

Notes and Brief Reports

Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1951-52

Government functions at all levels have been expanding in recent years, and regular Federal grants to States and to local governments have followed an almost continuous upward trend. Total grants, including those of an emergency and temporary nature, amounted to more than \$2.3 billion in the fiscal year 1951-52 (table 1).

Federal aids to State and local governments vary considerably in purpose and financial characteristics. The definition of grants used here is confined to grants for cooperative Federal-State or Federal-local programs that are administered at the State and/or local level and to those programs in which most of the funds are channeled through agencies of State and local governments. Emergency grants and the value of grants-in-kind have been included when they meet these criteria. Federal aid going directly to individuals and private institutions and funds paid to reimburse State and local governments for expenses incurred by them in administering—as agents of the Federal Government—programs that are primarily national in character have been excluded as, of course, have shared revenues.

Grants for public assistance payments and administration totaled \$1,178 million in 1951-52, compared with \$1,186 million in the previous year. Grants for old-age assistance totaled \$800 million; for aid to dependent children, \$303 million; for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, \$45 million; and for aid to the blind, \$29 million. Payments under the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, authorized by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, more than doubled during its first full fiscal year of operation, and the number of recipients in this category continued to mount. Grants for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children declined slightly. For the four public assistance programs,

grants comprised 51 percent of all Federal grants in 1951-52.

Grants for the administration of the State unemployment insurance and employment service programs amounted to \$183 million in 1951-52; they were \$174 million and \$208 million, respectively, in the two preceding fiscal years. The 1949-50 total is deceptively high, however, as a result of a change in the timing of grant checks issued to the States. Actually, dollar expenditures from grant funds for these functions have followed a continual upward trend over the years, except during the war, when the employment service was nationalized.

Federal grants for health services totaled \$183 million in the fiscal year

1951-52—\$14 million more than in the previous year. The rise resulted from increases in grants for hospital construction and planning and for services for crippled children; the amounts expended for all other health grants showed small declines during the year. Grants for welfare, other than public assistance, amounted to \$115 million, compared with \$103 million granted the previous year. The two categories together—health and welfare services other than public assistance—represented 13 percent of the total grants made in 1951-52.

Grants for education amounted to \$112 million in 1951-52—more than double the 1950-51 total of \$49 million. The sizable increase is accounted for by the development of grants for school survey and construction in areas congested as a

Table 1.—Federal grants to State and local governments, by purpose, fiscal years 1934-35 through 1951-52

[In thousands]

Fiscal year	Total	Assistance payments and administration ¹	Emergency relief ²	Employment security administration ³	Health services ⁴	Other welfare services ⁵	Educational ⁶	All other ⁷
1934-35.....	\$2,196,577	-----	\$1,857,490	\$1,257	-----	\$1,516	\$12,722	\$323,592
1935-36.....	995,138	\$28,424	476,513	3,068	\$4,889	2,117	13,322	467,305
1936-37.....	808,668	143,934	1,722	11,484	12,758	3,089	15,651	620,030
1937-38.....	800,466	216,074	484	45,939	15,329	3,655	24,625	494,359
1938-39.....	1,029,557	246,898	-----	62,858	14,754	3,893	25,411	675,743
1939-40.....	965,239	271,135	-----	61,539	21,873	4,558	25,137	581,001
1940-41.....	858,591	350,408	-----	65,632	25,870	5,078	25,620	405,984
1941-42.....	827,478	374,568	-----	74,034	29,057	5,541	25,811	318,467
1942-43.....	850,995	395,623	-----	36,480	30,396	5,824	26,158	366,514
1943-44.....	896,926	404,942	-----	35,229	60,223	6,616	25,644	362,272
1944-45.....	864,905	410,364	-----	33,730	78,555	9,670	25,131	307,454
1945-46.....	840,098	439,132	-----	54,547	71,169	13,361	25,341	236,549
1946-47.....	1,187,478	613,831	-----	99,252	63,134	98,377	31,145	281,359
1947-48.....	1,452,644	718,359	-----	133,610	55,309	81,938	35,813	417,594
1948-49.....	1,814,751	927,897	-----	140,314	66,646	98,843	36,951	544,100
1949-50.....	2,195,473	1,123,418	-----	207,617	119,158	113,163	38,501	593,617
1950-51.....	2,242,921	1,185,784	-----	173,838	168,938	102,553	49,123	562,706
1951-52.....	2,322,238	1,177,688	-----	182,894	182,865	114,802	112,008	551,986

