

Sources and Size of Money Income of the Aged

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IN mid-1961 only about 1 in 20 of all persons aged 65 and over in the United States had income from employment and no income from any public program (table 1). About 1 in 12 were without income from either employment or a public program; they were living on private savings, supported entirely by relatives or friends, or maintained in public institutions. In other words, it is estimated that all but 13 percent of the 17.1 million aged in the population received some or all of their support through public programs. Approximately three-fourths of those with no income from employment or public programs were women—mostly widows.

The low labor-force participation rate of older persons is, of course, reflected in relatively low incomes. In 1961, for the first time, the Bureau of the Census has prepared special income tabulations for families headed by persons aged 65 and over and by persons under age 65, cross-classified according to the major social and economic characteristics of the family. The tabulations show, in brief, that though the disparity in average income between older and younger families reflects to some extent the smaller size of the older families,

much of the gap in average income represents actual disparities between families of the same size in the two broad age groups. Thus, for 2-person families, which represent nearly three-fourths of all older families, the average income in 1960 was barely half as large when the family head was aged 65 or over as when he was under age 65. Among persons living alone or with non-relatives, the disparity was even greater. For each size of family, the proportion with less than \$2,000 in 1960 was at least twice as large when the family head was aged 65 or over as when the head was younger.

SOURCES OF INCOME

Public Income-Maintenance Programs

When the 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act liberalizing certain provisions of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system became law on June 30, 1961, nearly two-thirds of all persons aged 65 and over in the United States were already receiving benefits under that program (table 2). In all, 12.6 million aged persons—almost 3 in every 4—were eligible for such benefits. Of these, more than 1.1 million insured

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TABLE 1.—Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over in the United States¹ with money income from employment or public programs, June 1961

Type of money income	Number (in thousands)			Percent of total		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total population aged 65 and over.....	17,130	7,760	9,370	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment, total ²	4,100	2,290	1,810	23.9	29.5	19.3
Employment and no income from public programs.....	910	630	280	5.3	8.1	3.0
Employment and social insurance benefits.....	2,610	1,230	1,380	15.2	15.9	14.7
Employment and payments under other public programs.....	580	430	150	3.4	5.5	1.6
Social insurance (retirement and survivor) benefits, total ^{3,4}	12,430	5,940	6,490	72.6	76.5	69.3
Benefits and no earnings or veterans' or public assistance payments.....	7,950	3,660	4,290	46.4	47.2	45.8
Benefits and veterans' payments.....	1,090	710	380	6.4	9.1	4.1
Benefits and public assistance.....	780	340	440	4.6	4.4	4.7
Veterans' pension or compensation, total ⁴	1,890	1,110	780	11.0	14.3	8.3
Veterans' payment and no earnings or social insurance ⁵	310	30	280	1.8	0.4	3.0
Public assistance, total ⁶	2,400	820	1,580	14.0	10.6	16.9
Public assistance and no earnings or payments under other public programs.....	1,510	420	1,090	8.8	5.4	11.6
No income from employment or public programs.....	1,390	310	1,080	8.1	4.0	11.5

¹ The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

² Includes 3,200,000 earners and an estimated 900,000 nonworking wives of earners (see table 2, footnote 2).

³ Includes persons with income from one or more of the following sources: old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, railroad retirement, and government employee retirement (see table 2). Excludes persons with benefits under unemployment or temporary disability insurance or workmen's compensation programs.

⁴ Includes estimated number of beneficiaries' wives not in direct receipt of benefits.

⁵ Includes a small number receiving supplementary public assistance.

⁶ Old-age assistance recipients and persons aged 65 and over receiving aid to the blind or to the permanently and totally disabled, including a relatively small number receiving vendor payments for medical care but no direct cash payment under either old-age assistance or medical assistance for the aged.

workers with about 270,000 dependents were not entitled to benefits because of employment.

About three-fourths of a million of the aged on the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance rolls were receiving public assistance to supplement benefits that did not meet their needs under the assistance standards of their State of residence. They constituted 6.5 percent of all beneficiaries aged 65 and over and 30 percent of the 2.4 million aged recipients of old-age assistance, medical aid for the aged, and aid to the blind or disabled.

