321.5	2,317.6	2,127.2	190.4
Florida.....	18,925.0	16,957.3	1,967.7	3,946.2	3,892.9	53.3
Georgia.....	23,669.9	20,913.1	2,756.8	5,355.6	5,145.5	210.1
Hawaii.....	4,150.7	3,642.5	508.1	891.3	871.6	19.7
Idaho.....	4,465.2	3,978.9	486.3	1,079.8	1,076.2	3.5
Illinois (2 districts).....	168,227.1	147,520.9	20,706.2	37,214.7	35,213.4	2,001.3
Indiana.....	37,176.2	32,856.2	4,320.0	8,232.1	8,047.7	184.4
Iowa.....	18,116.0	16,105.0	2,011.0	4,201.9	4,065.1	136.8
Kansas.....	10,820.2	9,707.9	1,112.3	2,575.0	2,534.7	40.3
Kentucky.....	15,470.3	13,580.9	1,889.3	3,343.1	3,271.3	71.8
Louisiana.....	16,904.8	14,974.8	1,930.0	3,696.7	3,635.2	61.5
Maine.....	7,169.2	6,323.7	845.5	1,759.1	1,731.7	27.4
Maryland (including the District of Columbia).....	32,316.4	28,397.5	3,918.9	7,118.4	6,972.7	145.6
Massachusetts.....	72,094.9	62,836.9	9,257.9	15,590.9	15,109.3	481.6
Michigan.....	122,596.3	107,927.6	14,668.7	29,185.1	27,544.7	1,640.4
Minnesota.....	30,726.1	27,169.6	3,556.5	7,145.6	6,936.6	209.0
Mississippi.....	6,524.6	5,803.3	721.3	1,471.5	1,432.1	39.3
Missouri (2 districts).....	51,451.2	45,306.2	6,145.0	11,611.7	11,165.9	445.8
Montana.....	3,580.4	3,247.0	333.4	909.4	895.2	10.1
Nebraska.....	9,957.3	8,893.5	1,063.9	2,411.2	2,338.6	72.6
Nevada.....	1,635.7	1,468.3	167.5	412.1	391.6	20.5
New Hampshire.....	5,264.1	4,650.1	614.0	1,198.8	1,181.2	17.6
New Jersey (2 districts).....	62,823.1	54,919.2	7,904.0	13,746.0	13,220.4	525.6
New Mexico.....	3,113.9	2,812.1	301.8	737.2	732.2	4.9
New York (6 districts).....	366,823.0	320,548.5	46,274.5	80,094.8	75,561.6	4,533.2
North Carolina.....	27,801.5	24,358.1	3,443.4	6,211.8	6,041.7	170.1
North Dakota.....	2,298.9	2,120.6	178.2	587.9	578.5	9.4
Ohio (4 districts).....	125,684.9	110,040.7	15,644.2	27,537.5	26,219.6	1,367.8
Oklahoma.....	17,758.1	15,752.0	2,006.2	3,973.9	3,838.7	135.2
Oregon.....	16,426.2	14,521.3	1,905.0	3,963.0	3,910.4	52.6
Pennsylvania (3 districts).....	170,949.4	149,962.7	20,986.7	37,063.8	35,460.9	1,602.9
Rhode Island.....	11,529.1	10,019.1	1,510.0	2,418.1	2,394.9	23.2
South Carolina.....	11,821.7	10,379.0	1,442.6	2,583.4	2,540.1	43.3
South Dakota.....	2,524.5	2,312.7	211.8	617.4	613.1	4.2
Tennessee.....	20,284.9	17,820.9	2,464.0	4,353.3	4,306.0	47.3
Texas (2 districts).....	58,199.4	51,758.4	6,441.0	13,031.3	12,735.7	295.6
Utah.....	5,243.3	4,606.2	637.1	1,224.1	1,163.3	60.9
Vermont.....	2,857.3	2,539.6	347.6	666.7	644.3	22.4
Virginia.....	22,462.5	19,839.3	2,623.2	4,908.1	4,774.1	134.0
Washington (including Alaska).....	26,060.4	24,040.6	2,020.0	6,565.7	6,429.2	136.5
West Virginia.....	15,620.0	13,707.3	1,912.8	3,082.6	3,025.4	57.3
Wisconsin.....	40,451.2	35,591.4	4,859.8	8,961.3	8,705.1	256.2
Wyoming.....	1,811.8	1,645.7	166.0	447.2	439.0	8.2

¹Data are based on warrants covered by the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of the Treasury Department and therefore differ slightly from tax receipts in table 2, which is based on the *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*. Amounts listed in this table represent collections made in internal revenue collection districts in the respective States and covered into the Treasury. The amount received by a particular district does not necessarily represent taxes paid with respect to employment within the State in which that district is located.

²Tax effective Jan. 1, 1937, payable by employers and employees.

³Tax effective Jan. 1, 1936, payable by employers only. Amounts collected under State unemployment insurance laws and deposited in State unemployment funds not included.

Source: Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts.

6 percent, the postal savings system 6 percent, and the Government life insurance fund 4 percent.

The securities held by the two social insurance trust funds at the end of 1949 comprised 7.6 percent of the total interest-bearing public debt (\$255 billion). They accounted for 7.6 percent at the end of 1948 as well, since both the investments of these funds and the total amount of the interest-bearing public debt increased by similar proportions during 1949 (table 3).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 19)

- of View." *Journal of Accountancy*, New York, Vol. 89, Jan. 1950, pp. 8–15. 60 cents.
- FOLSOM, MARION B. "The Pension Drive: Social and Economic Implications." *Vital Speeches*, New York, Vol. 16, Jan. 1, 1950, pp. 180–184. 25 cents.
- WEISS, ABRAHAM. "Ford-UAW (CIO) Pension and Social Insurance Contract." *Monthly Labor Review*,

Washington, Vol. 69, Dec. 1949, pp. 649–653. 40 cents.

Compares the pension plan recently agreed to by the Ford Motor Company and the United Automobile Workers of America with other major pension plans.

Employment and Unemployment

ALTMAN, RALPH. *Availability for Work: A Study in Unemployment*