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and, beginning 1950-51, aid to the permanently and totally disabled under the Social Security Act, as amended.

² Federal Emergency Relief Administration grants.

³ Unemployment insurance administration under the Social Security Act beginning 1935-36; employment service administration, 1934-35 through December 1941 and from Nov. 16, 1946, to date.

⁴ From 1935-36 to date, maternal and child health services and services for crippled children under the Social Security Act and general public health services; from inception of the program through 1948-49, emergency maternity and infant care; from inception of the program to date, venereal disease, tuberculosis, cancer, and heart disease control, mental health activities, hospital survey and construction, and water pollution control.

⁵ Child welfare services under the Social Security Act from 1935-36 to date; vocational rehabilitation and State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors from 1934-35 to date; for 1946-47 to date, school lunch program; for 1942-43, community war service day care.

⁶ Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, and State marine schools from 1934-35 to date; emergency Office of Education grants from 1935-36 to 1940-41; maintenance and operation of schools in certain areas from

1946-47 to date; and, from 1950-51 to date, school survey and construction in certain areas.

⁷ Agricultural experiment stations and extension work from 1934-35 to date; cooperative projects in marketing from 1947-48 to date; forestry cooperation from 1934-35 to date and wildlife restoration from 1938-39 to date; supply and distribution of farm labor from 1942-43 to 1948-49; removal of surplus agricultural commodities under sec. 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, from 1935-36 to date; commodities furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation from 1949-50 to date; Federal annual contributions to public housing authorities from 1939-40 to date; regular and emergency highway construction from 1934-35 to date; Federal airport program from 1947-48 to date; Public Works Administration grants and liquidation thereof from 1934-35 through 1949-50; wartime public works from 1941-42 through 1943-49; community facilities and disaster and emergency relief from 1941-42 through 1950-51; and civil defense, 1951-52.

Source: *Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Combined Statements of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government*, and other Treasury reports. Grants for part of the school lunch program for 1946-47 and for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities for 1935-36 through 1946-47, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Table 2.—Per capita Federal grants to States and localities, by State and purpose, fiscal year 1951-52