The provisions of the amendments increasing the minimum benefit from \$33 to \$40 and the aged widow's benefit by 10 percent should reduce somewhat the need for supplementation. They have undoubtedly eased the lot of some elderly beneficiary-recipients, particularly in States that do not meet full need or that permit recipients to allocate some income for special needs. The provision reducing the number of quarters of coverage needed by older persons to qualify for the insurance benefits probably will take some older persons off the old-age assistance rolls because many of those newly eligible under the amendments may already be receiving old-age assistance. On the other hand, because their benefits may be relatively low, some will remain on the old-age assistance rolls and add to the number of bene-

ficiaries who receive supplementary assistance.

Together, old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and public assistance provided some or all the support for three-fourths of all persons aged 65 and over in mid-1961—only a few hundred thousand more than were eligible for monthly old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits at that time.

Persons receiving other types of social insurance benefits were much less likely than old-age, survivors, and disability insurance beneficiaries to receive public assistance because benefits tend to be larger under the programs for railroad and government employees than under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. Average monthly benefits in June 1961 for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance beneficiaries and for railroad workers are compared below.

Retired workers:

OASDI	\$74.57
Railroad retirement	136.44
Aged widows:	
OASDI	58.12
Railroad retirement	64.90

Retired Federal civil servants received monthly payments of \$173, on the average, during 1960, and retired employees of State and local governments, \$132. Average pensions for annuitants under State and local government retirement systems undoubtedly vary widely. Certainly the variation is in most cases correlated with the income and wealth of the State, as is the variation in assistance standards. According to a 1960 survey of old-age assistance recipients, less than 2 percent of all those on the rolls in the fall of 1960 received social insurance benefits other than old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and less than 3 percent were receiving such benefits or veterans' payments, while 30 percent were receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits.¹

Information on the beneficiary status of persons receiving medical assistance for the aged will not be collected until 1962. It is known, however, that there were 46,000 on the rolls in June 1961 in the nine States with a program in operation at that time. The average payment was \$200.59,

¹ Bureau of Public Assistance, *Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of Recipients of Old-Age Assistance, 1960. Part I, National Data* (Bureau Report No. 48), 1961.

TABLE 2.—Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over in the United States¹ with money income from employment or social insurance, by sex, June 1961

[Numbers in thousands]

Type of money income	Total		Men	Women
	Number	Percent		
Total population aged 65 and over.....	17,130	100.0	7,760	9,370
Employment or social insurance or both.....	13,920	81.3	7,000	6,920
Employment ²	4,100	23.9	2,290	1,810
Earners.....	3,200	18.7	2,290	910
Nonworking wives of earners.....	900	5.3		900
Social insurance (retirement and survivor) benefits ³	12,430	72.6	5,940	6,490
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.....	11,260	65.7	5,389	5,880
Railroad retirement.....	640	3.7	320	320
Government employee retirement.....	1,040	6.1	520	520

¹ The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

² The figures on earners differ from those published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, not only because of the inclusion of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands but, more important, because they take account of the larger-than-expected number of persons aged 65 and over reported in the Decennial Census and not yet reflected in the population totals shown in the Monthly Reports on the Labor Force.

³ Persons with income from more than one of the programs listed are counted only once. Estimates of women with benefits under the government employee programs include estimated number of beneficiaries' wives not in direct receipt of benefits.

compared with \$76.02 for all old-age assistance recipients in those States and a national average old-age assistance payment of \$67.85. Of all the cases opened by the end of September 1961, 39 percent had been transferred from the old-age assistance rolls. Most of them were in nursing homes.

By the time they reach retirement age, a considerable number of persons are eligible for benefits under one of the programs for government or railroad workers as well as old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. Information on the proportion of the aged receiving payments concurrently under two or more of these retirement and survivor programs has not been collected for some years, except for the railroad group.

Projections from studies of aged beneficiaries of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance in 1957 and of Federal civil-service annuitants in 1956 indicate that about 3 percent of all persons aged 65 and over were receiving income from more than one of these programs in mid-1961. An estimated total of 12.5 million, or 73 percent, was thus receiving benefits under one or more of the programs. The programs for railroad workers and government employees paid benefits to a total of about 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ million aged persons, including wives of beneficiaries who were not themselves in direct receipt of benefits.

In 1961, for the first time, veterans' pension and compensation programs exceeded in importance the programs for railroad and government workers as a source of income, with 1.9 million receiving such payments. A year earlier the Veterans Administration reported that veterans, their wives, and their widows accounted for 15 percent of the total population aged 65 and over.² Not all of them, however, receive income support under programs for veterans.

In mid-1961, when the number of male veterans in civil life aged 65 and over reached an estimated 2.1 million, about half of them were receiving pensions or compensation. All but about 4 percent of the latter were veterans of World War I. Veterans of the Spanish-American War are now all past age 70 and the great majority past 80.

According to a special study conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Veterans Administration in March 1959, three-fourths of the male

veterans aged 65 and over, compared with barely one-third of the other aged men in the civilian noninstitutional population, were under age 70. In consequence, proportionately more of the veterans were married, they had more education, on the average, and they more often lived in cities and less often on farms. They were more likely to be in the labor force, particularly in nonfarm employment, and to work the year round at full-time jobs (table 3). The higher labor-force rate results in large part, of course, from the age differential.

Incomes were substantially higher for aged veterans as a group than for nonveterans aged 65

TABLE 3.—Social and economic characteristics of male veterans and nonveterans aged 65 and over in March 1959

[Noninstitutional population of the United States]

Characteristic	Veterans	Non-veterans
Total number (in thousands).....	1,180	5,573
	Percent of total	
Age:		
65-69 years.....	75.0	31.5
70 years and over.....	25.0	68.5
Race:		
White.....	93.0	92.8
Nonwhite.....	7.0	7.2
Marital status:		
Married, spouse present.....	74.7	70.5
Widowed, divorced or separated.....	15.6	23.0
Single.....	9.7	6.5
Residence:		
Urban.....	64.7	60.6
Rural nonfarm.....	23.5	23.0
Rural farm.....	11.8	16.4
Years of school completed:		
Elementary school or less.....	58.2	70.8
High school (1-4 years).....	23.0	17.4
College (1 or more years).....	15.8	8.7
Unknown.....	3.0	3.1
Labor-force status:		
In labor force.....	40.2	32.9
Employed.....	39.0	30.8
Agriculture.....	7.2	9.3
Nonagriculture.....	31.8	21.5
Unemployed.....	1.2	2.1
Not in labor force.....	59.8	67.1
Unable to work ¹	5.0	8.3
Other reasons ¹	54.8	58.8
Work experience in 1958:		
Worked in 1958.....	51.4	41.9
Year-round, ² full-time.....	26.3	16.9
Year-round, ² part-time.....	7.6	7.0
Less than 50 weeks.....	17.5	18.0
No work in 1958.....	48.6	58.1
	Median income, 1958	
All men 65 and over.....	\$2,077	\$1,347
Workers:		
Year-round, ² full-time.....	4,350	3,255
Year-round, ² part-time.....	(³)	(³)
Nonworkers.....	1,574	1,111
Ill or disabled.....	1,271	783
Other.....	1,712	1,316
Families with male head 65 or over.....	3,435	2,476
Unrelated men 65 and over.....	1,579	962

¹ Estimated from data for the 65-69 and 70-and-over age groups.

² 50-52 weeks.

³ Not available.

Source: Veterans Administration, Office of Controller, Reports and Statistics Service, *Veterans in the United States, 1959: Employment Income, Family and Other Characteristics* (July 1961).