States ranked by 1949-51 per capita income	Average per capita income, 1949-51	Per capita grants						
		Total	Assistance payments and administration ¹	Employment security administration ²	Health services ³	Other welfare services ⁴	Education ⁵	All other ⁶
Total Continental United States	\$1,449	\$14.86	\$7.54	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$0.73	\$0.72	\$3.53
High-income group		13.01	6.92	1.47	.72	.53	.61	2.77
District of Columbia.....	1,926	7.84	3.48	.79	1.14	.46	.12	1.85
Delaware.....	1,884	16.80	3.29	1.33	2.00	.92	3.01	6.24
New York.....	1,871	10.85	5.94	1.87	.42	.42	.17	2.03
Nevada.....	1,855	40.42	5.98	3.31	2.32	.65	6.38	21.78
Connecticut.....	1,792	10.85	4.97	1.37	.81	.66	.41	2.63
Illinois.....	1,771	11.65	6.05	1.06	.65	.53	.52	2.84
California.....	1,764	17.03	11.10	1.69	.46	.56	.76	2.45
New Jersey.....	1,721	6.83	2.18	1.46	.91	.43	.20	1.65
Washington.....	1,617	23.21	12.35	1.52	.88	.75	2.99	4.71
Ohio.....	1,601	12.25	5.96	1.06	.96	.51	.57	3.19
Massachusetts.....	1,596	14.92	9.12	1.78	.76	.49	.22	2.55
Michigan.....	1,582	12.99	6.92	1.02	.79	.61	.97	2.68
Wyoming.....	1,573	29.43	6.47	1.87	1.27	1.01	1.10	17.72
Montana.....	1,564	25.36	9.48	1.60	.88	.83	1.04	11.53
Maryland.....	1,559	8.89	3.12	1.26	1.31	.54	.79	1.86
Rhode Island.....	1,554	17.72	6.66	2.22	1.60	.61	.85	5.78
Middle-income group		15.65	7.68	1.01	1.21	.67	.72	4.35
Pennsylvania.....	1,525	10.46	5.06	1.34	.97	.55	.25	2.28
Oregon.....	1,519	16.51	6.81	1.46	.98	.70	.85	5.71
Indiana.....	1,473	9.41	4.72	.78	1.03	.65	.37	1.86
Wisconsin.....	1,464	12.59	6.05	.83	1.40	.66	.23	3.42
Colorado.....	1,441	25.11	14.94	1.02	.94	.66	1.21	6.33
Nebraska.....	1,427	15.88	6.89	.65	1.17	.64	.89	5.65
Iowa.....	1,412	15.07	7.29	.56	1.22	.73	.39	4.88
Missouri.....	1,402	22.79	15.41	.82	1.53	.64	.65	3.74
Minnesota.....	1,354	15.31	7.60	.99	1.30	.72	.25	4.46
Kansas.....	1,342	16.89	8.26	.74	.87	.66	1.31	5.04
South Dakota.....	1,328	24.38	8.42	.76	1.38	.86	.92	12.03
New Hampshire.....	1,319	15.29	5.80	1.81	1.60	.74	.59	4.75
Utah.....	1,296	24.54	8.04	1.75	1.18	.98	5.20	7.39
Texas.....	1,296	17.83	8.37	.85	1.45	.71	.98	5.48
North Dakota.....	1,289	23.62	6.76	.94	1.07	.87	.68	13.31
Idaho.....	1,281	21.19	7.93	1.53	1.72	.87	1.34	7.80
Arizona.....	1,275	27.61	9.81	1.80	1.42	.85	4.17	9.56
Low-income group		17.56	8.84	.87	1.87	1.14	.88	3.96
Vermont.....	1,208	16.26	7.66	1.23	1.44	1.05	.69	4.18
Florida.....	1,198	17.54	9.99	.96	1.17	.83	.24	4.36
Maine.....	1,197	16.95	8.29	1.23	1.64	.75	.57	4.47
New Mexico.....	1,169	29.61	9.88	1.34	2.69	.99	2.18	12.53
Virginia.....	1,162	9.83	2.47	.53	1.28	.81	1.74	3.00
Oklahoma.....	1,109	31.14	20.05	.92	2.54	1.04	1.77	4.81
West Virginia.....	1,076	13.78	7.50	.70	1.14	1.15	.27	3.03
Louisiana.....	1,062	29.26	19.42	1.00	1.86	1.20	.46	5.32
Georgia.....	978	10.00	0.66	.81	1.06	1.34	1.63	3.61
Tennessee.....	965	14.78	7.62	.88	1.42	1.17	.41	3.28
North Carolina.....	953	12.56	4.99	.83	1.30	1.17	.46	3.32
Kentucky.....	950	16.03	8.51	.74	1.88	1.02	.90	2.99
South Carolina.....	877	15.43	6.42	1.11	2.18	1.38	.69	3.66
Alabama.....	853	16.14	7.64	.88	2.39	1.34	.51	3.37
Arkansas.....	848	19.45	8.36	.98	2.75	1.26	1.25	4.86
Mississippi.....	705 ²	16.70	6.34	.88	2.56	1.46	.90	4.56
Territories and possessions		10.53	2.55	.60	1.94	1.38	.95	3.11
Alaska.....		33.23	7.22	5.55	8.40	.55	8.09	3.41
Hawaii.....		19.94	5.52	1.20	1.80	.88	2.20	8.34
Puerto Rico.....		7.00	1.59	.17	1.54	1.52	.25	1.93
Virgin Islands.....		17.34	3.64	.69	7.18	3.08	.76	1.97