² *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs*, 1960, p. 9.

and over. This difference reflects in part the higher labor-force rate but prevails also for nonworkers, particularly the ill and disabled. The disabled veterans would, of course, be eligible for pensions (if not compensation), and nonveterans might not qualify for payments under any public income-maintenance program. Among nonworkers who were ill the median income for 1958 was \$1,271 for veterans—more than 60 percent greater than the median of \$783 for nonveterans. Among full-time workers employed 50–52 weeks in 1958, the median income of veterans (\$4,350) was one-third higher than that for nonveterans (\$3,255). This difference is more surprising but undoubtedly reflects, at least in part, the greater preponderance of self-employed farmers among nonveterans (26 percent for employed nonveterans and 15 percent for employed veterans), as well as differences in the occupational distribution of employees.

Estimates of the number of aged persons receiving benefits under the programs of unemployment compensation, temporary disability insurance, or workmen's compensation have never been included in this series on income sources because reports by age have been limited, if not unavailable. In addition, information is almost entirely lacking on the extent to which such payments are received concurrently with retirement benefits or payments to veterans.

It is noteworthy, however, that in June 1961 more than 180,000 persons aged 65 and over were receiving unemployment compensation.³ A third of them were receiving benefits under the temporary extended unemployment compensation program that went into effect in early April 1961 to meet the needs of the insured unemployed who had exhausted their benefits under the regular State programs. Indeed, persons aged 65 and over constituted about 9 percent of those receiving extended benefits, compared with 6 percent of those receiving payments under the regular program.

It is not surprising that the aged make up a disproportionately large number of those exhausting benefits under the regular State programs. As is well known, older persons who lose their jobs find it especially difficult to obtain new employment. In 1960, for example, more than one-fourth of the unemployed men aged 65 and over but only

13 percent of all unemployed men were out of work for 27 weeks or more.⁴

Private Income Sources

Next to social insurance, employment is still by far the most important single source of income for aged persons. It is estimated that in June 1961, 24 percent of all persons aged 65 and over (including earners' wives who were not themselves employed) had some income from employment—nearly 3 in 10 of the men and 2 in 10 of the women. About half the latter were working for pay; the others were wives of workers (table 2). The heavier concentration of women at the older ages is again responsible for some of the difference. Thus, the differential for men and women is less among those aged 65–69 than among older persons. Moreover, it has been declining steadily in recent years, as shown by the following figures on the percentage of the noninstitutional population in the labor force for the two age groups.⁵

Year	Aged 65-69		Aged 70 and over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1960.....	46.8	17.6	24.4	6.8
1959.....	48.5	16.8	25.0	6.3
1958.....	50.1	17.0	26.2	6.4
1957.....	52.6	17.5	27.8	6.4

Among those at work in any week, persons aged 65 and over are much ~~more~~ likely than younger persons to work part time. Moreover, for those who do work part time (less than 35 hours), this status is more likely to be "usual" and for more or less personal reasons. This difference is shown by the following figures for part-time workers in nonagricultural industries in 1960.⁶

Age	Percent reporting part-time work as usual
Men:	
65 and over	74
25-64	13
Women:	
65 and over	83
25-64	60

⁴ Robert L. Stein and Herman Travis, "Labor Force and Employment in 1960," Reprint No. 2365 from the *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1961, table G-2.

⁵ *Ibid.*, table B-1.

⁶ *Ibid.*, table D-7.

³ Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, *The Insured Unemployed: Personal and Economic Characteristics in June 1961, July 1961*.

TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution of persons aged 65 and over, by total money income, and by sex, 1960

[Noninstitutional population of the United States]

Money income class	Total ¹	Men	Women
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$1,000.....	52.7	27.1	73.9
Zero.....	14.5	3.6	23.6
\$1-499.....	11.7	5.5	16.8
500-999.....	26.5	18.0	33.5
1,000-1,999.....	23.7	32.0	16.8
1,000-1,499.....	15.3	20.1	11.2
1,500-1,999.....	8.4	11.9	5.6
2,000-2,999.....	10.2	17.3	4.5
3,000-4,999.....	7.2	11.8	3.4
5,000 or more.....	6.3	11.8	1.7
Median income, all persons.....	\$950	\$1,620	\$640
Income recipients.....	1,150	1,700	820
Year-round, full-time workers.....	(2)	4,120	2,840

¹ The distributions for men and women were combined using population figures estimated in the Division of Program Research by updating the Decennial Census counts after adjustment to exclude institutional inmates (estimated at 540,000). The Bureau of the Census has not yet released estimates for aged persons in the noninstitutional population as of the spring of 1961, when the income data were collected.