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

² Unemployment insurance and employment service administration.

³ Maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, general public health services, venereal disease, tuberculosis, heart disease, and cancer control, mental health activities, hospital survey and construction, and water pollution control.

⁴ Child welfare services, vocational rehabilitation, State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, and school lunch program.

⁵ Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, State marine schools, school survey and construction, and maintenance and operation of schools in certain areas.

⁶ Agricultural experiment stations and extension

work, cooperative projects in marketing, forestry co-operation, removal of surplus agricultural commodities, commodities donated by the Commodity Credit Corporation, wildlife restoration, annual contributions to public housing agencies, Federal airport program, regular and emergency highway construction, and civil defense grants.

Source: Grants data are from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952*, and are on a checks-issued basis. Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1951; for the Territories and possessions, they are based on the 1950 Census. Income payments data used are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1952.

result of Federal activities (a program begun in 1950-51) and by the growth in grants for maintenance and operation of schools in such areas. Other education grants, however, either remained at the same level or decreased somewhat in 1951-52.

Grants for a miscellany of purposes are combined in the "all other" category. They totaled \$552 million in 1951-52. Included in this category are \$420 million for highway grants; \$33 million for airport grants; \$24 million of agricultural commodities distributed; \$65 million for agricultural, forestry, and fish and wildlife grants; \$9 million for public housing contributions; and \$2 million for the newly created Federal civil defense grants.

For the purposes of analysis, the States have been ranked by average 1949-51 per capita income payments and divided into high-, middle-, and low-income groups. Total grants and grants for most of the major purposes tend to average somewhat higher amounts per capita for the low-income States than for the middle-income group and, similarly, higher for the middle-income group than for the high-income group. In other words, there is some tendency for total per capita Federal grants and for grants for most major purposes to vary inversely with per capita income. This inverse relationship has been a development of recent years and represents an attempt to assure at least a minimum level of development for the aided programs in all States. Within each group, however, per capita grants vary widely.

Total Federal grants to States, including the Territories and possessions, and to local governments amounted to \$14.86 per capita in 1951-52. For the high-income States, total grants averaged \$13.01 per capita, while those to the middle-income and low-income States averaged \$15.65 and \$17.56 per capita, respectively. Per capita grants for assistance payments and administration, health services, other welfare services, and education are also, on the average, highest for the low-income group of States; they are higher for the middle-income States than for the high-income States. In 1951-52, grants for "all other" purposes were

highest, on the average, for the middle-income States; they averaged \$2.77, \$4.35, and \$3.96 per capita, for the high-, middle-, and low-income groups of States, respectively. On the other hand, as in previous years, there was a tendency for per capita grants for employment security administration to vary in a direct relationship with State per capita income.

Generally, grants for many purposes are higher per capita in the sparsely populated public-land States as a result of the operation of minimum allotment provisions and of certain of the allocation formulas. In Nevada, for example, grants amounted to \$40.42 per capita; almost half the total amount going to the State was for highways. A similar, though less marked, situation exists in other Western States. Total grants per capita are also unusually high in the States that spend relatively large amounts from State and local funds for their public assistance programs; large Federal grants are therefore required under the matching provisions of the Social Security Act.

For all purposes, the average per capita grants to the Territories and possessions, as a group, are substantially lower than those for the continental United States. This difference results from the significantly low per capita grants to Puerto Rico, the most populous of the group; for Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands the totals per capita are relatively high. For the public assistance program the maximums on individual payments in which the Federal Government will share and the Federal share of the payments are lower for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands than for the States.

Total grants to State and local governments as a percent of income payments received and of total State general revenues tend to be higher, on the average, in States with low per capita income. As with per capita amounts, these percentages are high in the sparsely populated public-land States and the States spending relatively heavily for public assistance. Grants for all purposes in 1951-52 averaged 0.9 percent of income payments for the continental United

States; the comparable figures for the high-, middle-, and low-income States were 0.7 percent, 1.0 percent, and 1.6 percent, respectively (table 3). Total Federal grants represented 17 percent of total State general rev-

enues for all States in 1951-52 and averaged 14 percent for the high-income States, 18 percent for the middle-income States, and 20 percent for the low-income States.

It should be noted that grants to

Table 3.—Federal grants to States and localities in relation to income payments and State tax collections, by State, fiscal year 1951-52

States ranked by 1949-51 average per capita income	Total grants to States			Grants under programs administered by Social Security Administration				
	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of income payments	As percent of total State general revenues	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of income payments	As percent of total State general revenues	As percent of total grants	Per capita
Total.....	\$2,322,238	0.9	17	\$1,208,719	0.5	9	52	\$7.74
Continental United States.....	2,292,067			1,199,699			52	7.82
High-income group.....	898,117	.7	14	465,985	.4	8	54	7.04
District of Columbia.....	6,355	.4	5	3,156	.2	2	50	3.89
Delaware.....	5,544	.8	14	1,296	.3	3	23	3.93
New York.....	162,526	.5	13	89,816	.3	7	55	6.00
Nevada.....	6,911	2.0	25	1,165	.3	4	17	6.82
Connecticut.....	22,028	.5	13	10,507	.3	6	48	5.17
Illinois.....	102,541	.6	18	54,037	.3	9	53	6.14
California.....	188,695	.9	14	124,033	.6	9	66	11.19
New Jersey.....	33,969	.4	14	11,316	.1	5	33	2.28
Washington.....	56,324	1.3	17	30,457	.7	9	54	12.55
Ohio.....	98,439	.7	17	48,770	.3	8	50	6.07
Massachusetts.....	70,557	.9	17	43,666	.5	11	62	9.23
Michigan.....	84,736	.8	13	46,086	.4	7	54	7.06
Wyoming.....	8,683	1.7	18	2,078	.4	4	24	7.04
Montana.....	14,912	1.5	21	5,785	.6	8	39	9.84
Maryland.....	21,811	.5	11	8,284	.2	4	38	3.38
Rhode Island.....	14,085	1.0	20	5,531	.4	8	39	6.96
Middle-income group.....	716,837	1.0	18	360,391	.5	9	50	7.87
Pennsylvania.....	110,054	.6	16	54,459	.3	8	49	5.17
Oregon.....	25,663	1.0	14	10,870	.4	6	42	7.00
Indiana.....	37,983	.6	11	19,506	.3	6	51	4.83
Wisconsin.....	43,729	.8	13	21,697	.4	7	50	6.25
Colorado.....	34,721	1.6	21	21,083	1.0	13	61	15.24
Nebraska.....	21,333	1.0	21	9,514	.5	9	45	7.08
Iowa.....	39,409	1.0	17	19,678	.5	8	50	7.52
Missouri.....	92,114	1.5	32	62,948	1.0	22	68	15.57
Minnesota.....	45,688	1.0	14	23,267	.5	7	51	7.80
Kansas.....	32,929	1.2	17	16,496	.6	9	50	8.46
South Dakota.....	15,750	1.6	23	5,692	.6	8	36	8.81
New Hampshire.....	8,135	1.1	20	3,295	.4	8	41	6.19
Utah.....	17,374	1.7	22	5,997	.6	8	35	8.47
Texas.....	142,981	1.3	23	68,569	.6	11	48	8.55
North Dakota.....	14,243	1.7	17	4,289	.5	5	30	7.11
Idaho.....	12,483	1.6	20	4,897	.6	8	39	8.31
Arizona.....	22,257	1.9	22	8,135	.7	8	37	10.09
Low-income group.....	677,114	1.6	20	353,324	.8	10	52	9.16
Vermont.....	6,049	1.2	16	3,058	.6	8	51	8.22
Florida.....	52,068	1.4	17	30,213	.8	10	58	10.18
Maine.....	15,105	1.3	19	7,680	.7	9	51	8.62
New Mexico.....	20,906	2.3	18	7,286	.8	6	35	10.32
Virginia.....	33,699	.8	15	9,334	.2	4	28	2.72
Oklahoma.....	70,621	2.6	25	46,164	1.7	16	65	20.35
West Virginia.....	27,386	1.2	17	15,580	.7	10	57	7.84
Louisiana.....	80,659	2.6	19	54,340	1.7	13	67	19.71
Georgia.....	66,402	1.7	21	34,830	.9	11	52	9.97
Tennessee.....	48,926	1.4	20	26,350	.8	11	54	7.96
North Carolina.....	52,088	1.2	14	22,050	.5	6	42	5.82
Kentucky.....	47,116	1.5	25	26,055	.8	14	55	8.86
South Carolina.....	33,120	1.6	17	14,449	.7	7	44	6.73
Alabama.....	49,224	1.7	24	24,486	.9	12	50	8.03
Arkansas.....	37,153	2.1	26	16,634	.9	11	45	8.71
Mississippi.....	36,583	2.2	22	14,815	.9	9	40	6.76
Territories and possessions.....	30,171	-----	-----	9,020	-----	-----	30	3.15
Alaska.....	4,275	-----	-----	1,221	-----	-----	29	8.49
Hawaii.....	9,966	-----	-----	3,006	-----	-----	31	6.19
Puerto Rico.....	15,468	-----	-----	4,441	-----	-----	29	2.01
Virgin Islands.....	462	-----	-----	262	-----	-----	57	9.83