² Not available.

Source: Distributions for men and women derived from Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Consumer Income*, Series P-60, Nos. 36 and 37.

Up-to-date information on the proportion of aged persons with income other than earnings from private sources is almost nonexistent except for private pensions and annuities, as noted in the preceding report in this series.⁷ It is now estimated that the number of persons aged 65 and over who were receiving private pensions under group retirement plans was approaching 1½ million in mid-1961. The majority of them were old-age, survivors, and disability insurance beneficiaries. In 1960 more than 600,000 annuities purchased individually or elected as settlements under life policies were paid to persons aged 65 and over.⁸ As some persons receive more than one annuity, it is not known precisely how many persons drew income from this source or what other forms of income they had. A comprehensive household survey is needed to provide information on receipt of investment income from interest, dividends, rents, etc.

SIZE OF INCOME

For more than a decade, information has been available from annual surveys on the distribution of persons aged 65 and over according to the size of money income. Data for 1960 show that 53

percent of such older persons not in institutions had cash incomes of less than \$1,000 (table 4). Of the men, slightly more than one-fourth had less than \$1,000 and almost one-fourth had \$3,000 or more. Undoubtedly most of the latter worked the year round. The median income of men who worked full time for 50-52 weeks in 1960 was \$4,120, compared with \$1,360 for those who did not work at all during the year, according to a recent report by the Bureau of the Census.⁹

Incomes of Families

In the report by the Bureau of the Census, data on the incomes of families and unrelated individuals, as well as of persons in two broad age groups, are presented for the first time by major social and economic characteristics.

TABLE 5.—Total money income of families with head aged 65 and over and head under age 65, by size of family, 1960

[Noninstitutional population of the United States]

Characteristic	All families	Families containing—			
		2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 or more persons
Median money income of family:					
Head 65 and over.....	\$2,897	\$2,530	\$4,122	\$6,100	\$5,727
Head under 65.....	5,905	5,314	5,930	6,300	6,074
Percent of families with income of:					
Under \$2,000:					
Head 65 and over.....	31.4	35.7	20.3	17.6	17.9
Head under 65.....	10.2	16.0	9.0	6.5	8.9
\$7,000 and over:					
Head 65 and over.....	16.4	11.5	23.5	41.4	37.9
Head under 65.....	37.1	31.1	37.8	41.0	38.8
Percentage distribution by size:					
Head 65 and over.....	100.0	72.9	16.4	5.1	5.6
Head under 65.....	100.0	26.4	21.6	22.9	29.1
Average (mean) size:					
Head 65 and over.....	2.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.4
Head under 65.....	3.9	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.2

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Consumer Income*, Series P-60, No. 37.

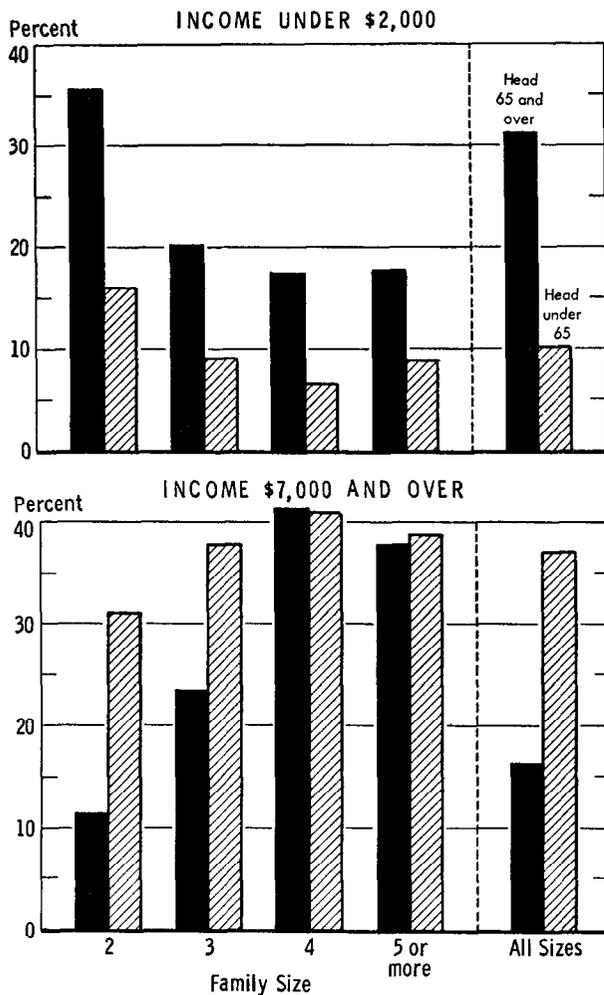
Perhaps most significant, at least in terms of the implications for welfare, is the analysis by size of family. As shown in table 5, incomes are much lower on the average for families headed by a person aged 65 or over than for younger families within the family-size groups in which the older families are concentrated. Two-person families predominate among those headed by a