Source: Grants data are from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952*, and are on a checks-issued basis. Income payments data are for the calendar year 1951 and are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1952. State general revenue data are for the fiscal year 1952 and are from the

Summary of State Government Finances in 1952 (Bureau of the Census). Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding the Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1951; for the Territories and possessions, they are based on population data from the 1950 Census.

State and local governments have been presented here as percentages of total State general revenues. It would be more meaningful to relate grants to State and local governments to combined State and local general revenues; unfortunately, no complete and consistent series on total local government revenues, by State, is available for recent years.

Grants administered by the Social Security Administration amounted to \$1,209 million in 1951-52 and represented 52 percent of all Federal grants. They equaled, on the average, 0.5 percent of income payments and 9.0 percent of total State general revenues. Here, again, the percentages tended to be larger in the States where per capita income was low. There was little variation among the income groups of States in the percentage that Social Security Administration grants were of total grants, although State-by-State variation was considerable. For the Territories and possessions they constituted only 30 percent of total grants and equaled only \$3.15 per capita; the corresponding figures for the continental United States were 52 percent and \$7.82 per capita.

Economic Status of Aged Persons and Dependent Survivors, December 1952

A continuing growth in the importance of social insurance and related benefits as a source of income for aged persons, widows, and orphans and a continuing decline in public assistance were the major trends in the economic status of these groups during 1952. Relatively more persons were receiving social insurance benefits in December 1952 than at the end of 1951, and fewer were in receipt of public assistance. Slight changes, on the other hand, took place in the proportions with income from employment.

Table 1 presents estimates for December 1952 of the number of persons aged 65 and over with income from employment, social insurance and related benefits, and public assistance. Similarly, table 2 gives estimates of the number of widows under age 65 and paternal orphans

Table 1.—Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over receiving income from specified sources, December 1952¹

[In millions]

Source of income	Total	Men	Women
Total population aged 65 and over ²	13.3	6.2	7.1
Employment.....	4.1	2.4	1.6
Earners.....	3.1	2.4	.7
Wives of earners.....	1.0	1.0
Social insurance and related programs:			
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	3.8	2.0	1.7
Railroad retirement.....	.4	.2	.2
Federal employee retirement programs.....	.2	.1	(³)
Veterans' compensation and pension program.....	.3	.2	.1
Other ⁴3	.1	.2
Old-age assistance.....	2.6	1.2	1.4

¹ Continental United States.

² Includes persons with no income and with income solely from sources other than those specified. Some persons received income from more than one of the sources specified.

³ Fewer than 50,000.

⁴ Beneficiaries of State and local government employee retirement programs and wives of male beneficiaries of programs other than old-age and survivors insurance and railroad retirement.

Source: Number of persons of specified age, sex, marital, and earner status estimated from published and unpublished data of the Bureau of the Census. Number of persons in receipt of payments under social insurance and related programs and from public assistance reported by administrative agencies (partly estimated).

under age 18 with income from these sources. As compared with December 1951, there were increases of 16 percent in the number of aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance, 12 percent in the number of widow beneficiaries under age 65, and 11 percent in the number of survivor child beneficiaries. Over the same 12-month period the number of old-age assistance recipients declined 3 percent, and the number of survivor children receiving aid to dependent children dropped an estimated 6 percent.

The groups listed in table 1 add up to 11.7 million; this total leaves about 1.6 million aged persons whose income status is unaccounted for. The actual number is probably about a million larger because that many persons are estimated to have received income from two or more of the sources identified. Perhaps half or more of the 2.5-3.0 million individuals in the residual group had no money income at all and were either living with and being supported by friends or relatives or were being cared for in institutions. The others were living on funds withdrawn from

savings or realized from the sale of assets, or they had income solely from sources not listed in table 1, such as dividends and interest, privately purchased annuities, industrial pensions, or contributions from rela-

Table 2.—Estimated number of widows under age 65, and of children under age 18 with father dead, receiving income from specified sources, December 1952¹

[In millions]

Source of income	Widows under age 65 ²		Paternal orphans under age 18 ³
	Total	With 1 or more children under age 18	
Total in population ⁴	3.6	0.7	2.1
Employment.....	2.1	.4	(⁵)
Social insurance and related programs:			
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	.2	.2	.9
Veterans' compensation program.....	.4	.1	.3
Other ⁶	(⁷)	(⁷)	.1
Aid to dependent children.....	.1	.1	.3

¹ Continental United States.

² Excludes widows who have remarried.

³ Includes children not living with widowed mother.

⁴ Includes persons with no income and with income solely from sources other than those listed. Some persons received income from more than one source.

⁵ Data from a special survey made by the Bureau of the Census for the Social Security Administration in October 1949 on the number, age, and living arrangements of orphans indicate that about 6 in 10 paternal orphans are likely at any one time to be in households with an employed head related to them, and that about 1 in 20, including some in the 6-in-10 group, are themselves employed.

⁶ Railroad retirement and Federal employee retirement programs.

⁷ Fewer than 50,000.

Source: Number of widows in the population and number with employment and with children under age 18 living with them estimated from Bureau of the Census data. Number of paternal orphans under age 18 based on October 1949 estimate prepared by the Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration. Number of persons in receipt of payments under social insurance and related programs and from aid to dependent children, reported by administrative agencies (partly estimated).

tives or friends. Available information on the characteristics of the residual group suggests that it consisted for the most part of women, of whom the greater number were widows, and that it was heavily concentrated in the advanced ages.

Old-Age Benefits in Current-Payment Status, December 31, 1952

More than 2.6 million persons were receiving old-age insurance benefits