⁷ *Social Security Bulletin*, July 1961.

⁸ *Life Insurance Fact Book*, 1961, page 34.

⁹ *Current Population Reports, Consumer Income*, Series P-60, No. 37.

Money income of families headed by persons aged 65 and over and under age 65, by family size, 1960



person aged 65 and over; nearly three-fourths consist of only the head and his wife or the head and one other relative. Among families with the head under age 65, by contrast, only about one-fourth contained but two members. Families of four or more accounted for about one-tenth of those with heads aged 65 and over and more than one-half of those with younger heads.

In 1960 the median family income for 2-person families headed by a person aged 65 or over was barely half as large as the corresponding average reported by younger 2-person families. As indicated in the Bureau of the Census report, this disparity doubtless reflects the relatively large proportion of older 2-person families (usually married couples) in which neither member was employed at any time during 1960. Among 3-person families, where there is more likelihood

that at least one member is in the labor force, the median income for the older group was about 70 percent of that for younger families. For even larger families, there was no significant difference in the average income, presumably because the older families consisted almost entirely of adults, several of whom might work, and the majority of the younger families contained no members of working age except the head and his wife.

The accompanying chart shows that for each size of family separately, however, the proportion reporting less than \$2,000 was at least twice as large for the older families as for those with a head under age 65. Incomes of \$7,000 and more, on the other hand, were reported almost three times as often by the younger as by the older families that contained only two members and more than 50 percent more often by the younger families among those with three members. For larger families there were no differences, presumably because there were at least as many earners, if not more, in the older families.

The fact that family members other than the head typically make a relatively large contribution to the income of the older families is noted in the Bureau of the Census report. It shows that the median personal income reported by men aged 65 and over who are family heads was about \$1,900 in 1960 but that the median total income of the families headed by those persons was about \$2,900 or 50 percent larger. The corresponding excess of total family income over that of male heads was only about 20 percent when the head was under age 65. Even more striking is the fact that, though families headed by a woman aged 65 or over reported a median income of \$3,100, only about 6 percent of all aged female family heads had personal income of \$3,000 or more.

In assessing these income figures, allowance must be made for the fact that some types of income, such as realized capital gains and lump-sum insurance payments, are not included in the income definition used in the survey. The Bureau of the Census report calls attention also to the fact that understatements of income in field surveys tend to be more serious for nonearned than for earned income. It concludes, however, that even after allowance for these factors, available evidence suggests that a substantial proportion of older nonearner families had incomes totaling less than \$2,000 in 1960.

(Continued on page 35)

TABLE 16.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, September 1961¹

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total	\$26,577,065	\$12,551,916	\$6,765,562	\$671,979	\$5,115,380	² \$8,583,000
Alabama.....	375,344		751	75	597	⁴ 57,457
Alaska.....	411,062		28,875	13,749	(⁵) 71,343	47,194
Arkansas.....	3,153,760		1,361,038	144,872	246,353	92,502
California.....	747,269		26,968	2,102	14,217	92,323
Colorado.....	983,143		199,682	13,298	151,725	(⁵)
Connecticut.....				1,150		
Delaware.....	35,093		568	246	9,799	268
District of Columbia.....	888,757		45,579	12,057	115,121	
Florida.....	18,905	47,608	45,687	1,371	19,538	
Hawaii.....						
Idaho.....	48,604	155,132		235	12,684	
Illinois.....	2,369,188		787,818	70,512	556,983	⁴ 947,065
Indiana.....	508,978		161,913	33,518	(⁵)	⁴ 320,871
Iowa.....	877,091		114,290	12,225	400	⁴ 238,169
Kansas.....	353,945		87,364	7,259	62,005	70,717
Kentucky.....	113,433	11,107	78,031	97	66	
Louisiana.....	751,605		12,884	4,466	60,265	5,176
Maine.....	237,855		28,965	4,963	36,669	76,316
Maryland.....	59,912	76,415	58,330	523	1,409	
Massachusetts.....	1,027,148	3,284,202	246,516	4,569	619,758	153,054
Michigan.....	721,676	1,319,584	126,192	13,131	118,095	325,851
Minnesota.....	1,953,238		232,340	38,739	13,551	638,929
Mississippi.....	66,088					
Missouri.....	108,420		18,692		13,418	5,923
Montana.....	292		12			⁴ 251,026
Nebraska.....	388,420		11,324	25,963	54,745	⁴ 22,929
Nevada.....	16,618		1,147		(⁵)	⁴ 144,523
New Hampshire.....	102,791		21,762	4,683	14,784	(⁵)
New Jersey.....	690,005			224	144,811	271,754
New Mexico.....	117,660		91,806	2,814	36,312	11,505
New York.....	1,016,687	7,130,607	1,379,223	61,102	1,208,917	217,919
North Carolina.....	239,660		105,057	17,215	131,273	⁴ 130,973
North Dakota.....	180,120	95,368	37,945	1,009	44,411	⁴ 19,556
Ohio.....	1,352,931		206	33,340	168,439	⁴ 1,108,377
Oklahoma.....	1,313,715	64,580	172,817	181	178,330	(⁵)
Oregon.....	516,316		55,351	3,596	120,814	78,539
Pennsylvania.....	209,509		311,020	58,950	105,524	126,358
Rhode Island.....	97,890		104,354	1,254	44,820	⁴ 44,521
South Carolina.....	111,340	34,399	31,285	6,236	34,808	13,797
South Dakota.....	102,000					⁴ 112,372
Tennessee.....	198,272	3,872	38,605	3,394	18,450	
Utah.....	249,760	12,861	62,187	4,394	84,770	2,544
Vermont.....	121,577			444	7,902	
Virgin Islands.....	2,240	1,425		4	190	291
Virginia.....	176,169		27,643	10,235	62,374	⁴ 14,143
Washington.....	1,637,380	⁶ 3,061	156,736	17,602	232,866	121,834
West Virginia.....	128,750	311,695	288,034	5,784	43,504	⁴ 17,666
Wisconsin.....	1,700,109		200,677	32,911	248,089	228,768
Wyoming.....	36,340		7,035	320	5,251	40,822

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds

and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

⁶ Represents data for August.

INCOME OF THE AGED

(Continued from page 17)

Among persons living alone or lodging with nonrelatives the economic disadvantage of the aged compared with the young is more marked than among 2-person families, according to the report of the Bureau of the Census. Regardless of the reasons, the finding is that the median income in 1960 reported by persons aged 65 and over was only about 40 percent as large as for those under age 65—\$1,050 compared with \$2,570. The median incomes in 1960 for men and women were as follows:

Men:	
Aged 65 and over	\$1,310
Under age 65	3,370
Women:	
Aged 65 and over	960
Under age 65	2,150

The disparity in income may have been wider for men than for women because of a greater disparity in labor-force rates.

Only about one-fourth of all unrelated individuals aged 65 and over reported receipt of any earnings during 1961, compared with substantially more than five-sixths of all younger persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives.