

AUTOMATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

TO THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES



JANUARY 5, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

(Created pursuant to sec. 5 (a) of Public Law 304, 79th Cong.)

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction.....	2
Findings.....	4
Recommendations.....	13

84TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 1308

AUTOMATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

JANUARY 5, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Joint Committee on the Economic Report,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[Pursuant to sec. 5 (a) of Public Law 304 (79th Cong.)]

The following report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report was prepared by the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization, composed of Representative Wright Patman, chairman, Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney and Arthur V. Watkins, and Representatives Augustine B. Kelley and Jesse P. Wolcott. The report of the subcommittee was approved for transmission to the Congress by the full committee on November 25, 1955, and will be given further consideration by the committee in connection with its report on the 1956 Economic Report of the President. The findings and recommendations presented in this report are based upon the subcommittee's recent hearings and study of the impact and prospective impact of automation and of technological change on the economy.

INTRODUCTION

Since the Joint Committee on the Economic Report is charged under section 5 (b) of the Employment Act of 1946 with the responsibility of making continuing studies of matters relating to employment, production, and purchasing power, the committee directed its Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization to study the impact of so-called automation on long-run employment and investment levels (S. Rept. No. 60, 84th Cong., 1st sess., p. 6). In keeping with this responsibility, the subcommittee looked into the current and prospective significance to the economy of rapid technological change through a series of public hearings and case studies.

During intensive hearings covering 9 days with 15 separate morning or afternoon sessions, the subcommittee heard from well over a score of witnesses closely associated with production and industry on the side of both management and labor, together with experts in the field of technology and economics.

Along with information submitted to it by various interested parties, the subcommittee heard expressly from Dr. A. V. Astin, Director, National Bureau of Standards; William W. Barton, president, W. F. & John Barnes Co., Rockford, Ill.; Joseph A. Beirne, president, Communications Workers of America; Dr. Clelio Brunetti, director, engineering research and development, General Mills, Inc.; Dr. Walter S. Buckingham, Jr., Georgia Institute of Technology; Dr. Robert W. Burgess, Director, Bureau of the Census; Dr. Vannevar Bush, president, Carnegie Institution of Washington; James B. Carey, president, International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers; Ralph J. Cordiner, president, General Electric Co.; Howard Coughlin, president, Office Employees International Union; Ralph E. Cross, executive vice president, the Cross Co., Detroit; D. J. Davis, vice president, manufacturing, Ford Motor Co.; John Diebold, John Diebold & Associates; M. A. Hollengreen, president, Landis Tool Co., Waynesboro, Pa., president National Association of Machine Tool Manufacturers; S. R. Hursh, chief engineer, Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; W. P. Kennedy, president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Don G. Mitchell, president and chairman of the board, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Marshall G. Munce, vice president, York Corp., York, Pa., chairman, industrial problems committee of the National Association of Manufacturers; James J. Nance, president, Studebaker-Packard Corp.; Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, vice chairman, Joint Council on Economic Education; Clifton W. Phalen, president, Michigan Bell Telephone Co.; Otto Pragan, research director, International Chemical Workers Union; Walter Reuther, presi-

dent, Congress of Industrial Organizations; John I. Snyder, Jr., president and chairman of the board of directors, U. S. Industries, Inc.; Robert C. Tait, president, Stromberg-Carlson division, General Dynamics Corp.; Dr. Thomas J. Walsh, professor of chemical engineering, the Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland.

These hearings, it should be noted, have been the first congressional recognition of this important postwar trend called automation, which has had and promises to continue to have a great effect upon our lives and the operations of the economy in the future.

The subcommittee appreciates and is gratified by the statement of the Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell

* * * that these hearings are contributing very significantly to a broader understanding of the great technological forces that are shaping our national life and economy, and I compliment the committee on its management of them.¹

In the course of the hearings, the subcommittee considered specifically six different industrial situations in the metalworking, chemical, electronics, transportation, and communications industries, together with data processing and officework. These industries were selected merely as illustrative of the kind of problem which may be faced in the trend toward automation. There are, of course, many other industries which might have been studied with interest and profit had time permitted. The fact that these particular industries were chosen should not for a moment obscure the fact of rapidly advancing technology in other areas. To mention only a few such areas, one might cite the canning and bottling industries. One might cite also petroleum refining, the processing of commercial-bank paperwork, the basic steel industry, the use of ready-mixed concrete, coal mining, the use of electronically controlled elevators in our modern skyscrapers, and numerous others.

No study of automation would, of course, be complete without recognition of the important and overwhelming role which technology and scientific thinking play in the development of our instruments of defense. This defense use must always be in the background but, since the joint committee's primary interest lies in civilian employment and the civilian segment of the economy, the subcommittee did not take up defense applications except in an indirect way.

In hearing persons who have had experience in the selected industries, the subcommittee sought light on the broad economic and social implications of rapidly advancing technology and know-how. Specifically it sought information on (1) the extent of possible and probable displacement of personnel, (2) the possible shifts which may arise in the distribution of mass purchasing power, (3) the distribution of the expected gains in productivity, (4) the effect upon our business structure, and (5) the effect upon the volume and regularity of private investment.

While it was impossible for all members of the subcommittee to be in attendance at all times during the hearings, careful consideration of the transcript suggests that findings and some modest recommendations are appropriate at this time. Under the circumstances, what might have been normal differences in emphasis have been passed over in order to present as large an area of agreement as practical in this

¹ Automation and Technological Change, hearings before the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 84th Cong., 1st sess., p. 262.

report. The findings and recommendations, the subcommittee thus believes, are sufficiently well founded in the evidence presented to it that they can be accepted generally by all who give thought to the need for progress with stability in the economy.

FINDINGS

I

The economic significance of the automation movement is not to be judged or limited by the precision of its definition.—While it is hardly a duty expected of a congressional committee to formulate, once and for all, a definition of a new word that is not yet in standard dictionaries, there is an obligation upon anyone studying the mysteries of automation to make clear precisely what it is that is being talked about, as well as report upon what has been found under the microscope. As plans for the hearings on automation advanced, it became increasingly clear that the word means widely varying things to different people. The subcommittee has consequently used the term broadly. It has been used to include all various new automatic and electronic processes, along with rapid technological advance and improved know-how generally. One may be taking some liberties, it is true, with a yet undefined term to extend it to cover printed circuitry—etched wiring on a plastic board—and the solution by machine of the “most abstruse nonlinear partial differential equations” (hearings, p. 444), but the effect of such operations upon the economy of the future is just as real, and just as full of implications, as an improved mechanical arm for moving materials about from one machine to another.

If one has to have a short, dictionary-type definition, one witness, closely associated with the man most often credited as having been the originator of the term “automation,” defined it for the subcommittee as “the automatic handling of parts between progressive production processes” (hearings, p. 53). In a sense, automation clearly is not at all new. Witnesses at the hearings vied with each other at citing an “earliest” example. One critical word in the definition just stated is, of course, “automatic.” So long as one understands that machines and processes can be automatic, more automatic, and still more automatic, one can accept automation as an old concept and merely an extension of familiar forms of mechanization. A somewhat more precise definition might emphasize that the essential element in modern automation appears to be the introduction of self-regulating devices into the industrial sequence through the feedback principle whereby electronic sensing devices automatically pass information back to earlier parts of the processing machine, correcting for tool wear or other items calling for control.

In popular usage, the word “automation” has, however, come to mean much more than mere automatic material handling or the refinement of assembly-line techniques.

While, in the interests of precision, there is a natural inclination to narrow the term, it is clearly wrong to dismiss automation, however, as nothing more than an extension of mechanization. We are clearly on the threshold of an industrial age, the significance of which we cannot predict and with potentialities which we cannot fully appreciate.

Working under forced draft, our physical and chemical scientists during the war pushed the frontiers of pure and applied science far, far ahead. That effort continues, little slackened. We are consequently on the threshold of an age which will witness the peaceful use of the atom, enormously increasing the amount of available energy; the development of electronics greatly increasing our ability to control machines; and the output of modern computing machines greatly multiplying man's ability to do mental work. What, too, one may ask, of the age of solar power or of "transistors"—another word not yet in standard dictionaries. The potentialities of such forces taken collectively cannot help but raise automation far above the level of merely advancing mechanization as we have known it. As Gen. David Sarnoff has said:

The very fact that electronics and atomics are unfolding simultaneously is a portent of amazing changes ahead. Never before have two such mighty forces been unleashed at the same time (hearings, p. 101).

We have certainly not yet seen the full impact of these new technologies. It may be expected, moreover, that the capital and research invested in their advancement will only begin to be felt in the years ahead. The "lead time" of research and investment is always long. The evidence before the subcommittee suggests, therefore, the importance of public policy looking ahead 3 to 5 years or longer when the fruits of accelerated technological advancement and postwar investment begin to accumulate and compound. We don't know what all this will add up to, but we might very well be wrong to think of it as simply "more of the same" technology which has always characterized American industry.

II

The shift to automation and the accelerated pace of technological change is today taking place against the background of relatively high employment levels and of a prosperous economic situation.—Under such conditions, dislocations and adjustments tend to be less painful. Any significant recession in levels of employment and economic activity might very well create new problems and greatly magnify the adjustment pains growing out of increased mechanization. After all, the challenge to the economy in the maintenance of reasonably full employment involves a great deal more than simply finding new positions for those displaced, whether by automation or other cause. Without giving any regard to changing rates of individual participation in the labor force, our work force is increasing at the rate of more than three-quarter million workers each year. If it should become apparent that automation is, on balance, lessening the job chances of these new entrants into the labor force, the appraisal of its significance would have to be greatly revised.

III

One highly gratifying thing which appeared throughout the hearings was the evidence that all elements in the American economy accept and welcome progress, change, and increasing productivity.—This flexibility of mind and temperament has been a conspicuous characteristic of American industry for generations in well-known contrast to that of many other countries. Not a single witness raised a voice

in opposition to automation and advancing technology. This was true of the representatives of organized labor as well as of those who spoke from the side of management. Certainly none of the evidence available before the subcommittee supports a charge that organized labor opposes or resists dynamic progress. Labor, of course, recognizes that automatic machinery lessens the drudgery for the individual worker and contributes greatly to the welfare and standard of living of all.

The fact that representatives of organized labor are watchful lest the material gains of automation become the sole objective, without recognizing the individual hardships that may be caused by job losses and skill displacements, ought not to be turned into a charge that labor, as such, is obstructive to new developments. Whenever one has been in a position to have witnessed firsthand the hardships experienced by the skilled and older worker in any line of endeavor—industrial or professional—suddenly wrenched from his job by the installation of a new machine, or new technology, one can scarcely be unmindful of the inequities which can come about where management and public policy have not given recognition to needs for retraining, relocation, severance pay, and other programs which tend to soften the transition.

Both organized labor and management are apparently aware of and intent upon seeing that these human elements are not disregarded.

IV

Along with automation and the introduction of laborsaving machinery and techniques in some parts of the economy, whole new industries have arisen and may be expected to arise.—The electronics industry, for example, is today made up of hundreds of companies, both large and small, which have sprung up all over the country, employing ever-increasing numbers. The production of specialized transfer machinery for use in the metalworking industries is another instance of an essentially new, growing industry. In some measure these new industries with their employment-giving opportunities do tend to offset the possible losses of employment in other industries where new automatic processes are being introduced. There can be little doubt but that these industries will continue to contribute toward maintaining employment levels in the future in the face of increased automation elsewhere, and even in the particular industries themselves. On the other hand, it would be unwise as a matter of public policy to overemphasize the employment potentials in these new industries and assume that their growth will be sufficient to take care of displacements in the older industries.

In the nature of things, it is almost inevitable that these newest of industries should grow up to be highly automated, employing the most advanced methods, unhampered by tradition, existing plant, and the like. In general, the pattern in these industries has been either to move product and process forward simultaneously or, quite frequently, move from the development of a new automated process to a product, rather than the more familiar search for a better way to make a known old product. The subcommittee was told, for example, that the introduction of automatic handling in chemical processes has

about reached the limit so far as known products and currently operating processes are concerned, but that intensive research on the development of new processes is certain to make new products possible. This leads us directly to another of the subcommittee's findings.

V

One fact not always sufficiently appreciated, however, is the extent to which goods and services not previously available or possible are made possible by the introduction of automatic processes.—In this connection, one must think not only of whole new items but of greatly improved goods and services as well.

Perhaps the most conspicuous case involves atomic energy and atomic isotope technologies. In these cases, the very nature of the materials to be dealt with are such that they could never have been harnessed by hand methods and close human contact. The subcommittee's attention was called to a similar situation involving polyethylene, which has become a commonplace product today around the house in the form of packaging, squeeze bottles, and the like. Production of the basic material in this case is almost completely automatic because of the need for precision of timing, worker safety, and the desirability of making the product at extremely high pressures.

The mass production of color television turns upon the development of automatic processes for placing literally hundreds of thousands of separate and individual colored dots upon the face of a picture tube, a task all but beyond human capabilities for precision and tolerance for tedium.

The new products which flow out of the availability of electronic computing machines even include the promise of better weather forecasts for the future. Without rapid mechanical computation made possible by high-speed computers, it heretofore has been difficult to make full use of all available weather data in time for it to be of use. The control of airline and railroad travel reservations is another chore which it is expected that computers will do more expeditiously.

It would be impossible here to undertake a listing of all of these products of services, the very existence of which is dependent upon the development of automatic ways of dealing with their production. The subcommittee does feel, however, that this is an important item to be chalked up on the credit side of the ledger in any appraisal of automation.

VI

While the employment potentials in these new industries themselves may not be as high as they would seem at first thought, the subcommittee was impressed with and, indeed, would be remiss if it did not draw specific attention to, the employment possibilities arising out of the service industries associated with many of these new products.—For every employee counted as employed in television manufacturing, countless local television repairmen, scattered in every city and hamlet of the Nation, depend for their livelihood on the mass production and mass distribution of the television sets produced by automated industry.

Personnel displacement resulting from increased mechanization in an automobile factory, while affecting, perhaps adversely, the lives of

the individuals immediately involved, may well be small when compared with the enormous number of crossroads garage mechanics, service-station operators, salesmen, etc., who back up the ever-expanding automobile-manufacturing industry. We are often reminded that unemployment directly caused by automation is partially offset by new employment in the machine-making industries. This is no doubt true. Far more persuasive, however, as an offset to reduced employment as a consequence of mechanization, are the opportunities offered by these diffused, less concentrated, less conspicuous, and less vocal associated service industries.

VII

While the degree of automation made possible by modern science may well surpass the limits of present imagination, it is important to note that not all workers, indeed, only a relatively small, although conspicuous, fraction of the total labor force will be directly involved.—Certainly it must be expected that increasing numbers of workers will feel the impact of automation. At the same time, large numbers of individuals in the professional and service industries, while it may be hoped can work with improved tools and instruments, will not be significantly affected by added automation, however it may be defined. The same will be largely true of those in trade, finance, entertainment, government—of purchasing agents, shipping clerks, salesmen, actors, and bus drivers.

VIII

However much we may welcome the fruits of advancing technology—however optimistic one may be that the problems of adjustment will not be serious—no one dare overlook or deny the fact that many individuals will suffer personal, mental, and physical hardships as the adjustments go forward.—The middle-aged worker particularly, who may find his skills rendered obsolete overnight or his job abolished as his work is turned over to a machine, has every right to expect that industry, his union, and society will recognize his plight and assist in his retraining, or his relocation if necessary.

The plight of these displaced workers is particularly serious when they have devoted a lifetime to an industry which itself has passed its youthful growing period and is declining relative to other industry. The hardships of the displaced middle-aged and older workers are, of course, not limited to the automation case. This is only one aspect of the general problem of superannuation—a condition found in all occupations and professions and peculiar to none of them.

IX

The most disturbing thing which came to the subcommittee's attention during the hearings was the near unanimous conclusion of the witnesses that the Nation is faced with a threatened shortage of scientists, technicians, and skilled labor.—One may be willing to pass over lightly the expert testimony that there are plants in Western Europe that are "more highly automatic than anything we have got in this country" (hearings, p. 66), even in the automotive business. But we can certainly not dismiss lightly the generally accepted evidence that

professional engineers are currently being graduated at a rate nearly twice as fast in Russia as in this country, and that technicians are currently being turned out at 30 or 40 times our rate. This evidence is not to be taken as necessarily indicating that our science and capacity for technological advancement have been surpassed elsewhere. It must, however, be taken as a plain warning that others can catch up with us and, indeed, at current rates, are doing so. The president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Dr. Vannevar Bush, summed up the problem for the subcommittee:

We already have a shortage in this country of skilled men of various sorts. We also have a shortage of engineers and scientists. And not enough men are entering these fields. It has been brought out in these hearings that Russia is in some ways doing a better job in this regard than we are; they are certainly training more scientists and engineers (hearings, p. 616).³

It is, of course, generally accepted that the short-run retraining and salvaging of the skills of those whose livelihood is threatened by automatic machinery should be a first cost upon industry and the particular company itself. Technological change cannot be regarded as progress at all if it is not able to pay its own way, not merely in the junking of old machinery but by giving due recognition to the human costs of retraining and readjustment.

But the larger and longer run problem is that the Nation recognize the need for keeping up and advancing its resources in the form of trained experts in every field. The training problem exists at all levels. Dr. A. V. Astin, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, in expressing grave concern over this situation said:

I think that the critical area is the high-school level and it is primarily high-school teachers. I don't think we pay our high-school teachers enough, and I don't think we can get teachers who will inspire people to take up science and engineering as a career unless these people themselves are sold on it, and, with the great shortage we now have of scientists and engineers, it is difficult to get anyone with any competence to do the teaching in the high schools at the present time (hearings, p. 587).

Under our traditional system of education, the first responsibility for this must fall upon the local communities and the individuals and business directly interested in specific kinds of skills and expertness. Many companies are already demonstrating their awareness of this problem by providing in-training technical courses and by endowing and supporting company fellowships and advanced education.

There are important reasons why this need for increased attention to the training of experts should be underscored and recognized as a real problem. The fact is that much of the knowledge and personnel upon which we are drawing so heavily today comes as a by-product of the military background of the past decade. Under the necessity of war and defense expenditures, the Federal Government has contributed immeasurably to the building up of a comfortable

³ After the close of the hearings a report of the National Science Foundation entitled "Soviet Professional Manpower," by Nicholas DeWitt, gave statistical substantiation to indications that in technical fields the number of Russian graduates currently exceeds those in the United States.

The report concludes: " * * * we must bear in mind that during the last two and a half decades the Soviet Union has made enormous strides towards building up its specialized manpower resources. As a result of its efforts, it has reached a position of close equivalence with or even slight numerical supremacy over the United States as far as the supply of trained manpower in specialized professional fields is concerned. The Soviet effort continues. Our own policies in the field of education and in regard to specialized manpower resources will decide whether within the next decade or so the scales will be tipped off balance" (p. 257).

present supply of trained personnel. This is all well and good, but none of us want a situation to arise in which we must depend upon war or defense expenditures as the means to securing such beneficent by-products. Industry and the colleges themselves must take over and give adequate civilian support to technical education.

In many ways the question is not simply one of Federal support or no Federal support. It is a question of finding and accepting a peacetime program to take the place of in-service training of technicians, the war-accelerated and militarily sponsored college programs, and the later support and encouragement of education afforded by the so-called GI bill of rights.

Some 20 million persons now in civil life have been in the Armed Forces and a large part of these were given specific forced-draft training of some kind. A far larger number, by the use of or the sheer closeness and rubbing elbows with highly developed modern instruments, became familiar with technologies which, under other circumstances, would have been reserved for specialists. As Dr. Vannevar Bush pointed out to the subcommittee, there are in this country today thousands of young men to whom the design of what would once have been fabulous devices is not only possible but a pleasure. They can simply take off the workshop shelf a combination of cheap reliable gadgets with which they are already familiar and whose "queer ways" are already fully understood by them (hearings, p. 613).

This great pool of knowledge cannot be regarded as inexhaustible or self-replenishing. The dangers of its depletion deserve the fullest attention of all in making sure that high-school and college training are made possible for young people with demonstrated ability and aptitude so that the Nation and the economy as a whole can continue to profit by the fruits of knowledge.

X

The trend toward automation will bear watching to make sure that it does not add to troublesome pockets of local unemployment.—The problems of local distressed areas—of chronic or short-run local unemployment—arise from a variety of causes, such as the exhaustion of raw materials, shifts in markets, obsolescence, the impact of imports, etc. It will be ironic and regrettable if the advancement of technology had to be added to the list. Whatever the causes, the distressed area problem is one with which the Nation and the Congress must feel genuine concern.

When we are told, for instance, that automation in Detroit means unemployment in South Bend, Ind.—when we know that such progressive steps as the dieselization of the railroads are partly responsible for persistent unemployment in such localities as Altoona, Pa.—when it appears that automation, by speeding obsolescence of northern cotton mills contributed to a major shift in the location of that industry—it is imperative that industry itself, with the sympathetic support of labor, must develop specific and concrete programs to ease the problems of adjustment. To the extent that those directly involved fail or are unable to cope with the problem, the Federal Government may find it expedient and desirable to assist local people to find solutions to these problems rather than risk their spreading to larger areas of the economy.

XI

The impact of automation upon the structure of our business society and the relative position of large and small business is a matter of utmost concern.—While the subcommittee had this question constantly in mind, the evidence presented is, unfortunately, not conclusive. There can be little doubt but that large business may find some advantage. The realization of the gains of automation are often dependent upon large initial investment in plant and equipment and result in the mass production and necessity for mass selling of more or less standardized units. On the other hand, there was considerable testimony to the effect (1) that smaller, less expensive models and adaptations of automated machinery will in due course become available, and (2) that relatively small business may be in a position to turn its disadvantages into an element of strength by capitalizing upon its comparative adaptability and flexibility. While big business fights for mass markets, smaller business may capture the business left behind. While big business concentrates on mass assembly, the manufacture of components and parts—even the mass production of components—becomes the opportunity for small new enterprises. There is no doubt that the smaller plants will need to give especial study to product design and standardization problems in order to achieve longer product runs and secure the maximum benefits from automatic machinery.

Small business unquestionably has its problems in the contest for survival. These include the terms of competition, the difficulty of securing sufficient capital, adequate management, and the problems of research and development. The trend toward automatic machinery may result in making these difficulties even greater, but it is far from clear that automation itself is going to add a wholly new and overwhelming set of survival problems of its own.

XII

In a dual role, as workers on the one hand and consumers on the other, we can, as a consequence of automation, have a choice between added leisure and added products and comforts.—One question which recurred frequently throughout the hearings involved the prospects for a shorter workweek within the next decade. The prevailing workweek in manufacturing today, as is well known, is about 40 hours per week compared to about 45 in the mid-1920's and about 60 at the turn of the century. The hope is frequently expressed that the fruits of automation may permit us to reduce this still further, to 30, 32, or 35 hours per week in the not too distant future. Perhaps, instead of stemming from hope, the same prediction stems in many cases from fear, that we cannot keep our labor force fully occupied if machines continue to take over parts of the work.

Whether the prediction rests upon hope or fear, the important thing for all to recognize is that we will have a choice to make. The possibility of a shorter workweek certainly ought not to be thought of as a necessity or palliative measure in making a reduced amount of work go around. It is, on the contrary, a great opportunity for mankind to choose between leisure and, one would hope, well-spent leisure, or the physical products and services which could not otherwise have been

except for greater reliance on better machines and increased productivity.

For the most part, the industrial witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee were of the view that new and better products would so intrigue the consumer demand that we would see little near-term shortening of the workweek. Some, indeed, foresee a distinct shortage of labor supply as likely if the expected demands for new goods are to be fulfilled. Representatives of labor, on the other hand, while recognizing that such a choice may have to be made, were rather more inclined to the view that a continuing and marked shortening of the workweek is in prospect.

While the subcommittee is confident that the American public will make the right choice in this respect, it is not always going to be easy. Enlightened collective bargaining can make a contribution. As a society, we shall have to give thought making sure that the gains of productivity and the shortening of the workweek are sufficiently generalized so that those in trades and places remotely removed from automated manufacturing lines may come in due time to share in gains whatever the choice may be. There is also something of an ethical challenge which cannot be neglected in our choice. We do still have in this country substantial groups of comparatively underprivileged and lower income groups who should be remembered before those in the more favored industries can conscientiously turn to a shortened work-day or longer weekend.

XIII

The introduction of automatic procedures and advanced technology, along with the problems and benefits which come from them, is not limited to the industrial portion of our economy.—State and local governments, and the Federal Government as the largest of them all, must take advantage of the opportunities for increased productivity. At the same time, responsible authorities in Government must at all times try to see that the Government is itself a model employer in its handling of the personnel and human problems involved. When, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the Government finds it necessary to displace faithful employees from their old positions, the problems of retraining, reassignment, severance allowances, must not and cannot be ignored.

The subcommittee had its attention called to several instances in which layoffs and adjustments were being made even during the comparatively short time while its hearings were in progress. It was not possible, nor is it the function of this committee, to go into the merits of these cases and the details as to their handling, but the subcommittee does feel that every effort should be made to keep the position of Government in this respect at a high level which will serve as a model for other personnel management.

XIV

These hearings will not have been in vain if, in arranging for them and hearing the many helpful witnesses, a feeling of social consciousness about the problem has been stimulated.—It is easy for those in business who are absorbed by cost reduction to forget that automatic

production, if it means fewer and fewer jobs and a disregard of human costs and hardships, will in the end be damaging to the foundations of our free society.

The genius and industry which create and boast of "thinking machines" cannot and ought not to be allowed to shift all or portions of the problems created by them to the shoulders of Government and labor. While most industrialists, by their willingness to consider these problems with the subcommittee, have demonstrated understanding of the social responsibility of free business, the subcommittee has, unfortunately, found evidence that some of those busy in advancing the technical side of laborsaving machines are still apparently unaware of the overall significance which their activities have to the economy. Government, of necessity and by public demand, is concerned with levels of unemployment, with the impact of technological changes upon our business structure, and with the maintenance of mass purchasing power. Enlightened businessmen are concerned about these things also.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The best and by far the most important single recommendation which the subcommittee can give is that the private and public sectors of the Nation do everything possible to assure the maintenance of a good, healthy, dynamic, and prospering economy, so that those who lose out at one place as a consequence of progressive technology will have no difficulty in finding a demand for their services elsewhere in the economy.

2. At this stage of the investigation, no specific broad-gage economic legislation appears to be called for, and the very good reason for this is that we already have on our statute books the Employment Act of 1946. The subcommittee can only recommend that the spirit and objectives of that act continue to be given active instrumentation and support by the executive agencies, the Congress, and the people as a whole.

3. The subcommittee recommends and strongly urges that the Federal executive agencies, the appropriate committees of the Congress, the State and local governments, and all others involved take very seriously to heart the need for a specific and broad program to promote secondary and higher education, to the largest extent possible.

4. The subcommittee similarly recommends that the Federal executive agencies, the Congress, and especially the local areas themselves develop comprehensive and concrete programs to ease the problems and eliminate local pockets of chronic or short-run unemployment, whatever the cause or causes of distress may be.

5. While Government presents a special situation it too must be alert to secure the benefits of advancing technology and increasing productivity. At the same time, in the interests of making the Government a model employer, the subcommittee suggests that the executive departments and agencies and the respective committees of the Senate and House dealing with civil-service administration would do well to keep especial watch over the problems of personnel administration involved in the displacement of employees by machines and improved techniques.

6. In the interests of labor mobility and facilitating the shifts involved in automation, the subcommittee recommends that consideration be given by the executive departments and, if need be, by the Congress to measures which will make for greater effectiveness and increased usefulness of the United States Employment Service, especially in dealing with the problem of the middle-aged worker and the placement of those of higher skills and degree of specialization.

7. From its own experience with such data, this subcommittee joins in what is certain to be a primary interest of the Statistics Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee; namely, the improvement of economic statistics, especially those relating to productivity and occupational shifts, and an increased alertness on the part of the executive agencies to the responsibility of providing statistics for policymaking in business as well as in Government.

8. The subcommittee recommends that industry, and management for its part, must be prepared to accept the human costs of displacement and retraining as charges against the savings from the introduction of automation. In saying this, the subcommittee is not unmindful of—and was, indeed, gratified by—the extent to which enlightened management is already aware of and accepting responsibility in this respect. Nevertheless, by careful planning and scheduling, the adjustments of workers and the stoppage of employment can be minimized and due recognition should be given to the timing of investment and technological changes with an eye on the state of general business and the needs for increased employment.

9. Organized labor should continue to recognize that an improved level of living for all cannot be achieved by a blind defense of the status quo. The education of its members, of management, community leaders, and Government officials, such as has been provided by these hearings, is an important function of union responsibility.

10. Throughout these hearings many witnesses have presented thoughtful and thought-provoking recommendations upon which the subcommittee has not had an opportunity to formulate definitive conclusions. In addition to the above recommendations, we commend to industry, labor, Government agencies, and State legislatures alike the study of this record and these individual suggestions, in order that the benefits of automation may be maximized and its hardships minimized.

11. Finally, the subcommittee's investigation convinced it that the problems of automation are by no means negligible nor settled. This prompts the subcommittee to the view and the urgent recommendation that all interested parties should make this a subject of continuing or recurrent study. The Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization considers it to be its responsibility and intends to review regularly the progress of technological change and the statistical evidence of occupational shifts. This is being done for the purpose of keeping informed and of being in a position to recommend further legislation if it should be needed.

84th Congress }
1st Session }

JOINT COMMITTEE PRINT

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME
POPULATION AND RELATED
FEDERAL PROGRAMS

SELECTED MATERIALS ASSEMBLED BY THE

STAFF OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

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(Created pursuant to sec. 5 (a) of Public Law 304, 79th Cong.)

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LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

OCTOBER 15, 1955.

Hon. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,

*Chairman, Joint Committee on the Economic Report,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: Transmitted herewith is a staff report which contains some of the more recent statistics relating to the low-income population. The report was prepared at the request of the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families which, in accordance with instructions contained in the March 14, 1955, report of the full committee, is conducting a study of low-income problems.

The subcommittee is appreciative of the generous cooperation of the executive departments of the Federal Government and other organizations in preparing materials included in this report. The data presented do not necessarily represent the views of the subcommittee or of its individual members.

JOHN SPARKMAN,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Low-Income Families.

OCTOBER 15, 1955.

Hon. JOHN SPARKMAN,

*Chairman, Subcommittee on Low-Income Families,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR SPARKMAN: Transmitted herewith is a staff report which presents some of the more recent additions to the statistical materials on the size and characteristics of the low-income population. A considerable portion of these materials represents data not previously published and which were especially prepared for the use of the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families by Government and private agencies.

This report was prepared primarily for the use of the subcommittee, for those participating in the subcommittee's forthcoming hearings and others interested in the problems associated with low income. It is not intended to be all inclusive; in the selection of the materials, emphasis was placed on the particular topics on which the subcommittee will focus its attention this year. In many instances, however, the present report brings up to date statistical information contained in the earlier report assembled by the staff for the subcommittee's use, *Low-Income Families and Economic Stability: Materials on the Problem of Low-Income Families* (S. Doc. No. 231, 81st Cong., 2d sess.).

Part 1 of the report contains a series of current estimates of the size and general characteristics of the low-income population as well as comparisons of the changes which occurred since the earlier staff report was issued. Part 2 presents materials relating to various com-

ponents of the low-income group—children, the aged, the disabled, the undereducated—and part 3 contains some background information on rural and industrial areas characterized by chronic labor surpluses.

Much of the material included was made available through the cooperation of the executive branch of the Federal Government. The contributions of each organization are clearly identified in the report. Unless otherwise noted, the assembling and organizing of the materials were the work of Miss Eleanor M. Snyder, economist for the subcommittee.

GROVER W. ENSLEY,
Staff Director.

CONTENTS

	Page
Letters of transmittal.....	iii
Introduction.....	1
Part 1. Estimates of the size and general characteristics of the low-income population in the United States.....	5
Section 1. Characteristics of low-income families, 1948-54. Prepared by Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.....	5
Section 2. Characteristics of low-income families, 1948, 1953, and 1954. Prepared by Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.....	17
Section 3. Characteristics of low-income urban families, 1950. Prepared by Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.....	30
Section 4. Comparisons of family-income distributions: Family-income data from field surveys, technical notes. Prepared by Selma F. Goldsmith.....	40
Section 5. Families and individuals at permanently depressed income levels: Summary of findings, Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation study, Freedom From Want.....	43
Part 2. Materials on selected types of low-income families.....	53
Section 1. Children and low-income families. Prepared by Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	53
Section 2. The disabled: The role of vocational rehabilitation in improving the economic condition of low-income families. Prepared by Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	84
Section 3. Characteristics of the aged population.....	94
A. Economic resources of persons aged 65 and over. Reprinted from the Social Security Bulletin, June 1955, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	95
B. Estimates of the size of the aged population and statistics on related Federal programs.....	122
C. Recipients of old-age assistance in early 1953: Requirements, incomes, resources, and social characteristics of recipients of old-age assistance. Partial reprint of Public Assistance Report No. 26, Bureau of Public Assistance, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	134
Section 4. Selected materials reprinted from national family survey of medical costs and voluntary health insurance, Health Information Foundation, 1954.....	148
Section 5. Education: Children and adults.....	156
A. Selected statistics on education and vocational training.....	156
B. Education and educational opportunities of the low-income population. Prepared by Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.....	186
Section 6. Apprentice training programs: Opportunities provided to members of the low-income population. Prepared by Bureau of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor.....	189
Part 3. Low-income families in depressed rural and industrial areas.....	195
Section 1. Selected statistics on low-income in agriculture (including tabular materials prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture).....	195

Part 3. Low-income families in depressed rural and industrial areas—
Continued

Section 2. Seasonal farmworkers. Prepared by Office of Program Review and Analysis, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.....	Page 215
Section 3. Classification of labor market areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply. Advance release of the Bi-monthly Summary of Labor Market Developments in Major Areas, September 1955, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.....	222
Appendix. Selected statistics on the labor force.....	230

LIST OF TABLES

Part 1:

Section 1:

Families and individuals by total money income (in current dollars), for the United States: 1948 and 1954.....	5
Families and individuals by total money income (in 1948 dollars) for the United States: 1948 and 1954.....	6
Farm and nonfarm families by total money income, for the United States: 1948 and 1954.....	8
Employment status of family heads, by total money income of family for the United States: 1948 and 1954.....	9
Age of family heads by total money income of family, for the United States: 1948 and 1954.....	10
Major occupation group of heads of low-income families, employed at nonfarm jobs, for the United States: 1948 and 1954.....	11
Rural-farm families by total money income, by region and color, for the United States, 1954.....	12
Total money income of unrelated individuals by age and sex, for the United States: 1948 and 1954.....	13
Number of families by family income, for the United States, 1954.....	13
Distribution of families and unrelated individuals by total money income, for the United States: 1952-54.....	13
Standard error of estimated number.....	17
Standard error of estimated percentage.....	17

Section 2:

Income distributions of families and unattached individuals, 1954, 1953, 1948.....	23
Distribution of families by income, size and location, 1954, 1953, 1948.....	24
Characteristics of low and moderate income families and unattached individuals, 1954, 1953, 1948.....	25
Income distribution of spending units within specified groups, 1954.....	27
Relative importance of major types of income within income fifths, 1954.....	27
Receipt of various types of income by spending units, ranked by size of money income before taxes, 1954.....	28
Median incomes of spending units classified by age and education and education of head of unit, 1952, 1953, and 1954.....	28
Percentage distribution of spending units, by age and education of head.....	29
Approximate sampling errors of Survey of Consumer Finances findings.....	29
Sampling errors of differences.....	30

Section 3:

Percentage distribution of lower income urban consumer units, by 1950 annual net money income and family characteristics.....	32
Percent distribution of urban consumer units by selected characteristics for nine classes of cities, 1950.....	33
Summary of consumer income and expenditure and savings: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services; income before and after taxes; total expenditures for current consumption, insurance, and gifts and contributions; changes in assets and liabilities; for United States urban consumer units classified by net money income after taxes, 1950.....	35

Part 1—Continued

Section 4. (No tables.)

Section 5:

All urban substandard families, by type of family, 1950.....	Page 48
Percentage with low economic status, urban families and individuals, by region and city type, 1950.....	49
Occupational distribution of specified employed males, urban, 1950.....	49
Percentage completing 8 years of school or less: All urban males aged 18 years and over, and husbands in substandard husband-wife families living alone, by age, 1950.....	50
Selected sources of income, specified types of substandard families and individuals, urban, 1950.....	50
Income and consumption expenditures, substandard families and all families of wage and clerical workers, urban, 1950.....	51

Part 2:

Section 1:

Estimated civilian population under 21 years in continental United States, by age, 1954 and 1965.....	53
Families in the United States by number of children per family, 1955.....	54
Income of families in the United States by number of children in the family, 1954.....	54
Income of families in the United States, by type of family, 1952.....	55
Child population of the States.....	57
Postneonatal and childhood mortality, by State, 1953 and 1950.....	58
Maternal mortality, United States, 1948-52, by county groups.....	59
Infant mortality, United States, 1948-52, by county groups.....	64
Trends in selected maternal and child-health services, 1937-54.....	66
Expectant mothers admitted to selected services in States ranked by per capita income, 1953.....	67
Infants and preschool children admitted to selected services in States ranked by per capita income, 1953.....	68
School health examinations and immunizations in States ranked by per capita income, 1953.....	69
Expenditures for maternal and child health services in States ranked by per capita income, fiscal 1954.....	71
Trends in crippled children's services, 1937-54.....	72
Children served under the State crippled children's program, classified by type of county of residence, 1953.....	74
Children served under the crippled children's program classified by race, 1953.....	75
Children served in State crippled children's programs distributed by those with orthopedic and nonorthopedic handicaps, 1950 and 1954.....	76
Expenditures for crippled children's services in States ranked by per capita income, fiscal 1954.....	78
Children receiving child-welfare casework service from public welfare agencies, by State and by living arrangements, March 31, 1955.....	79
Children receiving child-welfare casework service from public welfare agencies on March 31, 1946-55.....	80
Counties served by public child welfare workers, June 1954.....	81
Child welfare expenditures of State and local public welfare agencies, by type of expenditure, fiscal year ending June 1954.....	82
Child welfare expenditures of State and local public welfare agencies, by source of funds, fiscal year ending June 1954.....	83
Median family income of counties with and without the services of public child welfare workers.....	

Section 2:

Estimated number and percentage of persons with long-term disabilities in the civilian noninstitutional population, United States and Canada, by age.....	94
Estimated number and percentage distribution of persons with long-term disabilities in the civilian noninstitutional population, aged 18-64 in Canada and aged 14-64 in the United States, by employee status.....	94

Part 2—Continued

Section 3 (A):

Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over receiving money income from specified sources, by sex, December 1950–December 1954.....	Page 97
Size of money income in 1951 of couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over, by old-age and survivors insurance beneficiary status.....	101
Sources of money income in 1951 of men aged 65 and over, by money income class and by place of residence in April 1952.....	102
Source of money income in 1951 of couples with head aged 65 and over and of other persons aged 65 and over, and median total money income of units with and without income from specified source.....	103
Size of income in 1951 in money and in money plus the value of food home-produced by rural residents, for couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over.....	111
Size of income in 1951 in money and in money plus the value of housing in kind, for married couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over.....	113
Living arrangements and receipt of money income in 1951 for couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over.....	114
Size of money income in 1951 by living arrangements of couples with head aged 65 and over and of other persons aged 65 and over.....	115
Ownership and use of assets by couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over, by money income, 1951.....	116
Assets of couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits, by type and amount of assets, 1951.....	118
Size of liquid asset holdings of spending units with head aged 65 and over, 1948–49 and 1952–54.....	119
Percent of couples with head aged 65 and over and of other persons aged 65 and over with money income and money receipts of specified amount in 1951, by living arrangements....	120

Section 3 (B):

Total population, population aged 45 to 64, and population aged 65 and over, for the United States, 1900–1954, with projections for 1960 and 1975.....	122
Number of persons aged 65 and over and aged 75 and over, in continental United States by sex: 1900 to 1950, with projections for 1960 and 1975.....	122
Number of families in the continental United States with specified number of persons aged 65 years and over, by marital status and sex of head, April 1952.....	123
Percent of persons aged 45 and over in the labor force, by sex: 1890–1954.....	124
Retired workers and spouses, and aged widows under old-age and survivors insurance, with specified amounts of independent money retirement income in 1951, with old-age and survivors insurance benefits adjusted to 1954 level—Beneficiaries with no benefit suspensions.....	124
Number of persons in paid employment by coverage under a public retirement plan, March 1955.....	125
Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and average monthly amount of old-age benefits in current-payment status and percentage distribution by amount of benefit, by State, ranked by size of average benefit, December 31, 1954.....	126
Old-age and survivors insurance: Estimated number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status under old-age and survivors insurance, by type of benefit, December 31, 1948, and June 30, 1955.....	127
Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and average monthly amount of old-age benefits in current-payment status under old-age and survivors insurance, by State, ranked by size of average benefit, December 31, 1954, and December 31, 1948....	128

CONTENTS

IX

Part 2—Continued

Section 3 (B)—Continued

Old-age and survivors insurance and old-age public assistance: Proportion of population receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits and proportion receiving old-age assistance, by State, June 1955.....	Page 129
Old-age and survivors insurance and aid to dependent children: Proportion of population under 18 years of age, receiving aid to dependent children and old-age and survivors insurance benefits, by State, June 1955.....	129
Public assistance: Proportion of population receiving assistance (recipient rates), by State, June 1955 and June 1953.....	130
Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-55.....	131

Section 3 (C):

Number of years continuous receipt of old-age assistance, 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952-May 1953.....	140
Living arrangements of recipients of old-age assistance, 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952-May 1953.....	141
Recipients of old-age assistance with cash income and median amount of cash income, 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952-May 1953.....	143
Recipients who live alone: Total income and old-age assistance (including vendor payments for medical care), 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952-May 1953.....	144
Recipients with no spouse or with spouse who does not receive old-age assistance: Amount of available income, 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952-May 1953.....	145
Recipients living with spouse who also receives old-age assistance: Amount of available income (excluding assistance and vendor payments for medical care) for couple, 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952-May 1953.....	147

Section 4:

Estimated number of persons having voluntary health insurance by kind of insurer.....	149
Percentage of families with voluntary health insurance by income group.....	149
Percentage of persons in each geographical region with voluntary health insurance by type of coverage.....	150
Estimated national percentages of total gross costs incurred covered by total insurance benefits—NORC sample, July 1952 through June 1953.....	151
Median gross charges incurred for hospital, medical, and dental services and goods by family income for families with and with- out voluntary health insurance.....	151
Average net costs per family for hospital, medical, and dental services and goods—NORC sample—July 1952 through June 1953.....	151
Medians by income group for percentage of family income paid out for hospital, medical, and dental services and goods and for voluntary health insurance for families with incomes under \$10,000 with and without insurance.....	152
Receipt of voluntary health insurance benefits to cover gross med- ical charges.....	152
Number of hospital days per 100 persons in the population, by family income.....	153
Percentage of persons consulting dentists during the survey year, by family income.....	153
Percent of families with some medical indebtedness at end of the survey year, July 1953, by family income for families with and without insurance.....	154
Families reporting medical indebtedness, by family income and percent of income paid out for health.....	155
Percentage of families reporting borrowing to meet charges for personal health services by percent of family income paid out for health.....	155

Part 2—Continued

Section 5 (A):

Illiteracy in the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over, by age, color, and sex, for the United States, urban and rural: October 1952 and 1947.....	Page 157
Illiteracy in the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over, by years of school completed, age, and sex, for the United States, urban and rural: October 1952.....	158
Percent illiterate in the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over, by years of school completed, color, and sex, for the United States: October 1952.....	160
Years of school completed by civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over, by age and sex, for the United States: October 1952.....	161
Percent distribution by years of school completed, for nonwhite persons 14 years old and over, by age and sex, for the United States: Civilian noninstitutional population, October 1952.....	164
Office of Education estimates of enrollments for continental United States 1955-56 as compared with those for 1954-55....	165
Projection of elementary, secondary, and higher education enrollments, public and nonpublic: 1954-55 to 1964-65.....	165
Fall school enrollment of the civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, by age and sex, for the United States, urban, and rural: October 1954.....	166
Fall school enrollment of the white and nonwhite civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, by age and sex, for the United States: October 1954.....	168
Estimated pupil enrollment and percent not attending regular full-time schoolday, by State.....	169
Enrollment in vocational classes by type of program and year, 1918-54.....	170
Enrollment in vocational agriculture classes by type of class and sex, and by State or Territory, fiscal year 1954.....	171
Enrollment in vocational distributive occupations classes, by type of class, sex, and by State or Territory, fiscal year 1954....	172
Enrollment in vocational home economics classes by type of class, sex, and by State or Territory, fiscal year 1954.....	174
Enrollment in vocational trades and industry classes by type of class and sex, and by State or Territory, fiscal year 1954.....	175
Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education, by year, 1918-54.....	177
Expenditures for vocational guidance by function and by State or Territory, fiscal year 1954.....	178
Supply and demand for elementary and secondary public and nonpublic schoolteachers: 1955-56.....	179
Estimated average salaries and purchasing power.....	180
Estimated distribution of teachers' salaries, 1954-55.....	181
Occupation, on November 1, 1954, of persons who graduated between September 1, 1953, and August 31, 1954, with qualifications for standard teaching certificates.....	182

Section 5 (B): (No tables.)

Section 6:

Proportion of former apprentices currently engaged in various types of employment, by year of training during which apprenticeship was discontinued.....	192
Proportion of apprentices discontinuing apprenticeships for various reasons, by number of dependents.....	193

Part 3:

Section 1:

Number of farms by economic class, United States, 1950.....	195
Number and percentage of commercial farms, by economic class and by regions, United States, 1950.....	197
Percentages of commercial farms classified as low-production farms, United States, and generalized areas of low-production farms, United States, 1950.....	198
Number of farms and index of number of farms by commercial and noncommercial and by class of farm, 1930-50, for selected low agricultural income States and remainder of United States.....	199

Part 3—Continued

Section 1—Continued

Income distribution and median incomes for rural farm and non-farm families and unrelated individuals, United States and selected State economic areas, 1949.....	Page 200
Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes, for farming-income areas, 1950.....	201
The size of net money income received by farm-operator families; South and non-South compared, 1949.....	201
Numbers and personal characteristics of farm-operator families with less than \$1,000 of net cash income in 1949, United States and regions.....	203
Some characteristics of farm-operator families with net money incomes under \$1,000, South and non-South compared, 1950.....	203
Farm operator characteristics, United States and generalized areas of low-production farms.....	204
Farm wage rates: Wage rates by geographic divisions, July 1, 1955, with comparisons.....	205
Farm wage rates: Wage rates, indexes, and related data, July 1, 1955, United States, with comparisons.....	206
Trends in numbers of farms by class of farm, specified years.....	208
Rural-farm population, by color, for farming-income areas, United States, 1950.....	208
Number of farms and percentage of specified types with less than \$2,500 gross sales of farm products, generalized problem areas compared with the remainder of the United States, 1950.....	209
Number of farms by farm sales and by age and major occupation of farm operators, generalized problem areas contrasted with the remainder of the United States, 1950.....	209
Specified population characteristics of generalized problem areas, compared with the remainder of the United States, 1950.....	210
Percentage of the rural farm population 25 years of age and over completing specified educational levels, 1950.....	210
Enrollment of farm youths in vocational agriculture classes for the United States and low-income Southern States, 1950.....	211
Variations in productivity, by size of farm, United States and selected areas, 1949.....	211
Percentage of total farm sales accounted for by specified products and product groups on commercial farms having farm sales of from \$250 to \$1,199 and the number of these farms, United States and selected States, 1949.....	212
Percent distribution of size groups of farms by type of farm, United States, 1950.....	212
Fertility and dependency ratios for the rural-farm population, for farming income areas, 1950.....	213
Rates of net migration of the rural-farm population, 1930-40 and 1940-50, and replacement ratios of rural-farm males of working age, 1950-60, for farming-income areas.....	213

Section 2:

Estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and closely related food processing activities, by origin of workers, selected months, 1954.....	219
Estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and closely related food processing activities, by region, selected months, 1954.....	220
Estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and closely related food processing activities, by activity, selected months, 1954.....	221

Section 3: (No tables.)

Appendix:

Average weekly insured unemployment under State programs, by State, by month, 1954-55.....	230
Selected data on employment, unemployment, claims, and benefits, 1941-54.....	232
Relationship of maximum weekly benefit amount to average weekly wages of covered workers, 1945 and 1955.....	232

Appendix—Continued

Distribution of States by maximum potential weeks of benefits for total unemployment, classified by variable and uniform duration, selected dates, 1937-55.....	Page 232
Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group.....	233
Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas.....	234
Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars.....	236
Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing, in current and 1947-49 dollars.....	237
Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, and average weekly hours of production workers in manufacturing.....	238
Distribution of employees, by coverage status under the Fair Labor Standards Act, September 1953.....	239
Persons working part time in nonagricultural industries because of business conditions, and unemployed persons, for the United States: Selected months, May 1949 to February 1955.....	240

LIST OF CHARTS

Introduction: Percentage distribution of United States families by total money income (in 1948 dollars): 1948 and 1954.....	2
Part 1:	
Husband-wife families in large cities, north central-northeast region—total consumption expenditures, 1950.....	45
Husband-wife families in large cities, north central-northeast region—food and housing expenditures, 1950.....	46
Husband-wife families in large cities, north central-northeast region—expenditures on furnishings and equipment, including radios, etc., 1950.....	47
Part 2:	
Infant mortality by age: 1916-53, infant, neonatal, and postneonatal.....	60
Fetal and neonatal deaths per 1,000 total births to white and nonwhite mothers, 1951-52.....	61
Live births to nonwhite mothers unattended by a physician, 1952, as a percent of live births to nonwhite mothers.....	62
Live births by attendance, United States, 1935-53.....	63
The rehabilitation process.....	85
Two million persons who can be rehabilitated to work.....	88
Job groups, 56,000 rehabilitants, 1954.....	89
Effect of rehabilitation on earning ability.....	90
Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over receiving money income from specified sources, December 1950-December 1954.....	104
Percent of couples with head aged 65 and over and of other persons aged 65 and over with income from specified sources for whom that source was the primary source of money income and the only source yielding \$200 or more, 1951.....	105
Ownership and use of assets by married couples with head aged 65 and over and by other persons aged 65 and over, by money income, 1951.....	117
Part 3:	
Low-income and level-of-living areas in agriculture.....	196
Average net income of commercial farmers, selected type-of-farming areas and rest of United States, 1949.....	202
Small commercial farms, 1930-50.....	207
Net migration from the rural-farm population, for State economic areas, 1940-50.....	214
Replacement ratios of rural-farm males aged 25-69, for State economic areas, 1950-60.....	214

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION AND RELATED FEDERAL PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

The Employment Act of 1946 sets forth the responsibility of the Federal Government to utilize its programs and resources in a manner calculated to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, and to foster free competitive enterprise and the general welfare. These goals emphasize the need for continuing economic growth and steady expansion of the Nation's capacity to produce and consume. While the Nation as a whole has displayed healthy indications of economic expansion during the past 10 years, it is still a fact that a significant portion of its population has not shared in the overall increase in economic well-being. The January 1955 Economic Report of the President stated: "A small and shrinking, but still significant, number of American families have cash incomes under \$1,000 per family. By current standards, most of them must be considered poverty-stricken" (p. 57). While \$1,000 or any other arbitrary income limit admittedly is an inadequate definition of a poverty line, the existence of a significant number of Americans adjudged to be poor is a matter of serious concern.

In 1954 there were, according to the most recent estimates of the Bureau of the Census, 3.7 million families and 4.4 million individuals with money incomes under \$1,000; and 8.3 million families and 6.2 million individuals with incomes under \$2,000. A comparison with the Census Bureau's income distribution contained in an earlier report issued by the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families, Low-Income Families and Economic Stability,¹ shows that the proportion of families with incomes under \$2,000 dropped from 25 to 20 percent between 1948 and 1954. This decrease occurred despite the fact that there were 3.4 million more families in 1954 than in 1948; moreover, it is also probable that there would have been proportionately fewer families at the lower end of the income scale in 1954 if there had not been an economic recession during this year, causing income of some families to decline temporarily.

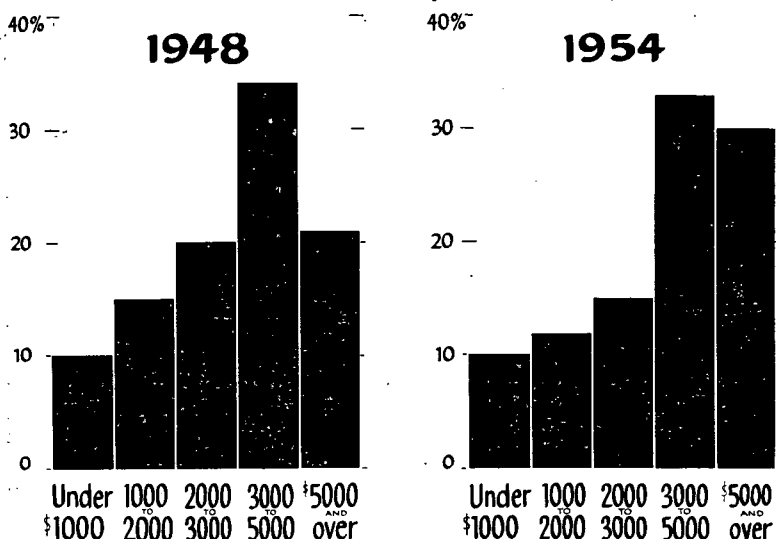
Although the number of families with incomes under \$2,000 dropped by more than 1 million between 1948 and 1954, it must be remembered that \$2,000 could purchase less in 1954 than 1948 because of the average increase of 12 percent in consumers' prices. In terms of purchasing power of money income, therefore, families with current incomes under \$2,000 were worse off in 1954 than in 1948. When the change in purchasing power of the dollar is taken into account, the Census Bureau estimates that the number of families with incomes under \$2,000 (measured in 1948 dollars) was about the same during both years—9.6 million in 1948 and 9.4 million in 1954—while the number of unrelated individuals with incomes under \$2,000 increased

¹ S. Doc. No. 231, 81st Cong., 2d sess.

by 636,000. Measured in constant dollars, the greatest change between 1948 and 1954 in the income distribution of families occurred at the higher levels of income; 30 percent of all families had incomes of \$5,000 or more in 1954, compared to 21 percent in 1948. (See chart 1.)

CHART 1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. FAMILIES¹ BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME (*in 1948 dollars*): 1948 & 1954



Source: Statement of the Bureau of the Census to the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families on changes in the characteristics of low-income families: 1948-54.

Classification of families by annual income, measured in either current or constant dollars, however, does not adequately identify those whose incomes are low over long periods of time. A measure of the size of the population who remain at permanently depressed income levels would reveal more adequately the scope of the low income problem. Such an estimate, applying to the 1950 urban population, is given in an unpublished report made available to the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families.² The report estimates that about 60 percent of families and individuals with 1950 money income below the cost of a minimum budget either were experiencing a temporary decline in income during that year or possessed an adequate level of other economic resources (savings). This study also indicated, however, that the estimated number of urban families and individuals with permanently inadequate economic resources coincided almost exactly with the number with incomes under \$2,000.

Some of the families and individuals now existing at substandard levels of living cannot be expected to rise to an adequate level by their own efforts alone: some are technically unemployed, because of advanced age, physical or mental disability, or other factors.

² A study conducted in 1954-55 by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation entitled "Freedom From Want." Some of the preliminary findings of this study are given in part I, sec. 5.

Many others, however, if given adequate opportunity, could be transformed into more productive members of their community and, through larger earnings, achieve a more satisfactory level of living. Economic growth is everywhere retarded by the burden placed on society by its dependent members and by those who, although in the labor force, display low levels of productivity. Continued development of our national economic strength and levels of output is dependent in part upon more efficient utilization of available manpower. Greater utilization of our labor resources in turn is partially dependent upon raising the level of economic activity in depressed rural and industrial areas. Many of the low-income population are located in such areas. The Department of Agriculture has recently estimated that in 1950 there were over 1 million farms and a rural farm population of 5.1 million in areas characterized as possessing serious low-income problems.³ Of the 145 major labor market areas in continental United States, 23 were classified by the Bureau of Employment Security as having a substantial labor surplus in September 1955. In addition, 94 smaller areas had a substantial labor surplus—i. e., 6 percent or more of the total labor force was unemployed and this level of unemployment was expected to continue over the next 4 months. Some of these communities and economic areas are characterized by hard-core chronic unemployment.

A paradox of modern economic society is the continuing existence, during periods of full employment, of geographic pockets in which chronic unemployment and underemployment are excessively high. These depressed economic areas, both urban and rural, contain a significant proportion of the low-income population; moreover, it appears likely that as time passes they will contain relatively more of the low-income group, unless positive action is taken to restore such areas to higher levels of economic activity. This shift may result for two reasons: (1) In these areas poverty tends to be self-perpetuating because of the limited opportunities available to the population. The quality, quantity, and diversity of community and private services—education, medical care, etc.—decline due to the limited financial resources of the area. (2) Until recent years government and private programs have been directed primarily toward improving the economic status of the poor who are present in all societies—the aged, the disabled, the broken family—and the poor in “going” communities who can be aided by increased educational opportunities, job placement services, medical care programs, etc. Little has been accomplished, either in terms of research or positive action, in improving the economic status of communities or areas in which economic activity is at a low ebb. In general terms it is true that we now know something about how depressed areas come into being; there does exist a myriad of proposals and ideas concerning cures for economically sick areas. A comprehensive unified program which takes into account all the various types of remedial action necessary in the particular situation is still needed.

There are many questions which must be answered in connection with the development of a constructive, coordinated program. It is necessary to know more precisely what kinds of facts are relevant to the problem of depressed economic areas, and how best to obtain such

³ Development of Agriculture's Human Resources: A Report on Problems of Low-Income Farmers, U. S. Department of Agriculture, April 1955.

information. It seems probable that restoration of even one area to higher levels of employment will require the concerted efforts of many organizations—public and private—and individuals. How the activities of each can be coordinated, and how responsibility for basic functions is best distributed are questions which require early solution.

The materials presented in this report indicate that the problems of low income are complex and many-faceted; much already has been accomplished in moving toward the long-range goal of improving the economic status of the low-income population, but the data indicate that there are still unmet needs if the economy as a whole is to progress toward higher levels of productivity, economic security, and growth.

PART 1. ESTIMATES OF THE SIZE AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES

SECTION 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, 1948-54

Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce ¹

In 1949, the Bureau of the Census prepared several tabulations for the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families regarding the number and the characteristics of families and individuals at the lower end of the income scale. These tabulations showed that during 1948 nearly 16 million, or one-third of all families and individuals, received incomes under \$2,000, and that as many as 8 million received less than \$1,000 during that year. Although a large proportion of this lowest income group was unrelated individuals, the great majority (about 10 million) were family groups whose low incomes generally represent a more serious problem.

How has this picture changed during the past 6 years? A summary answer to this question is presented in table 1 below. This table shows that, although the total number of families increased by nearly 3½ million between 1948 and 1954, the number with incomes under \$2,000 dropped by about 1 million. In 1948, about 9.6 million families had incomes under \$2,000 as compared with 8.3 million in 1954. Proportionately, only 20 percent of the families had incomes under \$2,000 in 1954 as compared with 25 percent 6 years earlier.

Unlike families, the number of unrelated individuals at the lowest income levels increased between 1948 and 1954. There is some evidence that the number of unrelated individuals with incomes under \$2,000 rose slightly during the 6-year period ending in 1954. The proportion of unrelated individuals with incomes this low, however, dropped from 73 percent in 1948 to 64 percent in 1954.

TABLE 1.—*Families and individuals by total money income (in current dollars), for the United States: 1948 and 1954*

[Numbers in thousands]

Total money income (current dollars)	1948			1954		
	Families and in- dividuals	Families	Individ- uals	Families and in- dividuals	Families	Individ- uals
Total.....	46, 670	38, 530	8, 140	51, 557	41, 934	9, 623
Under \$1,000.....	8, 110	4, 020	4, 090	8, 068	3, 714	4, 354
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	7, 410	5, 580	1, 830	6, 482	4, 616	1, 866
\$2,000 to \$3,000.....	9, 190	7, 950	1, 240	6, 364	4, 983	1, 381
\$3,000 to \$5,000.....	13, 780	12, 970	810	14, 484	13, 003	1, 481
\$5,000 and over.....	8, 180	8, 010	170	16, 159	15, 618	541
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$1,000.....	17	10	50	16	9	45
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	16	15	23	13	11	19
\$2,000 to \$3,000.....	20	20	15	12	12	14
\$3,000 to \$5,000.....	30	34	10	28	31	16
\$5,000 and over.....	17	21	2	31	37	6

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

¹The Director of the Census indicated that the statement was prepared by Herman P. Miller, Assistant Chief, Economic Statistics Branch, Population and Housing Division of the Bureau of the Census.

The income figures presented in the above table are in current dollars, or, stated differently, they do not take changes in the purchasing power of money into account. Since the Consumer Price Index rose from 102.8 in 1948 to 114.8 in 1954, it is apparent that a given income could buy less in 1954 than it could 6 years earlier. It is therefore misleading to use a fixed-income level (such as \$2,000) as the measuring rod for both years. A rough attempt to adjust the data for the change in the purchasing power of money is presented in table 2. In this table, the limits of each income class in 1954 were first converted to 1948 dollars on the basis of the change in the Consumer Price Index. Then, the number of families and individuals at each revised income level was recomputed.

TABLE 2.—*Families and individuals by total money income (in 1948 dollars) for the United States: 1948 and 1954*

[Numbers in thousands]

Total money income (1948 dollars)	1948			1954		
	Families and in- dividuals	Families	Individ- uals	Families and in- dividuals	Families	Individ- uals
Total.....	46, 670	38, 530	8, 140	51, 557	41, 934	9, 623
Under \$1,000.....	8, 110	4, 020	4, 090	8, 867	4, 269	4, 598
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	7, 410	5, 580	1, 830	7, 101	5, 143	1, 958
\$2,000 to \$3,000.....	9, 190	7, 950	1, 240	7, 564	6, 128	1, 436
\$3,000 to \$5,000.....	13, 780	12, 970	810	14, 953	13, 698	1, 255
\$5,000 and over.....	8, 180	8, 010	170	13, 072	12, 696	376
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$1,000.....	17	10	50	17	10	48
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	16	15	23	14	12	20
\$2,000 to \$3,000.....	20	20	15	15	15	15
\$3,000 to \$5,000.....	30	34	10	29	33	13
\$5,000 and over.....	17	21	2	25	30	4

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Measured in constant dollars, there appears to have been little change in the number of low-income families between 1948 and 1954. The number with incomes under \$2,000 was 9.6 million in 1948 and 9.4 million in 1954. Proportionately, 25 percent of the families had incomes under \$2,000 in 1948 as compared with 22 percent in 1954. Although the proportion of families in the lower income groups has not changed appreciably since 1948, there has been a considerable rise in the percent at the higher income levels. The proportion of families with incomes of \$5,000 or more rose from 21 percent in 1948 to 30 percent in 1954. In the case of unrelated individuals, the number in the low-income group rose from 5.9 to 6.6 million; however, the proportion with incomes under \$2,000 dropped from 73 percent to 68 percent.

In summary, the available figures appear to support the conclusion that the past 6 years have witnessed some decrease in the number of low-income families in the United States. Nevertheless, there still are many millions of families and individuals in this country with relatively low incomes. The remaining sections of this report present some of the relevant characteristics of this group, as they are revealed in the surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Before proceeding with the analysis, however, several words of caution should be

added. First, income is defined by the Bureau of the Census to exclude noncash receipts (income "in kind"). Since nonmoney income is an important part of farm receipts, this factor must be considered when the incomes of farm and nonfarm residents are compared. Second, current income does not include money derived from the sale of assets or withdrawals from savings. Therefore, the income definition does not fully describe the financial position of the individual or the family group. Third, income represents the amount received during a given year and therefore may unduly reflect the effects of transient factors such as temporary illness, the establishment of a new business, a good or a bad year, etc. Fourth, these data are based on a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability. This means that particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on relatively small numbers of cases, as well as small differences between figures. Finally, the income reports in most cases are based on memory rather than on records, and in the majority of instances on the memory or knowledge of some one person, usually the wife of the family head. The memory factor produces an underestimate of income because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misrepresentation or to misunderstanding of the income concept. Despite these limitations, which generally tend to overstate the number of low-income families and individuals, the census data provide a reasonably accurate description of the characteristics of the low-income group at a given time and of changes in the characteristics of this group over a period of years.

FAMILIES

Farm-nonfarm residence

As previously indicated, a given amount of cash income represents a different level of purchasing power for the farmer and for the city worker. Moreover, the low-income problem is essentially different for farm and nonfarm areas. For these, and other reasons, residence is a basic factor in the analysis of the low-income problem.

Table 3 indicates that there has not been much change in the distribution of low-income families by farm and nonfarm residence during the past 6 years. Focusing attention first on the lowest income group, it appears that there has been no significant change in the number of nonfarm families with incomes under \$1,000 (in current dollars) and that the number of farm families in this group has decreased slightly. A rough adjustment of the 1954 data for price changes alters the picture only slightly. In terms of constant dollars, there appears to have been no appreciable change between 1948 and 1954 in the number of farm families with incomes under \$1,000, and the number of nonfarm families in this category increased only slightly. The proportion of nonfarm families with incomes under \$1,000 was 7 percent in both 1948 and 1954, whereas the proportion of farm families in this category increased from 25 percent in 1948 to 30 percent in 1954. The rise in the proportion of low-income farm families is due to the fact that the size of the total farm population declined during this period while the number in the low-income group remained virtually the same.

The same general trends which were found for families with incomes under \$1,000 were also found for those in the next higher income group (\$1,000 to \$2,000), with this exception. The number of farm families in this income range dropped from 1.6 million in 1948 to 1.3 million in 1954. However, since this decrease was accompanied by an overall drop in the size of the farm population, the proportion of farm families with incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000 was the same (24 percent) in 1948 and 1954.

TABLE 3.—*Farm and nonfarm families by total money income, for the United States: 1948 and 1954*

[Numbers in thousands]

Residence	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
1948					
All families.....	38,530	4,020	5,580	7,950	20,980
Nonfarm families.....	31,810	2,340	3,980	6,570	18,920
Farm families.....	6,720	1,680	1,600	1,380	2,060
1954 (current dollars)					
All families.....	41,934	3,714	4,616	4,983	28,621
Nonfarm families.....	36,708	2,282	3,401	4,190	26,835
Farm families.....	5,226	1,432	1,215	793	1,786
1954 (1948 dollars)					
All families.....	41,934	4,269	5,143	6,128	26,394
Nonfarm families.....	36,708	2,686	3,882	5,275	24,865
Farm families.....	5,226	1,583	1,261	853	1,529

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Labor force status of head

Most families derive their incomes entirely or largely from the employment of the family head. Therefore, his ability or willingness to enter the labor market is an important factor in determining family income. Table 4 indicates that in 1954, a very large proportion (44 percent) of the families with incomes under \$1,000 were headed by persons not in the labor force, that is, not working or looking for work in April 1955. A slightly smaller, but still large proportion (37 percent) of the families with incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000 were headed by persons not in the labor force. In marked contrast, only 20 percent of the families with incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000 in 1954 and only 8 percent of the families with incomes over \$3,000 were headed by persons not in the labor force.

TABLE 4.—*Employment status of family heads by total money income of family for the United States: 1948 and 1954*

[Numbers in thousands]

Total money income (current dollars)	Total	Head employed ¹	Head unemployed	Head not in labor force ²
1948				
Total.....	38,530	31,870	1,140	5,520
Under \$1,000.....	4,020	2,400	130	1,490
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	5,580	3,880	290	1,410
\$2,000 to \$3,000.....	7,950	6,600	320	1,030
\$3,000 and over.....	20,980	18,990	400	1,590
1954				
United States:				
Under \$1,000.....	3,714	1,920	143	1,651
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	4,616	2,646	245	1,725
\$2,000 to \$3,000.....	4,983	3,753	235	995
\$3,000 and over.....	28,621	25,810	602	2,209
Nonfarm:				
Under \$1,000.....	2,282	847	123	1,312
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	3,401	1,654	223	1,524
\$2,000 to \$3,000.....	4,190	3,029	213	948
\$3,000 and over.....	26,835	24,180	562	2,093
Farm:				
Under \$1,000.....	1,432	1,073	20	339
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	1,215	992	22	201
\$2,000 to \$3,000.....	793	724	22	47
\$3,000 and over.....	1,786	1,630	40	116

¹ Employment status in April 1949 or April 1955.² Excludes all members of the Armed Forces, except those living off post or with their families on military reservations. Members of the Armed Forces living on post are not included in the survey.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The figures for 1948 show basically the same pattern as that described above for the current period. The major change with respect to employment status which appears to have taken place during the past 6 years is that the low-income group now tends to contain a somewhat larger proportion of families with heads not in the labor force, than it did 6 years ago. In 1948, only 30 percent of the families with incomes under \$2,000 were headed by persons not in the labor force as compared with 41 percent in 1954. This is a change which is to be expected during a period of sustained prosperity because the incomes of families headed by workers tend to rise with rising prices and wages, whereas the incomes of families living on pensions and other types of fixed incomes do not rise as rapidly as others. This tendency can be seen even more dramatically if a comparison is made with prewar figures. For example, census data for 1939 and for 1951 permit us to identify the lowest 20 percent of the families and individuals in each year. These groups roughly correspond to families and individuals with wages and salaries below \$500 in 1939 and below \$2,000 in 1951. In 1939 only about one-third of the lowest quintile were older couples, families headed by women, or women living alone as unrelated individuals. These groups constituted 50 percent of the lowest quintile in 1951. These figures support the contention that the lowest income group today is composed to a larger extent than in the prewar period of "broken" families, aged persons, and others who are most likely to live on fixed incomes.

Some important clues regarding the characteristics of low-income families headed by persons not in the labor force appear in the data for 1948. Out of a total of 2.9 million families with incomes under \$2,000 in 1948 which were headed by a person not in the labor force, 1.6 million were headed by a person over 65 years of age and 0.7

million were headed by a woman between 21 and 64 years old. These groups, which typically are unable to send family members into the labor market, comprise the bulk of the families whose incomes are low because the head of the family is unable to work either because of ill health or family responsibilities. The data for 1954 indicate that this group is typically concentrated in nonfarm areas because relatively few (about one-sixth) of the low-income families headed by persons not in the labor force live on farms.

There is some evidence that families headed by aged persons are a growing component of the low-income group. As table 5 indicates, one-fourth of the families with incomes under \$2,000 in 1948 were headed by persons 65 years old or over. By 1954 the proportion had risen to nearly one-third. In marked contrast, less than one-tenth of the families with incomes of \$3,000 or more were headed by elderly persons in each year.

TABLE 5.—*Age of family heads by total money income of family, for the United States: 1948 and 1954*

[Numbers in thousands; income in current dollars]

Age of family head	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 and over
1948					
All families.....	38,530	4,020	5,580	7,950	20,980
Under 25 years.....	1,990	170	440	610	770
25 to 64 years.....	31,820	2,580	4,020	6,610	18,610
65 years and over.....	4,720	1,270	1,120	730	1,600
1954					
All families.....	41,934	3,714	4,616	4,983	28,621
Under 25 years.....	2,022	163	361	427	1,071
25 to 64 years.....	34,499	2,417	2,928	3,731	25,423
65 years and over.....	5,413	1,134	1,327	825	2,127

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Occupations of heads of low-income nonfarm families

In 1954 about 2.5 million families had incomes under \$2,000 despite the fact that they were headed by persons employed at nonfarm jobs. This group represented nearly one-third of all low-income families in that year. The low incomes of these families are primarily attributable to the low earning power of the family heads. This conclusion is strongly suggested by the examination of the kinds of jobs at which they were employed. In both 1948 and 1954, three-fifths of these low-income families were headed by persons employed as operatives (generally semiskilled factory workers), service workers, or nonfarm laborers (table 6). About one-fourth of the total in both years worked as craftsmen or as clerical or sales workers, and an additional 13 percent owned businesses which were not very profitable. Although all major occupation groups are represented at the lower income levels, the great majority of the heads of these families are employed at jobs which require little skill and which are therefore not very remunerative. Some of those employed in the higher-paying occupation groups such as craftsmen or clerical and sales workers may

be only temporarily at lower income levels because of illness or because they are young and still in the process of acquiring education and experience. However, even these occupation groups probably contain a large proportion of marginal workers whose individual skills were low, but who were classified in major occupation groups with high levels of skill or high average incomes.

TABLE 6.—*Major occupation group of heads of low-income families, employed at nonfarm jobs, for the United States: 1948 and 1954*

(Table restricted to families with incomes under \$2,000 in current dollars)

Major occupation group ¹	Number (thousands)		Percent	
	1948	1954	1948	1954
Total employed at nonfarm jobs.....	3,830	2,549	100	100
Professional and managerial workers.....	200	134	5	5
Nonfarm proprietors.....	480	346	13	14
Clerical and sales workers.....	320	240	8	9
Craftsmen and foremen.....	660	340	17	13
Operatives.....	800	521	21	21
Service workers.....	710	514	19	20
Nonfarm laborers.....	660	454	17	18

¹ Major occupation group in April 1949 or April 1955.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Low-income farm families

The final report of the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families issued in 1950 noted in its discussion of rural poverty that "low incomes in agriculture are in large measure a regional problem." This conclusion has been substantiated by several detailed analyses of the farm problem which have been made since that time² and it is also strongly suggested by the data of the Bureau of the Census for 1954. In view of the extensive literature which already exists on this subject, the present statement will be confined to a few observations on facts which appear in the census data for the current year.

In 1954, there were about 1.4 million rural-farm families with money incomes under \$1,000 (table 7). Of these, nearly 1 million, or about two-thirds of the total, lived in the South. Two-thirds of the southern low-income farm families were white, and one-third were nonwhite. Nonwhite southern farm families comprise about one-tenth of the Nation's farm families, but one-fifth of the farm families in the lowest income group. Region and race thus continue to provide two of our clearest symptoms of the problem of poverty in agriculture.

² Reference is made to the following studies:

W. H. Nicholls, *Low-Income Farm Families and Economic Progress*, hearings on the January 1955 Economic Report of the President.

R. L. Mighell, *American Agriculture. Its Structure and Place in the Economy* (New York: Wiley), 1955

Development of Agriculture's Human Resources: A Report on Problems of Low-Income Farmers, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1955.

TABLE 7.—*Rural-farm families by total money income, by region and color, for the United States, 1954*

[Numbers in thousands; income in current dollars]

Region and color	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 and over
Total.....	5, 226	1, 432	1, 215	2, 579
Northeast.....	457	49	91	317
North Central.....	2, 064	396	432	1, 236
South.....	2, 329	933	628	768
White.....	1, 851	622	530	699
Nonwhite.....	478	311	98	69
West.....	376	54	64	258
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Northeast.....	9	3	7	12
North Central.....	39	28	36	48
South.....	45	65	52	30
White.....	36	43	44	27
Nonwhite.....	9	22	8	3
West.....	7	4	5	10

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS

The term "unrelated individuals," as used by the Bureau of the Census, refers to persons (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may constitute a 1-person household by himself, or he may be part of a household including 1 or more families or unrelated individuals.

In 1954, as in 1948, the most conspicuous feature of the income distribution of unrelated individuals is the concentration in the lower income levels. (See table 1.) In 1954, about 4.4 million, or 45 percent, of the 9.6 million unrelated individuals had incomes under \$1,000. These numbers are not significantly different from those for 1948 when 4.1 million unrelated individuals, representing 50 percent of the total, had incomes this low.

It was noted in the earlier report of the subcommittee that in large measure, the relatively low incomes of unrelated individuals is attributable to the fact that many of them are beyond the peak of their earning power. This explanation is even more important today than it was 6 years ago. As table 8 indicates, in 1948 about one-fourth of the unrelated individuals were 65 years old and over and persons in this age group constituted about 40 percent of all unrelated individuals with incomes under \$1,000. In 1954, about one-third of all unrelated individuals were 65 years old or over and persons in this age group accounted for nearly one-half of all unrelated individuals with incomes under \$1,000. Equally significant is the proportionate increase of women among unrelated individuals. In 1948, about 53 percent of all unrelated individuals were women and about 59 percent of those with incomes under \$1,000 were women. By 1954, these proportions increased to 58 and 67 percent, respectively. These figures support the conclusion that since 1948, the inability to work because of old age or lack of training has increased in importance as a factor in the explanation of the low incomes of unrelated individuals.

TABLE 8.—*Total money income of unrelated individuals by age and sex, for the United States: 1948 and 1954*

[Numbers in thousands; income in current dollars]

Age and sex	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 and over
1948				
Total.....	8, 140	4, 090	1, 830	2, 220
Under 65 years old.....	5, 910	2, 460	1, 440	2, 010
65 years old or over.....	2, 230	1, 630	390	210
Total.....	8, 140	4, 090	1, 830	2, 220
Male.....	3, 860	1, 670	900	1, 290
Female.....	4, 280	2, 420	930	930
1954				
Total.....	9, 623	4, 353	1, 866	3, 404
Under 65 years old.....	6, 516	2, 317	1, 260	2, 939
65 years old or over.....	3, 107	2, 036	606	465
Total.....	9, 623	4, 353	1, 866	3, 404
Male.....	4, 041	1, 448	759	1, 834
Female.....	5, 582	2, 905	1, 107	1, 570

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Table 9 presents, for 1954, a more detailed distribution of families by family-money income, and table 10 compares the income distribution of families and unrelated individuals for 1952, 1953, and 1954.³

TABLE 9.—*Number of families by family income, for the United States, 1954*

[Figures derived from data in table 10 and rounded to the nearest 100,000]

Family income	Number of families	Family income	Number of families
Total.....	41, 900, 000	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6, 500, 000
Under \$1,000.....	3, 700, 000	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5, 000, 000
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	4, 600, 000	\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	3, 600, 000
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	5, 000, 000	\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4, 700, 000
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	6, 400, 000	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	1, 800, 000
		\$15,000 and over.....	600, 000

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

TABLE 10.—*Distribution of families and unrelated individuals by total money income, for the United States: 1952-54*

Total money income	Families			Unrelated individuals		
	1954	1953	1952	1954	1953	1952
Number.....thousands..	41, 934	41, 202	41, 020	9, 623	9, 514	9, 774
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	4.6	4.7	4.1	21.7	21.1	20.0
\$500 to \$999.....	4.2	3.9	4.4	23.5	21.1	20.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5.6	4.9	5.3	10.7	9.9	12.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.4	5.0	5.5	8.6	7.8	9.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.5	5.7	6.7	7.4	9.8	9.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6.4	6.0	7.4	6.9	8.1	6.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7.5	7.6	9.7	5.8	7.2	6.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.9	8.2	8.8	4.9	4.3	5.5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8.4	8.6	8.2	2.9	2.9	2.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	7.2	7.3	7.2	1.9	2.6	2.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	11.9	13.2	11.9	2.9	2.2	2.4
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	8.5	8.1	7.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	11.1	11.6	9.1	.7	.7	1.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	4.4	4.1	2.8	.3	.3	.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	1.0	1.0	.9	.2	.3	
\$25,000 and over.....	.4	.3	.4	.2	.4	.2

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

³ These materials were added to this section by the subcommittee staff. The data presented were released by the Bureau of the Census on Oct. 7, 1955, in Current Population Reports: Consumer Income, Series P-60, No. 18, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

TECHNICAL NOTES ⁴

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The definition of urban and rural areas used in the April 1955 survey was the same as that used in the 1950 census and in the current population surveys since April 1952. This definition differs slightly from that used in the March 1950 survey, but it is markedly different from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. According to the new definition, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural. The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. The method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the April 1955 survey is the same as that used in the 1950 census and in the current population surveys since March 1950, but differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. Persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm. In this report, the term "nonfarm" families refers to urban and rural nonfarm families.

Family.—The term "family," as used in this report, refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. Thus, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the head's family. On the other hand, a lodger and his wife not related to the head of the household or an unrelated servant and his wife are considered as additional families, and not as part of the household head's family.

Unrelated individual.—The term "unrelated individuals" refers to persons (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household by himself, or he may be part of a household including one or more other families or unrelated individuals, or he may reside in a quasi-household, such as a hotel. Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other persons not related to her, a lodger not related to the head of the household or to anyone else in the household, and a servant living in an employer's household with no relatives are examples of unrelated individuals.

Total money income.—This is defined as the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings. The total income of a family is the algebraic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the family.

⁴ Text summarized from reports on consumer income previously published by the Bureau of the Census, in the series Current Population Reports: Consumer Income, Series P-60. Statistics on the reliability of the 1954 sample estimates were furnished by the Bureau of the Census.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employed.—Employed persons comprise those who, during the survey week, were either (a) “at work”—those who did any civilian work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a civilian job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.—Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week, and who were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Labor force.—Persons are classified as in the civilian labor force if they were employed as civilians, or unemployed during the survey week. Persons in the Armed Forces are considered part of the total labor force, but in this report are combined with persons not in the labor force.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.—The estimates presented in this report are based on data obtained in connection with the monthly population sample survey of the Bureau of the Census. The 1954 income statistics, collected in April 1955, are based on a new sample design instituted in January 1954. This sample is spread over 230 sample areas, comprising 453 counties and independent cities, in 47 States and the District of Columbia.

Data on income of families were collected from approximately 14,000 households, or about 75 percent of the households included in the April 1955 survey. Persons in the following categories were not included:

1. Members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, etc., on military reservations. (Members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on military reservations were included.)
2. Inmates of penal and mental institutions and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy.

On approximately 5 percent of the 14,000 schedules, no information was recorded because no interview could be obtained during the week in which the enumeration was conducted. In order to account for these schedules, the weights assigned to other schedules for households of similar characteristics residing in the same sample areas were increased accordingly. In addition, complete income information was not reported for about 10 percent of the households. Substitutions were not made for these schedules. Punchcards, which were prepared from these schedules, were included in the tabulations which provided

the base numbers for persons shown in the published tables. The distributions by income levels for each group, however, are based only on those cases which reported complete income information.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, color, and sex for April 1955, and by age, sex, and veteran status (for males) for earlier years. The independent estimates for April 1955 were based on statistics from the 1950 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. To these totals were added the population in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post. For April 1949 the independent estimates of the population were based on the 1940 census data brought forward to the survey month to take account of births, deaths, net immigration, and aging of the population.

Reliability of the estimates.—Since the estimates of income distributions are based on a sample survey, they are subject to sampling variability. Table A presents approximate standard errors of estimates of selected sizes. The reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. Table B presents the approximate standard errors of estimated percentages computed by using data from the report for both numerator and denominator.

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The amount by which the standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks.

The estimates of sampling variability shown above are not to be applied to estimates of changes between 1948 and 1954. The standard error of differences between the 2 years is approximately the square root of the sum of squares of standard error of each estimate taken separately.

In addition to sampling variation, the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting, but the possible effect of such errors is not included in the above measures of reliability. In most cases the schedule entries for income are based on memory rather than on records, and in the majority of instances on the memory or knowledge of some one person, usually the wife of the family head. The memory factor in data derived from field surveys of income probably produces underestimates, because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misrepresentation or to misunderstanding as to the scope of the income concept. The figures on aggregate income are subject to errors of estimation in addition to those noted above.

TABLE A.—*Standard error of estimated number*

[Range of 2 chances out of 3]

Estimated number	Standard error	Estimated number	Standard error	Estimated number	Standard error
50,000,000.....	300,000	3,000,000.....	110,000	200,000.....	28,000
25,000,000.....	260,000	2,000,000.....	87,000	100,000.....	20,000
15,000,000.....	220,000	1,000,000.....	62,000	50,000.....	14,000
10,000,000.....	180,000	500,000.....	45,000	25,000.....	10,000
5,000,000.....	130,000	300,000.....	35,000	10,000.....	6,000

TABLE B.—*Standard error of estimated percentage*

[Range of 2 chances out of 3]

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
50,000,000.....	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
25,000,000.....	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6
15,000,000.....	.2	.4	.5	.7	.8
10,000,000.....	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.0
5,000,000.....	.4	.6	.9	1.2	1.4
3,000,000.....	.5	.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
2,000,000.....	.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
1,000,000.....	.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
500,000.....	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
100,000.....	2.8	4.4	6.1	8.8	10.1

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

SECTION 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, 1948, 1953, AND 1954

Prepared by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ¹

Source of data.—These data regarding low-income families and unattached individuals are based on the surveys of consumer finances conducted each year since 1946 by the Federal Reserve System in cooperation with the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan.

Survey data are obtained by personal interviews with consumers living at a randomly selected sample of addresses in the 12 largest metropolitan areas and 54 additional counties and groups of counties throughout the country. Separate interviews are taken with each spending unit in the dwelling. The spending unit is defined as all persons living in the same dwelling and related by blood, marriage, or adoption who pool their incomes for major items of expenses. If their incomes are not pooled, related individuals in the same dwelling unit belong to separate spending units. The units which do not contain the heads of households are called related secondary spending units.

Family data can also be derived from the surveys. To provide family data, information obtained in interviews with related secondary spending units is integrated with that from the spending unit containing the family head. Previously published survey distributions have usually combined families and unattached persons living alone or

¹ The Director of the Division of Research and Statistics indicated that the materials were prepared by John Frechling of the Division's staff.

with nonrelatives. The data presented here, however, include separate tabulations for families and for unattached individuals.²

Data obtained from sample surveys are subject to response and sampling errors. Response errors are known to exist for certain data from the Surveys of Consumer Finances but, because the same questions are used for all respondents and because the questions have not been changed significantly in the areas considered here, response errors are believed to be of relatively minor importance in intergroup and year-to-year comparisons.

Data based on samples are affected by chance variations in the distribution of the characteristics of units interviewed from the distribution of characteristics in the entire population. Sampling errors indicate the expected magnitudes of these variations. Tables 7 and 8 contain recent estimates of sampling errors for Survey of Consumer Finances data. (Tabular material presented on pp. 23-30.)

Little change occurred between 1953 and 1954 in the level and distribution of the income of families and unattached individuals. Therefore, the following discussion will be based on averages of the data presented for each of the 2 years in the accompanying tables. There are no statistically significant shifts in the characteristics of the low-income families from 1953 to 1954. These averages probably give a fairly accurate picture of conditions generally prevailing during these 2 years.

THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LOW INCOME UNITS

In 1953 and 1954 ten million out of about forty-nine million families and unattached individuals had money income prior to taxes of less than \$2,000. About one-fourth of these low-income units were families living in urban areas and almost two-fifths were rural families. One-fourth of the units were unattached individuals living in urban areas and one-tenth were unattached individuals in rural areas.

The choice of \$2,000 as a dividing line between low and moderate income families and of a population concentration of 2,500 as a division between urban and rural areas is necessarily arbitrary. A money income of \$2,000 can support a retired couple in more comfortable circumstances than those which can be attained by a family with several children. Similarly, the use of only two locational classifications ignores differences in levels of income, and of expenses, between metropolitan areas and small cities.

COMPARISON OF LOW AND MODERATE INCOME UNITS

Units with incomes of less than \$2,000 differ in many respects from units with moderately higher incomes. Units with incomes of \$2,000 to \$4,999 have been chosen as a comparison group to focus attention on problems of moderate improvement in the status of the low-income group.

Comparisons will be made for low and moderate income units of three types: Urban families, rural families, and unattached individuals living in urban areas. The number of cases of unattached individuals living in rural areas found in the surveys is not large enough to merit further statistical treatment. Table 2 indicates that

² For additional information regarding procedures of the survey of consumer finances, see Methods of the Surveys of Consumer Finances, Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1950.

they constitute a problem of limited scope relative to the other three low-income groups. The salient points of the comparison of the low and moderate income groups are listed below.

Low-income families tend to be smaller than those with moderate incomes.—About half of the low-income urban and slightly fewer of the low-income rural families included only two adults. In contrast, one-third of the urban and one-fourth of the rural families with moderate incomes included only two adults.

Broken families are more common in the low-income group.—One-seventh of the low-income urban families included 1 adult and 1 or more children but only one-twentieth of the middle income families were of similar structure. Broken families were relatively infrequent in both low and middle income rural groups.

The heads of low-income units tend to be older.—More than one-third of the urban and more than one-fourth of the rural low income families were headed by persons 65 years or more of age. In contrast less than one-tenth of the middle income urban and rural groups were headed by older persons. More than half of the low-income unattached individuals in urban areas were 65 or over in contrast to one-eighth of those with moderate incomes.

The heads of low-income units tend to have had less education.—Seven-tenths of the heads of urban low-income families and three-quarters of those in rural areas had not had any formal education beyond grammar school. Among families with moderate incomes, less than two-fifths in the urban areas and about half in rural areas were headed by persons of such limited educational attainment. A similar pattern was shown for unattached urban individuals.

A majority of urban low-income units were headed by persons engaged in very limited or no productive effort.—More than half of the low-income urban families were headed by retired or unemployed persons, students, housewives or protective service workers, but only one-sixth of the moderate income families were headed by persons in these groups. Two-thirds of the unattached urban individuals having low incomes and one-fifth of those with incomes of \$2,000 to \$4,999 were in the above-mentioned occupational groups.

In rural areas, farm operators and retired persons were more important in the low than in the moderate income group.—Two-fifths of the rural families with money incomes of less than \$2,000 were headed by farm operators and another fifth by retired persons. Farm operators headed less than one-fourth and retired persons less than 5 percent of the moderate income rural units.

A disproportionate number of low-income units live in the South.—Among the low-income groups, almost half of the urban families, three-fifths of the rural families, and one-fourth of the unattached urban individuals live in the South. For family units with incomes of \$2,000 to \$4,999, the corresponding proportions were about one-fifth, two-fifths, and one-fifth.

Low-income units in general do not have as large accumulations of liquid assets as middle income units.—Less than one-fourth of the low-income families and unattached individuals reported accumulated liquid asset holdings of \$500 or more. (Liquid assets include demand deposits, savings accounts, shares in savings and loan associations and credit unions and U. S. Government bonds.) More than one-third of

moderate income families and unattached individuals had accumulated liquid assets of \$500 or more.

Home ownership among low income units is as common as among the moderate income families.—The proportions of families owning their homes are about equal for low and moderate income families. Three-fourths of the homes of low-income owner-occupant families, both urban and rural, were free of mortgage while approximately one-half of urban owner-occupants and somewhat more of rural owner-occupants with moderate incomes owned their homes free of debt. The relatively high proportion of low-income families who owned their homes debt-free is due in part to the fact that these families tend to be older than moderate-income families. In large part, these homes probably had been acquired during earlier years prior to retirement.

THE COMPOSITE PICTURE

The characteristics discussed above are often interrelated. For example, the large proportion of low income units headed by retired persons is closely related to the large proportion headed by persons over 65 because age often brings voluntary or involuntary retirement. Because of the rapid growth of educational institutions, age and educational attainment are also interrelated. The decline of the farm population has taken place largely through the choice of other occupations by younger persons raised on farms. As a result, farm operators tend to be, on average, older than the nonfarm population. Other interrelations also exist between the characteristics discussed above.

Despite the interrelations of characteristics, the distributions for the low and moderate income families suggest several independent factors which are associated with low incomes. The foremost is age and retirement. Broken families may also be expected to have lower incomes regardless of age. Farm operators in certain areas also tend to fall into the low-income group. Limited educational attainments lead to low incomes in many cases.

The importance of education, apart from age, is brought out clearly by the median incomes of spending units of the same age but varying education. (See table 6). In all age groups, the median income of spending units headed by persons who had attended high school was higher than the median incomes of those who had not progressed beyond grade school. In the age range from 25 to 64, the median incomes of the high-school groups were about \$1,000 higher than the grade-school groups in each of the 3 years from 1952 through 1954. Spending units headed by persons who had attended college had a similar advantage over the high-school group except in the 18 to 24 year age group.

COMPARISONS WITH 1948 DATA

In 1948, 26 percent of families and unattached individuals had money incomes before taxes of less than \$2,000 in contrast to 20 percent in 1953 and 21 percent in 1954. The increase in money incomes shown in table 1 has, of course, been offset in part by price increases. The BLS index of consumer prices indicates a rise of approximately 12 percent from 1948 to 1953 and 1954.

Differences between units with incomes of less than \$2,000 and those with incomes of \$2,000 to \$3,999 in 1948 are similar to the differences between low and moderate income units in 1953 and 1954. (See table 3.) However, the differences in the characteristics of low and moderate income units are not as marked in the earlier as in the later years. The sharper differences in 1953 and 1954 than in 1948 between the low and moderate income groups result in large part from the use of \$2,000 money income as the division between the groups in all years. Increases in the general level of income, noted above, have decreased the rank of a \$2,000 income relative to other incomes and changes in prices paid by consumers have decreased its real value. As a result of these changes, units with incomes of less than \$2,000 in 1953 and 1954 were poorer in an absolute sense and relative to other units than in 1948. It should be noted that, to offset some of the effects of general income and price level changes, \$4,000 was used in 1948 and \$5,000 in 1953 and 1954 as the upper limit in defining moderate incomes.

Data relating to spending units suggest that, apart from price and income effects, the sharper differences between low and moderate income groups in 1953 and 1954 than in 1948 may have resulted from increased retirements. The surveys taken in 1947 through 1950 indicated that about 5 percent of all spending units were headed by retired persons while the surveys taken in 1953 through 1955 have indicated that about 7 percent of the spending units are headed by the retired. Because retirement usually results in a decrease in income, increased retirements could be expected to alter the proportion of low-income families headed by retired, older persons. Such increases are indicated by comparison of the data for 1948 and the later years, although price and income shifts are also involved.

SOURCES OF INCOME RECEIVED BY LOWER INCOME SPENDING UNITS

NOTE.—This section makes use of data relating to consumer spending units rather than to family units as used in preceding sections. The two types of units are defined above.³ The estimated total number of spending units was about 54 million early in 1954 and 1955. Five million of the spending units were related secondary spending units whose members lived with relatives although controlling their own finances. The distributions obtained for spending units cannot be transformed to distributions on a family-unit basis. Although statistics on a family basis would differ from those presented on a spending unit basis, the differences would probably not be large enough to affect greatly the relative importance of different sources of income to the lower, middle, and upper income groups.

The data of tables 4 and 5 indicate that spending units in the lowest fifth when ranked by income differ from those with moderately higher incomes in the following ways:

1. *Wages and salaries are less important sources of income for low than for moderate income units.*—Less than half of the units in the lowest income fifth received any wages and salaries in 1954 in contrast to 80 percent or more in each of the other income fifths. Wages and salaries accounted for about 40 percent of the aggregate income of the lowest fifth, more than 70 percent in the next higher and 80 percent of the middle income fifths.

³ See pp. 17 and 18.

2. *Transfer payments are much more important to units in the lowest income fifth than to other units.*—Almost half of the lowest income group received pensions, retirement pay, or some other form of transfer payments. Transfer payments along with the income from roomers and boarders and farm incomes of nonfarm operators (both latter types are of relatively infrequent occurrence) accounted for more than a third of the aggregate income of the lowest income fifth. The frequency of receipt of transfer payments and its importance relative to the group's aggregate income decreased steadily in moving upward in the income ranking.

3. *Farm income is more important to the lowest income fifth than to any other.*—About one-sixth of the lowest income group are farm operators and their operations account for about one-sixth of the aggregate money income of the group. Farm operators compose 3 to 8 percent of other income fifths, and their operations account for 5 percent or less of the income of these groups. NOTE.—Survey income data do not include home-produced food and fuel and rental value of owner-occupied homes. Both ranking of spending units and the importance of farm income would be affected somewhat by inclusion of these items in income.

TABLE 1.—*Income distributions of families and unattached individuals, 1954, 1953, 1948*

[Percentage distribution of family units]

Money income before taxes	All families and unattached individuals			Urban ¹						Rural ²					
				Single person unit			Families			Single person unit			Families		
	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948
Under \$1,000.....	9	9	11	26	29	29	2	3	4	58	46	55	11	10	14
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	12	11	15	23	23	30	7	6	9	22	22	17	16	14	21
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	11	11	20	19	16	19	10	9	19	10	13	16	13	14	21
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	15	15	20	17	12	14	16	16	23	5	10	3	15	16	19
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	14	16	12	7	10	3	16	17	16	3	3	2	13	17	9
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	24	23	14	6	7	4	29	28	18	2	5	4	21	19	10
\$7,500 and over.....	15	15	8	2	3	1	20	21	11	(?)	1	3	11	10	6
All cases.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of cases in sample.....	2,805	2,688	3,069	290	255	345	2,515	1,609	1,775	72	68	75	728	766	975
Group as a percent of all units.....	100	100	100	10	10	9	58	58	58	3	3	3	29	29	30

¹ Urban refers to metropolitan areas and cities and towns with populations of 2,500 or more.² Rural refers to towns under 2,500 and open country.

* Less than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: 1955, 1954 and 1949 Survey of Consumer Finances.

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of families by income, size and location, 1954, 1953, 1948*

[Percentage distribution of family units and unattached individuals]

Money income before taxes, family size, location ¹	1954	1953	1948
Under \$2,000.....	20.5	19.6	Under \$2,000..... 25.4
Single person, urban.....	4.9	5.3	5.4
Single person, rural.....	2.3	1.9	1.9
Family units, urban.....	5.4	5.2	7.6
Family units, rural.....	7.9	7.2	10.5
\$2,000 to \$4,999.....	40.6	42.5	\$2,000 to \$3,999..... 40.0
Single person, urban.....	4.3	3.7	3.0
Single person, rural.....	.5	.8	.5
Family units, urban.....	23.9	24.2	24.3
Family units, rural.....	11.9	13.8	12.2
\$5,000 and over.....	38.9	37.9	\$4,000 and over..... 34.6
Single person, urban.....	.9	1.0	.6
Single person, rural.....	.1	.2	.2
Family units, urban.....	28.8	28.1	26.4
Family units, rural.....	9.1	8.6	7.4
All cases.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of families and unattached individuals (millions).	49.0	48.7	44.1

¹ Urban refers to metropolitan areas and cities and towns over 2,500; rural to towns under 2,500 and open country.

Source: 1955, 1954 and 1949 Surveys of Consumer Finances.

TABLE 3.—*Characteristics of low and moderate income families and unattached individuals, 1954, 1953, 1948*

[Percentage distributions within groups]

Characteristic	Urban families						Rural families ¹						Urban, single person unit					
	Income under \$2,000			Income \$2,000 to \$4,999			Income under \$2,000			Income \$2,000 to \$4,999			Income under \$2,000			Income \$2,000 to \$4,999		
	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948
Family composition:																		
1 adult and children.....	16	12	15	6	5	3	4	3	3	1	2	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
2 adults.....	46	55	50	32	32	37	40	48	34	22	28	23	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
2 adults and children.....	24	29	22	47	50	45	41	36	45	61	50	59	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
3 adults with or without children.....	14	3	11	15	13	15	15	13	18	16	20	17	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Not ascertained.....	(2)	1	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Age of head:																		
Under 25.....	6	8	4	6	6	6	4	1	7	4	5	5	8	11	10	10	9	11
25 to 54.....	45	35	54	69	72	74	47	50	51	73	73	71	19	22	31	54	54	62
55 to 64.....	17	13	14	13	13	13	25	15	20	12	14	19	11	17	16	24	25	17
65 and over.....	31	42	28	9	9	7	23	34	22	7	8	5	62	50	43	12	12	8
Not ascertained.....	1	2	(2)	3	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	(2)	4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2
Education of head:																		
None.....	10	—	5	1	—	2	6	—	6	(2)	—	1	6	—	2	2	—	2
Grammar school.....	62	—	59	86	—	89	69	—	74	40	—	52	48	—	43	32	—	16
High school.....	24	—	25	48	—	45	23	—	17	51	—	40	36	—	29	46	—	43
College.....	4	—	10	14	—	13	1	—	3	8	—	7	10	—	20	19	—	39
Not ascertained.....	(2)	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	(2)	1	—	(2)	(2)	—	6	1	—	(2)
Occupation of head:																		
Professional, managerial, self-employed.....	6	6	12	15	14	13	4	7	9	12	13	10	3	4	11	13	16	16
Clerical and sales.....	5	1	5	10	12	15	1	1	1	6	6	9	5	5	10	22	28	36
Skilled and semiskilled.....	12	13	11	35	42	41	6	6	8	36	37	36	5	5	30	21	22	7
Unskilled and service.....	20	19	27	16	15	19	12	10	20	10	11	15	16	17	20	13	17	22
Protective service, students, housewives.....	15	15	9	8	4	5	4	3	4	3	2	2	40	36	24	9	5	8
Farm operator ¹	(2)	2	(2)	1	1	(2)	44	43	44	22	23	21	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed.....	15	12	16	8	5	3	10	6	5	5	3	2	5	12	6	3	4	3
Retired.....	26	31	19	5	5	3	18	24	8	4	3	4	26	21	23	9	9	2
Not ascertained.....	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	(2)	1	2	2	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	6
Region:																		
Northeast.....	21	19	—	34	35	—	4	4	—	13	12	—	31	25	—	31	22	—
North Central.....	26	23	—	27	26	—	30	29	—	39	38	—	31	39	—	29	37	—
South.....	46	49	—	21	22	—	61	60	—	40	37	—	25	24	—	22	17	—
West.....	7	9	—	18	17	—	5	7	—	8	13	—	13	12	—	18	24	—

See footnotes at end of table, p. 28.

TABLE 3.—Characteristics of low and moderate income families and unattached individuals, 1954, 1953, 1948—Continued

Characteristic	Urban families						Rural families ¹						Urban, single person unit					
	Income under \$2,000			Income \$2,000 to \$4,999		Income \$2,000 to \$3,999	Income under \$2,000			Income \$2,000 to \$4,999		Income \$2,000 to \$3,999	Income under \$2,000			Income \$2,000 to \$4,999		Income \$2,000 to \$3,999
	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948	1954	1953	1948
Place:																		
Metropolitan area	27	21	29	42	43	40	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	32	40	34	55	45	35
City, 50,000 or more	31	21	28	25	26	24	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	36	25	21	24	28	37
Town, 2,500 to 50,000	42	58	43	33	31	36	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	32	35	45	21	27	28
Town under 2,500	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	49	26	29	67	54	53	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Open country	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	51	74	71	33	46	47	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Liquid assets: ²																		
None	69	58	54	32	28	31	82	62	56	36	34	32	51	50	44	15	29	14
Under \$500	12	16	25	35	35	33	22	14	23	34	28	30	24	26	23	26	27	25
\$500 to \$1,999	10	17	12	19	23	19	8	12	15	16	24	18	11	13	20	24	29	35
\$2,000 and over	9	9	7	14	14	13	8	12	5	14	14	16	14	11	10	35	15	22
Not ascertained			2			4			1			4			3			4
Housing status:																		
Own with mortgage	12	11		23	22	45	15	19		32	29	58	4	6	22	5	4	21
Own without mortgage	32	30	40	18	22		45	49	52	37	37		24	22		19	22	
Rent	53	53	58	56	53	52	25	22	48	26	29	42	60	58	62	73	72	71
Other	3	6	2	3	3	3	15	10		5	5		12	14	15	3	2	8
All cases	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of cases	124	109	198	631	588	687	171	166	358	296	342	364	126	125	141	119	103	78

¹ Inapplicable.² Less than 1/4 of 1 percent.³ A few farm operators are found in rural communities of metropolitan areas.⁴ Includes demand deposits, savings accounts, shares in savings and loan associations and credit unions, and U. S. Government bonds.

Source: 1955, 1954 and 1949 Surveys of Consumer Finances.

TABLE 4.—*Income distribution of spending units within specified groups, 1954*

[Percentage distribution of spending units within specified groups]

Group characteristic	Number of cases	All income groups	1954 money income before taxes						
			Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 and over
All spending units.....	3,119	100	10	13	14	17	14	21	11
Number of income receivers in unit:									
1.....	12,165	100	12	15	16	18	13	17	9
2 or more.....	1,939	100	3	10	10	13	16	31	17
Age of head of spending unit:									
18 to 24.....	228	100	9	23	30	23	8	4	3
25 to 34.....	709	100	3	8	13	21	18	27	10
35 to 44.....	718	100	4	9	10	16	16	30	15
45 to 54.....	556	100	7	9	12	16	17	23	16
55 to 64.....	447	100	14	16	13	16	12	16	13
65 and over.....	394	100	35	29	15	8	4	6	3
Family status of spending unit:									
Single person:									
Age 18 to 44.....	313	100	9	19	29	24	11	6	2
Age 45 and over.....	394	100	34	23	16	11	7	6	2
Married: ²									
Age 18 to 44, no children under 18.....	220	100	5	5	9	14	14	39	14
Age 18 to 44, children under 18.....	991	100	2	6	9	20	18	31	14
Age 45 and over, no children under 18.....	612	100	8	15	14	14	15	18	16
Age 45 and over, children under 18.....	320	100	8	9	10	15	14	26	18
Region: ³									
Northeast.....	897	100	5	9	17	18	15	25	11
North Central.....	1,037	100	9	15	12	15	14	22	13
South.....	781	100	19	17	14	15	12	15	8
West.....	404	100	4	11	11	21	15	25	13

¹ Estimated.² Age refers to head of spending unit. Includes only spending units in which both husband and wife are present.³ Survey regions are defined as follows: Northeast includes New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and Delaware; North Central includes West North Central and East North Central States; South includes East South Central, West South Central, and South Atlantic States other than Delaware; West includes the Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

Source: 1955 Survey of Consumer Finances.

TABLE 5.—*Relative importance of major types of income within income fifths, 1954*

Type of income	Spending units ranked by size of money income before taxes				
	Lowest 5th	2d	3d	4th	Highest 5th
Wages and salaries.....	39	72	82	84	67
Rent, interest, dividends, royalties.....	6	3	2	2	7
Professional practice, trade, other self-employment.....	3	2	1	2	5
Unincorporated business.....	—1	3	4	5	12
Farm income ¹	16	6	5	3	5
Other ²	37	14	6	4	4
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100
Lowest income in group.....		\$1,760	\$3,120	\$4,350	\$6,000
Average income of group.....		\$2,460	\$3,730	\$5,110	\$9,860

¹ Income from farm operations of spending units whose principal source of income is farming.² Includes pensions, allowances and other transfer payments, income from roomers and boarders, and farm income of persons not classified as farmers.

NOTE.—This table distributes the aggregate income received by each 5th of all spending units when ranked by size of income. This type of sample statistic is subject to larger sampling errors than indicated in table 7. However, in connection with table 6, these distributions indicate the relative importance of various sources of income.

Source: 1955 Survey of Consumer Finances.

TABLE 6.—*Receipt of various types of income by spending units, ranked by size of money income before taxes, 1954*

[Percent of spending units in group receiving specified type of income]

Type of income	All spending units	Spending units ranked by income size				
		Lowest 5th	2d	3d	4th	Highest 5th
Wages and salaries.....	79	47	81	89	91	83
Pensions, retirement pay, annuities, unemployment compensation, welfare payments, alimony, veterans' pensions and allotments.....	25	48	30	22	16	11
Interest, dividends, and royalties.....	14	8	11	9	13	29
Rent.....	10	9	7	8	11	13
Roomers and boarders.....	2	4	3	2	1	1
Professional practice, trade, self-employment.....	9	7	9	10	8	11
Farm income of 1—						
Operators.....	8	17	8	5	3	4
Nonoperators.....	3	4	4	3	2	3
Unincorporated business income.....	9	3	4	8	10	21

1 Farm operators include only those spending units whose principal source of income is farming.

Source: 1955 Survey of Consumer Finances.

TABLE 7-A.—*Median incomes of spending units classified by age and education and education of head of unit, 1952, 1953, and 1954*¹

Education of head and year of estimate ²	Age of head					
	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Grade school:						
1954.....	(³)	\$3,110	\$3,490	\$3,530	\$2,810	\$1,260
1953 ⁴	\$1,580	3,380	3,290	3,480	3,110	1,380
1952 ⁴	1,920	3,150	3,070	3,130	2,720	1,320
High school:						
1954.....	2,630	4,970	4,910	4,590	4,190	1,770
1953.....	2,540	4,440	4,750	4,580	4,450	1,730
1952.....	2,570	3,870	4,420	4,690	3,840	1,840
College:						
1954.....	2,860	5,690	6,910	6,980	5,440	(³)
1953.....	2,450	5,470	6,690	6,630	6,240	3,000
1952.....	2,960	5,240	6,210	6,150	6,190	3,425

¹ Medians obtained by interpolation from distribution of spending units by income classes.² Attendance rather than completion of course.³ Insufficient number of cases for computation of averages.⁴ Includes spending units headed by persons having no formal education. Such units constituted 2.1 percent of all units in 1953 and 2.4 percent in 1952.

TABLE 7-B.—Percentage distribution of spending units, by age and education of head

Education of head and year of estimate ¹	Age of head						
	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	All ages
Grade school:							
1954.....	0.8	4.1	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.5	34.1
1953 ²	1.3	3.8	8.0	7.5	7.5	8.2	36.3
1952 ²	1.5	5.1	6.8	8.3	7.5	8.1	37.3
High school:							
1954.....	5.5	13.5	11.9	6.8	4.4	3.3	45.4
1953.....	5.3	12.7	10.6	6.9	4.4	2.8	42.7
1952.....	5.5	12.0	9.8	6.3	3.2	2.5	39.3
College:							
1954.....	1.6	5.4	3.8	2.9	1.5	1.2	16.4
1953.....	1.5	4.8	4.3	3.4	2.2	1.2	17.4
1952.....	2.1	5.6	3.9	3.1	1.7	1.4	17.8
All education groups:							
1954.....	7.9	23.0	22.4	17.1	13.5	12.0	* 95.9
1953.....	8.1	21.3	22.9	17.8	14.1	12.2	* 96.4
1952.....	9.1	22.7	20.5	17.7	12.4	12.0	* 94.4

¹ Attendance rather than completion of course.² Includes spending units headed by persons having no formal education. Such units constituted 2.1 percent of all units in 1953 and 2.4 percent in 1952.³ Totals do not equal 100 percent because of exclusion of spending units for which the age and/or education of the head was not ascertained and, in 1955 only, 1.7 percent with no formal education.

Source: 1955, 1954, and 1953 Surveys of Consumer Finances.

TABLE 8.—Approximate sampling errors of Survey of Consumer Finances findings

The chances are 95 in 100 that the value being estimated lies within a range equal to the reported percentage plus or minus the number of percentage points shown below

Reported percentage	Number of interviews					
	1 3,000	1,000	700	500	300	100
50.....	2.6	4.4	5	6	8	14
30 or 70.....	2.3	4.1	5	6	7	13
20 or 80.....	2.0	3.5	4	5	6	11
10 or 90.....	1.5	2.7	3	4	5	8
5 or 95.....	1.1	1.9	2	3	4	-----

¹ Approximate size of sample, 1952-55.

Source: Surveys of Consumer Finances.

TABLE 9.—*Sampling errors of differences*¹

Differences required for significance (95 percent probability) in comparisons of percentages derived from successive Surveys of Consumer Finances and from 2 different subgroups of the same survey

Size of sample or group	Size of sample or group					
	200	300	500	700	1,000	* 3,000
For percentages from about 35 percent to 65 percent						
200.....	14					
300.....	13	11				
500.....	12	10	9			
700.....	11	10	8	8		
1,000.....	11	9	8	7	6	
3,000 ²	10	8	7	6	5	3.6
For percentages around 20 percent and 80 percent						
200.....	11					
300.....	10	9				
500.....	9	8	7			
700.....	9	8	7	6		
1,000.....	9	7	6	6	5	
3,000 ²	8	7	5	5	4	2.9
For percentages around 10 percent and 90 percent						
200.....	8					
300.....	8	7				
500.....	7	6	5			
700.....	7	6	5	4		
1,000.....	6	6	5	4	4	
3,000 ²	6	5	4	4	3	2.2
For percentages around 5 percent and 95 percent						
300.....	6	5				
500.....	5	4	4			
700.....	5	4	4	3		
1,000.....	5	4	3	3	3	
3,000 ²	4	4	3	3	2	1.6

¹ The sampling error does not measure the actual error that is involved in specific survey measurements. It shows that—except for nonsampling errors, errors in reporting, in interpretation, etc.—differences larger than those found in the table will arise by chance in only 6 cases in 100.

² Approximate size of annual survey sample, 1952-55.

Source: Surveys of Consumer Finances.

SECTION 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW-INCOME URBAN FAMILIES, 1950

Prepared by Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor¹

As shown in table 1, consumer units at the lowest income level (annual net money income less than \$1,000), who comprised about 6 percent of all consumer units in 1950, were composed primarily of single individuals and 2-person families without children, whose heads were over 55 years of age, retired, or otherwise not gainfully employed. Slightly more of these families and individuals were nonwhite, compared to the average of all units, and substantially more (69 percent compared to 38 percent) had not gone beyond the eighth grade in school.

¹ Based on unpublished (and in some cases preliminary) tabulations from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Consumer Income, Expenditures, and Savings, 1950.

Families and single persons at the next higher income level (\$1,000 to \$2,000) accounted for 12 percent of all urban-consumer units. The heads of these units averaged 53.5 years of age, compared with an average age of 64.5 for heads in the lowest income class, and were at a slightly higher educational level. Twenty-eight percent were unskilled wage earners, contrasted to an average of 15 percent of all consumer units.

With respect to age, occupation, education, and size of unit, families and individuals with net money income of \$2,000 to \$3,000 were distributed more nearly like the average of all units, but included relatively more unskilled and semiskilled workers, and were somewhat smaller and younger than the average.

A comparison of the income distribution of all consumer units is shown in table 2 for consumer units classified by region and city type. Among the 9 classes of cities, there was a larger proportion of units with incomes under \$1,000 in southern small cities than in any other class of city. There also was a heavier concentration of families and single persons with incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000 in southern small cities than elsewhere: 23 percent of the consumer units in southern small cities were in this income class. Among all classes of cities, northern suburbs contained the smallest proportion of lower income consumer units.

Selected characteristics of all families and single individuals in each of 9 city classes are given in table 3. The distribution of consumption expenditures of all urban families and individuals classified by net money income level is presented in table 4 which shows that at the lowest income level the total disbursements of the average consumer unit were almost double the average amount of money receipts received and hence these families drew heavily upon savings.² This imbalance between average receipts and disbursements indicates the presence in this income class (\$1,000) of consumer units whose money income in 1950 had dropped below customary levels.

² This difference is slightly accentuated by the fact that on the average families reported total disbursements \$40 in excess of total receipts. This discrepancy is the average balancing difference between reported receipts and outlays of this income group.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of lower income urban consumer units, by 1950 annual net money income and family characteristics

[Preliminary]

Characteristics	Total	Income class		
		Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000
Percent of urban families.....	100.0	6.3	12.3	18.3
Family size:				
Single consumers.....	13.5	62.8	35.2	16.1
2 persons.....	32.2	29.5	41.4	39.6
3 persons.....	23.2	4.7	12.6	22.4
4 persons.....	17.3	2.2	5.5	11.6
5 persons.....	8.1	.6	3.3	6.1
6 or more persons.....	5.7	.2	2.0	4.2
Occupation:				
Self-employed.....	23.4	9.8	8.8	7.4
Salaried professionals, officials, etc.....	13.1	1.2	3.2	8.5
Clerical and sales workers.....	17.8	2.4	8.9	14.1
Skilled wage earners.....	17.1	1.1	4.2	14.4
Semiskilled wage earners.....	14.9	1.9	13.7	21.4
Unskilled wage earners.....	13.7	19.4	28.2	21.7
Not gainfully employed.....	13.7	64.2	33.0	12.5
Age of head:				
Under 25 years.....	3.9	.5	5.9	7.0
25 to 34 years.....	21.8	3.6	12.7	23.1
35 to 44 years.....	59.9	4.8	12.0	19.8
45 to 54 years.....	14.4	12.4	15.7	19.2
55 to 64 years.....	14.4	19.3	23.2	16.4
65 to 74 years.....	14.4	35.5	21.1	11.6
75 years and over.....	14.4	23.9	9.4	2.9
Race:				
White.....	90.2	83.7	78.3	85.1
Negro.....	9.4	15.8	21.1	14.3
Other.....	.4	.5	.6	.6
Education:				
8 years or under.....	38.5	68.8	60.0	47.3
9 through 12 years.....	41.3	23.7	30.9	39.5
13 through 16 years.....	15.7	7.2	8.1	11.8
Over 16 years.....	2.6	.3	1.0	1.4
Tenure:				
Owner all year, bought home in 1950.....	48.5	.6	.4	.9
Owner all year, bought home 1949-1946.....	48.5	6.9	8.3	10.3
Owner all year, bought home before 1946.....	51.5	33.5	25.6	21.7
Owner end of year, renter earlier.....	51.5	.7	1.6	2.2
Renter at end of year.....	51.5	58.3	64.1	64.9
Family type:				
Husband and wife only.....	22.9	19.9	26.3	26.2
Husband and wife, oldest child under 6.....	14.0	1.6	6.3	16.0
Husband and wife, oldest child 6 to 15.....	17.3	1.7	4.3	13.4
Husband and wife, oldest child 16 to 17.....	3.2	.1	.9	2.7
Husband and wife, oldest child 18 or over.....	10.4	2.1	3.0	5.1
1 parent, oldest child under 18.....	1.9	1.9	7.0	2.9
Other adults 18 or over.....	22.2	70.3	46.3	26.6
All other.....	8.1	2.4	5.9	7.1

Source: Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

[Preliminary]

Class	North			South			West		
	Large cities	Sub-urbs	Small cities	Large cities	Sub-urbs	Small cities	Large cities	Sub-urbs	Small cities
Number of consumer units.....	3, 853	1, 242	629	1, 923	503	443	2, 192	638	1, 066
INCOME AFTER TAXES									
Under \$1,000.....	5.3	4.0	7.8	6.0	3.4	10.6	7.5	6.9	7.4
\$1,000 through \$1,999.....	11.5	6.8	14.0	16.7	8.3	22.8	11.8	10.7	11.6
\$2,000 through \$2,999.....	19.4	14.0	18.9	22.5	19.1	23.0	17.2	15.2	18.6
\$3,000 through \$3,999.....	24.5	24.6	26.9	22.6	26.9	17.6	23.8	22.7	23.8
\$4,000 through \$4,999.....	17.8	19.4	15.7	15.0	18.1	12.4	16.9	17.2	16.2
\$5,000 through \$5,999.....	9.7	11.6	5.2	8.1	10.5	6.3	10.6	13.2	10.4
\$6,000 through \$7,499.....	6.2	9.4	5.6	4.7	8.3	4.3	7.2	7.2	5.5
\$7,500 through \$9,999.....	3.3	6.0	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.8	4.9	3.6
\$10,000 and over.....	2.3	4.2	2.4	1.7	2.6	.7	2.2	2.0	2.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RACE									
White.....	88.7	97.2	99.3	72.0	87.9	73.6	94.9	97.8	96.7
Negro.....	11.0	2.8	.5	28.0	12.1	26.4	3.7	1.4	2.3
Other.....	.3	.....	.2	.....	.....	.....	1.4	.8	1.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FAMILY SIZE									
1.0 persons.....	14.0	7.7	13.5	12.5	7.2	10.2	20.4	11.0	13.0
1.1 through 2.9.....	33.0	29.5	30.4	33.9	31.5	28.9	33.6	32.4	33.3
3.0 through 3.9.....	24.1	26.6	21.3	23.2	23.9	22.8	19.7	24.3	22.0
4.0 through 4.9.....	15.3	22.0	20.8	17.3	19.7	17.8	15.1	18.0	18.5
5.0 through 5.9.....	7.7	8.4	9.2	7.6	9.7	12.6	6.9	8.2	7.6
6.0 and over.....	5.9	5.8	4.8	5.5	8.0	7.7	4.3	6.1	5.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE OF HEAD									
Under 25 years.....	2.9	2.5	3.2	6.1	4.6	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.3
25 to 34 years.....	21.6	21.1	22.3	21.8	26.8	23.5	20.9	23.8	21.8
35 to 49 years.....	33.7	35.1	30.7	35.4	41.5	29.7	33.9	34.7	31.7
50 to 64 years.....	27.9	27.5	26.9	24.8	19.7	26.9	24.5	23.5	24.1
65 years and over.....	13.9	13.8	16.9	11.9	7.4	14.0	15.5	13.6	18.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EDUCATION OF HEAD									
Years not reported.....	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	4.7	.9	1.4	2.6
8 years or under.....	41.3	34.3	35.3	43.4	33.2	50.4	32.5	34.6	34.5
9 years through 12 years.....	42.2	42.5	46.3	38.3	41.5	30.5	41.7	39.1	42.2
13 years through 16 years.....	12.6	17.6	14.5	15.0	19.7	13.3	21.2	20.8	18.0
Over 16 years.....	1.9	3.7	2.9	1.8	4.0	1.1	3.7	4.1	2.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RESIDENCE									
No report.....	.4	.2	.5	.6	.4	.5	.6	1.3	.6
Lived in city all of 1950.....	97.4	97.9	94.6	95.5	95.0	95.0	93.7	91.7	90.8
Moved to city in 1950.....	2.2	1.9	4.9	3.9	4.6	4.5	5.7	7.0	8.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2.—Percent distribution of urban consumer units by selected characteristics for 9 classes of cities, 1950—Continued

Class	North			South			West		
	Large cities	Sub-urbs	Small cities	Large cities	Sub-urbs	Small cities	Large cities	Sub-urbs	Small cities
FAMILY TYPE									
Husband and wife only.....	22.9	22.3	21.1	23.8	24.8	20.5	25.0	24.6	22.9
Husband and wife, oldest child under 6 years.....	13.2	14.9	13.4	13.7	18.3	14.2	13.0	16.3	16.3
Husband and wife, oldest child 6-15 years.....	15.9	20.1	18.4	14.7	22.5	17.2	16.0	22.4	19.6
Husband and wife, oldest child 16 or 17 years.....	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	4.9
Husband and wife, oldest child 18 or over.....	10.7	13.8	11.8	9.0	8.5	10.4	8.7	9.1	8.4
1 parent, oldest child under 18 years.....	2.0	1.1	2.4	2.7	.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0
Other adults only, no children less than 18 years.....	24.0	16.6	22.4	21.4	14.5	19.9	27.0	16.0	20.4
All other.....	8.3	8.1	7.2	11.9	7.6	13.5	5.7	6.9	5.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX OF HEAD									
Male.....	81.4	87.0	79.8	77.9	88.7	80.6	80.0	85.7	82.2
Female.....	18.6	13.0	20.2	22.1	11.3	19.4	20.0	14.3	17.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS									
Housekeeping all year.....	89.8	92.8	91.9	89.2	91.8	93.5	87.1	93.7	91.3
Nonhousekeeping all year.....	7.0	3.6	4.8	6.9	5.0	3.8	7.2	3.3	4.8
Living arrangements changed in 1950.....	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.2	2.7	5.7	3.0	3.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OCCUPATION									
Occupation not reported.....	(¹)		.2	.1		.2	.1	.2	
Retired, unemployed, etc.....	13.4	12.2	14.6	12.7	8.2	16.0	13.1	13.8	16.3
Salaried professional, technical and kindred workers.....	6.2	10.3	7.5	6.9	9.9	6.1	8.9	9.4	7.6
Proprietors, managers, farmers, self-employed.....	13.6	18.0	20.2	14.0	14.7	16.0	16.0	17.4	19.8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	8.6	7.3	6.2	8.4	8.5	5.0	10.2	6.6	6.5
Sales workers.....	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.2	8.0	3.4	6.0	4.7	6.1
Craftsmen, foremen, etc.....	18.1	19.8	16.4	17.4	24.8	12.9	18.2	19.2	15.9
Operatives.....	19.8	18.0	17.6	15.7	13.1	19.8	12.5	14.3	13.5
Private household workers.....	1.4	1.1	1.4	3.5	1.8	3.2	1.9	1.1	.9
Service workers.....	8.3	4.4	5.4	6.9	4.0	8.1	6.7	6.1	7.1
Laborers: Farm, mine, etc.....	5.7	3.8	5.6	9.2	7.0	9.3	6.4	7.2	6.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FULL-TIME EARNERS									
None.....	24.5	22.5	28.0	25.9	18.1	26.9	28.5	33.5	29.2
1 person.....	62.2	63.5	61.5	60.7	69.6	59.5	60.9	58.2	60.9
2 persons.....	11.8	11.8	9.5	12.1	11.3	12.0	10.0	8.0	9.2
3 persons.....	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	.5	.3	.7
4 persons.....	.2	.2					.1		
5 or more persons.....	.1	.1							
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.05.

Source: Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3.—Summary of consumer income and expenditure and savings: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services; income before and after taxes; total expenditures for current consumption, insurance, and gifts and contributions; changes in assets and liabilities; for United States ¹ urban consumer units classified by net money income after taxes, ² 1950

Number of consumer units, average family size, and groups of goods and services	Income class								
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over
Number of consumer units in sample *	220	429	707	920	671	414	275	165	108
Average family size *	1.6	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6

AVERAGE MONEY EXPENDITURE FOR CURRENT CONSUMPTION									
Current consumption, total.....	\$1,217	\$1,738	\$2,701	\$3,570	\$4,426	\$5,357	\$6,129	\$7,109	\$11,836
Food.....	407	603	911	1,126	1,319	1,500	1,738	1,969	2,642
Housing *	235	291	341	413	472	546	628	742	1,414
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	87	97	116	160	172	194	206	252	288
Household operation.....	64	85	117	167	187	250	296	398	1,137
Housefurnishings and equipment, total.....	56	73	190	222	320	422	471	434	786
Household textiles.....	7	11	21	30	41	51	57	62	128
Furniture.....	15	16	47	64	82	121	154	127	134
Floor coverings.....	5	5	14	18	24	52	53	16	93
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	15	28	75	78	111	124	131	151	131
Miscellaneous *	14	13	33	42	62	74	76	78	300
Clothing, total.....	76	160	280	400	545	668	785	999	1,697
Women and girls, total.....	44	89	139	190	266	330	372	539	968
Outerwear.....	23	43	68	97	135	176	191	294	615
Underwear and nightwear.....	6	12	20	25	36	42	50	65	84
Hosiery and footwear.....	11	26	37	46	62	74	82	98	121
Hats, gloves, and accessories.....	4	8	14	22	30	38	49	82	148
Men and boys, total.....	19	46	95	146	193	239	291	336	531
Outerwear.....	11	25	56	84	115	147	179	210	353
Underwear and nightwear.....	2	4	7	11	14	18	22	24	34
Hosiery and footwear.....	4	11	21	32	40	48	53	57	64
Hats, gloves, and accessories.....	2	6	11	19	24	26	37	45	80
Children under 2 years, total.....	1	2	6	7	8	9	6	6	6
Clothing materials and services, total.....	12	23	40	57	78	90	116	118	192
Automobile transportation.....	56	78	230	381	495	661	748	775	1,159
Other transportation.....	14	45	56	60	82	106	98	156	233
Personal care.....	21	44	67	84	103	113	134	149	214
Medical care.....	98	99	143	196	219	270	313	401	475
Recreation.....	20	55	87	161	219	278	318	322	649
Reading.....	12	17	27	35	44	46	55	59	103

See footnotes at end of table, p. 36.

TABLE 3.—Summary of consumer income and expenditure and savings: Average money expenditure for specified groups of goods and services; income before and after taxes; total expenditures for current consumption, insurance, and gifts and contributions; changes in assets and liabilities; for United States¹ urban consumer units classified by net money income after taxes,² 1950—Continued

AVERAGE MONEY EXPENDITURE FOR CURRENT CONSUMPTION—Continued

Number of consumer units, average family size, and groups of goods and services	Income class								
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over
Education	\$7	\$6	\$9	\$20	\$29	\$36	\$44	\$76	\$227
Tobacco	16	35	56	72	83	83	104	110	125
Alcoholic beverages	7	21	40	55	77	102	100	173	293
Miscellaneous ³	41	29	31	38	60	82	91	94	389

AVERAGE MONEY INCOME AND BALANCING DATA

Money income and other money receipts before taxes ⁴	\$678	\$1,589	\$2,679	\$3,759	\$4,956	\$6,067	\$7,310	\$9,251	\$19,731
Personal taxes	45	50	126	222	326	472	639	931	2,975
Disposable money income and other money receipts	633	1,539	2,553	3,537	4,630	5,595	6,671	8,320	16,756
Expenditure for current consumption	1,217	1,738	2,701	3,570	4,426	5,357	6,129	7,109	11,836
Expenditure for gifts and contributions	38	63	79	123	176	217	263	446	1,327
Expenditure for insurance	12	45	103	159	209	254	294	436	854
Net change in assets ¹⁰	-572	-183	-83	+4	+146	+134	+258	+966	+1,348
Net change in liabilities ¹¹	+22	+45	+149	+145	+118	+250	+179	+495	-1,662
Balancing difference ¹²	-40	-79	-98	-174	-209	-117	-94	-142	-271

¹ United States data based on a 17 city subsample of the 47 city national urban sample selected for the 1950 Consumer Expenditure Survey.

² Total money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, rents, interest, dividends, etc., after payment of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll, personal property) and occupational expense.

³ These are the number of cases upon which the averages were based. They do not represent a proportionate distribution of all consumers by income class and therefore cannot be used to combine data for different income classes.

⁴ Family size is based on equivalent persons, with 52 weeks of family membership considered equivalent to 1 person, 26 weeks equivalent to 0.5 person, etc.

⁵ Includes rents for tenant-occupied dwellings, lodging away from home, and current operation expenditures of homeowners. Excludes principal payments on mortgages on owned home.

⁶ Includes china, glass, silverware, heating equipment, light bulbs, fans, clocks, lamps, pictures, sewing machines, baby carriages, bathinets, play pens, and other miscellaneous furnishings and equipment.

⁷ Average based on an aggregate expenditure which included \$20,000 spent by 1 family for complete furnishings for house. The average without this unallocated and extreme expenditure would be \$146.

⁸ Includes expenditures not included elsewhere, such as interest on personal loans, funeral expenses, money lost or stolen, allowances to children at home or at school, which cannot be allocated, etc.

⁹ Includes money income plus other money receipts (inheritances, large gifts, lump-sum settlements from accident or health policies, which were not considered current income).

¹⁰ Net change in assets: money on hand, in checking and savings accounts; purchases of real estate, stocks and bonds; mortgages and other loans to persons not members of the consumer unit.

¹¹ Net change in liabilities: amounts payable on mortgage principals; loans due banks, insurance companies, individuals, others; bills due, charge accounts, installment balances, other bills; other items such as taxes due.

¹² Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements, i. e., disposable money income, other money receipts and deficit (negative net changes in assets, and positive net changes in liabilities) minus expenditures for current consumption, gifts and contributions, insurance, and surplus (positive net changes in assets and negative net changes in liabilities).

Source: Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TECHNICAL NOTES: SURVEY OF CONSUMER EXPENDITURES IN 1950

Scope of survey

The survey was conducted in 91 cities throughout the United States. Data were collected during the first half of 1951; most of the interviews were obtained during the months of February, March, and April. A total of 15,180 dwellings was visited. These dwellings contained 16,353 families and single consumers living alone. Complete and usable interviews were obtained from 10,813 families and 1,677 single consumers. About 4 percent of the consumer units did not meet the eligibility requirements defined for the survey; 10 percent furnished incomplete or otherwise unusable information; 6 percent refused to be interviewed; and 4 percent could not be found at home after repeated visits.

Sampling

The sample of 91 cities was selected as representative of all urban places in the United States. They included 11 areas with populations of 1 million or more, 18 with populations of 240,000 to 1 million, 29 cities with populations of 30,500 to 240,000, and 33 cities with populations below 30,500.

Selection of sample units.—The sample of consumer units to be included in the survey was drawn for (1) cities with populations of 86,000 and over from listings of addresses recorded in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' dwelling unit survey, and (2) cities with populations under 86,000 from listings of addresses recorded in the 1950 census.

The BLS dwelling unit surveys provided master listings of tenant- and owner-occupied dwellings representative of all dwellings in each city. For the selection of dwellings to be included in the survey of consumer expenditures, addresses were arranged by type of living quarters and by tenure and race of the occupant. Rental dwellings were then arrayed by rent level, and owner-occupied units by their location in the city. For some cities, where family size and income level of the occupant was known, addresses were arrayed by these factors also.

When census listings were used, addresses were arrayed by family size and by the income level of the occupants. This was done for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census so that the identities of the occupants were not revealed. The survey sample of addresses was selected randomly from these arrayed listings, and all persons living at these addresses were included in the survey if they met the definitional requirements of the study. Military camps, posts, or reservations, and public or private institutions were not included in the listings.

Sample size.—The number of addresses selected for each city was determined on the basis of city size, interview costs, and degree of detailed information wanted for each city.

Samples for cities with populations of 1 million and over ranged from 625 addresses in New York City to 375 in the smaller cities of this group; for cities with populations of 240,000 to 1 million, 250 addresses were selected; samples for cities with populations of 30,500 to 240,000 and for which detailed information was desired included 160 addresses; and for smaller cities, 65 addresses were selected. The families and

single consumers living at these addresses were representative of the total population of the cities.

Definitions

Consumer unit.—The “consumer unit” may be either (1) a family of two or more persons dependent on a common or pooled income for their major items of expense and usually living in the same household, or (2) a single consumer—a person who is financially independent of any family group, living either in a separate household or as a roomer in a private home, lodging house, or hotel.

In the great majority of cases, the members of a family are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Groups of unrelated persons who share both income and expenses are seldom found. In deciding the classification of consumer units, related persons living in 1 household were considered as forming 1 consumer unit unless it was very clear that some of the group, such as married children living with parents, kept their household finances separately. Never-married children were always considered as members of the family: when children pay a specified sum for room and board, even when there is an apparent separation of finances, they usually do not pay the prevailing rate, and sometimes they are partly being supported by or are partly supporting the family. Frequently they share the family car, personal laundry, and other family resources also.

Two families or single consumers who lived in one dwelling and shared household expenses but did not pool income were separate consumer units. A family member working away from home during the survey period, but who contributed with some regularity to family support and came home approximately once a month or oftener, was treated as a member of the family, unless he was living in a military camp, post, or reservation.

A child living away at school was considered a member of the family if the parents provided the major part of his support. Other persons supported by contributions from the family income but not living in the household were considered as a separate consumer unit.

Eligible consumer units.—The survey was conducted during the spring of 1951. Interviewers asked for income, expenditures, and savings data for the calendar year 1950, and recorded this information for the family as it existed during that year. In most cases, the membership of families did not change during the year; but many families were found to have had part-year family members—that is, persons who joined or left the family in 1950. Income and expenditures for part-year family members were recorded for that portion of the year when they were in the family, and these data were combined with the data for the rest of the family.

Consumer units that were newly formed or dissolved in 1950 were not included in the survey; for example, a newly married couple, if both were members of other families before marriage. If both members were single consumers before marriage, a record for the full year was taken for the wife, and the husband was treated as a part-year member. No record was taken of the husband's income or expenditures before marriage.

Income.—Information relating to family income was obtained in the survey primarily to provide a basis for classifying families into economic levels for summarization and analysis of family expenditures.

Money income after payment of personal taxes is used for this purpose because it most nearly represents spendable income. In order to obtain an accurate record of family income after payment of personal taxes, detailed information on wage and salary income before and after payroll deductions was obtained for each earner in the family. Family income from other sources was also recorded, together with a record of tax payments and other deductions from income.

Money income from the following sources was recorded in detail: Wages and salaries, including tips and bonuses; income from unincorporated businesses and professions; net receipts from rented properties; net receipts from roomers and boarders; interest and dividends; receipts based on military service; unemployment insurance; social-security benefits; other public and private pensions and retirement benefits; cash received as public or private relief; periodic payments from private insurance annuities and trust funds; profits from the sale of stocks and bonds bought in 1950; contributions from persons not in the family; and such items as alimony, prizes, and gambling gains.

Other money receipts.—Inheritances and occasional large gifts of money from persons outside the family and net receipts from settlements of fire and accident policies were recorded separately in order to differentiate "windfall" receipts from regular income. These receipts were not included with money income for family classification purposes. Receipts from the settlement of life or annuity policies and borrowing were considered as decreases in assets or increases in liabilities.

No record of gifts and inheritances in the form of real estate, securities, or other property was made unless such property had been sold during the survey period. In that case the amount received from the sale was recorded as a money gift or inheritance.

Accuracy of the Data

Errors in reporting may produce systematic errors in the averages for some expenditures and for some types of income and investment. For most outlays the possible biases are small compared with the random errors of sampling. Because of the great variability in purchases during a year, the sampling error in the average receipt or outlay is often large compared with the average amount of receipt or outlay. Furthermore in small samples the sample averages for receipts or purchases that are most variable are more likely to be underestimates than overestimates of the true averages. The frequency distributions of the most variable items are extremely J-shaped with the greatest frequency at some small amount, often zero, and a long range of variation. For distribution of this type it is known that averages from small samples tend to be less than the true average for the total population more often than greater.

Expenditures for such categories as medical care, furnishings, and education, income from such sources as interest and dividends, and the net surplus or deficit are illustrations of the highly variable total that has a relatively large sampling error. The characteristic distribution of the net surplus or deficit, as shown in a number of surveys, has a substantial concentration in small deficits or surpluses and a great spread toward large deficits or surpluses. The standard deviation of this distribution is generally much larger than the average. Hence, if the average net surplus or deficit is very small and the size

of sample under 100, the sampling error of the average can be larger than the average.

The percentages of units reporting a net surplus or a net deficit are a cumulation of the reports on many specific transactions. Accordingly, the sampling variation in these proportions can be estimated only from the range of variation among many samples which can be considered for this purpose as coming from the same universe. A study of these proportions as reported in all surveys since 1888 indicates that the range of apparent sampling variation is very great when the sample size is below 50 and is even substantial when the samples include 100 families. These ranges indicate that the average net surplus or deficit for a given survey group may be most seriously affected by the sampling variation in the proportion of families or spending units, reporting surpluses, deficits, and no change in assets or liabilities during a year. To use the survey data as a basis for the study of savings or dissavings would require a careful statistical analysis of these apparently simple distributions.

SECTION 4. COMPARISONS OF FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS: FAMILY INCOME DATA FROM FIELD SURVEY, TECHNICAL NOTE

Prepared by Selma F. Goldsmith

Estimates of national income distributions presented in this report and derived from different sources display some variation, but all sources confirm the fact that, now as in times past, the lower income population is heavily concentrated among those whose current earning capacity is low relative to the rest of the population. The very aged, the infirm or incapacitated, the widow with dependent children, and the uneducated thus comprise the greater part of the low-income group. The technical note which follows describes the principal differences in the estimates of the size of the low-income population as derived from census samples, and cross-section sample surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Federal Reserve System (in cooperation with the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan).

Field surveys of family income represent our major source of data on the relative importance and composition of the low-income groups in our population. Significant findings from several recent nationwide surveys were summarized in preceding sections.

In addition to the field surveys, it should be noted that there is a second main source of data on the distribution of the population by size-of-income groupings, namely, the tabulations of Federal individual income-tax returns prepared annually by the Internal Revenue Service. Although extremely useful for studies of income distribution in the middle and upper income brackets, the tax-return tabulations do not provide comprehensive statistics for low-income families. On the one hand, the tabulated figures for the low-income range are incomplete because persons with incomes below the legal filing requirement are not represented, and because certain types of income are not covered, or not covered fully. On the other hand, included in the low-income range of the tax-return tabulations are returns filed by unmarried sons, daughters, and other "supplementary family earners" who themselves

earned small amounts during the year but were members of families falling in the middle or upper income ranges. The tax returns of such persons (except for wives filing separately from their husbands) are not distinguished in the tabulations. It is not possible, therefore, to use the tax-return statistics directly to determine the number and composition of low-income families.

As has been indicated in the preceding materials, the field survey data on family income are obtained through interviews with representative samples of households. In the course of the interviews information is also furnished on various economic and demographic characteristics of the family so that the survey results can be classified not only by family-income brackets but by such significant related factors as labor force status, occupation and age of the family head, urban-rural residence and size and composition of the family.

It is not to be expected that the various surveys will agree precisely with each other either as regards the distribution of low-income families by the various characteristics just listed, or with respect to the proportion of families falling in a designated income range, e. g., the "under \$2,000" money income range that is used in the tables for the various surveys to separate in a general way the low-income groups from the rest of the population.

In the first place, survey questionnaires and interview techniques vary with the special purpose for which the particular survey is designed. The Federal Reserve Board surveys (conducted in co-operation with the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan) are designed primarily to obtain information on consumer finances; those of the Census Bureau are conducted as part of its monthly enumeration of the labor force; and the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey for 1950 was taken primarily to obtain data on consumer expenditures to be used as revised weights for the consumer price index. The manner in which the questions concerning family income are formulated necessarily varies from one survey to another and hence the answers to the questions may differ somewhat.

Secondly, the universe covered by the sample surveys differ. The Census Bureau samples are designed to cover the entire population of the United States except for members of the Armed Forces living on military reservations and inmates of institutions. The Federal Reserve Board surveys, however, are further restricted to exclude the quasi-household population that consists of residents of hotels, large rooming houses and the like, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics 1950 survey relates to urban areas only. It is obvious that the several sets of survey data will differ from each other to the extent that the groups included differ with respect to various characteristics from those excluded.

Thirdly, since the survey data are based on samples of the population, each set of survey results is subject to sampling variability. Furthermore, the reports on income in the field surveys are frequently based on memory rather than on records and, as is noted in the Census Bureau statement, are most frequently characterized by an understatement of income. For these reasons alone, exact agreement between the various sets of survey data would not be expected.

In spite of these and certain other differences among the field surveys the similarity of the results with respect to the composition

of the low-income groups is striking. For example, the 2 surveys covering the year 1954—those of the Federal Reserve Board and Census Bureau—show that unattached individuals (persons living apart from relatives) comprised approximately the same proportion—35 to 40 percent—of all units with incomes under \$2,000. Both surveys agree with respect to the relative importance of older aged families in the low-income range. Of the unattached individuals with incomes under \$2,000, a larger percent were 65 years of age or over in the Federal Reserve Board survey than in the Census Bureau survey, but of the multiperson families in the same income range some 30 percent were headed by persons 65 years old or over according to both sets of data. The available tables do not permit further direct comparisons but the evidence suggests that they are in reasonable agreement with respect to other breakdowns of the low-income group.

On the other hand, the 2 sets of survey data for 1954 differ with respect to the number and proportion of units falling in the money-income range below \$2,000. The Census Bureau's table 1 shows 14½ million families and unattached individuals in that range, or 29 percent of the Nation's 51½ million consumer units. The Federal Reserve survey shows a smaller number and proportion in the low-income brackets. Based on Federal Reserve Board tables 1 and 2, some 10 million families and unattached individuals had money incomes under \$2,000. They accounted for 21 percent of the 49 million units included in the universe covered by the Federal Reserve Board sample.

A large part of the apparent difference between these results is explained by the fact that the Federal Reserve Board surveys, as noted above, exclude the quasi-household population. Consisting mainly of unattached individuals and heavily concentrated in the lower ranges of the income scale, this population group, were it included, would probably add approximately 1 million units to the 10 million reported in the Federal Reserve Board surveys as falling in the income range under \$2,000.

A full explanation of the remaining difference between the survey figures may be furnished by a joint study of the problem that is now being conducted by staff members of the Census Bureau and Federal Reserve Board. Two tentative and incomplete explanations may, however, be mentioned. In the first place, it appears likely that the Census Bureau samples have a fuller coverage of secondary family units living in private households than do those of the Federal Reserve Board. Secondary family units—composed of persons living in private households but not related to the family head, such as lodgers and servants—are more heavily concentrated in the lower income ranges than are primary units.

In the second place, it appears likely that in certain instances the Federal Reserve Board family-income reports include the incomes of certain family members not covered by the Census Bureau. The latter agency's interviews cover the income received during the past year by all persons who comprise the family at the date of interview, usually April of the following year. No attempt is made to include the income of persons who had been members of the family during all or part of the preceding year but had since died or moved elsewhere. To the extent that the Federal Reserve Board surveys include the incomes of some of these persons—e. g., former heads of families who died not long before the survey interview—the amounts of

income reported will be larger than in the Census Bureau surveys. As a result, the number of units in the lowest income bracket will probably be smaller in the Federal Reserve Board than in the Census Bureau tables.

It is of interest to note in this connection that the difference between the 2 surveys with respect to the number of units with incomes under \$2,000 in 1954, is almost entirely confined to the income range under \$1,000. Both surveys report about the same proportion of families and unattached individuals in the \$1,000 to \$2,000 income bracket (compare table 1 of the Census Bureau and Federal Reserve Board statements). In fact they agree within 1 percentage point for all higher brackets up to \$5,000. Above that point the Federal Reserve Board reports a larger proportion of units than the Census Bureau, probably due in part to the sample design of the Federal Reserve Board survey which makes possible a larger adjustment in the upper income range to allow for nonresponses than is the case in the Census Bureau sample.

SECTION 5. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS AT PERMANENTLY DEPRESSED INCOME LEVELS: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOUNDATION STUDY "FREEDOM FROM WANT"¹

As has already been pointed out in preceding sections of this report, for a variety of reasons, not all families and individuals below a specified income position (\$1,000 or \$2,000, for example) in a given year can be considered poor. In terms of the cost of some minimum standard of living—the standard being based on prevailing concepts of adequacy—the needs of some of the groups below the specified dollar income may not exceed the income minimum established as a measure of adequacy. A \$2,000 annual income may provide a minimum adequate level of living for single individuals or a 2-person family, for example, but will not purchase the basic necessities of a 6- or 7-person family at the price levels prevailing today. Moreover, income for 1 year does not indicate a family's customary income position. Annual money income of a considerable number of families and individuals is subject to some fluctuation; during the particular period for which their income is recorded by a field survey, their income may have fallen due to temporary factors such as illness or unemployment of the chief earner. Estimates of the size and characteristics of the urban population whose customary incomes and economic resources do not provide an adequate level of living were developed in a study conducted by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation. The brief statement which follows summarizes some of the findings of this study.

Scope of study

The study provides an estimate of the size of the urban population in the United States with low economic status, and a detailed description of the characteristics and manner of living of this group.

¹ The foundation report has not yet been published but the findings have been made available to the Joint Economic Committee. The project Freedom From Want, was undertaken by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation, 45 East 65th Street, New York City, and was under the direction of Isador Lubin, chairman, executive committee.

Definition of "low economic status"

Economic status is defined as the customary income position of the family or individual. "Customary" income is income over a period of time long enough to eliminate the year-by-year fluctuations which cause a given year's income to deviate from usual levels.

"Low" economic status is based on a concept of need; it defines a level which lies below prevailing standards of minimum adequacy.

Since needs and the costs of satisfying them vary by family size, the amount of income required to maintain adequate economic status increases with size of family. Thus, an income adequate for a single individual does not provide adequacy for a family of four.

The definition of low economic status excludes from the analysis the following groups:

1. Those whose income fluctuates above and below the adequacy level from year to year, but on the average is above the adequacy line.

2. Those whose incomes are temporarily depressed, because of short-run experiences of unemployment, illness, etc., of the chief earner.

3. The younger age groups just commencing their working careers and receiving limited earnings, but whose family background, training and capacities normally will lead to increasingly higher earnings.²

4. Those whose current money incomes are low, but who possess adequate resources of other types, i. e., savings.

The population constrained by economic necessity to live at the lowest income level devotes a substantial fraction of its resources on food and housing needs, and lacking any appreciable volume of accumulated saving or access to credit, such families are compelled to "live within their means." All family expenditures surveys, however, have shown that on the average the lowest income groups incur some dissaving. The average dissaving displayed by the low-income group as a whole can be explained by the inclusion of families whose current incomes have temporarily fallen below customary levels. It has been well established that family income changes are not simultaneously accompanied by an equivalent change in the level of disbursements. It is to be expected, therefore, that families with permanently low incomes will not, on the average, incur large debts, and among this group dissaving for the most part is limited to the older population. Moreover, a relatively large portion of the family income is allocated to expenditures on food and housing.

Charts 1 to 3 illustrate the differences in levels of consumption of the two groups of families with income below the budget line: Those estimated to have temporarily low incomes, and those classified as possessing income permanently depressed—i. e., the substandard group.

² Not all of the younger age group is excluded. Some, because of lack of training and vocational skill, disability, etc., presumably will always possess limited earning power, other things being equal.

CHART 1.—Husband-wife families in large cities, North Central-Northeast Region, 1950

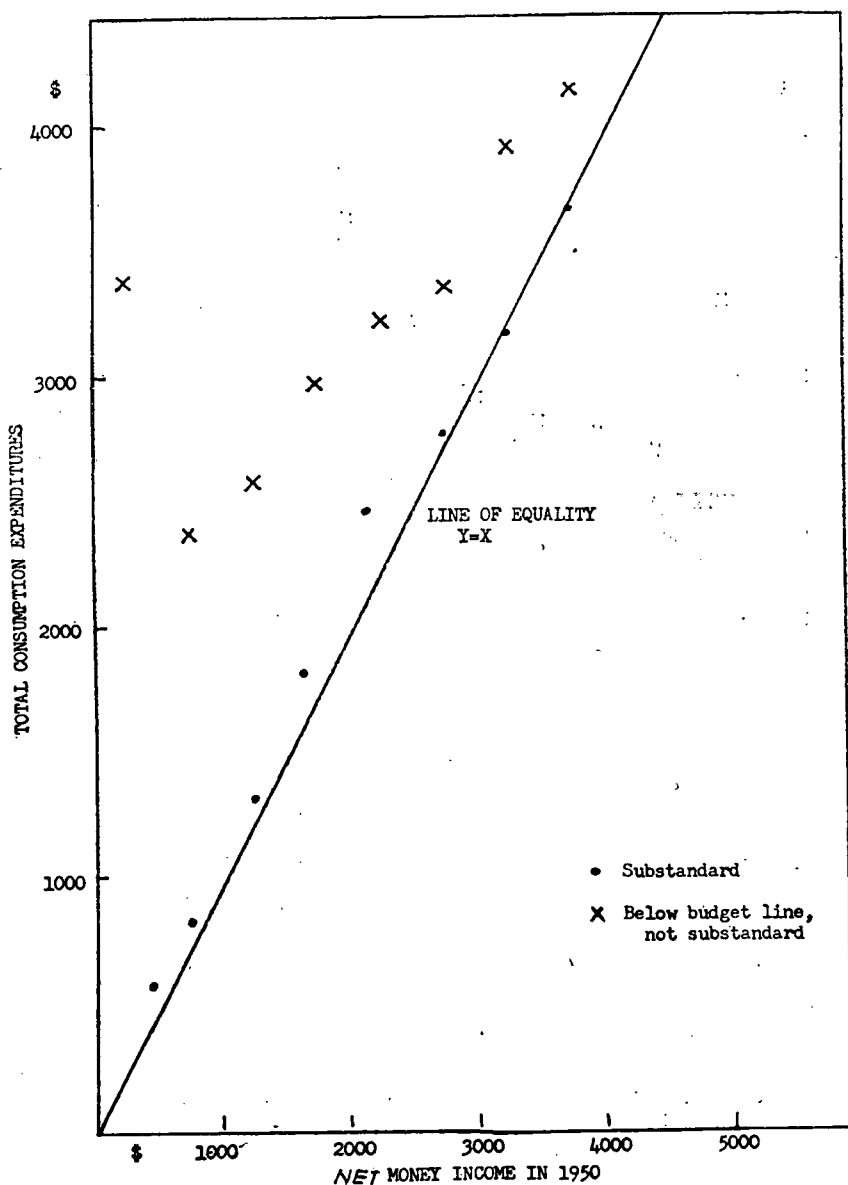


CHART 2.—Husband-wife families in large cities, North Central-Northeast Region, 1950

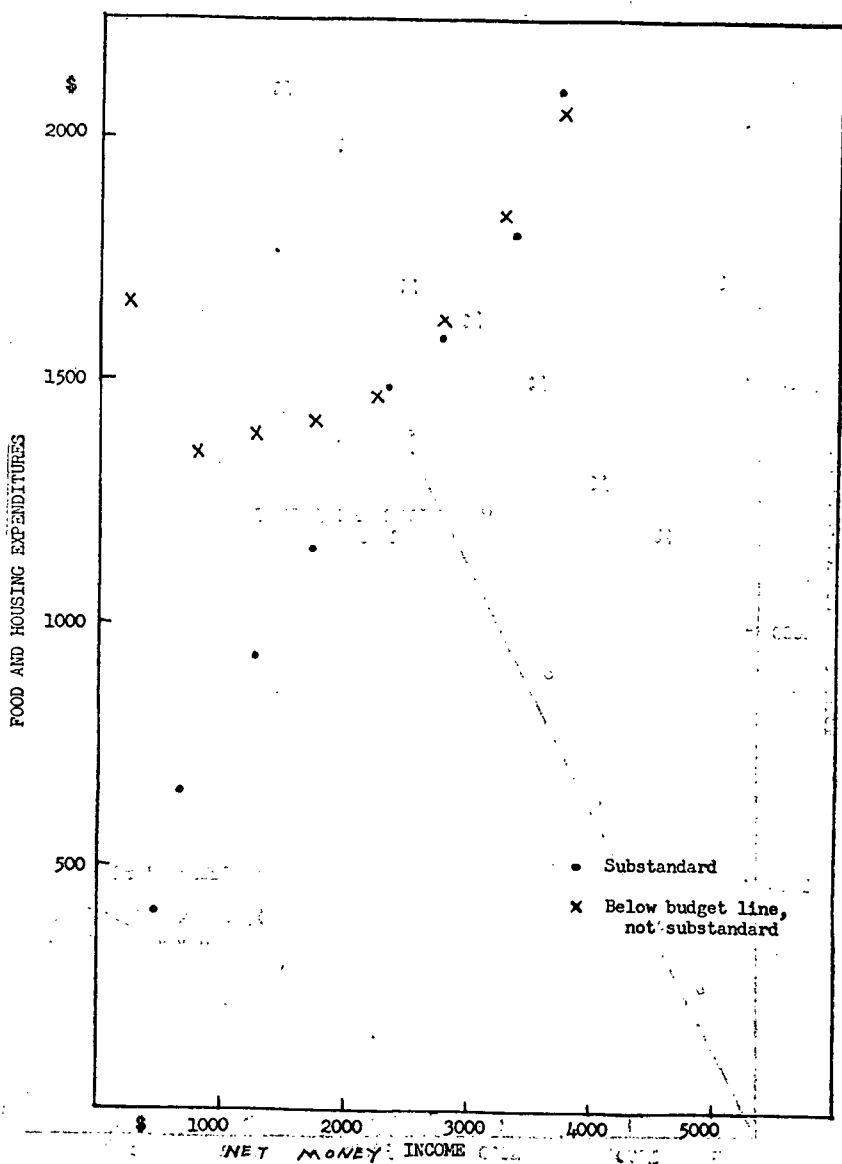
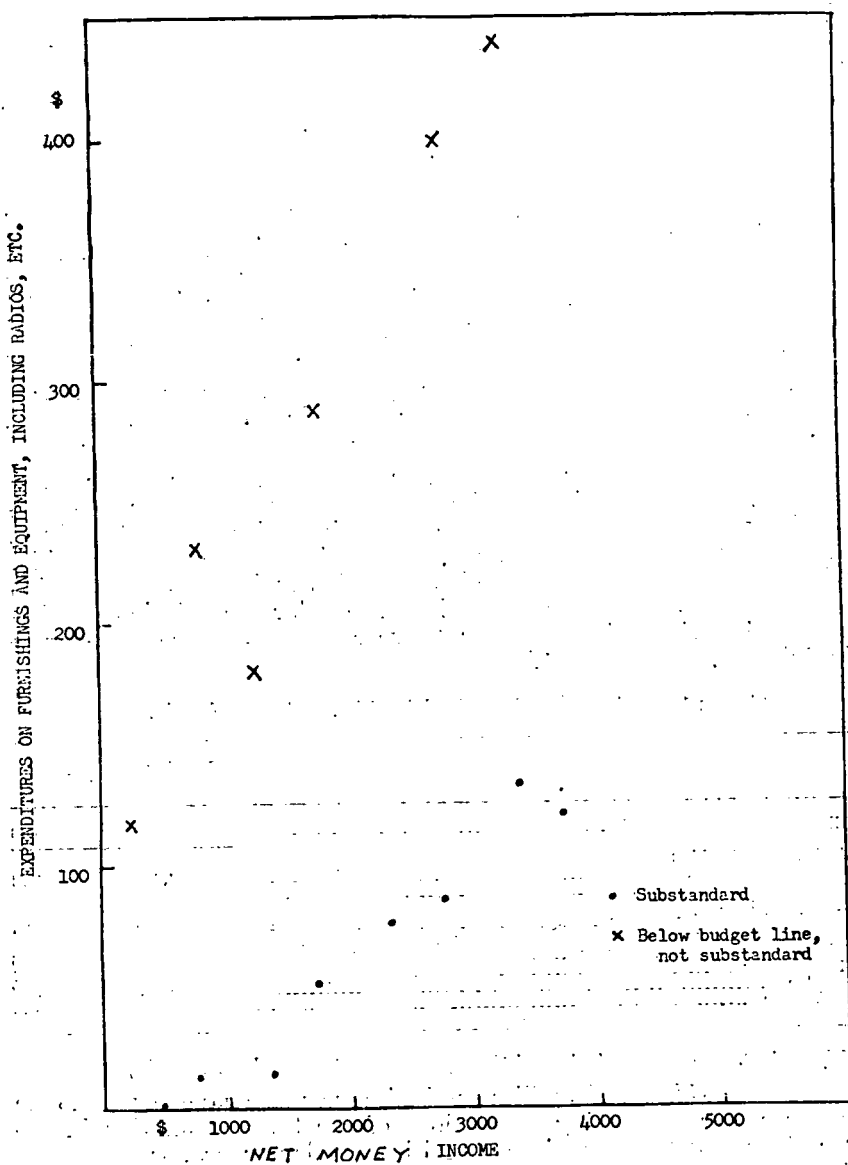


CHART 3.—Husband-wife families in large cities, North Central-Northeast Region, 1950



STATISTICAL FINDINGS

I. The size of the substandard urban population in 1950

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation study, *Freedom From Want*, indicates that the economic resources of over 6 million urban consumer units were too limited to provide an adequate level of living in 1950.³ This total of 6.4 million consumer units (19 percent of the total) includes 19.5 million persons of whom more than 7 million are children under 18 years of age. Measurement of the size of the substandard urban population, when based on a mere count of consumer units, however, does not reveal the total number of families and individuals who lack sufficient resources of their own. Many individual families live with others—some for purely economic reasons, others because of personal preferences. In some cases of doubling-up, every family in the combined unit may have low current income; in others, perhaps only one family possesses inadequate income of its own. There were approximately 2 million families and individuals with personal incomes below the budget line who lived in larger consumer units where the combined resources of all members were sufficient to provide an adequate or even superior level of living for the group as a whole. These families with inadequate resources of their own were partially or totally supported by the relatives with whom they lived. When they are taken into account, the combined total of urban families with low economic status equals 8.5 million and includes 24 million persons. About 40 percent of the substandard population consists of families with children under 18 years, and 43 percent are single individuals. (See table 1.)

TABLE 1.—All urban substandard families, by type of family, 1950

Family type	Number (000 omitted)	Percent
All substandard urban families.....	8,508	100.0
Husband-wife families:		
With no children.....	1,130	13.3
With 1 child or more.....	2,536	29.8
1-parent families:		
All children under 18 years.....	718	8.4
Oldest child 18 years or more.....	409	4.8
Other families of 2 or more persons.....	49	0.6
Single persons.....	3,664	43.1
Men.....	1,076	12.7
Women.....	2,588	30.4

II. Selected characteristics of the urban substandard population

Place of residence.—Families and individuals who have low economic status represent varying proportions of the total population in the 3 regions and 3 types of communities. A larger proportion in the South have substandard status, and by city type the largest proportion which is substandard is found in the smaller cities.

³ A consumer unit is defined as a group of persons who share living quarters and pool income. Never-married adult children living with their parents, however, are included in the consumer unit regardless of their financial arrangements.

TABLE 2.—*Percentage with low economic status, urban families and individuals, by region and city type, 1950*¹

Description	Region			City type		
	North Central-Northeast	South	West	Large cities	Suburbs	Small cities
Total.....	21.2	29.3	20.0	21.9	17.6	26.3
Families.....	15.4	23.4	13.8	16.0	12.6	19.8
Husband-wife.....	13.0	19.5	11.9	13.4	11.3	16.6
1-parent.....	34.7	49.3	32.4	35.9	27.2	44.3
Other ²	32.8	64.6	44.2	46.0	41.4	68.9
Individuals.....	41.2	50.4	41.0	40.2	41.3	50.5

¹ For each region or city type, the percentages are based on the total number of the given type of family (or individual). Thus, 13 percent of all husband-wife families in the North Central-Northeast region have low economic status.

² Based on a small sample.

Race.—Among all urban families and individuals, relatively more of the nonwhite population had low economic status. About 9 percent of all urban households were nonwhite in 1950, but 20 percent of the substandard households were nonwhite.

There is some indication that a larger proportion of the nonwhite population with low current incomes are living at permanently depressed levels. For example, two-thirds of the nonwhite families and individuals with incomes below \$2,000 (below \$1,650 for individuals) also had low economic status, compared to about one-half of the white group.

Occupation.—Low earning power due to lack of higher-paid skills is one factor which produces a permanently depressed income situation among urban families and single persons. An examination of the occupation of employed male heads in substandard husband-wife families shows a heavier concentration among the less remunerative occupations than that displayed by the occupational distribution of all urban employed males aged 14 years or over—twice as many were laborers, while only one-third as many were in professional occupations. The distribution by occupation of full-employed husbands who worked 52 weeks and earned less than \$2,500 shows still greater differences, as table 3 indicates.

TABLE 3.—*Occupational distribution of specified employed males, urban 1950*

Occupation	Husbands in substandard husband-wife families		All males aged 14 years and over ¹
	Total	Earning less than \$2,500 for full-time employment for 52 weeks	
Total.....	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Professional, managerial.....	16.3	32.9	22.6
Clerical and sales.....	10.0	11.0	16.9
Craftsmen, operatives, etc.....	45.6	25.7	43.7
Service workers, laborers.....	28.2	30.0	16.8

¹ Excludes farmers, farm managers and those not reporting occupation. 1950 Census of Population, United States Summary, Detailed Characteristics.

² 23 percent consist of self-employed workers.

In the substandard one-parent families with all children under 18 years, 75 percent of the employed mothers were service workers, operatives or laborers, compared to 42 percent of all urban employed women 14 years and over.

Education.—The correlation between lack of education and low income is well known. It is not surprising, therefore, that the heads of substandard families received less than an average amount of formal schooling; 59 percent completed 8 years of school or less, compared to 39 percent of the heads of all urban families.⁴ It is significant, moreover, that the difference in educational attainment is particularly striking at the younger ages, as table 4 illustrates.

TABLE 4.—*Percentage completing 8 years of school or less: All urban males aged 18 years and over, and husbands in substandard husband-wife families living alone, by age, 1950*

Age of head	Husbands	All urban males ¹
	Percent	Percent
Under 25 years.....	34.6	18.2
25 to 34 years.....	33.0	22.8
35 to 49 years.....	46.0	40.5
50 to 64 years.....	70.9	59.9
65 years and over.....	81.7	71.1

¹ United States Census of Population, vol. I, pt. 2.

Income.—Net money income of substandard families and individuals averaged \$1,980 in 1950, or \$666 per capita.⁵ By contrast, the average income of all urban families and individuals during the same period was \$3,952, or \$1,322 per capita.⁶

The percentage reporting receipt of income from specified major sources varies substantially between families and individuals. See table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Selected sources of income, specified types of substandard families and individuals, urban, 1950¹*

[Percentage reporting receipt]			
Income source	Husband-wife families	1-parent families ²	Single individuals
Wage and salary.....	81.9	62.6	44.9
Self employment.....	9.8	2.5	8.2
Annuities, trust funds.....	1.4	6.9	3.4
OASI benefits.....	8.6	14.7	18.6
Other public and private retirement benefits.....	8.2	7.3	13.3
Cash assistance from persons outside the household.....	18.1	33.9	24.0
Cash assistance from organizations.....	5.8	32.9	15.9
Unemployment benefits.....	10.4	7.8	3.6
Receipts from real estate owned.....	7.4	2.9	11.6
Receipts from roomers and boarders.....	6.8	8.0	12.4

¹ Families and individuals living alone.

² 1-parent families with all children under 18 years.

⁴ These estimates are based on substandard families and individuals living alone, plus doubled-up units with low economic status. They thus exclude the population with low economic status but living in an economic unit with status above adequacy. The estimate for all urban families is based on preliminary tabulations from the 1950 Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Consumer Expenditures.

⁵ *Ibid.* If substandard families and individuals living in doubled-up units with adequate economic status were also included, the average income for all substandard would be lower, since a significant portion of those living with others received no money income in 1950.

⁶ See footnote 4.

Food and housing expenditures.—Expenditures on food and housing absorbed most of the income of substandard families and individuals, especially those with the lowest income. Substandard families with income below \$2,000 spent 65 percent of money income (after taxes) on food and housing (for all substandard families, the comparable percentage is 59 percent); single individuals spent 67 percent on these 2 categories of consumption. All urban families of wage and clerical workers in 1950, by contrast, spent 45 percent of income on these items. The comparison is given below.

TABLE 6.—*Income and consumption expenditures, substandard families and all families of wage and clerical workers, urban 1950*

Item	All families of wage and clerical workers ¹		Substandard families	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Net money income.....	\$4,300	100.0	\$2,313	100.0
Food expenditures.....	1,303	30.3	924	40.0
Housing expenditures.....	636	14.8	434	18.8
Expenditures on other goods and services.....	2,077	48.3	955	39.3

¹ Survey of Consumer Expenditures, 1950: Spending Patterns of All Urban Families and of Wage Earner and Clerical Workers in Relation to Disposable Income, Abner Hurwitz and Mary C. Ruark, Monthly Labor Review, September 1952.

² The percentages are not additive to 100. The following receipts and disbursements are not included in the table: Other money receipts (expenditures for gifts and contributions, and insurance), savings, and the dollar difference between reported receipts and disbursements.

PART 2. MATERIALS ON SELECTED TYPES OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

SECTION 1. CHILDREN AND LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Prepared by Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Children are low-income people and there are a lot of them. The Nation's children under 21 years of age numbered 59.3 million in 1954. In 1965, according to the Bureau of the Census estimates, the child population will have increased by 27 percent to 75.3 million, the 15-through-20-year olds increasing by 54 percent and the 10-through-14-year olds by 46 percent as a large number of children born in the late 1940's and the early 1950's enter these age groups. (See table 1.)

Low-income families carry a disproportionate share of the responsibility for rearing the Nation's children. In 1954, families with 3 or more children under 18 years of age constituted only 18 percent of all families but they had 54 percent of the country's children. (See table 2.) Families with 4 or more children constituted only 8 percent of all families but they had 30 percent of the country's children. Families with large numbers of children have lower than average incomes despite the greater demands on them for child support. As compared with a national average family income of \$4,173, families having 4 children had an average income of only \$3,949; families with 5 children, \$3,155, and families with 6 children or more, \$3,252. (See table 3.)

Low income in the families in which children are situated is associated not only with size of family but also with farm residence and nonwhite status. In 1952 the average family income of rural-farm families was \$2,226 as compared with \$4,249 for urban families. The average income of nonwhite families was \$2,338 in 1952, far below the average of \$4,114 for white families.

Broken families, such as those headed by a woman because of the death of her husband or because of divorce or separation, are another economically disadvantaged group. The average income in 1952 of families headed by a woman was only \$2,235. (See table 4.) About 4 million children live in such families.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated civilian population under 21 years in continental United States, by age, 1954 and 1965*

[In thousands]

Age	1954		1965		Percent increase 1954-65 ¹
	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	
Total under 21 years.....	59,300	100.0	75,300	100.0	27.0
Under 5 years.....	17,800	30.0	18,900	25.1	6.0
5 to 14 years.....	29,200	49.3	37,500	49.8	28.3
5 to 9 years.....	16,300	27.6	18,700	24.9	14.6
10 to 14 years.....	12,900	21.7	18,800	24.9	45.6
15 to 20 years.....	12,300	20.7	18,900	25.1	54.2

¹ Percents are based on unrounded numbers.

Source: Based on data published by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2.—*Families in the United States by number of children per family, 1955*¹

Size of family	Families		Children ²	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	41, 934, 000	100	54, 970, 000	100
Families with no children.....	17, 280, 000	41		
Families with 1 child.....	8, 592, 000	21	8, 592, 000	16
Families with 2 children.....	8, 256, 000	20	16, 512, 000	30
Families with 3 children.....	4, 360, 000	10	13, 080, 000	24
Families with 4 children.....	1, 857, 000	4	7, 428, 000	13
Families with 5 children.....	804, 000	2	4, 020, 000	7
Families with 6 or more children.....	785, 000	2	5, 338, 000	10

¹ Based on preliminary data from the Bureau of the Census.² Children under 18 years of age.TABLE 3.—*Income of families in the United States, by number of children in the family, 1954*¹

Size of families	Median family income
All families.....	\$4, 173
Family with no children ²	3, 929
Family with 1 child.....	4, 335
Family with 2 children.....	4, 506
Family with 3 children.....	4, 335
Family with 4 children.....	3, 949
Family with 5 children.....	3, 155
Family with 6 or more children.....	3, 252

¹ Preliminary data from the Bureau of the Census.² Children under 18 years of age.TABLE 4.—*Income of families in the United States, by type of family, 1952*¹

Type of family	Median income
All families.....	\$3, 890
Family headed by a woman.....	2, 235
Urban family.....	4, 249
Rural nonfarm family.....	3, 720
Rural farm family.....	2, 226
White family.....	4, 114
Nonwhite family.....	2, 338

¹ Family income in the U. S.: 1952, Current Population Reports, Consumer Income Series P-60, No. 15, Bureau of the Census.

Millions of children are economically disadvantaged, not only because of the low income of their own families but also because of the economic situation of the States in which they reside. Average per capita income of States in 1951-53 ranged from \$2,234 in Delaware down to \$812 in Mississippi, as compared with \$1,645 for the Nation as a whole. In 1953 about 17 million children under 21 lived in the 18 States in the lowest third group in per capita income (\$812 to \$1,334). (See table 5.)

A larger proportion of the child population of low- and middle-income States live in rural areas than is the case in the high-income States. Families in the middle- and low-income States are, generally speaking, larger and parents have heavier child rearing responsibilities. In 1953, in the low-income States as a group, there were 425 children under 21 for every 1,000 persons in the State population as compared with 340 on the average in the high-income group of States.

In order to achieve desirable standards of public education, health, and welfare services for children, these States must make proportionately greater financial effort than do the higher income States. Evidence is available that children and mothers living in low-income areas do not fare as well as those in the higher income States.

TABLE 5.—*Child population of the States, 1953*

States grouped by per capita income 1951-53	State per capita income 1951-53 ¹	Number of children under 21 1953 ²	Percent of State child population in rural areas ³ 1950	Number of children under 21 per 1,000 population 1953 ⁴
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
United States.....	\$ 1,645	58,814,827	42.3	370
High (19).....		29,633,715	27.5	340
Delaware.....	2,234	125,859	41.1	356
Nevada.....	2,172	70,190	48.1	353
District of Columbia.....	2,127	243,134	-----	304
Connecticut.....	2,090	702,177	24.1	326
New York.....	2,074	4,770,135	16.8	314
Illinois.....	2,002	2,984,790	25.7	333
New Jersey.....	1,987	1,630,707	14.7	322
California.....	1,980	4,004,958	22.9	340
Ohio.....	1,893	2,957,030	34.2	354
Michigan.....	1,860	2,559,607	32.6	374
Washington.....	1,811	878,389	41.5	366
Maryland.....	1,778	903,857	34.8	367
Massachusetts.....	1,762	1,584,281	17.1	327
Pennsylvania.....	1,740	3,045,238	33.8	343
Indiana.....	1,713	1,501,978	43.4	365
Montana.....	1,706	237,641	60.6	390
Oregon.....	1,702	575,860	51.8	361
Rhode Island.....	1,694	257,884	17.7	331
Middle (17).....		11,715,796	46.9	382
Wyoming.....	1,679	118,654	54.1	402
Wisconsin.....	1,672	1,296,827	46.5	369
Alaska.....	¹ (1,645)	62,718	76.0	405
Hawaii.....	¹ (1,645)	218,000	31.2	459
Colorado.....	1,627	525,485	43.6	381
Missouri.....	1,598	1,397,953	43.6	345
New Hampshire.....	1,550	182,380	44.4	349
Kansas.....	1,544	712,354	49.8	363
Nebraska.....	1,542	486,653	56.0	363
Iowa.....	1,536	955,560	55.9	367
Minnesota.....	1,506	1,145,861	50.5	376
Arizona.....	1,471	391,817	48.5	430
Utah.....	1,469	328,301	38.3	449
Texas.....	1,441	3,240,055	40.1	401
Idaho.....	1,423	251,588	60.4	421
South Dakota.....	1,354	259,634	69.3	399
Vermont.....	1,350	141,956	67.1	379
Low (18).....		17,465,316	63.1	425
Florida.....	1,334	1,173,408	41.4	360
Maine.....	1,328	339,084	51.6	376
Virginia.....	1,324	1,344,803	58.9	402
New Mexico.....	1,321	343,149	54.0	469
North Dakota.....	1,301	258,438	75.9	417
Oklahoma.....	1,272	854,556	53.9	385
West Virginia.....	1,225	813,510	72.1	420
Louisiana.....	1,203	1,202,162	51.6	423
Georgia.....	1,141	1,499,893	60.9	428
Tennessee.....	1,127	1,330,972	61.7	402
Kentucky.....	1,122	1,204,652	69.9	417
North Carolina.....	1,066	1,777,489	71.5	434
South Carolina.....	1,055	990,368	68.6	465
Alabama.....	995	1,335,393	61.7	434
Arkansas.....	943	795,917	72.4	421
Puerto Rico.....	¹ (823)	1,211,798	63.4	551
Virgin Islands.....	¹ (823)	12,130	40.5	485
Mississippi.....	812	977,594	76.9	453

¹ Source of data: Department of Commerce for continental States. For Territories, amounts in parentheses are dollar equivalents of "State percentages" used in apportionments of fund B; namely: Alaska, 50 percent; Hawaii, 50 percent; Puerto Rico, 25 percent; and Virgin Islands, 25 percent.

² Civilian population under 21 in continental States and Hawaii July 1, 1953, estimated by the Bureau of the Census. For Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, estimates are by the Children's Bureau.

³ Based on Bureau of the Census estimates for 1950.

⁴ This ratio for each State is the child population shown in col. 3 divided by total civilian population in the State. Total population data are from Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 97, Aug. 6, 1954, Bureau of the Census.

⁵ Continental United States.

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH

Infant mortality rates have long been considered a useful index of social progress. Infant and maternal mortality ¹ has been strikingly reduced in the United States as a result of the growth of medical arts, their application, wider availability of services, and favorable economic trends. However, all States and groups have not shared equally in this progress, and lives of infants, other children, and mothers are still needlessly sacrificed in many parts of the United States, as may be seen by comparison of 1952 death rates and proportion of births without medical attendance in high, middle, and low per capita income States.

Per capita income groups of States, 1951-53	Maternal deaths per 10,000 live births	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Percent of births unattended by a physician
High (18 States).....	4.9	25.2	0.3
Middle (15 States).....	6.4	28.6	3.1
Low (16 States).....	10.8	34.8	12.3

Mortality differentials among high, middle, and low per capita income groups of States are particularly notable in the latter part of infancy, that is in the postneonatal period after 27 days of life to under 1 year of age, and also during childhood (1-14 years). (See table 6.) Out of 10,000 infants in the low-income group of States 127.5 died in the postneonatal period as compared with 87.8 for the country as a whole, and 65.4 for infants in the high income group of States. Death in childhood in the low-income States in 1950 reached 126 per 100,000 children 1-14 years, while in high-income States as a group the loss was 77 per 100,000, and for the Nation 96.1.

¹ Source of statistics on mortality: National Office of Vital Statistics.

TABLE 6.—*Postneonatal and childhood mortality, by State, 1953 and 1950*

States ranked by per capita income, 1951-53	Post-neonatal 1953 rate per 10,000 live births	Childhood rate per 100,000 population, 1 to 14 years, 1950		
		Total	Accidents	Illness
United States.....	87.8	96.1	27.5	68.6
High (18).....	65.4	77.0	23.7	53.3
Delaware.....	68.0	95.2	34.4	60.8
Nevada.....	94.0	94.4	44.6	49.8
District of Columbia.....	57.6	82.3	24.0	58.3
Connecticut.....	42.1	60.1	19.3	40.8
New York.....	60.2	70.6	18.9	51.7
Illinois.....	73.1	79.7	24.7	55.0
New Jersey.....	53.2	69.6	18.2	51.4
California.....	62.6	78.1	25.7	52.4
Ohio.....	71.6	83.8	24.8	59.0
Michigan.....	73.3	80.5	26.8	53.7
Washington.....	68.1	87.5	34.6	52.9
Maryland.....	75.3	78.7	26.0	52.7
Massachusetts.....	50.0	61.9	18.2	43.7
Pennsylvania.....	63.7	75.2	21.3	53.9
Indiana.....	81.1	91.2	29.6	61.6
Montana.....	87.3	105.3	45.3	60.0
Oregon.....	63.9	80.1	32.4	47.7
Rhode Island.....	57.2	69.9	19.8	50.1
Middle (17).....	90.1	96.9	32.9	64.0
Wyoming.....	58.2	112.2	51.6	60.6
Wisconsin.....	63.6	76.7	28.2	48.5
Alaska.....	182.9	401.7	98.0	303.7
Hawaii.....	55.9	87.8	25.1	62.7
Colorado.....	96.3	98.0	38.1	59.9
Missouri.....	75.8	87.6	29.0	58.6
New Hampshire.....	64.2	75.0	35.9	39.1
Kansas.....	64.4	85.1	30.4	54.7
Nebraska.....	59.5	94.6	34.7	59.9
Iowa.....	49.9	78.5	30.9	47.6
Minnesota.....	53.9	75.8	25.5	50.3
Arizona.....	235.7	155.0	37.6	117.4
Utah.....	63.7	95.4	39.2	56.2
Texas.....	131.2	115.5	35.6	79.9
Idaho.....	57.8	96.9	41.8	55.1
South Dakota.....	69.6	111.7	33.8	77.9
Vermont.....	64.4	89.0	38.9	50.1
Low (18).....	127.5	126.0	30.1	95.9
Florida.....	97.2	96.1	34.4	61.7
Maine.....	82.5	94.8	43.6	51.2
Virginia.....	95.3	94.5	26.9	67.6
New Mexico.....	216.6	156.7	47.6	109.1
North Dakota.....	68.8	85.6	29.8	55.8
Oklahoma.....	86.8	90.5	31.0	59.5
West Virginia.....	100.2	95.4	26.3	69.1
Louisiana.....	107.3	100.1	33.9	66.2
Georgia.....	107.8	98.2	28.3	69.9
Tennessee.....	89.9	99.8	29.0	70.8
Kentucky.....	120.0	104.5	27.9	76.6
North Carolina.....	124.0	92.0	29.5	62.5
South Carolina.....	118.3	110.0	29.6	80.4
Alabama.....	105.4	101.5	30.9	70.6
Arkansas.....	111.0	99.0	31.0	68.0
Puerto Rico.....	364.4	438.2	19.8	418.4
Virgin Islands.....	172.2	248.3	72.4	175.9
Mississippi.....	142.0	123.3	36.8	86.5

Source of data: National Office of Vital Statistics.

Mothers and infants in rural areas frequently have more limited family resources and access to health and welfare facilities than is the case in highly urbanized sections and the immediately surrounding localities. Some States have been more successful than others in curbing maternal and infant losses in counties which are isolated from metropolitan counties.

The financial resources of the States, as well as many other factors, have affected the extent of accomplishment in equalizing risks to mothers and infants in different areas of the States. In the low per

capita income States, maternal mortality in isolated counties in 1948-52 was more than 70 percent higher than in metropolitan counties of these States, whereas in the high per capita income group of States maternal mortality rates in isolated and metropolitan counties were approximately the same. (See table 7.) Infant mortality presents the same kind of picture but county differences are less sharp. (See table 8.)

TABLE 7.—*Maternal mortality, United States,¹ 1948-52, by county groups*

[Number of maternal deaths per 10,000 live births. By place of residence]

States grouped by per capita income, 1951-53	Total	County groups ²		
		Metropoli- tan	Adjacent	Isolated
United States.....	8.6	6.5	9.6	12.2
High (18).....	6.1	6.0	6.9	6.8
Delaware.....	7.9	6.3	6.6	13.9
Nevada.....	10.7	.....	.....	10.7
District of Columbia.....	5.8	5.8	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	4.3	4.1	5.2	.....
New York.....	6.3	6.5	5.3	6.2
Illinois.....	6.2	5.5	8.0	8.0
New Jersey.....	6.7	6.7	6.3	.....
California.....	6.0	5.8	6.6	7.0
Ohio.....	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.3
Michigan.....	5.8	5.7	6.3	5.2
Washington.....	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.8
Maryland.....	6.6	5.9	7.9	9.1
Massachusetts.....	5.4	5.5	1.8	3.3
Pennsylvania.....	7.4	7.1	8.6	7.4
Indiana.....	6.6	6.2	5.3	8.8
Montana.....	7.9	.....	.....	7.9
Oregon.....	3.8	3.6	4.5	3.7
Rhode Island.....	6.9	6.7	8.3	.....
Middle (15).....	7.9	6.1	8.2	9.5
Wyoming.....	7.2	.....	.....	7.2
Wisconsin.....	6.1	5.3	5.2	7.6
Colorado.....	8.6	5.6	8.8	13.7
Missouri.....	8.3	6.1	8.9	11.6
New Hampshire.....	7.2	11.2	5.5	5.5
Kansas.....	6.3	5.7	7.0	6.5
Nebraska.....	6.2	4.8	5.2	7.2
Iowa.....	5.3	3.8	4.6	6.7
Minnesota.....	4.7	3.7	5.4	5.6
Arizona.....	11.1	8.3	19.4	12.3
Utah.....	4.0	1.9	4.1	9.8
Texas.....	11.2	8.0	13.6	14.7
Idaho.....	5.9	.....	2.7	6.1
South Dakota.....	8.3	5.9	6.4	8.9
Vermont.....	6.8	.....	3.7	6.9
Low (16).....	13.8	9.1	15.2	16.0
Florida.....	13.7	10.8	15.7	16.3
Maine.....	7.1	5.3	9.4	6.6
Virginia.....	10.5	8.3	12.5	11.6
New Mexico.....	15.3	8.8	16.6	17.3
North Dakota.....	4.6	.....	.....	4.6
Oklahoma.....	10.0	6.3	11.4	11.5
West Virginia.....	9.6	8.1	13.2	9.1
Louisiana.....	11.7	6.6	11.6	15.3
Georgia.....	16.5	8.9	18.1	21.8
Tennessee.....	13.2	9.5	15.4	16.1
Kentucky.....	10.7	5.5	9.5	13.2
North Carolina.....	12.7	8.2	10.4	15.7
South Carolina.....	17.4	11.7	18.7	20.1
Alabama.....	19.0	13.5	20.0	22.9
Arkansas.....	15.5	10.8	16.6	16.0
Mississippi.....	22.5	17.5	24.2	22.6

¹ Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.² The classification of counties is based on 1950 census. Metropolitan counties include counties with cities of 50,000 or more population; adjacent counties have no city of 50,000 or more and border on or have ready access to metropolitan counties. All other counties are classified as isolated from metropolitan counties. Isolated counties include those with no urban place as large as 2,500 and those with larger urban places but less than 50,000 population.

Source of data: National Office of Vital Statistics.

TABLE 8.—*Infant mortality, United States,¹ 1948-52, by county groups*

[Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births. By place of residence]

States grouped by per capita income, 1951-53	Total	County groups ²		
		Metropolitan	Adjacent	Isolated
United States.....	29.8	27.1	31.1	34.5
High (18).....	26.2	25.6	27.5	28.9
Delaware.....	29.0	25.5	32.1	39.5
Nevada.....	35.4			35.4
District of Columbia.....	29.4	29.4		
Connecticut.....	22.1	21.9	22.8	
New York.....	23.1	24.6	27.0	28.1
Illinois.....	26.1	26.0	25.3	27.1
New Jersey.....	25.1	24.8	27.3	
California.....	25.8	24.6	30.0	31.3
Ohio.....	27.6	27.2	27.9	29.3
Michigan.....	27.5	27.0	27.7	30.0
Washington.....	26.2	25.6	25.4	27.8
Maryland.....	27.6	25.3	31.8	35.4
Massachusetts.....	23.9	23.8	27.6	26.5
Pennsylvania.....	27.4	27.2	27.8	29.2
Indiana.....	27.9	28.4	27.1	27.6
Montana.....	28.6			28.6
Oregon.....	24.0	21.7	23.8	25.8
Rhode Island.....	25.2	24.6	29.1	
Middle (15).....	31.1	29.1	31.0	33.0
Wyoming.....	34.0			34.0
Wisconsin.....	25.6	24.5	25.3	27.0
Colorado.....	34.6	30.2	33.4	42.8
Missouri.....	29.1	26.5	28.1	33.3
New Hampshire.....	25.6	25.3	25.7	25.8
Kansas.....	25.4	25.2	24.6	25.8
Nebraska.....	24.6	24.7	22.1	25.0
Iowa.....	25.3	26.1	24.6	25.2
Minnesota.....	24.5	23.6	23.7	25.6
Arizona.....	49.1	39.1	82.4	53.2
Utah.....	24.9	22.3	24.7	32.5
Texas.....	39.7	35.0	41.5	45.8
Idaho.....	26.8		26.6	26.8
South Dakota.....	27.2	25.5	23.5	27.9
Vermont.....	27.3		29.1	27.2
Low (16).....	35.8	31.9	36.4	37.8
Florida.....	33.6	30.5	36.4	36.1
Maine.....	30.9	27.7	26.9	33.9
Virginia.....	36.1	29.4	39.6	40.4
New Mexico.....	58.1	46.2	57.5	63.2
North Dakota.....	27.7			27.7
Oklahoma.....	31.0	29.9	32.1	31.2
West Virginia.....	36.5	32.2	38.1	38.7
Louisiana.....	35.0	29.6	36.9	38.5
Georgia.....	33.6	29.9	36.3	35.5
Tennessee.....	36.3	33.4	40.9	37.7
Kentucky.....	36.8	31.5	39.4	38.8
North Carolina.....	35.2	31.6	30.5	39.1
South Carolina.....	39.1	36.4	36.5	44.3
Alabama.....	37.9	34.5	39.2	39.5
Arkansas.....	29.0	30.5	31.9	28.2
Mississippi.....	38.9	41.7	35.9	39.2

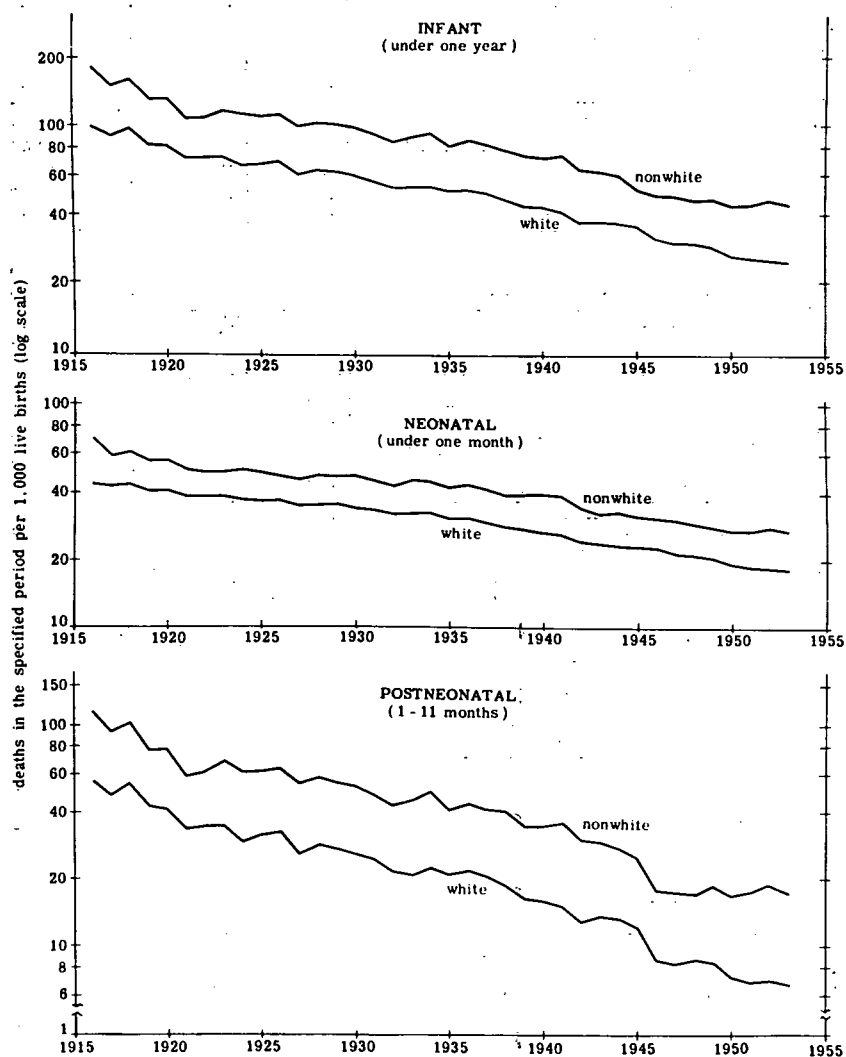
¹ Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.² The classification of counties is based on 1950 census. Metropolitan counties include counties with cities of 50,000 or more population; adjacent counties have no city of 50,000 or more and border on or have ready access to metropolitan counties. All other counties are classified as isolated from metropolitan counties. Isolated counties include those with no urban place as large as 2,500, and those with larger urban places but less than 50,000 population.

Source of data: National Office of Vital Statistics.

Wide inequalities exist in fatal hazards in infancy between different socioethnic subgroups of our population, which generally speaking are also characterized by different levels of family income. In the years 1951 and 1952, for example, the infant mortality rate among

Negroes in the United States was 45.6 per 1,000 infants as compared with 25.7 per 1,000 infants born to white mothers. Among Indians, the rate was about three times as great as for white infants, 78.7 per 1,000. Trends in infant mortality among nonwhite and white infants,

CHART 1
INFANT MORTALITY BY AGE; 1916-53
(U. S. Birth Registration Area)

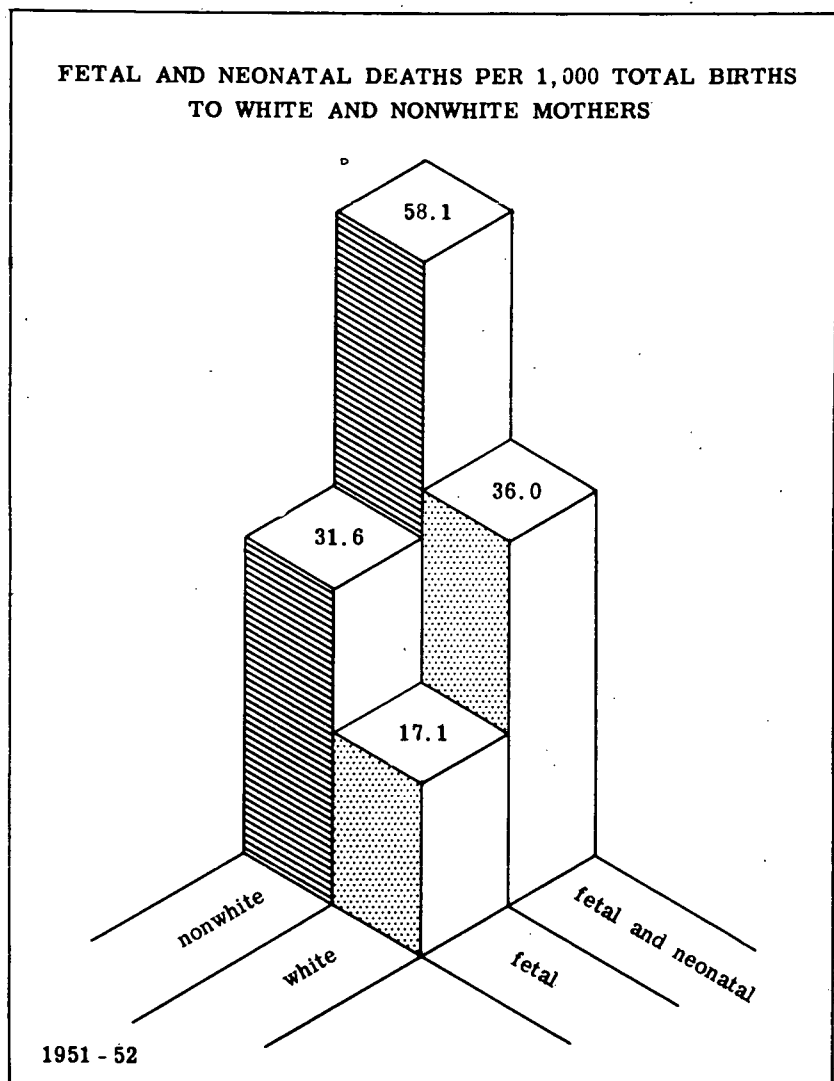


1915-53, are shown in chart 1. It will be noted that in recent years the differentials have been increased somewhat rather than diminished.

Fetal and neonatal losses among nonwhite infants in the United States are notably higher than among white infants. (See chart 2.) These losses include deaths before and during birth of infants who have reached 20 or more weeks of gestation, and deaths of infants born

alive before 28 days of age. The joint fetal and neonatal mortality rate for nonwhite infants, in the 30 States having 5 percent or more nonwhite births, was 61 percent higher than the rate for white infants. The fetal death rate alone, for the nonwhite group (fetal deaths per 1,000 total births to nonwhite mothers), was 85 percent higher than

CHART 2



the rate for white infants. The neonatal rate for the nonwhite infants exceeded the rate for white infants by 42 percent.

Some of the excess of fetal and neonatal loss in the nonwhite group reflects the fact that nonwhite mothers begin bearing children at an earlier age than white mothers. During their reproductive years, nonwhite mothers also bear a larger number of children. However,

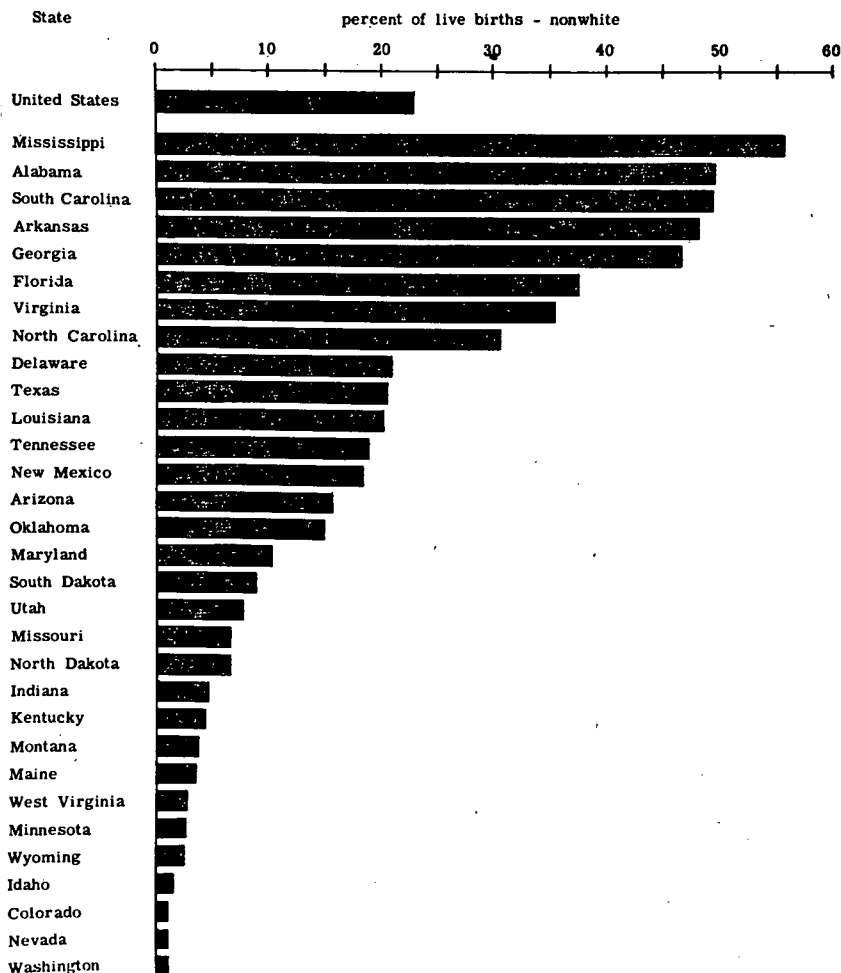
the difference between nonwhite and white groups in joint fetal and neonatal loss is greater than can be explained on these bases alone.

Many nonwhite mothers, about 113,000 in the United States in 1953, give birth to their babies without a medical attendant. The accompanying chart (chart 3) shows that many low-income States and

CHART 3

LIVE BIRTHS TO NONWHITE MOTHERS UNATTENDED BY A PHYSICIAN, 1952
AS A PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS TO NONWHITE MOTHERS

States having 1% or more. By place of residence.

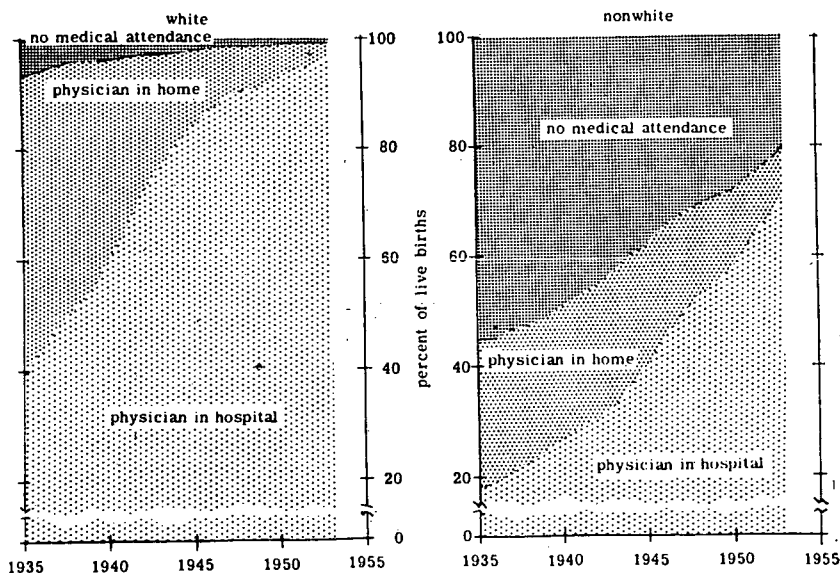


States with relatively large rural populations still have sizable proportions of nonwhite mothers delivered without benefit of medical attendance. Maternity care by physicians in hospitals has progressed more slowly in the case of the nonwhite mothers. The national trends in this respect can be seen in the chart comparing the percentage

of live births attended by physicians in hospitals, 1935-53, among white and nonwhite mothers (chart 4).

CHART 4

LIVE BIRTHS BY ATTENDANCE, UNITED STATES, 1935-53



MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

State maternal and child health services have as their objectives not only the reduction of maternal and infant mortality but also the promotion of positive health in expectant mothers and in the children of the Nation. Federal grants-in-aid of the States' maternal and child welfare programs are designed to extend and improve services for promoting the health and welfare of mothers and children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress. In the apportionment of these funds to the States, the Children's Bureau gives consideration, among other factors, to the relative economic status of the population as expressed in per capita income. An effort is thus made, within present limitations, to level upward financial resources available to the several States for providing needed services.

The program of maternal and child health services for which Federal funds are available is in operation in all States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The State health departments use the Federal funds for maternal and child health services, together with State and local funds, in accordance with individual local needs to—

(1) Develop, support, extend, and improve services for mothers and children, such as maternity clinics for prenatal care; well-child clinics for the health supervision of infants and preschool children; health services for school children including health supervision by physicians, dentists, public health nurses, nutritionists; dental hy-

giene and prophylaxis dental care; nutrition education; advice to hospitals on maternity and newborn services; licensing and inspection of maternity homes; provision of incubators and hospital care for premature infants. The States vary considerably in their programs.

(2) Provide for postgraduate training for physicians, nurses, nutritionists through in-service training, institutes, and through payment of stipends and tuition at universities.

While the maternal and child health program is primarily one of preventive health services, medical care, under certain specified conditions, is also a feature of the program in some States. At least a third of the States are purchasing medical and hospital care for premature infants, usually on a demonstration basis; some of the States provide medical and hospital care for mothers with complications of pregnancy; others provide dental treatment in addition to prophylaxis. The following section relates to some of the various services for mothers and children administered or supervised by the official State health agencies as part of their maternal and child health programs (as reported to the Children's Bureau on Form MCH-51). Some of the variations in these services arise because of differences in needs, availability of personnel, program administration, and program emphasis.

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN SERVED

Attendance of mothers and children at maternal and child health clinics under the MCH program has increased steadily. The number of expectant mothers attending prenatal clinics in 1954 was over 2½ times the attendance in 1937. Infants and preschool children attending well-child clinics also increased greatly. (See table 9). Reports from the States indicate that maternal and child health services are reaching both low-income and isolated areas where health services for mothers and children might not otherwise be available.

TABLE 9.—Trends in selected maternal and child health services, 1937-54¹

Year	Prenatal clinics, number of mothers	Well-child clinics		Year	Prenatal clinics, number of mothers	Well-child clinics	
		Number of infants	Number of preschool children			Number of infants	Number of preschool children
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1937.....	75,000	127,000	200,000	1946.....	131,000	187,000	276,000
1938.....	120,000	157,000	266,000	1947.....	151,000	246,000	320,000
1939.....	126,000	138,000	278,000	1948.....	153,000	264,000	379,000
1940.....	146,000	175,000	299,000	1949.....	168,000	295,000	399,000
1941.....	167,000	185,000	314,000	1950.....	175,000	303,000	420,000
1942.....	161,000	186,000	307,000	1951.....	189,000	402,000	580,000
1943.....	148,000	186,000	265,000	1952.....	180,000	434,000	576,000
1944.....	130,000	170,000	267,000	1953.....	178,000	412,000	592,000
1945.....	117,000	170,000	256,000	1954 ²	190,000	432,000	569,000

¹ Based on State reports of Maternal and Child Health Services Administered or Supervised by State Health Agencies (MCH-51) under title V, pt. 1, of the Social Security Act, in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska.

² Preliminary.

Three-fourths of the 178,000 expectant mothers admitted to prenatal clinics in 1953 were reported by low-income States. Mothers in this State group were admitted at a rate of 118.3 per 1,000 live births. In contrast expectant mothers throughout the Nation were admitted,

at the rate of 44.4 per 1,000 live births and those in the high- and middle-income State groups at 14.8 and 18.2 per 1,000, respectively. (See table 10.) When States were considered individually the rate of admission in 17 States exceeded the national rate. Thirteen of these States were in the low-income group. States in the low-income group also reported the largest number of expectant mothers admitted to nursing service, with the rate of admission in 13 of the 18 States in this group exceeding the national rate of 64.2 per 1,000 live births. (See table 10.)

In 1953 the low-income group also had the highest rate of admissions to well-child clinics. Infants were admitted at the rate of 102.9 per 1,000 live births in the United States. Comparable rates for the 3 income groups were 109.8 high, 58.0 medium, and 123.1 low, with the rates in 10 of the low-income States exceeding the national rate. (See table 11.) Preschool children were admitted at the rate of 33.1 per 1,000 children under 5 in the United States, with rates for the 3 income groups as follows: 31.3 high, 24.1 medium, and 42.9 low. Twelve of the low-income States exceeded the national rate.

School health examinations by physicians were provided to children in the United States at the rate of 77.4 per 1,000 children aged 5-17 years, with children in the high-income groups receiving the highest rates of service. (See table 12.) Of the 10 States with rates exceeding the national rate, 4 were in the high, 2 in the medium, and 4 in the low-income group.

Children under 18 years of age in the United States received small-pox immunizations at the rate of 38.7 per 1,000 in 1953. The rate for diphtheria immunizations was slightly smaller—37.1 per 1,000 children. Among the low-income States the rates for both types of immunization exceeded the national rate in all but a few instances.

EXPENDITURES

During the fiscal year 1954 the total estimated expenditure by States for maternal and child health services was \$53.3 million, of which about \$40.9 was derived from State and local funds and \$12.3 from Federal funds. The major portion of the State and local funds was spent by the 18 States with high per capita incomes. (See table 13.)

The average expenditure by maternal and child-health programs per registered live birth (based on 1953 registrations) was \$13.30. Averages for almost one-half of the States exceeded this figure (11 high-, 6 middle-, and 8 low-income States). Nationally, expenditures from Federal funds averaged \$3.08 per live birth. Federal funds spent by about one-third of the States (10 high and 7 medium income) averaged less than \$3. In another one-third (2 high-, 2 medium-, and 12 low-income) the average was from \$3 to \$5. Three States (one from each income group) made an average per capita expenditure of more than \$10 from Federal funds.

If expenditures from Federal funds for maternal and child-health services are expressed in terms of constant purchasing power, expenditures per child in the United States have dropped steadily from \$0.22 in 1949 to \$0.16 in 1955.

TABLE 10.—*Expectant mothers admitted to selected services in States ranked by per capita income, 1953*¹

States ranked by per capita income (1)	Prenatal clinics		Nursing service	
	Number (2)	Rate per 1,000 live births (3)	Number (4)	Rate per 1,000 live births (5)
United States.....	177,580	44.4	256,956	64.2
High (18).....	30,634	14.8	76,617	37.0
Delaware.....	142	15.6	387	42.4
Nevada.....	63	12.1	169	32.4
District of Columbia.....	310	14.6	(²)	(²)
Connecticut.....	0	0	364	7.6
New York.....	5,780	17.8	11,857	36.5
Illinois.....	500	2.4	2,635	12.7
New Jersey.....	0	0	11,942	105.9
California.....	15,182	51.0	20,540	69.0
Ohio.....	1,489	7.1	11,392	53.9
Michigan.....	3,651	20.0	7,943	43.4
Washington.....	143	2.3	3,556	57.6
Maryland.....	2,938	46.6	2,689	42.6
Massachusetts.....	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	357	1.5	49	.2
Indiana.....	32	.3	320	3.0
Montana.....	0	0	801	48.2
Oregon.....	47	1.2	1,041	26.1
Rhode Island.....	0	0	932	53.3
Middle (17).....	14,873	18.2	33,742	41.2
Wyoming.....	0	0	90	10.3
Wisconsin.....	0	0	4,813	54.2
Alaska.....	92	13.6	972	143.4
Hawaii.....	926	57.5	1,074	103.9
Colorado.....	220	5.8	1,383	36.5
Missouri.....	904	9.8	1,455	15.8
New Hampshire.....	53	4.5	356	30.5
Kansas.....	114	2.2	980	18.8
Nebraska.....	8	.2	849	25.9
Iowa.....	0	0	573	9.1
Minnesota.....	264	3.3	1,703	21.4
Arizona.....	2,303	89.4	2,025	78.6
Utah.....	277	11.5	1,053	43.6
Texas.....	9,712	41.2	14,864	63.0
Idaho.....	0	0	426	25.4
South Dakota.....	0	0	168	9.3
Vermont.....	0	0	358	38.4
Low (18).....	132,073	118.3	146,597	131.4
Florida.....	10,398	129.3	11,633	144.7
Maine.....	0	0	697	31.8
Virginia.....	9,563	104.0	8,388	91.2
New Mexico.....	296	11.8	662	26.4
North Dakota.....	0	0	225	13.2
Oklahoma.....	1,118	21.9	1,794	35.1
West Virginia.....	160	3.4	1,550	33.3
Louisiana.....	5,189	61.6	5,792	68.7
Georgia.....	19,156	195.8	27,487	280.9
Tennessee.....	6,578	79.1	12,631	151.9
Kentucky.....	3,985	54.8	5,181	71.2
North Carolina.....	13,558	121.2	7,360	65.8
South Carolina.....	6,797	106.9	13,882	218.4
Alabama.....	13,130	158.9	11,630	140.7
Arkansas.....	3,741	86.9	3,861	89.6
Puerto Rico.....	25,122	323.1	11,842	152.3
Virgin Islands.....	742	851.9	694	796.8
Mississippi.....	12,540	195.6	21,288	332.1

¹ Based on State reports on Maternal and Child Health Services Administered or Supervised by State Health Agencies (Form MCH-51) and on unpublished data on registered live births in 1953 provided by the National Office of Vital Statistics.

² Not reported.

TABLE 11.—*Infants and preschool children admitted to selected services in States ranked by per capita income, 1953*¹

States ranked by per capita income (1)	Well-child clinics		Nursing services	
	Infants per 1,000 live births (2)	Preschool children per 1,000 under 5 (3)	Infants per 1,000 live births (4)	Preschool children per 1,000 under 5 (5)
United States.....	102.9	33.1	165.9	41.6
High (18).....	109.8	31.3	151.4	32.9
Delaware.....	213.6	99.8	410.0	59.8
Nevada.....	80.8	30.9	120.5	42.2
District of Columbia.....	500.2	162.5	(²)	(²)
Connecticut.....	17.5	18.5	17.3	12.8
New York.....	220.3	73.7	298.2	76.8
Illinois.....	22.8	4.3	81.2	18.6
New Jersey.....	43.1	8.2	244.1	41.8
California.....	303.6	58.5	191.5	27.2
Ohio.....	57.9	22.0	170.0	35.2
Michigan.....	49.8	15.5	193.2	42.6
Washington.....	51.0	24.1	129.7	30.9
Maryland.....	94.4	45.3	145.8	39.6
Massachusetts.....	2.8	8	(³)	0
Pennsylvania.....	30.3	10.1	27.9	9.3
Indiana.....	3.2	1.4	5.2	2.2
Montana.....	27.7	35.0	210.4	76.0
Oregon.....	64.0	28.5	97.2	33.9
Rhode Island.....	19.3	2.4	379.9	19.0
Middle (17).....	58.0	24.1	112.1	38.2
Wyoming.....	0	0	17.6	4.0
Wisconsin.....	117.2	59.8	331.9	112.1
Alaska.....	20.1	7.7	123.8	119.4
Hawaii.....	157.6	130.9	336.5	98.8
Colorado.....	37.8	20.6	78.3	29.8
Missouri.....	16.9	8.8	24.5	4.6
New Hampshire.....	39.9	38.5	102.3	32.6
Kansas.....	19.6	9.9	46.0	21.4
Nebraska.....	21.7	10.6	64.2	19.5
Iowa.....	0	0	24.4	18.8
Minnesota.....	25.9	15.5	56.6	37.6
Arizona.....	129.2	20.8	209.1	37.8
Utah.....	122.6	56.5	116.9	37.5
Texas.....	80.3	18.5	121.2	35.6
Idaho.....	44.6	45.8	60.7	24.8
South Dakota.....	12.3	8.0	18.0	10.1
Vermont.....	100.1	116.5	87.0	53.4
Low (18).....	123.1	42.9	230.5	60.0
Florida.....	132.5	44.0	252.1	80.7
Maine.....	121.4	91.0	139.5	21.6
Virginia.....	116.8	81.6	160.5	19.3
New Mexico.....	70.6	36.2	131.3	67.4
North Dakota.....	3.0	15.7	27.3	16.2
Oklahoma.....	48.0	33.7	96.2	53.8
West Virginia.....	47.0	20.5	87.6	22.7
Louisiana.....	144.1	12.5	220.5	25.9
Georgia.....	193.2	65.5	457.9	131.2
Tennessee.....	132.5	87.4	362.5	80.7
Kentucky.....	74.3	37.0	145.2	66.9
North Carolina.....	154.3	23.3	238.9	35.0
South Carolina.....	67.2	10.6	238.3	85.0
Alabama.....	91.6	37.4	288.6	42.4
Arkansas.....	57.7	15.6	87.4	26.2
Puerto Rico.....	262.3	45.1	113.1	31.4
Virgin Islands.....	900.1	244.0	1,028.7	313.3
Mississippi.....	103.4	45.7	384.2	150.6

¹ Based on State reports on Maternal and Child Health Services Administered or Supervised by State Health Agencies (Form MCH-51), on unpublished data provided by the National Office of Vital Statistics, and on Bureau of the Census' Current Population Reports.

² Not reported.

³ Number of infants and preschool children estimated.

⁴ Less than 0.05.

TABLE 12.—*School health examinations and immunizations in States ranked by per capita income, 1953*¹

States ranked by per capita income (1)	School health examinations by physicians per 1,000 children 5-17 years (2)	Children immunized per 1,000 children under 18 years	
		Smallpox (3)	Diphtheria (4)
United States.....	77.4	38.7	37.1
High (18).....	102.7	28.6	25.6
Delaware.....	46.2	34.9	65.0
Nevada.....	20.6	62.9	47.9
District of Columbia.....	835.1	52.5	34.2
Connecticut.....	0	1.8	(?)
New York.....	115.3	32.7	46.2
Illinois.....	35.1	15.2	21.2
New Jersey.....	(?)	11.8	14.0
California.....	15.4	88.3	33.6
Ohio.....	79.9	25.2	29.8
Michigan.....	62.2	26.5	10.7
Washington.....	26.0	53.2	58.7
Maryland.....	26.9	8.9	33.7
Massachusetts.....	0	2	1
Pennsylvania.....	431.4	1.2	9.8
Indiana.....	28.9	3.9	5.6
Montana.....	72.0	41.4	42.0
Oregon.....	40.9	52.8	67.3
Rhode Island.....	10.2	0	23.0
Middle (17).....	22.6	34.4	35.1
Wyoming.....	5.4	42.5	29.4
Wisconsin.....	64.3	61.0	58.8
Alaska.....	371.0	108.7	328.8
Hawaii.....	11.4	13.4	32.3
Colorado.....	23.7	45.4	35.8
Missouri.....	10.3	21.8	27.2
New Hampshire.....	0	12.2	23.2
Kansas.....	4.4	13.8	5.4
Nebraska.....	0	42.6	11.4
Iowa.....	0	1.7	1.7
Minnesota.....	53.9	50.4	55.6
Arizona.....	14.2	50.8	16.7
Utah.....	54.7	53.6	66.3
Texas.....	9.0	31.3	28.7
Idaho.....	10.3	37.0	151.7
South Dakota.....	13.8	33.2	22.3
Vermont.....	97.3	49.3	59.1
Low (18).....	71.1	59.0	58.3
Florida.....	114.2	52.6	72.0
Maine.....	41.4	27.5	43.3
Virginia.....	33.9	44.8	39.3
New Mexico.....	14.5	51.3	33.6
North Dakota.....	39.5	38.8	27.9
Oklahoma.....	50.4	36.6	40.1
West Virginia.....	6.3	31.1	36.2
Louisiana.....	38.8	93.4	96.8
Georgia.....	64.3	62.7	77.9
Tennessee.....	64.6	64.4	40.9
Kentucky.....	113.3	52.3	59.9
North Carolina.....	182.5	59.4	87.9
South Carolina.....	0	102.3	45.2
Alabama.....	21.6	52.9	73.8
Arkansas.....	27.0	65.7	26.7
Puerto Rico.....	149.1	48.6	27.0
Virgin Islands.....	75.6	83.5	35.1
Mississippi.....	75.1	70.7	70.1

¹ Based on State reports on Maternal and Child Health Services Administered or Supervised by State Health Agencies (form MCH-51) and on Bureau of the Census' Current Population Reports.

² Less than 0.05.

³ Not reported.

⁴ Estimated.

TABLE 13.—Expenditures for maternal and child health services in States ranked by per capita income, fiscal 1954¹

States ranked by per capita income (1)	Estimated total expenditures (Federal, State and local) (2)	Average expenditure per registered live birth		
		Total (3)	Federal (4)	State and local (5)
United States.....	\$53,261,789.86	\$13.30	\$3.08	\$10.22
High (18).....	30,937,394.24	14.95	2.17	12.78
Delaware.....	183,672.75	20.14	9.30	10.84
Nevada.....	123,442.03	24.64	14.57	10.07
District of Columbia.....	862,425.00	40.70	7.42	33.28
Connecticut.....	241,822.47	5.02	2.68	2.34
New York.....	5,654,266.63	17.38	1.46	15.92
Illinois.....	1,917,070.99	9.26	1.56	7.70
New Jersey.....	365,783.89	3.24	1.42	1.82
California.....	4,458,284.51	14.98	1.60	13.38
Ohio.....	2,219,846.26	10.51	1.87	8.64
Michigan.....	2,798,724.00	15.31	2.01	13.30
Washington.....	834,166.52	13.52	2.73	10.79
Maryland.....	1,975,537.75	31.33	5.37	25.96
Massachusetts.....	533,857.04	5.09	3.05	2.04
Pennsylvania.....	6,837,249.25	28.62	2.02	26.60
Indiana.....	794,431.00	7.50	2.25	5.25
Montana.....	249,078.71	14.99	5.89	9.10
Oregon.....	723,796.37	18.15	3.08	15.07
Rhode Island.....	158,939.07	9.10	5.01	4.09
Middle (17).....	6,631,927.89	8.10	3.22	4.88
Wyoming.....	124,951.98	14.26	8.44	5.82
Wisconsin.....	634,775.92	7.15	2.00	5.15
Alaska.....	259,286.50	38.25	12.68	25.57
Hawaii.....	260,263.03	16.16	8.57	7.59
Colorado.....	636,781.27	16.79	5.38	11.41
Missouri.....	405,967.12	4.41	2.67	1.74
New Hampshire.....	83,385.07	7.14	6.46	.68
Kansas.....	381,237.94	7.33	2.55	4.78
Nebraska.....	203,468.48	6.21	2.76	3.45
Iowa.....	306,962.74	4.90	2.75	2.15
Minnesota.....	586,378.00	7.38	2.90	4.48
Arizona.....	254,830.00	9.89	4.75	5.14
Utah.....	508,441.06	21.04	5.37	15.67
Texas.....	1,437,597.97	6.09	2.25	3.84
Idaho.....	158,639.00	9.45	5.11	4.34
South Dakota.....	165,264.00	9.13	4.66	4.47
Vermont.....	223,697.81	24.00	6.45	17.55
Low (18).....	15,692,467.73	14.06	4.64	9.42
Florida.....	1,307,512.98	16.27	3.08	13.19
Maine.....	334,256.36	15.23	4.69	10.54
Virginia.....	2,024,675.85	22.02	3.82	18.20
New Mexico.....	284,134.23	11.33	4.78	6.55
North Dakota.....	222,674.99	13.09	5.25	7.84
Oklahoma.....	681,802.27	13.33	3.35	9.98
West Virginia.....	362,201.01	7.78	4.78	3.00
Louisiana.....	909,946.61	10.80	3.97	6.83
Georgia.....	2,241,682.64	22.91	4.33	18.58
Tennessee.....	1,087,278.06	13.07	4.77	8.30
Kentucky.....	680,330.91	9.35	5.14	4.21
North Carolina.....	1,017,723.11	9.10	4.73	4.37
South Carolina.....	701,259.00	11.03	4.53	6.50
Alabama.....	864,634.74	10.46	5.81	4.65
Arkansas.....	459,024.13	10.66	5.52	5.14
Puerto Rico.....	1,322,615.75	17.01	4.96	12.05
Virgin Islands.....	204,238.49	234.49	95.97	138.52
Mississippi.....	986,476.60	15.39	5.30	10.09

¹ Based on Joint PHS-CB Financial Report (Form 11.1) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and unpublished data on registered live births in 1953 provided by the National Office of Vital Statistics.

EXTENT OF CRIPPLING CONDITIONS AMONG CHILDREN

Crippling and handicapping conditions impair the growth of many children in the United States and create unusual problems of personal, economic, and social adjustment for them and their families. The Children's Bureau estimated in 1952 that such afflictions as those mentioned below are suffered by relatively large numbers of children under 21.

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Children</i>
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.....	675, 000
Cerebral palsy.....	285, 000
Epilepsy.....	275, 000
Cleft palate and harelip.....	73, 000
Severe hearing loss.....	250, 000-500, 000

A more recent review of cerebral palsy prevalence suggests the number of children handicapped with this condition may be in the range of 495,000 to 577,500.

Were the conservative assumption made that incidence of these conditions is at least as high among children in low-income families as among those better situated, perhaps a third of the burden of these handicaps falls upon the group with least adequate family resources to cope with the expensive and often long-term care required. Crippled children's programs of services do reach many of these children, but the indications are that the need for special services for this group far outruns what these programs can provide at their present size.

STATE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

Implicit in the Federal legislation for crippled children's services is a broad concept of medical care which does not stop with surgical treatment but combines treatment of both the physical handicap and unfavorable social and psychological influences which together determine the degree and duration of disability.

All of the 53 States and Territories, with the exception of Arizona, are participating in this program of crippled children's services. In providing these services the State agencies hold crippled children's clinics at varying intervals in different parts of the State. The physicians are specialists, almost always in private practice, who give medical care in these clinics, in hospitals, and convalescent homes and are paid by the State agency on a part-time salary or fee basis. Hospital care is purchased on the basis of average daily cost per patient. In many programs a pediatrician participates with the orthopedist. Other personnel include the public-health nurse, the medical social worker, physical therapist, nutritionist, and speech therapist as needed, and various consultants.

The definition of crippling is decided by each State, either by statute or administratively. Within that definition the State crippled children's agency indicates the types of crippling conditions it accepts for care. Initially these crippling conditions were entirely orthopedic. Since 1939, however, there has been a steady increase in the number of children with other handicaps included in the State service.

The conditions for which children receive service or care are grouped diagnostically as follows: Congenital malformations, conditions of bones and organs of movement, poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, ear conditions, burns and accidents, rheumatic fever, eye conditions, and

epilepsy and other diseases of the nervous system. The remainder include tuberculosis of bones and joints, birth injuries, and miscellaneous conditions.

CHILDREN SERVED

Under the State crippled children's programs, children receive care in clinics, in the doctor's office, or at home, in hospitals, in convalescent homes, and foster homes. The type and amount of services received varies according to the organization and administration of State programs, availability of professional personnel and facilities for the treatment of various types of handicapping conditions, and the extent of resources outside the program for the care of crippled children.

The number of children receiving services under these programs has increased steadily and at a faster rate than the growth in child population because of the increase in financial resources under the programs. In 1937, children throughout the United States were served at the rate of 2.4 per 1,000 children; since 1949 more than 200,000 children have received care annually at a rate varying from 3.9 in 1949 to 4.4 per 1,000 children under 21 in 1954. (See table 14.) Service rates are higher for rural areas than for urban areas, and higher for the nonwhite population than the white population. This suggests that the program benefits low-income groups to whom necessary care might not otherwise be available.

TABLE 14.—Trends in crippled children's services, 1937-54 ¹

Year	Number of children	Rate per 1,000 children under 21 ²	Year	Number of children	Rate per 1,000 children under 21 ²
1937.....	110,000	2.4	1946.....	155,000	3.2
1938.....	114,000	2.4	1947.....	175,000	3.4
1939.....	127,000	2.6	1948.....	175,000	3.3
1940.....	127,000	2.6	1949.....	207,000	3.9
1941.....	147,000	3.0	1950.....	214,000	3.9
1942.....	133,000	2.7	1951.....	229,000	4.1
1943.....	115,000	2.4	1952.....	238,000	4.2
1944.....	125,000	2.7	1953.....	252,000	4.3
1945.....	130,000	2.7	1954 ³	265,000	4.4

¹ 1937-42 based on Children's Bureau estimates of children served; 1943-47 based on State estimates. Beginning with 1950, reports limited to children who received physician's service (clinic service, hospital care, convalescent home care, other physician's service) as reported by States on form CB-253-P.

² Based on unrounded figures.

³ Preliminary.

Nationally, children residing in metropolitan counties were served at a lower rate in 1953 than those in either adjacent-metropolitan or isolated counties. (See table 15.) The rate of 6.0 per 1,000 for children under 21 in isolated areas was almost twice the metropolitan rate of 3.5. For adjacent-metropolitan counties, the rate was 5.3 per 1,000 children. With few exceptions the State programs reported their lowest rates in metropolitan counties. In 27 States the highest rates were for children in isolated areas.

TABLE 15.—*Children served under the State crippled children's program, classified by type of county of residence, 1953*¹

States (ranked by percent of State population under 21 in nonmetropolitan counties)	Rate per 1,000 children under 21 years			
	Total ²	Metropolitan	Adjacent	Isolated
United States ²	4.3	3.5	5.3 ²	6.0
Over 75 percent (15).....	5.1	4.8	4.0	5.7
Idaho.....	5.5	0	5.9	5.8
Montana.....	7.8	0	0	7.8
Nevada.....	14.0	0	0	14.0
North Dakota.....	7.3	0	0	7.3
Vermont.....	13.8	0	17.3	13.7
Wyoming.....	8.8	0	0	8.8
Mississippi.....	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.2
Arkansas.....	4.7	7.0	4.3	4.5
South Dakota.....	4.6	1.7	2.0	5.4
Maine.....	5.9	7.1	5.4	5.8
North Carolina.....	5.4	3.6	3.8	7.0
New Mexico.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.5
South Carolina.....	3.4	2.7	3.3	4.1
Kentucky.....	4.3	5.4	4.4	3.9
Oklahoma.....	5.2	7.2	4.2	4.8
50-75 percent (19).....	4.1	3.4	4.6	5.2
Iowa.....	5.4	2.8	6.2	6.7
New Hampshire.....	8.3	7.8	6.2	10.4
Kansas.....	4.4	3.5	3.6	5.8
Nebraska.....	4.7	4.7	3.5	5.3
West Virginia.....	3.9	2.8	4.1	4.4
Alabama.....	7.2	6.1	8.3	7.6
Georgia.....	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.8
Louisiana.....	4.5	3.3	4.5	6.0
Virginia.....	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.8
Oregon.....	5.6	4.5	5.1	7.9
Wisconsin.....	4.4	2.6	5.4	6.3
Tennessee.....	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8
Minnesota.....	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.8
Indiana.....	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0
Florida.....	6.1	7.0	7.4	8.3
Texas.....	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Colorado.....	4.4	2.0	7.2	7.0
Missouri.....	2.6	1.1	4.9	4.2
Utah.....	11.7	8.4	10.2	26.4
Less than 50 percent (18).....	4.2	3.4	6.6	9.7
Washington.....	3.3	2.8	5.0	4.0
Michigan.....	2.8	1.8	3.8	9.1
Ohio.....	1.0	.8	1.5	1.7
Delaware.....	11.6	10.3	20.9	19.9
Illinois.....	3.0	2.2	5.6	6.0
Maryland.....	11.2	5.8	25.9	30.4
Pennsylvania.....	2.2	1.1	5.0	7.9
Connecticut.....	3.9	2.8	10.2	0
California.....	11.4	11.9	16.1	23.1
New York.....	2.5	1.7	7.4	6.4
Rhode Island.....	5.1	5.5	3.4	0
New Jersey.....	.7	.8	1.1	0
Massachusetts.....	2.1	2.0	13.5	11.5
District of Columbia.....	15.4	15.4	0	0
Alaska.....	22.8			
Hawaii.....	7.3			
Puerto Rico.....	4.7			
Virgin Islands.....	47.9			

¹ Data from State reports on Children Who Received Physicians' Services Under the Crippled Children's Program (Form CB-253-P) and Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports.

² Excludes Arizona which did not participate in the crippled children's program under the Social Security Act in 1953.

³ Territories included in total but excluded from county classification.

Although white children receiving services under the crippled children's programs in 1953 greatly outnumbered nonwhites, the latter had a higher rate of service in proportion to children under 21 in each of these groups—4.0 per 1,000 white and 4.5 per 1,000 nonwhite. (See table 16.) In 23 States the rate for nonwhite children was higher than for white, and in an additional 2 the rates were identical. The difference between the two rates was small in most States. In the 8 agencies where a considerable difference was found, the rate for white children was higher in 2 States, and for nonwhite in 6 States.

Despite the great progress that has been made in services to crippled children, it is apparent that we still have a considerable way to go in meeting the needs of handicapped children. The general trend, however, seems to be toward the inclusion of children with any type of long-term handicapping or potentially handicapping condition.

The extent to which the agencies are broadening their programs is indicated by the fact that in 1950, over 42 percent of the children with diagnosed conditions² had nonorthopedic handicaps; by 1954 they represented 47 percent. (See table 17.) This increase was more apparent in the high- and low-income States than in those with medium per capita incomes. Only three of the high-income States failed to report a percent increase in children with nonorthopedic conditions between 1950 and 1954. In 10 of the high-income States they represented from one-third to two-thirds of the diagnosed cases in 1954 and an even larger percent in 4 others. Among the low-income States 6 failed to report a percent increase in children with nonorthopedic conditions between 1950 and 1954, but 14 of the 18 States reported one-third or more of the children in this category in 1954.

EXPENDITURES

During the fiscal year 1954, the estimated total expenditure by the States for crippled children's services amounted to \$36.1 million of which \$25.05 million were from State and local funds and \$11.08 million were from Federal funds. (See table 18.)

A little more than one-half of these funds was spent by the 18 high-income States, but the average expenditure per child residing in these States was only slightly higher than for those in the medium- and low-income States (\$0.65 per child for the high and \$0.58 for both the middle- and low-income groups). The national average of \$0.62 per child under 21 in the civilian population was equaled or exceeded by 23 States averages of which 8 were high, 9 medium, and 6 low-income States. Nationally, expenditures from Federal funds averaged \$0.19 per child. Only 1 low-income State failed to exceed this average, in contrast to 11 in the high and 3 in the medium-income group.

² These computations exclude children with provisional and deferred diagnoses and those who were examined but for whom no abnormalities were reported.

TABLE 16.—*Children served under the crippled children's program classified by race, 1953*¹

States (ranked by percent of State population under 21 in nonwhite group) (1)	Rate per 1,000 children under 21 years		
	Total (2)	White (3)	Nonwhite (4)
United States ²	4.3	4.0	4.5
Above United States average (18) ³	4.9	5.2	5.3
Virgin Islands.....	47.9	41.3	48.5
Hawaii.....	7.3	6.0	7.6
Mississippi.....	4.2	5.2	3.4
South Carolina.....	3.4	3.1	3.9
Alaska.....	22.8	12.3	26.4
District of Columbia.....	15.4	10.0	28.1
Louisiana.....	4.5	5.4	4.2
Alabama.....	7.2	7.9	6.2
Georgia.....	3.5	3.3	4.5
North Carolina.....	5.4	5.8	4.6
Florida.....	6.1	8.1	6.6
Virginia.....	5.2	5.5	5.7
Arkansas.....	4.7	4.7	4.6
Puerto Rico.....	4.7	5.5	1.7
Maryland.....	11.2	12.9	11.1
Tennessee.....	4.6	4.8	4.2
Delaware.....	11.6	13.2	15.8
Texas.....	1.5	1.7	1.8
Below United States average (34) ³	4.0	3.9	4.3
Oklahoma.....	5.2	4.7	10.0
New Mexico.....	4.6	5.3	3.8
Illinois.....	3.0	3.3	2.2
Nevada.....	14.0	19.4	13.5
Missouri.....	2.6	2.8	2.0
New Jersey.....	.7	.7	2.0
Michigan.....	2.8	3.1	2.8
New York.....	2.5	1.9	2.1
Ohio.....	1.0	1.1	1.1
California.....	11.4	10.1	16.9
Pennsylvania.....	2.2	2.4	.4
Kentucky.....	4.3	4.3	5.2
West Virginia.....	3.9	3.8	4.2
South Dakota.....	4.6	4.6	6.3
Montana.....	7.8	8.5	8.3
Indiana.....	1.9	2.0	2.9
Kansas.....	4.4	4.8	3.8
Connecticut.....	3.9	4.4	4.4
North Dakota.....	7.3	7.4	10.7
Washington.....	3.3	3.6	2.3
Wyoming.....	8.8	9.6	6.5
Rhode Island.....	5.1	5.2	8.6
Colorado.....	4.4	4.9	.4
Nebraska.....	4.7	4.6	7.3
Massachusetts.....	2.1	2.2	1.6
Oregon.....	5.6	6.3	4.1
Utah.....	11.7	13.0	5.5
Wisconsin.....	4.4	4.8	2.9
Idaho.....	5.5	5.7	10.0
Minnesota.....	4.0	4.2	7.4
Iowa.....	5.4	5.6	3.2
Maine.....	5.9	5.9	4.6
New Hampshire.....	8.3	8.4	5.9
Vermont.....	13.8	13.9	25.5

¹ Data from State reports on Children Who Received Physician's Services Under the Crippled Children's Program (Form CB-253-P) and Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports.

² Excludes Arizona which did not participate in the crippled children's program under the Social Security Act in 1953.

³ Based on 12.8 percent nonwhite child population in United States and Territories (excluding Arizona) in 1950.

TABLE 17.—*Children served in State crippled children's programs distributed by those with orthopedic and nonorthopedic handicaps, 1950 and 1954*¹

States (ranked by per capita income)	Percentage distribution					
	1950			1954 ²		
	All ³	Orthopedic	Nonorthopedic	All ³	Orthopedic	Nonorthopedic
United States total.....	100	57.7	42.3	100	53.3	46.7
High (18).....	100	53.2	46.8	100	45.8	54.2
Delaware.....	100	78.6	21.4	100	57.1	42.9
Nevada.....	100	51.8	48.2	100	48.9	51.1
District of Columbia.....	100	55.9	44.1	100	36.0	64.0
Connecticut.....	100	47.8	52.2	100	49.4	50.6
New York.....	100	71.4	28.6	100	70.2	29.8
Illinois.....	100	43.5	56.5	100	39.1	60.9
New Jersey.....	100	24.5	75.5	100	18.6	81.4
California.....	100	36.3	63.7	100	32.8	67.2
Ohio.....	100	69.3	30.7	100	62.5	37.5
Michigan.....	100	70.1	29.9	100	65.7	34.3
Washington.....	100	63.1	36.9	100	25.9	74.1
Maryland.....	100	39.1	60.9	100	32.1	67.9
Massachusetts.....	100	64.0	36.0	100	61.5	38.5
Pennsylvania.....	100	72.6	27.4	100	51.0	49.0
Indiana.....	100	61.5	38.5	100	56.9	43.1
Montana.....	100	78.2	21.8	100	77.6	22.4
Oregon.....	100	73.8	26.2	100	73.9	26.1
Rhode Island.....	100	33.6	66.4	100	49.1	50.9
Middle (17).....	100	62.0	38.0	100	61.6	38.4
Wyoming.....	100	74.3	25.7	100	74.7	25.3
Wisconsin.....	100	43.4	56.6	100	41.2	58.8
Alaska.....	100	61.5	38.5	100	86.7	13.3
Hawaii.....	100	47.1	52.9	100	26.7	73.3
Colorado.....	100	77.9	22.1	100	70.1	29.9
Missouri.....	100	63.4	36.6	100	70.1	29.9
New Hampshire.....	100	79.3	20.7	100	75.8	24.2
Kansas.....	100	74.4	25.6	100	77.9	22.1
Nebraska.....	100	70.3	29.7	100	72.0	28.0
Iowa.....	100	48.3	51.7	100	44.6	55.4
Minnesota.....	100	72.4	27.6	100	75.0	25.0
Arizona.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Utah.....	100	44.3	55.7	100	46.9	53.1
Texas.....	100	69.1	30.9	100	68.3	31.7
Idaho.....	100	74.4	25.6	100	66.8	33.2
South Dakota.....	100	43.3	56.7	100	56.8	43.2
Vermont.....	100	83.8	16.2	100	83.6	16.4
Low (18).....	100	61.1	38.9	100	59.4	40.6
Florida.....	100	70.1	29.9	100	73.1	26.9
Maine.....	100	47.0	53.0	100	47.7	52.3
Virginia.....	100	49.2	50.8	100	57.8	42.2
New Mexico.....	100	55.8	44.2	100	42.6	57.4
North Dakota.....	100	73.1	26.9	100	66.8	33.2
Oklahoma.....	100	21.9	78.1	100	30.2	69.8
West Virginia.....	100	67.4	32.6	100	64.0	36.0
Louisiana.....	100	80.7	19.3	100	78.2	21.8
Georgia.....	100	65.9	34.1	100	58.4	41.6
Tennessee.....	100	74.9	25.1	100	52.1	47.9
Kentucky.....	100	64.7	35.3	100	72.1	27.9
North Carolina.....	100	73.7	26.3	100	68.9	31.1
South Carolina.....	100	56.1	43.9	100	56.3	43.7
Alabama.....	100	63.3	36.7	100	62.7	37.3
Arkansas.....	100	58.5	41.5	100	57.4	42.6
Puerto Rico.....	100	57.2	42.8	100	52.5	47.5
Virgin Islands.....	100	78.4	21.6	100	48.5	51.5
Mississippi.....	100	66.0	34.0	100	62.7	37.3

¹ Data from State reports on Children Who Received Physician's Services Under the Crippled Children's Program (Form CB-253-P). Designation of orthopedic and nonorthopedic made on basis of primary diagnosis.

² Preliminary data for New York City for 1953 used.

³ Excludes provisional or deferred diagnosis and examination made, no abnormality reported.

⁴ Arizona did not participate in the crippled children's program during 1950 and 1954.

TABLE 18.—*Expenditures for crippled children's services in States ranked by per capita income, fiscal 1954*¹

States ranked by per capita income (1)	Estimated total expenditures (Federal, State, and local) (2)	Average expenditure per child under 21		
		Total (3)	Federal (4)	State and local (5)
United States.....	\$36,136,250.70	\$0.62	\$0.19	\$0.43
High (18).....	19,382,006.04	.65	.13	.52
Delaware.....	137,419.77	1.09	.55	.54
Nevada.....	117,238.23	1.67	.96	.71
District of Columbia.....	413,222.45	1.70	.55	1.15
Connecticut.....	361,249.18	.51	.29	.22
New York.....	5,037,880.08	1.06	.08	.98
Illinois.....	1,655,401.29	.55	.12	.43
New Jersey.....	417,834.21	.26	.12	.14
California.....	4,227,543.90	1.05	.08	.97
Ohio.....	1,025,251.90	.34	.11	.23
Michigan.....	1,312,673.70	.51	.12	.39
Washington.....	437,815.28	.50	.17	.33
Maryland.....	988,330.03	1.09	.30	.79
Massachusetts.....	553,194.57	.35	.12	.23
Pennsylvania.....	1,662,587.01	.46	.13	.33
Indiana.....	276,726.99	.19	.11	.08
Montana.....	198,246.08	.83	.49	.34
Oregon.....	342,952.85	.59	.17	.42
Rhode Island.....	196,438.52	.76	.48	.28
Middle (17).....	6,594,538.83	.58	.23	.35
Wyoming.....	91,895.44	.77	.45	.32
Wisconsin.....	823,411.02	.63	.20	.43
Alaska.....	231,461.35	5.30	3.26	2.04
Hawaii.....	242,110.33	1.11	.65	.46
Colorado.....	219,690.66	.42	.19	.23
Missouri.....	763,640.57	.55	.18	.37
New Hampshire.....	196,359.39	1.08	.42	.66
Kansas.....	329,654.98	.46	.22	.24
Nebraska.....	170,649.42	.35	.21	.14
Iowa.....	791,422.64	.83	.22	.61
Minnesota.....	1,170,804.22	1.02	.18	.84
Arizona.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Utah.....	193,284.54	.59	.35	.24
Texas.....	878,613.80	.27	.16	.11
Idaho.....	202,665.00	.80	.31	.49
South Dakota.....	145,174.00	.56	.31	.25
Vermont.....	143,701.47	1.01	.51	.50
Low (18).....	10,159,705.83	.58	.26	.32
Florida.....	861,939.91	.74	.16	.58
Maine.....	205,588.20	.61	.30	.31
Virginia.....	717,367.15	.53	.24	.29
New Mexico.....	157,235.78	.46	.26	.20
North Dakota.....	166,243.99	.64	.33	.31
Oklahoma.....	1,267,069.10	1.48	.28	1.20
West Virginia.....	501,820.71	.62	.20	.42
Louisiana.....	499,210.04	.42	.23	.19
Georgia.....	785,926.66	.52	.24	.28
Tennessee.....	793,832.58	.60	.25	.35
Kentucky.....	666,154.02	.55	.30	.25
North Carolina.....	521,566.76	.29	.24	.05
South Carolina.....	584,409.00	.59	.28	.31
Alabama.....	811,880.82	.61	.27	.34
Arkansas.....	514,035.61	.65	.37	.28
Puerto Rico.....	562,408.82	.46	.28	.18
Virgin Islands.....	132,750.74	10.18	5.12	5.06
Mississippi.....	410,265.94	.42	.30	.12

¹ Based on Joint PHS-CB Financial Report (Form 11.1) for fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and Bureau of the Census estimate civilian population under 21, 1953.

² Arizona did not participate in the crippled children's program in 1954.

CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES

Child-welfare services, for which Federal funds are available, are in operation in all 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The primary objectives of State and local child-welfare programs which are aided by Federal child-welfare services funds are to strengthen family life and preserve the child's own home wherever possible, and, if the child must be cared for away from his own home, to provide the best kind of substitute care for him with a relative, if possible, or in a foster-family home, group home, or institution, according to his individual needs.

The child-welfare program provides social services for children and youth with various problems—children who have difficulty in making adjustments to home, school, or community living; children who have physical or mental handicaps; children whose home conditions are such as to threaten their well-being; including children who are suffering from abuse or neglect; children who are born out of wedlock; children who need day care because of employment of the mother or other conditions in the home; children who need full-time care away from their own homes, on either a temporary or long-time basis, because of the critical problems affecting the family situation, such as death, desertion, neglect, or serious behavior problems; children who come before the court because of dependency, neglect, or delinquency; and children who are available for adoption.

Emphasis is placed on the provision of a broad variety of social services so that the varying, individual needs of children of all ages may be met. Services provided are preventive as well as protective. They include (a) helping parents or relatives and children themselves in meeting problems of children arising from physical, mental, or emotional handicaps, from economic and social disadvantages, or from unsatisfactory family or other social relationships; (b) finding and securing necessary attention for children who are not receiving the care they need; (c) safeguarding children born out of wedlock; (d) assisting courts which handle children's cases; (e) working with schools, mental hygiene clinics, health agencies, and other community programs in meeting needs of individual children; (f) arranging for foster home or institutional care for children who need care away from their own homes (including day care), either temporarily or on a permanent basis; (g) supervising foster family homes and cooperating with institutions in planning for continuing care and treatment of children; and (h) identifying needs of children and promoting communitywide planning for the welfare of children and youth.

Child-welfare services are not limited to children in low-income families. However, on the basis of the known low economic status of broken families in which many child-welfare problems are found, it is believed that a large proportion of the children served come from low-income families. Federal grants-in-aid for State child-welfare programs are therefore intended to equalize opportunities among the Nation's children for securing needed child-welfare services.

CHILDREN SERVED

More than 280,000 children were reported as receiving casework services from the child-welfare programs of State and local public-welfare agencies on March 31, 1955. Forty percent of the children served were living in the homes of parents or other relatives, 42 percent in foster family homes, and 18 percent were living in a variety of institutions such as institutions for dependent children, training schools for delinquent youth, or maternity homes. (See table 19.)

TABLE 19.—*Children receiving child-welfare casework service from public welfare agencies, by State and by living arrangements, Mar. 31, 1955*

State and reporting coverage ¹	Total	Rate per 1,000 child population ²	In homes of parents or relatives		In foster family homes		In institutions and elsewhere	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 53 States.....	280, 155	(³)	108, 960	(³)	123, 770	(³)	47, 076	(³)
Substantially complete reports, total.....	258, 755	5. 1	104, 392	40	109, 021	42	44, 993	18
Alabama.....	9, 296	7. 0	6, 651	72	1, 715	18	930	10
Alaska.....	769	12. 2	278	36	231	30	260	34
Arizona.....	2, 169	5. 5	1, 181	54	820	38	168	8
Arkansas.....	2, 169	2. 7	1, 115	52	870	40	174	8
Colorado.....	2, 598	4. 9	1, 420	55	890	34	271	11
Connecticut.....	6, 104	8. 7	1, 021	17	3, 705	62	1, 252	21
Delaware.....	1, 034	8. 2	363	35	575	56	96	9
District of Columbia.....	3, 394	14. 0	1, 226	37	1, 099	33	1, 015	30
Florida.....	3, 084	2. 6	1, 212	39	1, 587	52	285	9
Georgia.....	3, 589	2. 4	1, 168	33	1, 947	54	474	13
Hawaii.....	1, 607	7. 4	640	40	710	44	257	16
Idaho.....	236	0. 9	186	79	39	16	11	5
Illinois.....	4, 360	1. 5	828	19	3, 157	72	375	9
Indiana.....	12, 605	8. 4	5, 564	44	4, 995	40	2, 046	16
Iowa.....	3, 190	3. 3	2, 443	77	485	15	257	8
Kansas.....	1, 920	2. 7	512	27	643	34	744	39
Kentucky.....	5, 935	4. 9	3, 171	54	1, 437	24	1, 327	22
Louisiana.....	4, 389	3. 7	1, 028	23	2, 850	65	511	12
Maine.....	3, 073	9. 1	1, 001	33	1, 867	61	192	6
Maryland.....	5, 835	6. 5	1, 465	25	3, 612	62	758	13
Massachusetts.....	6, 659	4. 2	764	12	5, 192	78	691	10
Michigan.....	2, 311	0. 9	913	39	1, 265	55	133	6
Minnesota.....	11, 401	9. 9	7, 765	69	2, 867	25	701	6
Mississippi.....	5, 351	5. 5	4, 429	83	439	8	483	9
Missouri.....	3, 830	2. 7	1, 842	48	1, 694	44	294	8
Montana.....	921	3. 9	420	46	385	42	116	12
Nebraska.....	1, 781	3. 7	803	45	471	26	507	29
New Hampshire.....	2, 431	13. 4	1, 052	43	1, 001	41	378	16
New Jersey.....	7, 402	4. 5	1, 417	19	4, 847	66	1, 138	15
New Mexico.....	1, 741	5. 1	809	47	804	46	128	7
New York.....	38, 436	8. 1	3, 815	10	21, 380	56	13, 241	34
North Carolina.....	13, 478	7. 6	7, 250	54	3, 435	25	2, 793	21
North Dakota.....	883	3. 4	720	82	84	9	79	9
Ohio.....	18, 596	6. 3	5, 653	30	8, 667	47	4, 243	23
Oklahoma.....	3, 593	4. 2	2, 158	60	586	16	849	24
Oregon.....	2, 973	5. 2	1, 188	40	1, 643	55	142	5
Puerto Rico.....	11, 464	9. 5	8, 387	73	620	5	2, 457	22
Rhode Island.....	1, 704	6. 6	568	33	910	54	226	13
South Carolina.....	4, 403	4. 4	3, 035	69	536	12	832	19
South Dakota.....	696	2. 7	313	45	306	44	77	11
Tennessee.....	3, 232	2. 4	1, 393	43	1, 508	47	331	10
Texas.....	2, 817	0. 9	1, 703	61	826	29	288	10
Utah.....	1, 022	3. 1	516	51	472	46	34	3
Vermont.....	1, 600	11. 3	697	37	783	49	220	14
Virgin Islands.....	189	15. 8	80	42	61	32	48	26
Virginia.....	10, 131	7. 5	3, 509	35	5, 617	55	1, 005	10
Washington.....	6, 303	7. 2	2, 191	35	3, 229	51	883	14
West Virginia.....	7, 511	9. 2	4, 769	63	2, 083	28	659	9
Wisconsin.....	8, 071	6. 2	3, 581	45	3, 898	48	592	7
Wyoming.....	479	4. 0	279	58	178	37	22	5
Incomplete reports, total.....	21, 400	(³)	4, 568	(³)	14, 749	(³)	2, 083	(³)
California.....	16, 530	(³)	2, 325	(³)	12, 904	(³)	1, 301	(³)
Nevada.....	222	(³)	97	(³)	109	(³)	16	(³)
Pennsylvania.....	4, 648	(³)	2, 146	(³)	1, 736	(³)	766	(³)

¹ States with substantially complete reports are those reporting 90 percent or more of the children served. States with incomplete reports are those reporting less than 90 percent of the children served.

² Estimated civilian population under 21 years of age, July 1, 1953. Bureau of the Census.

³ Not computed because of incomplete report.

For the country as a whole about 5 children were receiving service for every 1,000 children under 21 years in the population.

The number of children receiving child-welfare services has been increasing. For 40 States that provided comparable data, the number of children receiving service was 17 percent higher on March 31, 1955, than on the same date in 1946. But during the same period the

child population in the 40 States increased by 31 percent. As might be expected, therefore, the service rate, representing the proportion of the population reached by child-welfare services, has decreased since 1946. (See table 20.) Thus the public child-welfare program has not been expanding fast enough to keep up with our rising child population.

TABLE 20.—*Children receiving child-welfare casework service from public welfare agencies on Mar. 31, 1946-55*¹

	Number of children served	Child popu- lation ² (40 States)	Service rate per 1,000 child population
For 40 States with complete reporting coverage:			
Mar. 31, 1946.....	197,832	35,036,976	5.6
Mar. 31, 1947.....	199,769	37,310,976	5.4
Mar. 31, 1948.....	203,632	37,671,142	5.4
Mar. 31, 1949.....	208,905	38,713,142	5.4
Mar. 31, 1950.....	212,802	39,801,389	5.3
Mar. 31, 1951.....	217,471	40,818,389	5.3
Mar. 31, 1952.....	216,907	41,565,900	5.2
Mar. 31, 1953.....	217,900	42,479,000	5.1
Mar. 31, 1954.....	223,534	44,493,000	5.0
Mar. 31, 1955.....	231,182	46,000,000	5.0
Percent change, 1946-55.....	+16.9	+31.3	-10.7

¹ Includes only States with complete reporting coverage, Mar. 31, 1946-55.

² Estimated population under 21 years, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and Children's Bureau.

Source: Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

There is wide variation in the service rates in the individual States ranging, in the continental United States, from 0.9 children served per 1,000 child population in Idaho, Michigan, and Texas to 14.0 in the District of Columbia and 13.4 in New Hampshire.

States and localities differ in traditional ways of caring for children. The several States differ in legislation and administration and in their resources. States differ in their ability or willingness to pay the bill for care. There may be some differences in the extent to which children need service. Though all of these factors may influence to some extent the proportion of children who actually receive service, they cannot account in full for the very wide variation in rates of service among the States. It does not seem reasonable to assume that the differences in rates reflect only the differences in these factors. They must be assumed to reflect, at least in part, an inequality of opportunity among the children and families of the various States to receive the services and care they need.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Considerable progress has been made in extending the geographic coverage of the public child welfare program in States and local communities, but coverage is still inadequate. On June 30, 1954, 3,850 public child welfare workers, devoting full time to child welfare services, were giving service to children in 1,711 (54 percent) of the 3,187 counties in the Nation. On this date, 1,232 (49 percent) of the 2,489 rural counties and 479 (69 percent) of the 698 urban counties had the services of such workers available (see table 21). The number of counties with these services was 37 percent higher in 1954 than in 1946, with the increase being much greater in rural counties than in urban

counties. Of the 1,476 counties without the services of a public child welfare worker in 1954, 1,257 were rural and 219 were urban. About one-fourth of the Nation's children on June 30, 1954, were living in an area in which there was no full-time public child welfare worker.

TABLE 21.—*Counties served by public child welfare workers, June 1954*

	Total		Rural counties		Urban counties	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total counties (53 States).....	3, 187	100	2, 489	100	698	100
Counties with service.....	1, 711	54	1, 232	49	479	69
Counties without service.....	1, 476	46	1, 257	51	219	31

Source: Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

However, the number of counties does not tell the whole story since coverage depends largely on the number of counties covered by any one worker and the population of these counties. If a worker covers 5 counties, as some do, each has his services only 1 day a week. Most rural counties need the full-time services of at least one worker. In actual practice, one worker in an urban county may very well mean that only a part of the county receives services or that services are provided on an emergency basis only, for instance when a child is picked up by the police.

Thus, one of the major needs is the extension of coverage of services to counties which do not have the services of full-time public child welfare workers as well as increasing the number of workers in areas already covered but where there are an insufficient number of workers in relation to the number of children living in the area.

EXPENDITURES

State and local public welfare agencies throughout the Nation spent an estimated \$126 million from local, State, and Federal Child Welfare Service funds for child welfare services during the year ended June 30, 1954. Roughly 35 million (28 percent) was spent for professional and facilitating services. The remaining \$91 million (72 percent) was spent for direct payments for the support and care of children in foster family homes or institutions.

Federal funds accounted for only about \$1 out of every \$5 spent for public child services, exclusive of payments for the care of children in foster family homes and institutions. Federal funds paid for less than 1 percent of the costs of foster-care payments.

High-income States spent much larger amounts of money for child welfare services than did low-income States. Total annual child welfare expenditures per child in the population was \$3.33 in the high-income States as compared with \$0.83 in the low-income States (see table 22). These differences show up in expenditures for professional and facilitating services but are especially marked for expenditures for foster-care payments. Low-income States spent only \$0.41 per child in the population for foster-care payments as compared with \$2.57 in the high-income States. Inadequate funds for foster care mean that this type of care cannot be provided to many children who need it.

TABLE 22.—*Child welfare expenditures of State and local public welfare agencies, by type of expenditure, fiscal year ending June 1954*

States ranked by per capita income (1951-53)	Total expenditures	Expenditures per child in the population		
		Total	Foster care payments	Professional and facilitating services
Total, 42 States.....	\$100,968,524	\$2.17	\$1.55	\$0.62
High (15).....	80,874,055	3.33	2.57	.76
Delaware.....	423,726	3.36	2.04	1.32
Nevada.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
District of Columbia.....	1,230,533	5.06	3.14	1.92
Connecticut.....	3,814,996	5.43	4.28	1.15
New York.....	36,242,567	7.60	6.63	.97
Illinois.....	3,923,760	1.31	.90	.41
New Jersey.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
California.....	10,878,699	2.72	1.70	1.02
Ohio.....	6,142,500	2.08	1.48	.60
Michigan.....	1,482,272	.58	.20	.38
Washington.....	3,398,232	3.87	2.32	1.55
Maryland.....	2,901,212	3.21	2.12	1.09
Massachusetts.....	5,471,412	3.45	2.78	.67
Pennsylvania.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana.....	2,152,992	1.43	1.34	.09
Montana.....	329,690	1.39	.67	.72
Oregon.....	1,719,975	2.99	2.24	.75
Rhode Island.....	761,489	2.95	2.04	.91
Middle (12).....	9,190,320	1.02	.50	.52
Wyoming.....	172,520	1.45	.83	.62
Wisconsin.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Alaska.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hawaii.....	665,262	3.05	1.91	1.14
Colorado.....	547,151	1.04	.62	.42
Missouri.....	1,039,184	.74	.42	.32
New Hampshire.....	702,588	3.86	2.82	1.04
Kansas.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Iowa.....	576,745	.60	.14	.46
Minnesota.....	3,497,845	3.05	1.32	1.73
Arizona.....	427,203	1.09	.75	.34
Utah.....	415,943	1.27	.82	.45
Texas.....	832,388	.26	.08	.18
Idaho.....	59,713	.24	.02	.22
South Dakota.....	253,778	.98	.46	.52
Vermont.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Low (15).....	10,904,149	.83	.41	.42
Florida.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maine.....	1,352,386	3.99	3.01	.98
Virginia.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Mexico.....	527,934	1.54	.69	.85
North Dakota.....	356,518	1.38	.82	.56
Oklahoma.....	578,632	.68	.16	.52
West Virginia.....	1,171,474	1.44	.89	.55
Louisiana.....	1,671,012	1.39	.90	.49
Georgia.....	860,027	.57	.31	.26
Tennessee.....	854,646	.64	.21	.43
Kentucky.....	758,399	.63	.20	.43
North Carolina.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Carolina.....	404,902	.41	.19	.22
Alabama.....	490,139	.37	.18	.19
Arkansas.....	402,045	.51	.28	.23
Puerto Rico.....	648,402	.53	.14	.39
Virgin Islands.....	47,955	4.00	1.07	2.93
Mississippi.....	779,678	.80	.18	.62

¹ No report.

Source: Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Federal child welfare funds help low-income States more than high-income States (table 23). Expenditures of Federal child welfare funds were \$0.19 per child in the population of the low-income States as

compared with \$0.07 in the high-income States. But this was far outweighed by expenditures from State and local funds which were \$3.26 per child in the population of the high-income States as compared with \$0.64 in the low-income States.

TABLE 23.—*Child welfare expenditures of State and local public welfare agencies, by source of funds, fiscal year ending June 1954*

States ranked by per capita income (1951-53)	Total expenditures	Expenditures per child in the population		
		Total	Federal funds	State and local funds
Total, 42 States	\$100,968,524	\$2.17	\$0.12	\$2.05
High (15)	80,874,055	3.33	.07	3.26
Delaware	423,726	3.36	.33	3.03
Nevada	(¹)			
District of Columbia	1,230,533	5.06	.11	4.95
Connecticut	3,814,996	5.43	.09	5.34
New York	36,242,567	7.60	.03	7.57
Illinois	3,923,760	1.31	.06	1.25
New Jersey	(¹)			
California	10,878,699	2.72	.07	2.65
Ohio	6,142,500	2.08	.05	2.03
Michigan	1,482,272	.58	.08	.50
Washington	3,398,232	3.87	.13	3.74
Maryland	2,901,212	3.21	.11	3.10
Massachusetts	5,471,412	3.45	.05	3.40
Pennsylvania	(¹)			
Indiana	2,152,992	1.43	.04	1.39
Montana	329,690	1.39	.25	1.14
Oregon	1,719,975	2.99	.10	2.89
Rhode Island	761,489	2.95	.15	2.80
Middle (12)	9,190,320	1.02	.14	.88
Wyoming	172,520	1.45	.30	1.15
Wisconsin	(¹)			
Alaska	(¹)			
Hawaii	665,262	3.05	.19	2.86
Colorado	547,151	1.04	.14	.90
Missouri	1,039,184	.74	.14	.60
New Hampshire	702,588	3.86	.23	3.63
Kansas	(¹)			
Nebraska	(¹)			
Iowa	576,745	.60	.17	.43
Minnesota	3,497,845	3.05	.14	2.91
Arizona	427,203	1.09	.16	.93
Texas	832,388	.26	.10	.16
Idaho	59,713	.24	.16	.08
South Dakota	253,778	.98	.31	.67
Vermont	(¹)			
Utah	415,943	1.27	.18	1.09
Low (15)	10,904,149	.83	.19	.64
Florida	(¹)			
Maine	1,352,386	3.99	.21	3.78
Virginia	(¹)			
New Mexico	527,934	1.54	.21	1.33
North Dakota	356,518	1.38	.20	1.18
Oklahoma	578,632	.68	.17	.51
West Virginia	1,171,474	1.44	.21	1.23
Louisiana	1,671,012	1.39	.14	1.25
Georgia	860,027	.57	.17	.40
Tennessee	854,646	.64	.18	.46
Kentucky	758,399	.63	.19	.44
North Carolina	(¹)			
South Carolina	404,902	.41	.21	.20
Alabama	490,139	.37	.19	.18
Arkansas	402,045	.51	.24	.27
Puerto Rico	648,402	.53	.15	.38
Virgin Islands	47,955	4.00	2.39	1.61
Mississippi	779,678	.80	.26	.54

¹ No report.

Source: Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The relationship of per capita income to the provision of child welfare services can also be seen at the county level: By and large, the counties without the services of public caseworkers have lower incomes than the counties with these services. Forty-four percent of the counties without the services of public child welfare workers had median family incomes of less than \$2,000 in 1949. In contrast only 30 percent of the counties with public child-welfare workers had median family incomes of less than \$2,000 (table 24).

TABLE 24.—Median family income of counties with and without the services of public child welfare workers, 1949

Per capita family income (1949) ¹	Total counties		Counties with child-welfare workers		Counties without child-welfare workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
For 49 States, total.....	3, 100	100	1, 625	100	1, 475	100
Less than \$2,000.....	1, 112	37	475	30	637	44
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	1, 276	42	708	44	568	40
\$3,000 and over.....	653	21	421	26	232	16
Not reported ²	59	-----	21	-----	38	-----

¹ Bureau of the Census, County and City Data Book: Income in 1949 of Families, 1950.

² Population of the county too small to compute median income.

Source: Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

CURRENT CHILDREN'S BUREAU PROGRAM EMPHASIS

In addition to administering the grant-in-aid programs which have been described here in relationship to the problem of low-income families, the Children's Bureau also has a legislative mandate to investigate and to report upon all matters relating to child life.

From time to time certain problems of child welfare are selected for particular emphasis by the Children's Bureau because of an increase in the size or urgency of the problem or because of the increased likelihood of developing means of preventing, treating, or controlling the problem. Four problems receiving recent Children's Bureau emphasis are juvenile delinquency, mental retardation in children, children of migratory agriculture workers, and unprotected adoption of children. The relationship of family income to the origin of these problems varies from a direct and obvious relationship in the case of the migratory family problem to no clearly discernible relationship to the case of mental retardation in children. However, the experience of the Children's Bureau indicates that in terms of studying, planning and providing services that successful attacks on all child-health and welfare problems depend not only on the interest and the cooperation but also on the adequacy of the resources of Federal, State and local governments working together with voluntary organizations in local communities to help families help themselves.

SECTION 2. THE DISABLED: THE ROLE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Prepared by Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

It has been demonstrated many times over that disability is one of the major causes of low earnings. Disability when ignored results in either low income or no income, and disability often makes it impossible for a disabled individual to secure for himself and his family proper food, good housing, adequate medical care, education, and other goods and services that are necessary for a standard of living compatible with decency and health.

The economic losses resulting from disability are a drain of the greatest magnitude on our economy. Moreover, it is not possible to measure in human terms the meaning of disability to the wage earner—his loss of pride, dignity, and self-respect—when he is forced into idleness and compelled to see his family dependent upon the public for support. We can measure the economic gain to the Nation by those disabled persons who are restored to work by modern rehabilitation methods. But, we cannot measure the very deep and profound meaning to those same persons that comes from a restoration of their dignity and self respect by their ability once again to enjoy financial independence and to see their families take part in community life on the same basis as their fellow Americans.

The State-Federal vocational rehabilitation program is one of the major programs providing services to the handicapped. The magnitude of the task with which this program is faced in restoring the handicapped to paid employment, the extent to which present needs are being met, the financial, personnel, and facility needs of the program to make possible the provision of vocational rehabilitation services to all the handicapped who can benefit from these services and the potentialities of the program in assisting in raising the income of handicapped workers are presented below.

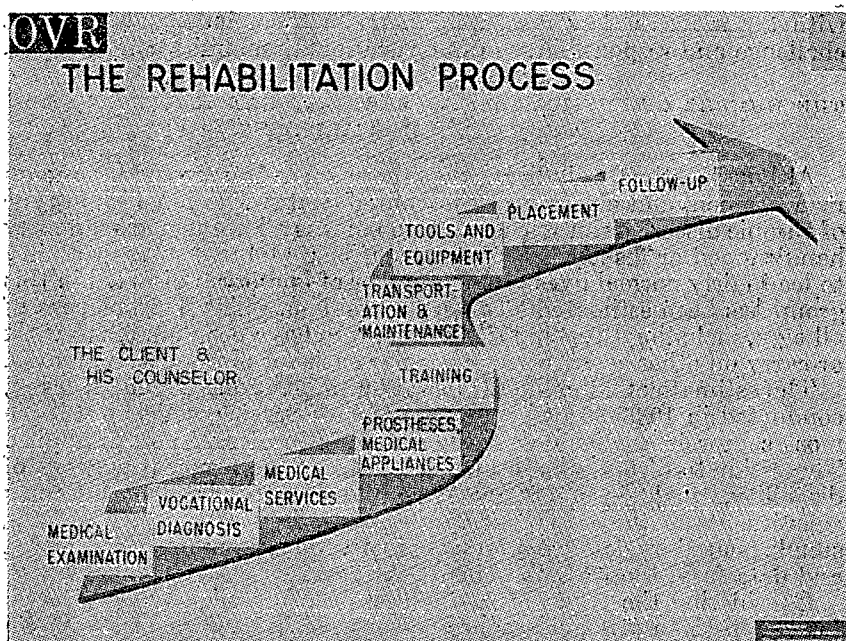
THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Vocational rehabilitation is a program with a history and tradition. It was established by the Congress in 1920 as a result of the needs and lessons of the First World War and was one of the first grant-in-aid programs for the provision of direct services to people. In 1943 and again in 1954, legislation was enacted which broadened the scope of vocational rehabilitation services available under the program and which increased substantially Federal financial support of the program.

The vocational rehabilitation program is nationwide in scope. It operates in all the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Actual services to the disabled are provided by State vocational rehabilitation agencies. The services these agencies provide include: medical diagnosis to learn the nature and degree of disability and to help determine eligibility for services, the need for additional medical services, and the individual's work capacities; individual counsel and guidance, including psychological testing, to help select and attain the vocational objective; medical, surgical, psychiatric, and hospital services to remove or reduce the disability; artificial

limbs and other prosthetic appliances; training, including occupational training and adjustment training for the blind; maintenance and transportation during treatment or training; tools, equipment, initial stock and supplies, including livestock, and occupational and business licenses if these are necessary to give the individual a fair start; placement in a job commensurate with the individual's highest physical and mental capacities; follow-up to insure that the rehabilitated person is successful and that both he and the employer are satisfied, or that he is making a satisfactory adjustment in his own business or farming enterprise in which he has been established. Each disabled person served by the program receives the combination of services listed above which meets his or her individual need. Chart A illustrates the rehabilitation process and the way in which the State vocational rehabilitation programs operate.

CHART A



The Federal Government, through the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, administers grants-in-aid to the States and provides technical assistance and national leadership for this program. (By the end of the 1954 fiscal year, 794,000 handicapped men and women had been restored to useful occupations and better living through vocational rehabilitation—584,000 of them since 1943.) In addition the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation makes grants to States and public or other nonprofit organizations and agencies for paying part of the cost of projects for research, demonstration, training and traineeships, and projects for the establishment of special facilities and services which hold promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of problems in vocational rehabilitation that are common to several States.

The network of services we call vocational rehabilitation means many different things to different people. To the 31-year-old truck-driver, confined to bed with 1 leg paralyzed and seeing his wife and 2 small children existing upon an aid-to-dependent-children grant, it means overcoming despondency, learning a new trade, and a whole new life for himself and his family. To the young girl on her first job as a secretary, paralyzed by polio and confined to her home, it means learning to go up and down steps, to cross the street, to get to work. To the neighbor's son whose back was broken in an auto accident and who cannot, therefore, go back to his job as a telephone linesman, it means learning to get about and accommodate his abilities to new trades. To the family of the young girl whose life was saved as a premature baby but who became blind in the process, it means, upon reaching womanhood, being able to learn to adjust to the details of daily living and to learn to do one of the many jobs that keep blind people self-supporting these days. To provide such people with the services they need and to make them independent is the challenge and responsibility of our vocational rehabilitation program.

THE NUMBER OF PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED, EXTENT
AND CAUSE OF DISABILITY

Although estimates indicate that there are today around 28 million men, women, and children in the United States who have some type of chronic disease or impairment, by no means all of them are seriously handicapped or disabled in the sense of being limited in their ability to lead fairly normal lives. The number of long-term disabled in this group has been estimated at about 5.3 million. These are persons of all ages, including those in institutions, who have been unable to work or carry on other activities on a regular basis for more than 6 months.

The estimate of 28 million is based on the National Health Survey, conducted in 1935-36 by the Public Health Service, which is still the most comprehensive source of information on disease and disability. The estimate of 5.3 million disabled is based on 2 recent surveys of disability, made in February 1949 and September 1950 by three constituents of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, supplemented by data on persons in institutions from the 1950 census, and data from the National Health Survey.

Considering the group of 5.3 million disabled, slightly over three-fourths of them (4.1 million) are persons not in institutions, while an estimated 1.2 million are in various types of institutions—mental and tuberculosis hospitals, schools and homes for the handicapped, and the like. About 250,000 of the 5.3 million are under 14 years of age, around 2.9 million are in the age group 14-64 years, and an estimated 2.2 million are 65 years of age or over.

Recent data are not available on the causes of disability, but information available from the National Health Survey indicates that diseases are the cause in the majority of cases. Roughly, it is estimated that diseases are the cause in about 88 percent of the cases, accidents in about 10 percent of the cases, and that congenital conditions account for about 2 percent of the cases. Some of the more important diseases from the standpoint of the relative number of persons disabled

by them are the cardiovascular-renal diseases; nervous and mental diseases; arthritis, rheumatism, and allied diseases; tuberculosis; and blindness.

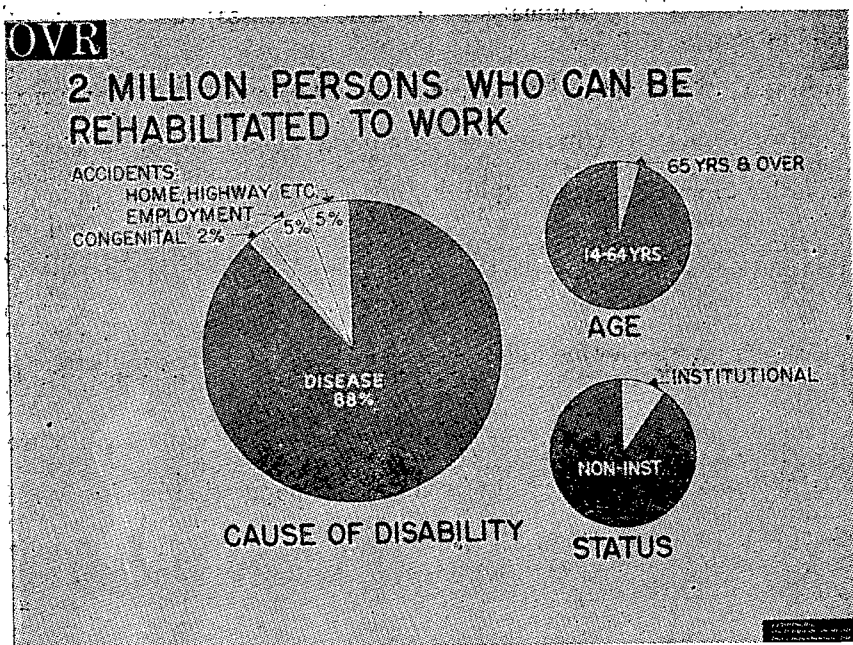
NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN NEED OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Most people with chronic diseases or impairments are not sufficiently handicapped to require the special services of vocational rehabilitation in order to work, and not all disabled persons would be able to profit from such services. There are, however, an estimated 2 million persons in the United States today who need special help in order to do productive work, and therefore come within the scope of the State-Federal vocational rehabilitation program. This estimate represents the number of persons, 14 years of age and over, having a chronic disease or physical or mental impairment that constitutes a substantial handicap to employment. It relates to persons with disabilities that are long-term rather than temporary in nature, yet it does not include those persons with conditions that are so serious or of such a nature that there is little chance to rehabilitate them for work.

Built up over a long period of years as our population has increased and aged and the needs were not met on a current basis, as ways have been found for doing something for persons previously thought to be too severely disabled—and for a variety of other interacting reasons, the group of 2 million is now, from year to year, a relatively stable group. It is not, however, a static group. It includes an estimated 250,000 persons who within the year have come to need vocational rehabilitation services—roughly taking the place of those who complete their rehabilitation under the State-Federal program, an average of about 60,000 per year during the past few years; those who have become suitably employed through the help of some other agency or organization or through their own efforts; those who became too severely disabled to benefit from services or so old that placement was impossible; those who died; and those who for a number of other reasons no longer need the services.

Chart B gives a rough picture of the nature of the 2 million who could be rehabilitated—by cause of disability, age group, and institutional or noninstitutional status. Disease, and particularly chronic disease, is the cause of about 88 percent of all disabling conditions. Accidents account for about 10 percent of the total problem of disability. The other 2 percent results from congenital conditions. The majority of the disabled who can be rehabilitated are within the age limits 14 to 64; a small portion, about one-twentieth, are 65 years of age or older. About one-tenth, roughly 200,000, are currently confined to various types of institutions—tuberculosis sanatoria, mental hospitals, and chronic-disease hospitals. Restoration of this group to gainful work would help to reduce hospital and institutional loads. The remaining nine-tenths reside outside of institutions and hospitals.

CHART B



SOME FACTS ABOUT THE REHABILITATED HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Nearly all of the handicapped persons receiving services under the State vocational rehabilitation programs are members of low-income groups when application is made for service.

In the 1954 fiscal year (as also in all preceding years) 76 percent of the handicapped persons were unemployed at the time they were accepted for service. Of the remaining 24 percent, 7 percent were farmers or family workers, while 17 percent were working for wages. Of this 17 percent one-half of them were earning \$33 a week or less. Those who were employed were in jobs hazardous to themselves or to others, or in temporary jobs, or threatened with loss of job because their disability was a handicap to continued employment.

Of the approximately 56,000 handicapped persons who were rehabilitated in fiscal year 1954—

Forty-nine percent were dependent upon their families at time of acceptance;

Eighteen percent were living on their earnings;

Fourteen percent were supported by friends, or savings, etc.;

Thirteen percent were living on relief;

Six percent were living on insurance payments;

Sixty-three percent were men;

Forty-five percent were married;

Forty-seven percent had one or more dependents;

Thirty-four was the average age at acceptance;

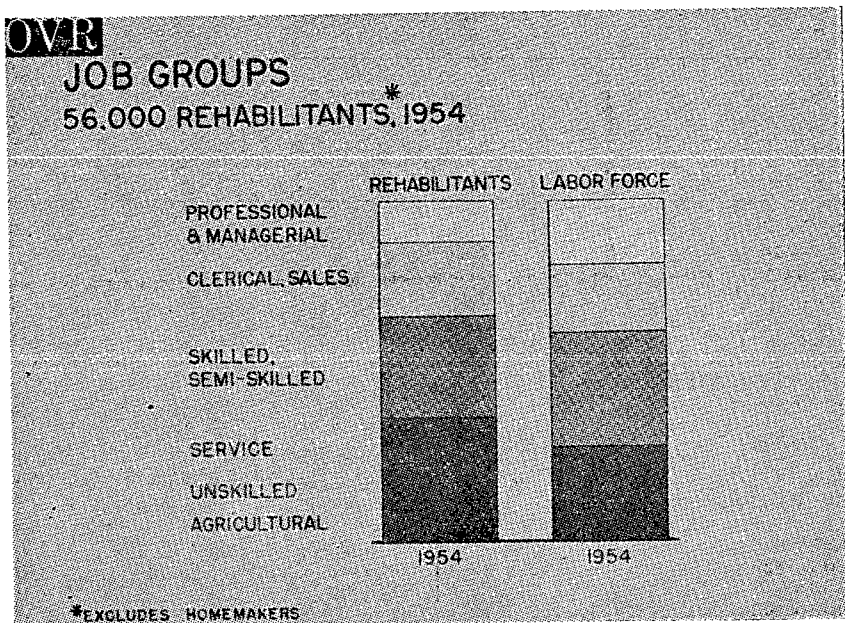
Twenty-four was the average age at disablement.

Their disabilities resulted from disease, accident, and congenital conditions.

EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON EARNING ABILITY

These 56,000 rehabilitated persons, as indicated below, were established in all occupational groups in proportions generally comparable to those for all employed persons in the United States. (See chart C.)

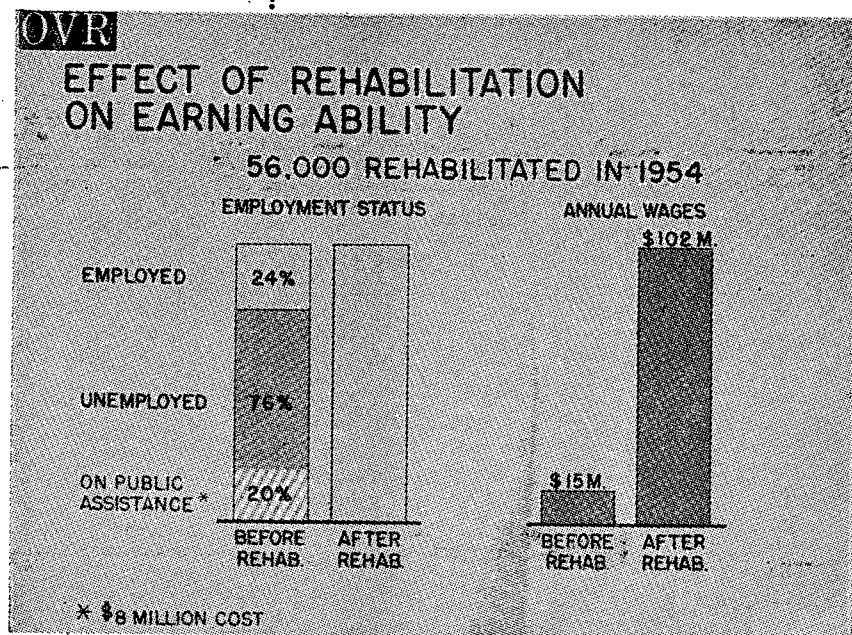
CHART C



Twenty-eight percent became skilled or semiskilled workers;
 Twenty percent went into clerical or sales occupations;
 Sixteen percent became services workers;
 Ten percent went into professional, semiprofessional, or managerial fields;
 Eleven percent were homemakers and family workers;
 Nine percent became agricultural or kindred workers;
 Six percent became unskilled workers.
 (Thirteen percent of the total persons rehabilitated were self-employed.)

When starting their rehabilitation the total earnings of the 56,000 were at the rate of \$15 million a year. After rehabilitation, the groups' earning power was increased to \$102 million a year—an increase of 563 percent. This amount does not include the earnings of farmers or family workers. (See chart D.)

CHART D



Broken down by weekly earnings, the approximately 56,000 who upon rehabilitation were placed in wage paying jobs were in the following income groups:

	Percent		Percent
Under \$20-----	10.3	\$50 to \$59-----	15.4
\$20 to \$29-----	13.3	\$60 to \$69-----	10.0
\$30 to \$39-----	21.0	\$70 to \$89-----	8.0
\$40 to \$49-----	19.6	\$90 and over-----	2.4

In addition, 1,659 blind persons, previously rehabilitated under the programs, are operating 1,599 vending stands established in Federal and other buildings under the Randolph-Sheppard Act. These operators had total net earnings of \$3,638,047 in 1954, or an average net income of \$2,193. These blind operators also provided employment in the stands to 273 blind assistants, who had an average net income of \$1,400. Many of the assistants were employed on an hourly or seasonal basis to help during peak periods accounting for the lower average net income.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STABILITY

In addition to the increase in dollar earnings of disabled persons after rehabilitation described above, the vocational rehabilitation program makes the following contributions to national economic growth and stability.

(a) *Increase in tax revenue.*—The taxes paid by disabled persons after return to gainful work make a substantial increase in the revenues—Federal, State, and local—available to support public functions. Federal income taxes alone for 56,000 persons rehabilitated

in 1954 will amount to an estimated \$8.5 million a year. Also, the effect is cumulative, since the majority of these individuals continue to pay taxes for the balance of their working lives. Estimates indicate that the Federal income tax yield amounts to more than \$10 for each Federal dollar spent for rehabilitation. In addition, they pay an uncalculated sum each year to State and local governments.

(b) *Reduction of public assistance.*—At present about one-half billion dollars is being spent each year through the State-Federal public-assistance programs to maintain around 1 million persons who themselves are disabled, or, in the case of the aid to dependent children program, whose father, mother, or other caretaker is disabled.

A special study for the 1953 fiscal year showed that approximately 12,000 disabled persons who had been receiving public assistance at sometime during their rehabilitation were rehabilitated and placed in productive jobs. To maintain these disabled people on assistance for a single year would have cost around \$8.5 million. Their rehabilitation for useful work cost only about \$6.4 million.

A recent followup study of 321 handicapped persons who were rehabilitated in the 1951 fiscal year under the vocational rehabilitation program of the State of Washington, shows very significant findings with respect to the effectiveness of vocational rehabilitation in enabling the disabled to become productive and self-supporting members of society.¹ At approximately 3 years after their "rehabilitation" and the closure of their cases by the Washington agency, 92 percent of the 321 "rehabilitants" were self-supporting. Only 9 persons, or less than 3 percent, were receiving public assistance. (Fifty-three percent of these "rehabilitants" had been receiving public assistance at the time they were accepted for rehabilitation services or were referred by welfare departments. The remaining persons were referred by various agencies.) Most of these rehabilitated people were able to do more than just remain self-supporting. Eighty-five percent had received wage increases and in one-half of the cases the increases amounted to more than \$1,000 per year. Here a sizeable group of people, precluded by disability from working, with no income and dependent upon the public for support, were not only able to become self-supporting but were also able to achieve substantial increases in earnings through vocational rehabilitation.

(c) *Preventing dependency.*—The rehabilitation of the disabled to prevent their dependence upon public assistance or care in public institutions is of the greatest significance in promoting the national welfare and improving the national economy. Generally, because of their health problems, the resources of the disabled quickly become exhausted. (Only 6 percent of the handicapped who were rehabilitated in 1954 reported insurance benefits of all types as their primary source of income.) Vocational rehabilitation services, including remedial or ameliorating physical restoration services, must be provided as soon as possible after disablement to prevent the individual from becoming dependent upon public facilities and programs for his maintenance. The longer disability remains uncared for, the more difficult and costly becomes rehabilitation because of deteriorating attitudes, loss of work habits, and so forth. The early provision of psychiatric services to a person who is emotionally disturbed and the placement of that person

¹ Breul, Frank R., *Do They Stay Rehabilitated*, State Board for Vocational Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Olympia, Wash., June 1, 1954.

in a suitable job may prevent more serious illness and avoid admission to a mental institution.

Similarly, extensive economic and social benefits derive from the vocational rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled who are now in institutions. These benefits will be found in earlier discharges from the institution; in reductions in readmissions; in the restoration of confidence to the individual, particularly to the mentally disturbed; and in the attainment of suitable work and financial independence by the disabled person instead of a possible resort to public assistance.

Recently a study was conducted on a group of ex-tuberculous sanatorium patients who, following discharge, participated in the State vocational rehabilitation program and on a comparable group which did not participate in that program.² This study disclosed that the former group derived substantial financial and other benefits from the vocational rehabilitation services provided, and that their communities also benefited. Those who participated in the State program had higher earnings, held more suitable jobs, had better tenure and otherwise enjoyed better working conditions. The participants had considerably lower relapse rates than the nonparticipants—61.5 percent of the nonparticipants experienced a relapse at least once during the 5-year interval following discharge, whereas only 25.6 percent of the participants experienced recurrences. Hospitalization and public welfare costs during the 5-year interval averaged \$463 per participant and \$1,082 per nonparticipant. Moreover, hospitalization and welfare costs were on the decline for the participants at the time of follow-up; whereas, for the nonparticipants, the trend was such that a much wider gap could be expected between the groups in the years subsequent to the survey. Thus, the individuals who accepted the services that the vocational rehabilitation program has to offer were far more successful in their economic, social, and vocational adjustments in their communities following their discharge from the sanatorium than were the nonparticipants. Their communities benefited from the greater earnings of the participants, the fewer demands they made upon the social agencies for services, and (by virtue of their better vocational and social adjustments) the great savings in welfare and hospitalization costs.

Approximately 3,500 or 5.5 percent of the total group of rehabilitants in 1953 were in tax-supported institutions at the time they were accepted for vocational rehabilitation. These people were in tuberculosis sanatoria, institutions for the mentally ill and mentally retarded, special facilities for the epileptic, and in facilities for the chronically ill. In view of the cost of institutional care and the social and other problems resulting from removal of the individual from the family, development of the vocational rehabilitation and related programs to their full potential so as to obviate in all cases where possible the need for institutional admission or readmission will be of the greatest significance financially and otherwise.

² Warren, Sol L., *A Comparative Analysis of the Post-Discharge Experiences of Tuberculous Patients*, The American Review of Tuberculosis, vol. 69, No. 2, February 1954.

LONG-RANGE NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES

The State-Federal vocational rehabilitation program has been reaching only about 60,000 handicapped persons per year, roughly a fourth of the people who, within each year, come to need vocational rehabilitation services to earn their livelihood. For this reason the President, in 1954, recommended and the Congress enacted legislation for a gradually expanding program, the ultimate goal of which is the rehabilitation each year of 200,000 disabled persons.

This new program provides funds and authority for personnel training to help relieve the present extremely acute shortages of doctors specializing in rehabilitation, physical therapists, occupational therapists, rehabilitation counselors, and psychologists and social workers skilled in rehabilitation. It provides for research and demonstration to develop new rehabilitation techniques, to improve present techniques, and to disseminate knowledge concerning these techniques. It provides for an expansion of present rehabilitation facilities, speech and hearing clinics, sheltered workshops and other specialized facilities for which there is a great and urgent need throughout the Nation. And, finally, additional Federal financial support is made available for the basic State programs.

As indicated earlier, the economic and social benefits of the present State-Federal vocational rehabilitation program are very substantial. When the goals of the expanded program are finally realized the results will be even more striking. For then each year 200,000 handicapped people will be rehabilitated as wage earners contributing to the Nation's production. Without rehabilitation, the majority would remain unemployed and of those few who were able to continue work, even though hazardous to themselves or others, the greater number would be in the lower-income brackets with little or no chance of higher earnings. On the contrary, because of the unsuitability of their jobs or their deteriorating conditions, they would be faced with job loss. A substantial number of these people, who at the time of acceptance will be unemployed, will upon rehabilitation be holding well paying jobs. Some will, of course, be in the lower-income groups but they would have moved upward from no income to some income or from a lower income to a better income. Finally, the increased tax revenues and the reduction in public-assistance costs that will result from the ability of these people once again to be self-supporting will be substantial.

TECHNICAL NOTE

It is of note that estimates of the proportion of persons with long-term disabilities in the civilian noninstitutional population in the United States and in Canada compare quite closely. In the United States, it is estimated that 2.6 percent of this population group has long-term disability, as compared with 3.1 percent in Canada. Tables 1 and 2 present these comparisons.

³ The United States estimates for 1954 were chiefly derived from data developed by two studies (1949-50) of the prevalence of disability in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64 years, made by the Social Security Administration, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Public Health Service from data collected for this purpose by the Bureau of the Census. The Canadian Sickness Survey (1950-51) was similar to the United States surveys except that the 2 age groups under 14 years and over 64 years were included in the Canadian field samples but not in the surveys conducted in the United States.

Source: Comparison of Estimates of Prevalence of Long-Term Disability in United States and Canada, Research and Statistics Note No. 43, 1955. Prepared by Alfred M. Skolnik, Division of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated number and percentage of persons with long-term disabilities in the civilian noninstitutional population, United States and Canada, by age*

[Numbers in thousands]

Age in years	1954 United States estimates ¹					1950-51 Canadian Sickness Survey ²				
	Population ³		Long-term disabled		Long-term disabled as percent of population	Population ⁴		Long-term disabled (severity groups III and IV)		Long-term disabled as percent of population
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All ages.....	157, 410	100. 0	4, 100	100. 0	2. 60	13, 540	100. 0	423	100. 0	3. 12
Under 25.....	66, 280	42. 1	370	9. 0	. 56	6, 170	45. 6	37	8. 7	. 60
25 to 44.....	45, 450	28. 9	560	13. 7	1. 23	3, 900	28. 8	88	20. 8	2. 26
45 to 64.....	32, 400	20. 6	1, 410	34. 4	4. 35	2, 420	17. 9	136	32. 2	5. 62
65 and over.....	13, 280	8. 4	1, 760	42. 9	13. 25	1, 050	7. 8	162	38. 3	15. 43

¹ Social Security Bulletin, June 1955, p. 21, and unpublished data. Estimates refer to an average day in 1954.

² Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of National Health and Welfare, Canadian Sickness Survey, 1950-51, No. 6, Permanent Physical Disabilities (National Estimates), Ottawa, February 1955, p. 9.

³ Civilian noninstitutional population estimated from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 101, table 2.

⁴ Population universe from which sample was drawn, after adjustments for excluded sections of the population. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of National Health and Welfare, Canadian Sickness Survey, 1950-51, No. 7, Incidence and Prevalence of Illness (National Estimates), Ottawa, April 1955, p. 13.

TABLE 2.—*Estimated number and percentage distribution of persons with long-term disabilities in the civilian noninstitutional population, aged 18-64 in Canada and aged 14-64 in the United States, by employee status*

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1954 United States estimates, ¹ long-term disabled aged 14 to 64		1950-51 Canadian sickness survey, ² long-term disabled (severity groups III and IV) aged 18 to 64	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	2, 140	100. 0	236	100. 0
Unable to work.....	960	44. 9	107	45. 3
Housewives.....	450	21. 0	73	30. 9
Others ³	730	34. 1	56	23. 7

¹ Based on Marjorie E. Moore and Barkev S. Sanders, Extent of Total Disability in the United States, Social Security Bulletin, November 1950, table 5; and Estimates of the Prevalence of Disability in the United States, September 1950, Rehabilitation Service Series No. 317, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, April 1955, table 5.

² Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of National Health and Welfare, Canadian Sickness Survey, 1950-51, No. 6. Permanent Physical Disabilities (National Estimates), Ottawa, February 1955, p. 10.

³ Includes employed or seeking employment, at school, and retired or not seeking employment.

SECTION 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AGED POPULATION

This section includes some of the most recent statistical materials on the economic status of the aged population in the United States. They show that of the aged not living in their own households, a substantial portion received little or no income. In 1954, as shown by the census data included in part 1 of this report, 46 percent of all unrelated individuals with incomes of less than \$1,000 were aged 65 years or over, and 31 percent of the families of 2 or more persons at

this same income level had heads aged 65 years or over; families with aged heads represented 29 percent of the next higher income class (\$1,000 to \$2,000). Similarly, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation study estimated that slightly more than one-half of the single individuals and about one-fifth of the husband-wife families with low economic status were aged.

The following article reprinted from the June 1955 issue of the Social Security Bulletin presents the most recent available materials on the economic resources of the aged population. The remainder of this section presents selected statistics on the aged.

A.—ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER

By Lenore A. Epstein

[Reprinted from the Social Security Bulletin, June 1955, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare]

Research into the varied problems of the aging has developed at a phenomenal rate in recent years, with the steady growth of the population in the older ages.¹ Knowledge regarding the economic resources of the aged has expanded as a direct result of the broadening of public income-maintenance programs. Data have been available for some years on the number of persons aged 65 and over in the continental United States who have earnings or who receive old-age and survivors insurance benefits, payments under other public pension programs or one of the veterans' programs, and/or old-age assistance.

Relatively little has been known, however, about the proportion of the aggregate annual income of the aged derived from various sources and about the number of aged persons with income from employment and/or from a public pension or assistance program who have additional resources in cash or in kind. Information has been meager, also, about the resources of aged persons with no money income or money income solely from private sources other than employment—the extent to which they support themselves with income from investments or insurance policies or by liquidation of assets and the extent to which they are dependent on their families.

Information on questions such as these must be pieced together from occasional special surveys. A nationwide sample survey of all persons aged 65 and over not in institutions, conducted in the spring of 1952 by the Bureau of the Census for the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California at Berkeley, provides a wealth of information on the economic situation of persons aged 65 and over at the survey date and on the size and source of their income during 1951.¹ Covering approximately the same period are detailed data, collected in a nationwide sample survey, on the economic status of retired workers and widows aged 65 and over receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits in December 1950.² Unfortunately, the significance of the data from the 1951 studies for an evaluation of the present economic status of persons aged 65 and over is limited by the facts that the number of aged persons receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefit checks rose approximately 2.1 million, or almost two-thirds, in the 3 years between the end of 1951 and the end of 1954 and that benefits were increased substantially by the 1952 and 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act. The average monthly old-age (primary) benefit rose 40 percent—from \$42.14 in December 1951 to \$59.14 in December 1954—and the average benefit awarded to retired workers in March 1955 was \$73.15. Finally, the proportion of insured workers aged 65 and over who claimed benefits was somewhat larger at the end of 1954 than it had been 3 years earlier.

In 1953 the Bureau of Public Assistance surveyed a national sample of old-age assistance recipients and collected detailed information on their needs, resources, and living conditions. Several State studies provide supplementary or supporting data.

¹ Some preliminary findings were presented at the December 1953 meetings of the American Economic Association in papers by Robert Dorfman and Peter O. Steiner, printed in the May 1954 issue of the American Economic Review. A full report is nearing completion.

² For findings released to date and a description of the sample see the Bulletin for August 1952, June 1953, August 1953, April 1954, and May 1955; also More Selected Findings of the National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951, January 1954. The sample was selected from among persons who had received at least one benefit check before October 1950. Most of the data cited in this article relate to all beneficiaries covered in the survey, including the 10 percent whose benefits were suspended 1 or more months of the year, while all but the last of the Bulletin articles listed are based on data for persons who received benefits during the 12 months of the survey year.

Data based on sample surveys are, of course, subject to sampling variability, which may be large for small groups. They are subject also to errors of response and nonreporting. Since a respondent tends to forget minor or irregular sources of income, such errors tend to result in an underestimate of income. Measures of sampling variability have been developed by the Bureau of the Census, but not measures of error in response due to faulty memory, misunderstanding, or misrepresentation. With these reservations, the data are presented as the only basis for filling the gaps in knowledge of the resources of the aged.

The first section of this article presents data on the proportion of aged persons receiving money income from various sources and attempts to place in the income scale aged persons who rely on different types of income. Some estimates follow on the probable distribution by type of the aggregate money income of the aged. The second section deals with receipt of income in kind, in various forms, and the third with asset holdings, dissavings, and receipt of cash funds other than current income.

MONEY INCOME

The growth of public income-maintenance programs testifies to the importance attached by modern society to assurance of some money income³ to the aged. Benefit payments have in recent years become the major continuing source of money income for a rapidly growing proportion of persons aged 65 and over, as shown in table 1 and chart 1. At the end of 1954, social insurance and related programs provided income for 6.6 million aged persons, or almost half of all persons aged 65 and over. Employment was a primary source of income for roughly one-fourth of all aged persons, and public assistance for about one-seventh, not counting those who received old-age assistance to supplement old-age and survivors insurance benefits. It is estimated that in December 1954 all but 4.0 million, or 29 percent, of the 13.9 million persons aged 65 and over in the continental United States had income from employment and/or social insurance or a related program and that all but 2.0 million, or 15 percent, had income from one or more of these sources and/or public assistance.

³ Money income is defined, as by the Bureau of the Census in its annual surveys of consumer income, to include wages or salary, net earnings from self-employment, interest, dividends, net income from rents and royalties, receipts from roomers or boarders, periodic income from estates and trust funds, benefit payments under social insurance and related programs, public assistance, Armed Forces allotments for dependents, industrial pensions and other benefit payments under private auspices, assistance from voluntary agencies, contributions from friends or relatives, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Excluded from the definition are money received from the sale of property, withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, gifts, lump-sum inheritances and insurance payments, and income in kind—for example, homegrown or contributed food, contributed clothing, and "free" shelter.

TABLE 1.—Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over receiving money income from specified sources, by sex, December 1950–December 1954¹

[Continental United States]

Source of income ²	Number of persons (in millions)					Percentage distribution ³				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Men and women										
Total aged 65 and over.....	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment.....	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	30.8	30.2	30.5	27.9	27.8
Earners.....	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	23.6	22.9	23.4	21.2	21.1
Wives of earners not themselves employed.....	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.7
Social insurance and related programs ⁴	3.6	4.3	4.9	5.7	6.6	28.5	33.6	36.9	42.4	47.2
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.5	5.3	20.7	25.5	28.5	33.5	37.9
Railroad retirement insurance ⁵.....	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3
Government employees' retirement programs.....	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1
Veterans' compensation and pension programs.....	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5
Wives of beneficiaries not in direct receipt of benefits ⁶.....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2
Public assistance ⁶	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	22.5	21.2	20.0	19.1	18.4
No money income or income solely from other sources.....	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.0	23.5	21.3	19.3	17.9	14.6
Income from more than one of specified sources.....	.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	5.2	6.3	6.7	7.4	7.9
Employment and social insurance.....	.3	.4	.4	.5	.6	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.2
Social insurance and public assistance.....	.3	.4	.5	.5	.5	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
Men										
Total aged 65 and over.....	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment (earners).....	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	40.2	40.4	39.4	36.4	35.0
Social insurance and related programs.....	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.4	33.0	38.4	42.0	47.9	53.1
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	24.9	30.1	33.1	38.4	42.9
Railroad retirement insurance.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Government employees' retirement programs.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9
Veterans' compensation and pension programs.....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.7
Public assistance ⁶	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	20.1	18.8	17.6	16.7	15.8
No money income or income solely from other sources.....	.8	.7	.6	.6	.5	14.0	11.2	10.4	9.4	7.2
Income from more than one of specified sources.....	.4	.5	.6	.7	.7	7.3	8.8	9.4	10.3	11.1
Employment and social insurance.....	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	4.1	4.8	5.2	6.0	6.6
Social insurance and public assistance.....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.5

See footnotes at end of table, p. 98.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over receiving money income from specified sources, by sex, December 1950–December 1954*¹—Continued

(Continental United States)

Source of income ²	Number of persons (in millions)					Percentage distribution ³				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Women										
Total aged 65 and over.....	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment.....	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	22.3	21.2	22.6	20.6	21.5
Earnings.....	.6	.5	.7	.6	.7	8.8	7.4	9.3	7.8	8.9
Wives of earners not themselves employed.....	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	13.5	13.8	13.3	12.7	12.6
Social insurance and related programs ⁴	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	24.5	29.3	32.5	37.6	42.1
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	17.0	21.5	24.5	29.3	33.5
Railroad retirement insurance ⁵.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Government employees' retirement programs.....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
Veterans' compensation and pension programs.....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wives of beneficiaries not in direct receipt of benefits ⁵.....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	2.9	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.3
Public assistance ⁶	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	24.7	23.4	22.1	21.3	20.6
No money income or income solely from other sources.....	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	31.9	30.3	27.2	25.4	21.0
Income from more than one of specified sources.....	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.1
Employment and social insurance.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1
Social insurance and public assistance.....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0

¹ Figures for 1950–53 differ somewhat from those previously published in the Bulletin because of the availability of new and revised population estimates and of certain changes in estimating procedure. Details may not add to subtotals and totals because of rounding.

² The sum of the persons shown under the 4 categories exceeds the number in the population by the number with income from more than 1 of the 3 main sources, as shown separately in each section. Persons with income from sources specified may also have received income from other sources.

³ Percentages calculated from unrounded figures.

⁴ Persons with income from more than one type of program are counted only once.

⁵ Provision for direct payment of benefits to wives of retired employees under the Railroad Retirement Act became effective Nov. 1, 1951.

⁶ Old-age assistance recipients and persons aged 65 and over receiving aid to the blind. Includes small number receiving vendor payments for medical care but no direct cash payment.

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

Between the end of 1950 and the end of 1954 there was a 10-percent drop in the proportion of aged persons with income from employment, but this decline was offset many times by the rise of almost two-thirds in the proportion with income in the form of retirement benefits, wives' annuities, or survivor benefits. It is estimated that at the end of 1954 some 600,000 persons were receiving income from both employment and social insurance or related programs, almost twice as many as in 1950. The number receiving both old-age and survivors insurance benefits and benefits under the railroad or public employees' retirement programs or veterans' compensation or pension programs also rose about 50 percent from December 1950 to more than 200,000 at the end of 1954.

Both men and women benefited greatly from the rapid expansion of old-age and survivors insurance and, to a lesser extent, of related programs, but the increase over the 5-year period in the number and proportion with income from such programs was even greater for women than for men. Employment declined in importance as an income source for men but was almost the same for aged women in December 1954 as in December 1950, as the number of aged women with earnings was somewhat larger. The estimated number of aged women with income from employment as wives of earners dropped as a percent of the total.

At the end of 1950, 31 percent of the aged men and 54 percent of the women were without income from employment or social insurance. By the end of 1954 these proportions had dropped to 19 percent and 39 percent. Although the total number of persons aged 65 and over on the public assistance rolls declined from 2.8 million in December 1950 to 2.6 million, more than half of the men and more than two-fifths of the women without income from employment or social insurance received public assistance at both dates. In addition, some 300,000 aged persons in December 1950 and some 500,000 in December 1954 received public assistance to supplement insurance benefits that were inadequate to meet their needs.

The estimated number of men with no current money income or income solely from sources other than those thus far enumerated declined about two-fifths, from more than 800,000 in December 1950 to some 500,000 in December 1954. The estimated number of women without income from employment or a public income-maintenance program dropped almost one-fourth, from 2.1 million to 1.6 million. The decline as a proportion of the total aged population was even sharper: almost half for men and one-third for women.

A few of these persons received income from unemployment or temporary disability insurance or workmen's compensation, programs not covered in table 1 because of paucity of data. In December 1954 about 3,700 persons aged 65 and over received unemployment insurance benefits and 7,800 received sickness insurance benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. In the State unemployment insurance programs it appears that in any 1 week persons aged 65 and over are probably more heavily represented in the claimant group than among employed workers, in part because, when they lose their jobs, they remain out of work longer than younger persons. On the arbitrary assumption that their representation among unemployment insurance beneficiaries was 50 percent higher than among persons employed in nonagricultural industries in December 1954, there would have been some 80,000-90,000 persons aged 65 and over receiving unemployment benefits under State programs in December 1954. In the four States with temporary disability insurance programs, it may be estimated that benefits from private or public plans were paid to some 20,000 persons aged 65 and over. No information is available on the number of beneficiaries under workmen's compensation.

Some of the beneficiaries of unemployment or temporary disability insurance or workmen's compensation programs receive income also from another social insurance program, a veterans' program, or public assistance. The first estimate of the total number of persons aged 65 and over without income from employment or a public income-maintenance program would probably be reduced by less than 200,000 and very possibly by less than 100,000 if it were possible to take into account those benefiting from the programs just discussed.

Some of the aged persons without income from employment or public income-maintenance programs receive periodic payments under individual annuities and supplementary life insurance contracts. At the end of 1953, an estimated 165,000 men and 590,000 women, excluding about 50,000 wives of male beneficiaries, were receiving such payments, and a considerable proportion of the women probably had no other money income. At the end of 1954 an estimated 950,000 aged persons (including wives of beneficiaries) were receiving payments under private group pension plans, but the great majority were also old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries. Some of the aged persons without money income from employment or a public income-maintenance program were receiving

interest, dividends, and other returns on investments. Others relied on relatives or friends or lived on private savings. In the following pages an attempt is made to assess the importance of these and other resources, such as an owned home and the value of home-produced food.

Social Insurance and Related Benefit Payments

Old-age and survivors insurance benefits were paid to 5.3 million persons aged 65 and over in the continental United States in December 1954, twice as many as at the end of 1950. There have also been impressive—although much less spectacular—gains in recent years in the number of persons receiving payments under the Railroad Retirement Act, public employees' retirement programs, and the veterans' pension or compensation program (table 1). Almost half of all aged persons are now in receipt of some income on which they can rely throughout the remaining years of their lives.

Information on receipt of benefits under private employee benefit plans is, of course, much less precise than data on public programs. It is estimated, however, that the number of retired workers receiving such benefits increased from about 400,000 at the end of 1950 to some 750,000 at the end of 1954 and that the number of women aged 65 and over married to men receiving private employee benefits went from about 110,000 to some 200,000.

According to the 1951 survey of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries, about 24 percent of the married men and 16 percent of the nonmarried men on the rolls at that time, 12 percent of the retired women workers, and 2 percent of the widows received retirement pay from public or private employer benefit plans, railroad retirement benefits, or union pensions financed by members. Income from private employer or union pension plans alone was reported by about 1 in 6 of the male beneficiaries and by 1 in 16 of the women. The proportion of male beneficiaries reporting income from private pensions (with a median value of \$600) was closely correlated with the size of the primary insurance amount; almost half the men whose monthly old-age benefit was \$60.00–\$68.50 (the maximum in 1951) reported receipt of a private pension, compared with 4 percent of those with a primary benefit of less than \$40.00 a month. The great majority of the persons now receiving private employee pensions are old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries.

Data from a special survey of the aged in Rhode Island, conducted in January 1953,⁴ show that private pensions were rarely a primary source of income for recipients, at least for the men who received them. Government pensions, on the other hand, were characteristically a primary source of income for the persons receiving them.

Old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries aged 65 and over are concentrated primarily in the middle and lower-middle money income groups, while other aged persons tend to be more numerous at the low and the upper money income levels (table 2).⁵ Among the persons not on the old-age and survivors insurance rolls at the end of 1951 were some 1.2 million workers who were eligible for benefits but who had not filed a claim because they preferred employment to retirement benefits. At the end of 1954, the number of eligible workers exceeded by about 1.4 million the number receiving benefits. Aged wives who would have been eligible for wife's benefits if their husbands had retired probably numbered more than 250,000 at the end of 1951 and more than 300,000 at the end of 1954.

⁴ Old-Age in Rhode Island, Report of the Governor's Commission To Study Problems of the Aged, July 1953.

⁵ Data in table 2 and most of the subsequent tables are presented separately for couples with head aged 65 and over and for nonmarried men and women aged 65 and over, rather than for all aged persons by sex, because the living pattern of couples is different from that of other aged persons. This presentation eliminates the distortion caused by the fact that most married women are dependent on their husbands for support. The data in table 1 are designed to take account of this fact, as far as possible, but the problem can be fully resolved only when sample data are available that permit merging data for husbands and wives. Inclusion of income received by wives under age 65 causes some distortion, but it is likely to be of minor importance.

The term "nonmarried" is used throughout to apply to persons never married, and to those widowed, divorced, or separated. The 1951 data are estimated to apply to 3.9 million couples with head aged 65 and over (usually referred to as aged couples), in almost 2.2 million of which the wife was aged 65 or over, and to 2.0 million nonmarried men and 4.3 million nonmarried women not in institutions. There were in addition roughly 400,000 aged men and women in institutions, who are excluded from most of the tables because they were not covered in the 1951 nationwide survey.

TABLE 2.—Size of money income in 1951 of couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over, by old-age and survivors insurance beneficiary status

[Continental United States]

Money income class	Percentage distribution					
	Married couples with head aged 65 and over		Nonmarried men		Nonmarried women	
	Receiving benefits ¹	Not receiving benefits	Receiving benefits ¹	Not receiving benefits	Receiving benefits ¹	Not receiving benefits
All incomes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$500.....	3.0	25.1	16.0	55.8	28.0	70.1
\$500-\$999.....	19.5	19.3	46.0	20.5	44.1	20.1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	26.3	11.0	18.5	6.5	17.3	2.4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	16.7	8.0	7.5	3.5	4.7	2.9
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	12.5	7.2	4.9	2.8	3.0	1.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	7.5	4.4	2.3	2.4	1.2	.8
\$3,000-\$4,999.....	10.8	16.4	3.6	4.8	1.2	1.9
\$5,000 and over.....	3.6	8.6	1.2	3.7	.6	.8
Median income.....	\$1,506	\$1,255	\$348	\$448	\$693	\$103
Top decile.....	3,815	4,829	2,093	2,688	1,560	622

¹ Estimates for couples were derived from sample survey data for married men old-age beneficiaries with entitled wives and wives not entitled; excludes the relatively few married women old-age beneficiaries with husband who is not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own. Estimates for nonmarried women relate to nonmarried old-age beneficiaries and aged widow beneficiaries. Includes a few persons whose benefits were suspended for as many as 12 months in the year.

Source: Derived from Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. More Selected Findings of the National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951, January 1954, table A-200, and unpublished data from a special survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California.

Many of the persons aged 65 and over who were awarded old-age and survivors insurance benefits after 1951 would not have been eligible—at the corresponding age—under the provisions of the Social Security Act before the 1950 amendments. Consequently in 1951 they would have had to rely on public assistance or on family support, if they were not employed or if they had not accumulated private savings. Between December 1951 and December 1954 the number with no income from employment (either as workers or wives of earners) or from a public income-maintenance program dropped from some 700,000 to 500,000 for men aged 65 and over and from some 2.1 million to 1.6 million for women aged 65 and over. In relation to the total population aged 65 and over at each date the decline was from 12 percent to 8 percent for men and from 31 percent to 22 percent for women.

The distribution of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries by size of money income is, of course, considerably more favorable now than in 1951 because of the increases in benefit payments. There is, however, no evidence to suggest that the liberalization of benefits and of coverage has resulted in any significant shift in the relative income position of beneficiaries and of those not on the rolls.

Earned income

The number of persons aged 65 and over with any income from employment as earners or as wives of earners was about the same in December 1954 as in December 1950. It may therefore be assumed either that work opportunities for persons aged 65 and over failed to keep pace with the growth of this population group or that a larger proportion chose to retire. The proportion of all aged persons with income from employment dropped from about 31 percent to about 28 percent. The decline is less significant than it appears, however, because it reflects in part a shift in the sex-age composition of the population aged 65 and over. Between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1954, the latest date for which detailed estimates of the population by age and sex are available, the number of men aged 65-69—the group most likely to be in the labor force—increased by only 146,000 or 6 percent. At the same time the total number of men aged 70 and over plus all women aged 65 and over increased almost 1.3 million or 13 percent.

The decline in average income with advancing age results from a variety of causes: downgrading for some who remain in the labor force, a shift from full-time to part-time work for others, and—most important—full retirement. Those who continue at work have substantially higher incomes than those not in the labor force. Data for male income recipients in 1951 illustrate the point. The median income of all men with any income in that year was less than one-third as large for those aged 65 and over as for those aged 25-64 (\$1,008 compared with \$3,313), but among men in the labor force the differential was only about half as great (\$2,121 and \$3,361). For men aged 65 and over the median income of those in the labor force was between two and a half and three times as large as the median income of those not in the labor force.⁶

These differences are pointed up by Bureau of the Census data for aged men in 1951, summarized in table 3. The upper panel shows that the proportion of men aged 65 and over with earnings increases sharply at progressively higher money income levels, from about one-third among those with less than \$1,000 to six-sevenths among those with \$2,000 or more. The differences would be magnified if farm residents could be excluded from the comparison because they are more likely than nonfarm residents to have some earnings, as shown by the lower panel of the table. Unfortunately, the sample was not large enough to permit analysis of the data by income and by degree of urbanization. Even the data presented can be taken only as suggestive because of the high sampling variability.

TABLE 3.—*Sources of money income in 1951 of men aged 65 and over, by money income class and by place of residence in April 1952*

[Noninstitutional population, continental United States]

Money income and type of community	Percentage distribution				
	Total with income	Nonearned income only	Earned income		
			Total	Earnings and other income	Earnings only
All incomes.....	100.0	47.2	52.8	19.9	32.9
\$1-\$499.....	100.0	65.9	34.1	13.0	21.1
\$500-\$599.....	100.0	71.7	28.3	15.6	12.7
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	14.6	35.4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	100.0	28.3	71.7	30.2	41.5
\$2,000 and over.....	100.0	14.1	85.8	28.7	57.1
All types of community.....	100.0	47.2	52.8	19.9	32.9
Urban.....	100.0	51.4	48.6	16.3	32.3
Rural nonfarm.....	100.0	48.1	51.8	23.4	28.4
Rural farm.....	100.0	33.3	66.6	26.8	39.8

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports: Consumer Income, Series P-60, No. 11, and unpublished data from a special supplement to that survey.

Corresponding data for women are less meaningful because of the tendency for married women to rely on their husbands for support. It is nevertheless of interest that, in 1951, 55 percent of all aged women received some money income in their own name. The proportion is higher than among younger women, largely because of old-age and survivors insurance but also because aged women predominate in the number receiving income from individual annuities and proceeds of life insurance policies. Indeed, among women not in the labor force in April 1952, the proportion receiving income in their own names was 52 percent for the 65-and-over age group and 17 percent for those aged 25-64. Only one-fifth of the women aged 65 and over who reported they received some income in 1951 had earned income.⁷

When data are examined for married couples with head aged 65 and over and for other men and women aged 65 and over, rather than for all aged men and all aged women, the pattern that emerges is more meaningful. According to the

⁶ Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, Series P-60, No. 11, tables 3 and 4.

⁷ Ibid., tables C, 3, and 4.

1951 survey of all aged persons, employment was by far the most frequent source of income for couples ⁸ and shared first place with pensions for nonmarried men, but for nonmarried women earnings were far less important than public assistance (the most frequent source), pensions, or income from assets (table 4).⁹

TABLE 4.—Source of money income in 1951 of couples with head aged 65 and over and of other persons aged 65 and over, and median total money income of units with and without income from specified source

[Noninstitutional population, continental United States]

Source of money income	Married couples	Nonmarried men	Nonmarried women
	Percent having income from specified source ¹		
Money income.....	92.7	84.1	65.4
Earnings.....	56.6	33.7	12.6
Primary source.....	42.1	22.8	7.8
Only source.....	29.1	17.5	6.0
Pensions (public and private).....	35.6	33.6	21.4
Primary source.....	22.6	25.8	14.6
Only source.....	12.5	16.0	10.1
Asset income.....	25.5	17.0	21.6
Primary source.....	8.6	6.2	12.0
Only source.....	4.3	4.5	9.0
Public assistance.....	16.4	26.2	25.6
Primary source.....	12.0	19.3	23.4
Only source.....	8.8	16.7	20.7
Regular contributions of money from persons not in the household.....	.8	1.5	2.6
Median ² total money income of units with and without income from specified source			
Total.....	\$1,387	\$662	\$403
Total with money income.....	1,460	777	623
Earnings:			
With.....	2,162	1,440	738
Without.....	885	474	382
Pensions (public and private):			
With.....	1,264	801	662
Without.....	1,461	517	360
Asset income:			
With.....	1,769	(³)	772
Without.....	1,250	590	358
Public assistance:			
With.....	856	539	528
Without.....	1,589	750	371
Cash contributions:			
With.....	(³)	(³)	(³)
Without.....	1,354	659	401

¹ Percentage reporting earnings, pensions, etc., represents those with \$1 or more from that source. Percentage reporting designated source as the only or primary source excludes those (generally few in number) receiving less than \$200 from that source even though it was in fact the only or primary source of income that year. Dissavings and the portion of lump-sum inheritances or insurance settlements used for current living were taken into account in this study in determining the only or primary source of income.

² Medians based on all units, including those with no money income. When more than half the units report less than \$500, the median is higher if those reporting zero income are combined into a single class with those reporting \$1-\$499, following Bureau of the Census procedure, rather than treated as a separate class. Medians shown in the table were calculated according to the Bureau of the Census procedure. Medians calculated according to the alternative procedure are as follows—Nonmarried men, without earnings, \$451; nonmarried women: total, \$290; without earnings, \$200; without pensions, \$117; without asset income, \$114; without public assistance, \$83; without cash contributions, \$267.

³ Sample too small to calculate median.

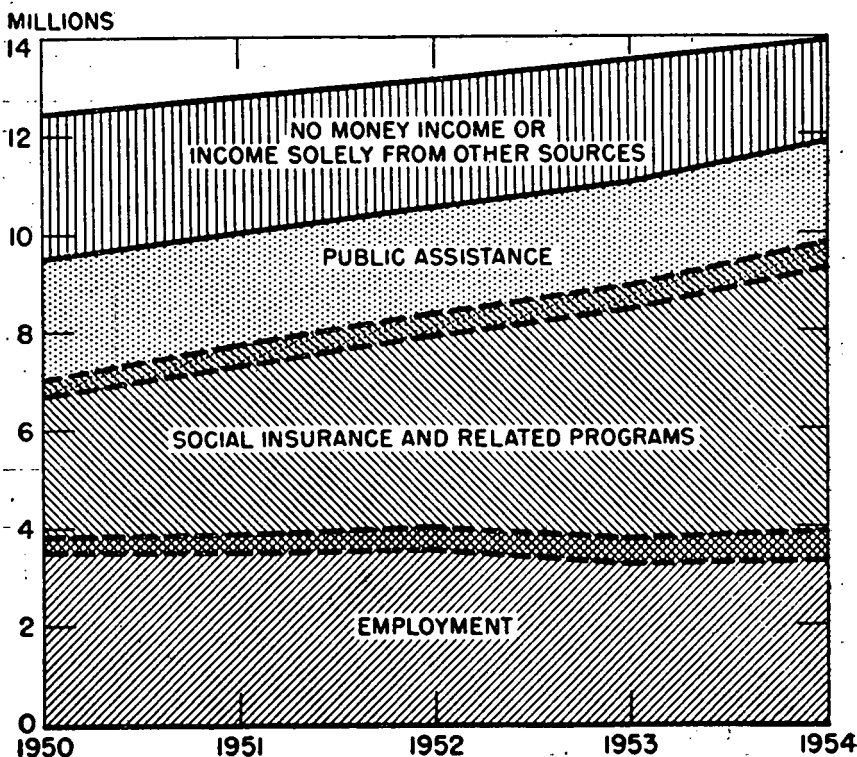
Source: Unpublished data from a special survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California.

⁸ Earnings of wives under age 65 are included. In 1951, of old-age and survivors insurance men beneficiaries who were married and living with a wife who was not entitled to benefits, 28 percent reported some earnings by the wife. The large majority of these wives were not entitled because they were under age 65.

⁹ The Rhode Island survey conducted in January 1953 showed more or less similar relationships except that old-age and survivors insurance and other pension income tended to be more important in relation to earned income than it was nationally in 1951, owing no doubt to the difference in the period covered and the fact that Rhode Island is much more highly urbanized than the Nation as a whole.

In 1951, earnings were the primary source of income for more than two-thirds of the Nation's aged with any earnings (chart 2). If it is assumed that the increase in the proportion with benefits of any kind has been about the same as the rise in the proportions of men and of women who received old-age and survivors insurance benefits, it is probable that retirement and survivor benefits at the end of 1954 equaled earnings in importance as a source of income for couples and ranked first for nonmarried persons. The proportions of earners whose earnings are a primary source of money income may well have declined since 1951.

CHART 1.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER RECEIVING MONEY INCOME FROM SPECIFIED SOURCES, DECEMBER 1950–DECEMBER 1954



See table 1 for source and explanation.

Public Assistance

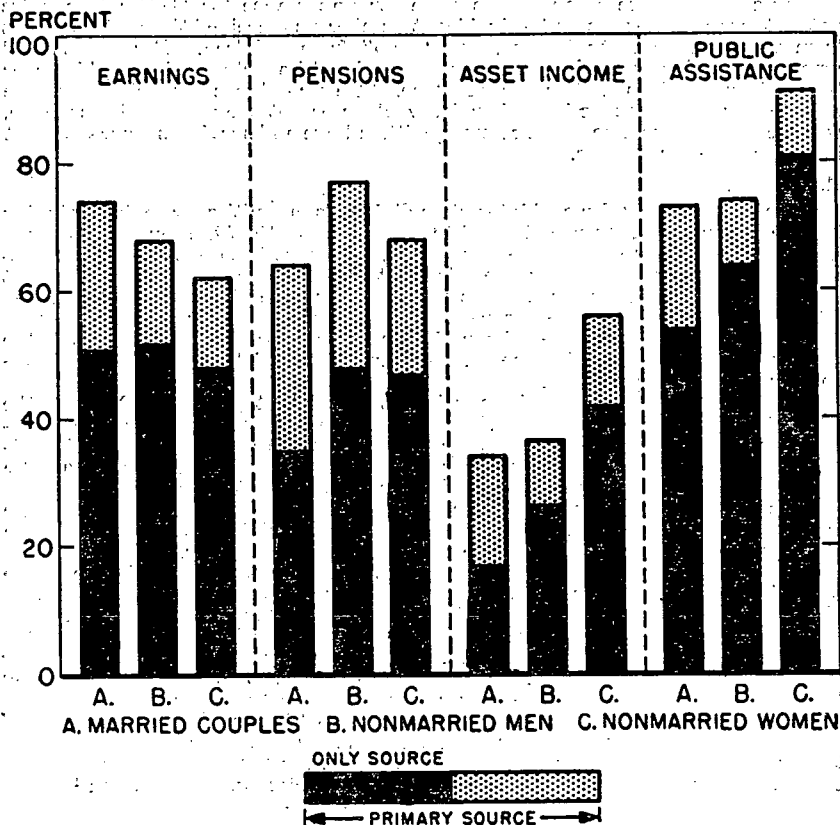
The number of old-age assistance recipients in the continental United States declined about 250,000 between December 1950 and December 1954, while the aged population increased almost 1.5 million. The program is still of great importance, however, for many aged men and women—particularly widows aged 70 or over. They include persons who worked (or whose husbands worked) in employment not covered by old-age and survivors insurance or who retired before they established their eligibility for old-age and survivors insurance.

In 1951 the median total money income of nonmarried women was substantially higher for those on the assistance rolls than for others (table 4). This difference reflects the fact that almost half of the latter had no cash income. Of those not receiving public assistance, who had some money income, approximately half had money incomes of less than \$700.

As would be expected, in 1951 public assistance was the primary source of income for more than nine-tenths of the nonmarried women on the rolls and almost three-fourths of the men. For about four-fifths of the nonmarried women on the rolls it was the only source of money income that amounted to \$200 or

more. Old-age assistance was most often a secondary source of income for retired male beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance whose benefits were supplemented. At the end of 1950, some 300,000 persons aged 65 and over were receiving both old-age and survivors insurance benefits and old-age assistance. The number has been increasing gradually since then to almost 500,000 in February 1955. According to unpublished data from the national survey of old-age assistance recipients conducted in 1953, about two-fifths of the couples receiving old-age assistance and one-third of the other recipients had some money income in addition to their assistance check. Old-age and survivors insurance was most

CHART 2.—PERCENT OF COUPLES WITH HEAD AGED 65 AND OVER AND OF OTHER PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER WITH INCOME FROM SPECIFIED SOURCES FOR WHOM THAT SOURCE WAS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF MONEY INCOME AND THE ONLY SOURCE YIELDING \$200 OR MORE, 1951



See table 4 for source and definitions.

important as a source, with some 17 percent of the recipient units reporting benefits. About 7 percent reported income from earnings, and the same percentage reported cash contributions from children.

A survey of the aged made in California in 1952¹⁰ provides comparative data on the two most important sources of support for old-age assistance recipients and other persons aged 65 and over. The predominance of assistance income for

¹⁰ Floyd A. Bond, and others, *Our Needy Aged: A California Study of a National Problem*, Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 1954. The income data were collected in an intensive field survey of a sample of all persons aged 65 and over in California not living in institutions. The data are not entirely comparable with those presented elsewhere in this article because income was defined to include occupancy value of owned home and other income in kind. Most of the data from this source that are used here are taken from tables 23, 68, and 69, pages 31, 275, and 277.

old-age assistance recipients is shown once again, even though the percentage of California's aged (both couples and nonmarried persons) receiving old-age assistance is considerably larger (32 percent) than is true of the aged throughout the Nation (19 percent) and the average grant is larger than in all but a few States. Because of California's high levels of assistance payments, none of those on the assistance rolls received income of less than \$960 a year from all sources, while 14 percent of those not receiving assistance had annual incomes of less than \$750, composed largely of "help" from children, occupancy value of owned homes, savings, and general assistance. The authors estimated that if the assistance payments had been withdrawn from those on the rolls in 1952, 69 percent of the couples and 92 percent of the nonmarried persons would have dropped below the \$750-a-year income level. Old-age assistance was the only source of cash funds for about 24 percent of all those receiving assistance. Elderly women, mostly widows, would have been most drastically affected.

Wages and salaries stood out as of major importance for California couples not on the assistance rolls, but a significant number also received their chief support from pensions, property income, and "help" from children. For nonmarried persons, "help" from children was most often of first importance, followed in order by earnings, pensions, and property income. The second most important resource reported by aged persons in California, whether or not they received assistance, was the occupancy value of their homes, with old-age and survivors insurance next in importance for couples.

Asset income

Some income in the form of interest or dividends, annuities, or rents (including income from roomers) accrued in 1951 to about one-fourth of the couples with aged head, one-sixth of the nonmarried aged men, and more than one-fifth of the nonmarried aged women (roughly one-third of those with income) (table 4). Asset income (as defined in the survey) was the primary source of income (and exceeded \$200) for nonmarried women more often than for couples or nonmarried men (chart 3). Indeed it was the primary income source for about 18 percent of the nonmarried women with income but for less than half that proportion of the couples and nonmarried men.

On the basis of these data it may be estimated that perhaps 250,000 of the 700,000 men and 600,000 of the 2.1 million women with no income from employment or a public income maintenance program at the end of 1951 had investments that yielded some cash returns. If, as seems probable, there was little change between December 1951 and December 1954 in the proportion of aged persons with income from assets, perhaps half of the men and one-third of the women without income from employment or a public income-maintenance program in December 1954 had some money income from assets.

Although the median total money income of aged persons with income from assets is substantially larger than that of other aged persons (table 4), it is probable that many of these persons received only small returns on their assets—and relatively few, very large returns—and that a relatively large proportion of the men with asset income were employed. Persons with good earnings during their working lifetime are more likely than others to be able to accumulate assets, and they are also likely to continue longer than others in the labor force and to be eligible for a pension on retirement. Receipt of asset income in 1951 was reported with greater frequency by old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries than by the aged population at large, as shown by comparing the following figures from the beneficiary study with those in table 4 for the total aged population:¹¹

Type of beneficiary	Percent of beneficiaries with income from assets	
	Total	Asset income of \$75 or more
Married couples.....	50	28
Nonmarried men.....	34	16
Nonmarried women.....	48	23

¹¹ Most of those reporting asset income of less than \$75 had only a few dollars of accrued interest on savings accounts. The data from both surveys show that the larger the total money income, the larger the proportion in receipt of asset income.

The differences may be even greater than they appear because asset income was defined to include annuities and income from roomers in the family home in the 1951 study of all the aged but was limited to income from interest, dividends, and net rentals on real estate in the survey of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries.¹² On the other hand, the general tendency for respondents to forget to report small amounts of income received infrequently, such as an occasional small interest or dividend payment, may have been more evident in the survey of all the aged than in the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiary survey, where the schedule called for much more detail on income sources.

According to the California State survey of the aged in 1952, 22 percent of the couples received some income in the form of interest, 18 percent had rental income, and 3 percent received income from annuities. Of the nonmarried persons, 17 percent had interest income; 20 percent, rental income; and 5 percent, income from annuities. Information is not available on receipt of more than one of these forms of income by the same economic unit, but there is probably considerable overlap.

Personal gifts and contributions

Regular contributions in cash from relatives or friends not living in the household appear to be of negligible importance as an income source for aged persons, according to the special survey of the aged in 1951 (table 4). This finding is confirmed by the Rhode Island study, which found that regular contributions were a primary source of income for only 0.3 percent of the married persons and 1.7 percent of the nonmarried persons. Cash gifts, not on a regular basis, may be considerably more important, however, as shown by the beneficiary study, where "payments by persons (relatives and friends) outside the household," not limited to regular contributions, were reported as a source of income by 6 percent of the beneficiary couples and by 5 percent of the nonmarried men and 10 percent of the nonmarried women beneficiaries. Payments were sometimes regular but were more often made to help meet specific bills.

The 1953 national survey of old-age assistance recipients provides information on contributions by children in the home and living elsewhere.¹³ Of all old-age assistance recipients (with married couples in which both received old-age assistance counted as two recipients), 5 percent reported cash contributions from children not in the home and 2 percent from children in the home. Some 27 percent of the recipients had no living children. Of those with children, 9 percent received some cash contributions. Contributions in kind, especially shelter, were much more important, of course, particularly when the children were in the home, but they were not insignificant when the children lived elsewhere.

Contributions for support and gifts of cash from persons not in the immediate family were found to be of considerable significance in 1950 for aged persons living in cities who had very limited or substandard economic resources—about half a million aged couples and 2 million aged nonmarried persons not living with their children—according to a special study now in preparation for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation. About 20 percent of the aged couples and 30 percent of the aged nonmarried persons who were living alone received some money income in the form of gifts or personal contributions, averaging slightly more than \$200 per recipient unit. Indeed, the ability of some to maintain separate quarters was partly dependent on these contributions. Among those living with others, 18 percent of the couples and 9 percent of the nonmarried persons received contributions and gifts in cash.

As previously noted, "help" from children was important to the aged in California, particularly to those not on the old-age assistance rolls, with 15 percent of the nonmarried persons and 7 percent of the couples listing it as the major source of income. Twenty-nine percent of all nonmarried persons and 13 percent of all couples covered in the California survey reported some "help" from children, and 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively, reported "help" from others as an income source. The "help" is not clearly defined and may include both contributions in kind and also contributions (in cash and kind) from persons in the same household.

¹² Unpublished data for 1949 from the Census Post-Enumeration Survey show that some 3-4 percent of income recipients aged 65 and over had income from roomers and boarders. Among old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries in 1951, such income was reported by 10 percent of the nonmarried women and 4 percent of the couples. Separate data on receipt of annuities by beneficiaries are not available, but they were clearly of minor importance in that year.

¹³ Contributions by children in the home are not reported in the Bureau of the Census surveys or in the 1951 beneficiary survey because they represent transfers among family members.

Estimated distribution of aggregate money income

Any estimate of the aggregate money income of all persons aged 65 and over in the United States—the total amount and the amount for each type—comes perilously close to guesswork. Few of the data used by the Department of Commerce to build up national income estimates are available for distinct population groups, and the underreporting known to exist in field surveys of income varies widely by type of income.¹⁴ Nevertheless, the deep interest in this subject seems to warrant building up a set of estimates from the meager data available.

In 1953, payments under social insurance and related programs to persons aged 65 and over amounted to more than \$3.5 billion, almost 20 percent of the estimated aggregate money income of the group. Public assistance payments in cash exceeded \$1.5 billion, or roughly 8 percent of the total, and vendor payments for medical care brought the total to \$1.6 billion. Earnings, despite the fact that fewer than 30 percent of those aged 65 and over worked at any time during 1953,¹⁵ are estimated to have approached \$9 billion or nearly half the estimated aggregate. Nonearned money income from private sources, composed of interest, dividends, net rents, payments under private pension plans, individual annuities and supplementary life insurance contracts, and regular cash contributions from friends and relatives, was probably about equal in total amount to payments under public income-maintenance programs in that year. Payments in 1953 under private pension plans to persons aged 65 and over are estimated at about \$410 million, and payments under individual annuities and supplementary life insurance contracts at \$375 million. In combination, such payments comprised more than one-fifth of the estimated total amount of nonearned income from private sources.

Two years earlier, social insurance and related payments were considerably smaller and less important in relation to the estimated total. Public assistance comprised a larger portion of the total, although such payments were about the same in amount. Estimated earnings were also more important in 1951, representing more than half the estimated total money income received by aged persons in that year.

By the end of 1954, primarily as a result of the expansion of old-age and survivors insurance and the liberalization of benefits, social insurance and related payments, at an annual rate, were approaching one-fourth of the estimated aggregate money income. Public assistance and earnings were each about the same in amount as in 1953 but constituted smaller shares of the total. With an increase of more than 25 percent in payments under private pension plans, and on the assumption that there was a rise in asset income corresponding to the increase in the number of aged persons and in per capita income from assets, other nonearned money income at the end of 1954 would have been of about the same importance as in 1953, in relation to the estimated total money income of the aged.

Although the figures cited, except those for the public income-maintenance programs, are subject to a wide range of error, even rough estimates may be useful because they bring to light certain points that do not appear when attention is focused on persons receiving different types of income or their distribution by size of total money income. In addition, the estimates call attention to gaps in knowledge that may stimulate further research.

Perhaps the most striking finding is the importance of earnings, even at the end of 1954, despite the slow decline in labor-force participation by the aged and the spectacular rise in insurance benefits. Their significance—not only for most of those who are employed but for the aged population as a whole—lends weight to efforts directed at maintaining, if not expanding, work opportunities for persons aged 65 and over who are willing and able to work.

Retirement benefits and pensions naturally are not so large as earnings. Accordingly, if the trend of recent years continues, with benefit payments comprising an increasing proportion of the estimated aggregate money income of the aged, there will be a steady growth in the proportion of aged persons with modest amounts on which they can rely for the rest of their lives. While proportionately more of their income will be tax free, the per capita money incomes for the aged population as a whole will perhaps be smaller.

NONMONEY INCOME

Attention has been directed thus far to sources of money income, because cash income has come to be regarded as necessary for self-respect in today's money-oriented society. Despite the evidence from the California survey, it has become

¹⁴ Selma F. Goldsmith, "Appraisal of Basic Data Available for Constructing Income Size Distributions," *Studies in Income and Wealth*, Vol. 13, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1951, pages 266-373.

¹⁵ Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Labor Force*, Series P-50, No. 54.

steadily less feasible for the aged to rely on their children for support or, as increasing urbanization has brought smaller families and smaller dwellings, to share their children's homes. The development and expansion of public income-maintenance programs for the aged are in recognition of these facts. Collection of reliable information on income in kind from respondent families in field surveys is difficult, and no techniques have been devised to value income in kind in a manner to ensure its equivalence with the money income with which it would be combined.¹⁶ Finally, there is the fact that "the consumption pattern—the actual content of the consumption level attained by those with income largely in money—will almost inevitably differ from that of those with an 'equivalent' income but appreciably less money income. Only to a limited and varying extent do the consumption items of the latter represent choices made by the recipient unit during the period."¹⁷

Nevertheless, income in kind does influence the need to purchase goods and services, there is evidence that receipt of nonmoney income tends to be directly correlated with age, and the importance to the aged of income in kind is intensified by the fact that their cash resources are characteristically small.

The major forms of income in kind are (1) food produced for home consumption, (2) owned homes occupied by nonfarm families and dwellings occupied by farm families where the cost is included in the cost of farm operations, and (3) goods and services provided by relatives and friends or received as pay. Public services in such fields as education, guidance, job placement, recreation, and medical care contribute to the well-being of many individuals, but it is not practical to try to evaluate them.

Home-produced food

Home-produced food is, of course, of considerable importance to farm families, and it is an important supplement to the cash income of some nonfarm families, primarily those in rural nonfarm communities. In the past the proportion of persons living in rural areas has been larger among persons aged 65 and over than among younger adults, but the difference has been reduced in recent decades, and practically disappears if comparison is made between persons aged 65 and over and all other persons. In 1950 the relative numbers were as follows:¹⁸

Area	Percent of persons aged 65 and over	Percent of persons under age 65	
		Total	Aged 20-64
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural farm.....	14.3	15.4	13.2
Rural nonfarm.....	21.9	20.6	19.1
Urban.....	63.8	64.0	67.7

Since 1950 there has apparently been a cityward movement by the aged as well as by younger persons. In April 1954 the proportion of the civilian population living on farms and in rural nonfarm areas was 12.9 percent and 20.9 percent, respectively, for persons aged 65 and over and 11.9 percent and 21.3 percent for persons aged 20-64.¹⁹ Consequently, it should not now be inferred that because of differences in location of residence home-produced food is more available to the aged than to younger adults, as it may have been in the past. It is, however, more important for the aged by virtue of the fact that their cash incomes are smaller, and the value of home-produced food should be considered as a supplement to money income in considering the resources of the aged.

The valuation problem is difficult. For farm families, for whom home-produced food is most important, the major question is whether it should be valued at the retail prices that would be paid to purchase the food, by the income foregone (that is, at farm prices, assuming all the food could have been sold), or on

¹⁶ Margaret G. Reid, "Distribution of Nonmoney Income," Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 13, National Bureau of Economic Research, pages 124-179; and Department of Commerce, Income Distribution in the United States, 1953, page 20.

¹⁷ Hazel Kyrk, "The Income Distribution as a Measure of Economic Welfare," American Economic Review, May 1950, page 347.

¹⁸ Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population, 1950, vol. II, part I, U. S. Summary, chapter B, table 38.

¹⁹ Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 56.

some other basis. The choice of method depends on the purpose, but any method is open to some criticism. The national income and product totals prepared by the Department of Commerce use a figure based on farm prices.

For 1951 the total value at farm prices of farm products (food and fuel) produced and consumed directly by farm families is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at about \$400 per farm and less than \$100 per person, and for 1954 at about \$350 per farm and less than \$90 per person.²⁰ It is estimated, on the basis of a special analysis of data on the money value of home-produced food in the spring of 1942, that the value of such food at retail prices is about double the value at farm prices, and that the average value of food produced for home use by rural nonfarm families is about one-fourth that of food produced for home consumption by farm families.²¹

The values are gross because data on costs of production are not available separately from costs of producing farm products for sale. For farm families, however, net total income would be the same if the production expense could be allocated because cash income from farming would be increased and income in kind decreased by the same amount. For nonfarm families, however, the use of gross values results in an exaggeration of income because the expenses of raising food do not enter into the calculation of money income.

Finally, it should be noted that the use of mean values of home-produced food may result in some exaggeration of income in kind. The reason is that a leveling off occurs in cash expenditure per person for purchased food as the value per person of home-produced food increases, indicating that a minimum outlay in cash is required to obtain certain foods that cannot be home-produced.²² In other words, there is a tendency to overstate the effective income of families with extensive home production for family consumption; the diet of such families may be better than average, but they may not have cash available to pay for such items as medical care or clothing.

Despite these qualifications and the fact that some of the aged persons living in rural areas may be unable to raise food because of ill health, it is useful to examine the effect on the distribution of the aged by size of income in 1951 when the estimated value of food produced and consumed by rural families is added to money income. For the maximum effect, the money-income distributions have been adjusted by adding estimates of the gross value of home-produced food at retail prices. As shown in table 5, for rural residents this procedure reduces the proportion with incomes of less than \$1,000 in 1951 from 50 percent to 38 percent for aged couples and from 89 percent to 85 percent for nonmarried persons aged 65 and over. It increases the proportion with incomes of \$2,500 and more from 18 percent to 20 percent for couples and less than one percentage point for nonmarried persons. For all aged couples in the United States, the adjustment for those living outside urban areas (42 percent) reduces the proportion with less than \$1,500 income in 1951 from 54 percent to 51 percent and raises the proportion with \$3,000 or more from 22 percent to 23 percent. For all aged nonmarried persons not in institutions, the income adjustment for those living in rural areas (34 percent) has a negligible effect, leaving more than half with incomes of less than \$500 and more than four-fifths with less than \$1,000 in 1951. If the estimated aggregate income in kind from home production of food is added to the estimated aggregate money income of the aged in 1951, the total is increased about 3 percent.

²⁰ Based on data in Department of Agriculture, Farm Income Situation, October 1954 and March 1955.

²¹ Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 550, page 40, table 20.

²² Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 405, pages 15-18, and more recent unpublished data.

TABLE 5.—Size of income in 1951 in money and in money plus the value of food home-produced by rural residents, for couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over

[Noninstitutional population, continental United States]

Income class	Percentage distribution			
	Married couples		Nonmarried persons	
	Money income as reported	Money income plus value of home-produced food ¹	Money income as reported	Money income plus value of home-produced food ¹
	Total			
All incomes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$500.....	18.7	15.4	55.7	52.5
\$500-\$999.....	19.4	17.8	26.4	28.2
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	15.4	17.7	6.8	7.9
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	10.5	11.3	3.8	4.0
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	8.7	9.6	2.0	2.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	5.3	5.3	1.4	1.4
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	9.3	10.0	2.2	2.2
\$4,000 and over.....	12.7	12.9	1.7	1.7
Living in rural areas				
All incomes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$500.....	25.8	17.8	63.6	54.3
\$500-\$999.....	24.3	20.3	25.6	31.1
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	15.4	20.9	4.1	7.5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	10.8	12.6	2.4	2.9
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	6.2	8.3	1.7	1.4
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4.3	4.5	.5	.7
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	4.8	6.3	.8	.9
\$4,000 and over.....	8.5	9.2	1.2	1.3

¹ Money income distribution adjusted crudely on the assumption that average income in kind from food produced for home consumption (gross value at retail prices) was equivalent to \$400 for couples and \$200 for nonmarried persons on farms, \$100 for couples and \$50 for nonmarried persons living in rural nonfarm areas.

Source: Derived from unpublished data from a special survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, and data from the Department of Agriculture on the value of food produced for home consumption by rural families. See text for details of procedure.

Home ownership

Ownership of homes is much more common among persons aged 65 and over than among younger persons. In 1950, 65 percent of the nonfarm dwelling units where the family head was aged 65 and over were owner-occupied, compared with 51 percent of the units in which the family head was younger.²³ The housing conditions of aged owners, however, are generally worse than those of younger householders, as evidenced by 1950 data for the nonfarm population. Persons aged 65 and over owned less valuable structures than the American nonfarm population as a whole, with a median estimated value of one-family structures of \$6,000, compared with \$7,400 for the Nation as a whole. Their houses were more frequently old, situated in neighborhoods that had deteriorated, and dilapidated and lacking in plumbing facilities. Only when overcrowding is considered were persons aged 65 and over better off than the rest of the population.²⁴ Of all owner-occupied units in 1950, private toilet and/or bath and/or hot running water was lacking in 25 percent of the units headed by a person aged 65 or over and in 18 percent of those where the head was younger.²⁵ Doubtless, many elderly homeowners would be more comfortable in smaller quarters but have a

²³ Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Housing, vol. II, Nonfarm Housing Characteristics, part I, table A-8.

²⁴ Leonard S. Silk, "The Housing Circumstances of the Aged in the United States," 1950, *Journal of Gerontology*, January 1952, pp. 87-90.

²⁵ Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Housing, op. cit.

sentimental attachment to their homes or could not realize enough on the sale of the old home to cover the rent of smaller and more convenient quarters.

In 1951, almost three-fourths of the couples with aged head and almost two-fifths of aged nonmarried persons not in institutions owned their homes, according to the special survey of the aged. Of the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries aged 65 and over surveyed in the same year, approximately two-thirds of the couples, more than one-third of all nonmarried women (a larger proportion of the widows), and about one-fourth of the nonmarried men owned their homes. More than 80 percent of each group of owners held their homes free and clear of mortgage.

In general, homeowners receive some income in kind—that is, the difference between the rental value of the dwelling and the current maintenance costs (taxes and assessments, insurance, repairs, and replacements (not improvements), and interest on the mortgage (not principal payments)). Theoretically, this difference represents the return that they would receive if they made different living arrangements and rented the house to others or if they had not bought a home and had invested the same funds in another way. It is extremely difficult to determine the amount of nonmoney income attributable to homes owned by persons aged 65 and over because it is necessary to draw inferences from data for other groups in the population.

Surveys of the incomes and expenditures of families of all ages and types reveal several facts.²⁶ The rental value of owned homes, for example, generally exceeds the rent paid by renters in the same income class, with the differential decreasing at progressively higher income levels. The differential, whatever its exact size, is minimized by the fact that the rent charged for rented quarters includes heat, utilities, and other facilities to a varying extent, depending on the size of community and the type of dwelling.

The rental value of an owned home as recorded in these surveys represents an estimate of the amount for which such a home would rent in the light of rents charged for similar quarters in the same neighborhood, as reported by the respondent and (in most cases) checked by the interviewer. There is some evidence that owned dwellings may be superior—at least in size—to rented quarters occupied by families in the same income class. There is evidence also that on the average homeowners tend to overvalue their dwellings. A special check on respondents' estimates of the rental value of owned homes was made by qualified residential appraisers in connection with the 1950 Survey of Consumer Finances.²⁷ Respondents' estimates were within 10 percent of the appraisers' estimates in 37 percent of the cases; 10–30 percent higher in 19 percent of the cases; 10–30 percent lower in 20 percent; more than 30 percent higher in 18 percent; and more than 30 percent lower in 6 percent. The conclusion was drawn that there is a statistically significant tendency for homeowners to set higher values on their homes than do professional appraisers, but the average differential is small—about 4 percent of the value of the home.

The current expenses of homeowners, as defined above, generally average considerably less than the rental value, on the one hand, and somewhat less than the rent paid by tenants at the same money income level, on the other hand. The differences are reduced significantly, however, when the comparison is made more precise by inclusion of fuel, light, and refrigeration expenses, which are consistently larger for owners than for renters.²⁸ The surveys show the largest differences at low income levels mainly because homeowners with small money incomes are likely to neglect repairs and a smaller proportion make payments on a mortgage. This latter finding reflects at least in part the fact that elderly persons, whose mortgages are most likely to be paid off, are relatively numerous at low income levels. Old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries (interviewed in special surveys conducted during the 1940's) who owned their homes frequently neglected repairs.

The fact that most homeowners aged 65 and over have a clear title to their homes, of course, holds down the current costs. Neglect of repairs likewise reduces current cash outlays but at the same time results in deterioration of the dwelling and means that the asset value of the owned home is continuously diminished.

²⁶ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Family Spending and Saving in Wartime*, Bulletin No. 822, 1945, table 22; and *Family Expenditures in Selected Cities, 1935–36*, vol. I, Housing, Bulletin No. 648, 1941, tables 6 and 7; Department of Agriculture, *Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime*, Miscellaneous Publication No. 520, June 1943, table 17.

²⁷ Leslie Kish and John B. Lansing, "Response: Errors in Estimating the Value of Homes," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, September 1954, pages 520–538.

²⁸ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Housing and Fuel Expenditures of City Families*, Serial No. 1889, May 1947, and "Family Spending for Housing in Three Cities, 1947," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1949.

On the basis of the general findings summarized and examination of the data from the various studies, it may be estimated that aged homeowners (typically neglecting repairs and having paid off their mortgage) have income in kind attributable to their owned homes equivalent to about half the rental value of their dwellings or two-thirds of the rents paid by the aged who rent their dwellings. In 1951 this income in kind averaged about \$20 a month compared with the modal monthly rent of \$30 reported in the survey of all the aged in 1951. As with food produced for home consumption, however, the release of funds for other types of spending as a result of homeownership is not likely to equal the full value of income in kind. It is probable that if the homeowners had been renting they would have rented quarters whose cost did not exceed the amount that tenants with similar money incomes were spending for rent. On that basis, the imputed income from occupancy of owned homes would not have exceeded about \$10 a month, or about one-third of the modal rent paid by aged tenants in 1951.

The average of these two estimates yields a figure of \$180 as the average annual income in kind from homeownership by the aged in 1951. In aggregate terms, the occupancy value of owned homes in 1951 amounted to almost 6 percent of the estimated aggregate money income of the aged. The effect on the income distribution of adding this sum to the money income of all aged homeowners (including those who were still making payments on a mortgage) and of adding an estimate of the value of "free" quarters is shown in table 6.

TABLE 6.—Size of income in 1951 in money and in money plus the value of housing in kind, for married couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over

[Noninstitutional population, continental United States]

Income class	Percentage distribution		Income class	Percentage distribution	
	Money income as reported	Money income plus value of housing in kind ¹		Money income as reported	Money income plus value of housing in kind ¹
All incomes.....	100.0	100.0	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	4.6	5.6
Less than \$500.....	41.4	32.5	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.9	3.2
\$500 to \$999.....	23.7	25.5	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	4.9	5.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.1	14.7	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2.3	2.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.4	6.9	\$5,000 and over.....	3.6	3.9

¹ Money-income distribution adjusted crudely on the assumption that the average imputed income from occupancy of owned homes was \$180 and the average value of "free" quarters was \$360, the same as the modal rent paid by aged couples and nonmarried persons who paid rent.

Source: Derived from unpublished data from a special survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California. See text for details of procedure.

Goods and services from relatives or employers

In 1951 there were almost 400,000 couples with aged head and more than 2.3 million nonmarried persons aged 65 and over (not in institutions) occupying quarters that they did not own and for which they reported that they paid no rent. They comprised about 10 percent of the aged couples and 38 percent of other aged persons, excluding those in institutions.

Although a few persons with "free" housing were probably employees who received lodging as part of their pay and a few were living alone, with the rent paid by relatives, the great majority were living in the homes of relatives. (Some may have made some payment toward board or other household expenses, but they reported no payment for rent.) For most of those living with relatives, the value of the quarters (the pro rata share of the cost of the dwelling) was probably less than the average rent paid by those reporting rental payments, most of whom occupied separate dwellings.

In the absence of data on which to base an estimate, however, the extreme assumption is made that they had income in kind equivalent to the modal rent reported by those who paid rent—that is, \$30 a month or \$360 a year. In aggregate terms, this amount was slightly larger than the estimated occupancy value of owned homes. Table 6 shows the change in the distribution of the aged by size of income in 1951 if it is assumed that income in kind in that year was equal to \$180 for homeowners and \$360 for all those reporting "free" rent. On these

assumptions, it appears that 58 percent instead of 65 percent would have had incomes of less than \$1,000 and that 73 percent instead of 75 percent would have had less than \$1,500. At the other end of the income scale, the proportion with \$2,500 or more in income would have been 15 percent instead of 14 percent.

Lack of funds was clearly the principal reason for the doubling up, and also for the failure of an aged person to pay rent when a joint household arrangement was preferred. Of the units receiving free rent, 71 percent had money incomes of less than \$500 and 89 percent had less than \$1,000. Some of these persons were probably public assistance recipients to whom payments were small because relatives provided housing for them.

In addition to those receiving free rent, about 3 percent of the couples and 8 percent of the single persons covered in the special survey of all the aged reported that they did not contribute their share of household expenses, if living with relatives, for food, utilities, and the like, and/or that a relative or friend took over and paid directly bills amounting to \$200 or more for such items as food, medical care, insurance, or clothing.

Older persons, as well as young adults, generally prefer independent living arrangements, provided health and income permit.²⁹ As shown in table 7, the aged are much less likely to live with relatives when they have money income than when they must rely on other resources.³⁰

TABLE 7.—*Living arrangements and receipt of money income in 1951 for couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over*

[Noninstitutional population, continental United States]

Living arrangements and receipt of money income	Percentage distribution		
	Married couples	Nonmarried men	Nonmarried women
Total.....	100	100	100
Living with relatives.....	31	49	59
Not living with relatives.....	69	51	41
No money income.....	100	100	100
Living with relatives.....	50	70	78
Not living with relatives.....	50	30	22
With money income.....	100	100	100
Living with relatives.....	29	45	49
Not living with relatives.....	71	55	51

Source: Unpublished data from a special survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California.

Some older persons with apparently adequate incomes, however, share a home with relatives from choice: for companionship or for reasons of health or because they may support the relatives. On the other hand, by no means all the aged who lack money income or have very small amounts live with relatives. Some, of course, have no relatives, or relatives may prefer to support them in a separate dwelling. A few may live on their assets, although persons with assets sufficient to support them for any length of time normally receive current money income of some consequence from those assets. A number of the aged live in family groups whose combined money incomes may be inadequate. As shown in table 8, 27 percent of the couples living with relatives (8 percent of all aged couples) shared with one or more relatives a money income of less than \$2,000 in 1951, and about 24 percent of the nonmarried persons living with relatives (13 percent of all nonmarried persons) shared an income of less than \$1,500.

²⁹ "Size of Income and Personal Characteristics of the Aged," Social Security Bulletin, October 1954, page 7.

³⁰ The differences would be sharper if those who are family heads were excluded from the group designated as living with relatives, but it is difficult to distinguish situations in which a person aged 65 and over is the real head of the family from those where he is so designated as a courtesy even though a younger person has become economic head. Frequently an aged person was listed as family head in the survey even though he reported that he did not contribute his share of household expenses or that bills were paid by others.

TABLE 8.—*Size of money income in 1951 by living arrangements of couples with head aged 65 and over and of other persons aged 65 and over*

[Noninstitutional population, continental United States]

Money income class	Percentage distribution								
	Married couples			Nonmarried men			Nonmarried women		
	Not living with relatives	Living with relatives		Not living with relatives	Living with relatives		Not living with relatives	Living with relatives	
		Own income	Family income		Own income	Family income		Own income	Family income
All incomes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$500	15.2	26.4	5.7	33.2	47.6	4.2	46.0	72.6	7.7
\$500-\$999	20.1	18.1	4.6	35.5	24.0	11.8	34.9	18.3	9.3
\$1,000-\$1,499	16.2	13.7	9.1	9.7	11.8	8.5	8.2	3.0	6.6
\$1,500-\$1,999	10.4	10.9	7.6	5.8	4.3	8.9	4.8	2.4	7.7
\$2,000-\$2,499	8.4	9.3	6.1	4.2	3.1	8.5	2.6	.6	5.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	5.3	5.3	8.4	3.1	2.0	7.0	.9	.8	5.8
\$3,000-\$4,999	15.9	12.4	27.1	6.2	3.2	23.2	1.3	2.1	31.5
\$5,000 or more	8.5	3.9	31.3	2.4	4.0	27.8	1.4	.3	26.1

Source: Unpublished data from a special survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California.

ASSETS

The importance to the aged of dissavings (generally, for the aged, use of assets) derives, as it does for income in kind, largely from the fact that their money income tends to be small. It is sometimes urged that dissavings and also lump-sum insurance settlements or inheritances, or at least that portion of them used for current living, should be treated as income. It is argued that dissavings are equivalent, for self-insurers, to periodic payments by an insurance company, which are generally treated as income.³¹ While this reasoning is correct, if cash received from liquidation of assets by the aged were treated as income, then credit used by young families should also be treated as income. Evidence from all sides indicates that many young families tend to overspend their incomes by substantial amounts. If aged persons could prorate their assets over the remaining years of their lives, it might be justifiable to treat the pro rata share as current resources, but such an allocation is obviously not feasible in practice. Treatment of the full amount of an inheritance or lump-sum insurance settlement as current income in the year in which it was received would grossly exaggerate command over goods and services for the recipient.

Asset holdings are nevertheless of great interest as an indication of the economic resources on which the aged may fall back. Likewise, information on the extent to which the aged do draw on their assets throws some light both on the extent to which their needs exceed their current incomes and on their attitude toward dissavings, as well as on the availability of assets.

Asset Holdings

According to the findings of the survey of all the aged in 1951, almost one-fourth of all aged economic units (couples with aged head and other aged persons, not in institutions) had no assets, defined as money in the bank or cash savings, life insurance, stocks or bonds, or home or other property in which \$3,000 or more was invested. Real property in which the equity was less than \$3,000 was not counted, with the result that the proportion with assets was understated. The extent of the understatement cannot be estimated, however. Among old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries surveyed in 1951, 15 percent of the homeowners had an equity in their homes of less than \$3,000, and the proportion was probably not very different for all aged homeowners. There is no information on the ownership of liquid assets and life insurance policies by these and other homeowners.

³¹ If income were defined formally as consisting of payments that arise directly as the reward for labor or use of capital, it would be necessary to exclude not only annuities and other periodic payments but also the transfer payments that make up a large portion of the income of the aged. The standard treatment seems a reasonable compromise.

The assets of almost one-fifth of the aged couples reported as having asset holdings (as defined) in the survey of all the aged in 1951 and of about two-fifths of the nonmarried persons with assets were valued at less than \$3,000. About two-fifths of the aged with some savings had a life or annuity policy, and the face value of the policy was treated as an asset.³²

Of the aged economic units with insurance, however, fewer than 1 in 3 reported a policy with a face value exceeding \$1,200. Almost all aged units with holdings of \$3,000 or more owned their homes.

Ownership of assets was most often reported by couples (87 percent) and least often by nonmarried men (66 percent) (table 9 and chart 3). The lower their money income, the less likely were the aged to have any assets from which they might supplement that income. Almost two-fifths of the couples with assets had money incomes of \$2,000 or more, for example, while almost three-fifths of the couples without assets had money incomes of less than \$1,000 in 1951.

TABLE 9.—*Ownership and use of assets*¹ by couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over, by money income, 1951

[Noninstitutional population, continental United States]

Type of unit and money income	Percent reporting ownership of assets ¹			Percent of units with assets reporting savings used ²		
	No assets	Assets		No savings used	Some savings used	
		Total	\$3,000 or more		Total	\$500 or more
Married couples.....	13	87	71	82	18	9
Less than \$1,000.....	20	80	59	74	26	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	16	84	69	81	19	(3)
\$2,000 and over.....	3	97	84	89	11	(3)
Nonmarried men.....	34	66	41	79	21	8
Less than \$1,000.....	43	57	31	71	29	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	25	75	47	92	8	(3)
\$2,000 and over.....	3	97	82	92	8	(3)
Nonmarried women.....	26	74	42	79	21	10
Less than \$1,000.....	29	71	38	78	22	(3)
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	8	92	63	83	17	(3)
\$2,000 and over.....	2	98	72	87	13	(3)

¹ Money in bank or cash savings, face value of life insurance policies, value of stocks and bonds, and home or other property in which \$3,000 or more is invested.

² Used savings, cashed bonds, borrowed on life insurance, or sold or mortgaged property to meet expenses.

³ Data not available.

Source: Unpublished data from a special survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California.

Although assets were defined differently in the survey of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries and in the survey of all the aged in 1951,³³ it is nevertheless of interest that ownership of assets (as defined) was reported with roughly the same frequency by the beneficiaries as by all aged persons not in institutions. A larger proportion with assets might have been expected among aged beneficiaries because all of them had a past record of employment (as wives of earners if not themselves earners). The self-employed (farm and nonfarm), who were not eligible for benefits in 1951 unless they had wage credits as employees, are, however, much more likely than wage and salary workers to have fixed assets and somewhat more likely to have liquid assets.³⁴

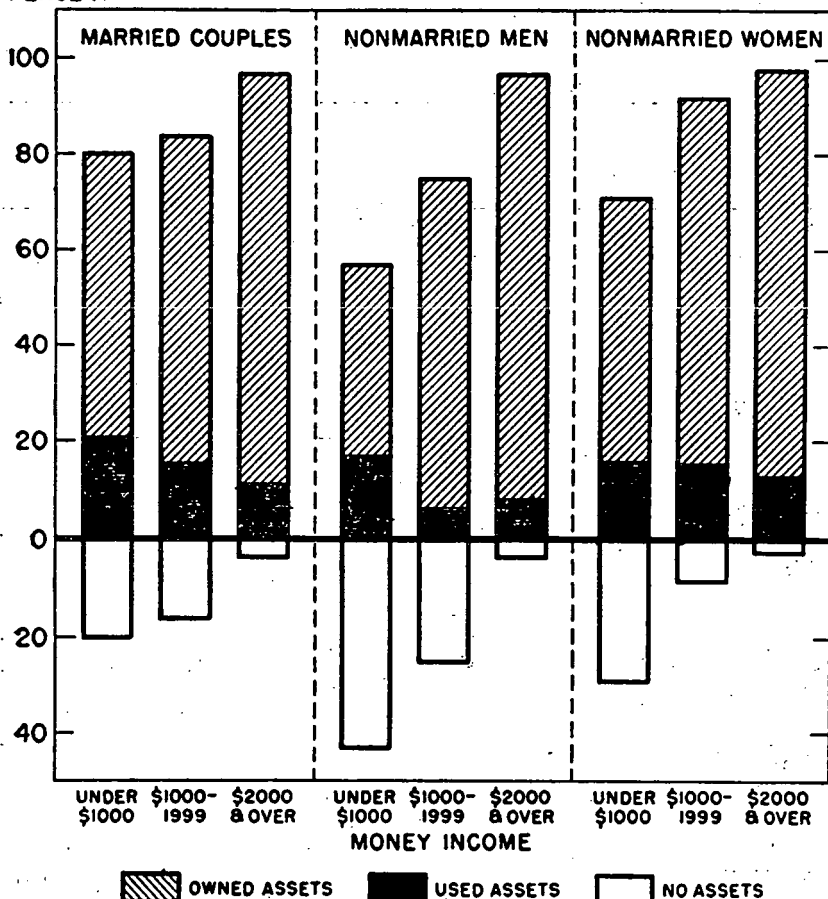
³³ According to surveys of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries in Philadelphia and Baltimore (1941) and in St. Louis (1944), the cash-surrender value of life insurance policies was roughly 50 percent of face value for male retired worker beneficiaries and about 40 percent for female retired worker beneficiaries.

³⁴ See footnotes to tables 9 and 10 for definitions. For detailed data on the assets of beneficiaries, see Margaret L. Stecker, "Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries: Assets and Liabilities at End of 1951," Social Security Bulletin, August 1953.

³⁵ For analysis of net worth and of liquid asset holdings by occupation, see reports on the 1953 Survey of Consumer Finances in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, June and September 1953.

CHART 3.—OWNERSHIP AND USE OF ASSETS BY MARRIED COUPLES WITH HEAD AGED 65 AND OVER AND BY OTHER PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER, BY MONEY INCOME, 1951

PERCENT



See table 9 for source and definition.

The net worth of the beneficiaries consisted of two clearly defined types of assets—liquid and nonliquid. By far the most important nonliquid asset was an owned home; 91 percent of all beneficiaries with nonliquid assets were homeowners. Some beneficiaries had nonliquid assets in the form of other real estate or an owned business. The median net worth, defined as total assets in excess of liabilities, was substantial for couples and aged widows, as shown in table 10, but most of the nonmarried old-age beneficiaries reported a relatively low net worth. The situation of the aged with respect to asset holdings would appear far less favorable if net worth were computed exclusive of the value of the equity in owned homes. The argument in support of this approach is that owned homes are important to the aged primarily because of occupancy value, that they are likely to be depreciating steadily because of failure to make repairs, and that they are seldom converted into cash because the aged generally hold them even when they become unsuitable as dwellings for aged persons.

TABLE 10.—Assets¹ of couples with head aged 65 and over and other persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits;² by type and amount of assets, 1951

[Continental United States]

Type and amount of assets	Married couples	Nonmarried men	Nonmarried women			
			Total	Widows		
Total.....	Percentage distribution					
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	No assets.....	15.1	40.8	29.3	25.7	
	Assets, total.....	84.9	59.2	70.8	74.4	
	Nonliquid only.....	17.3	8.8	11.2	13.0	
	Nonliquid and liquid.....	51.6	21.6	28.2	33.7	
	Liquid only.....	16.0	28.8	31.4	27.7	
	Liquid, total.....	67.6	50.4	59.6	61.4	
	\$1 to \$499.....	17.9	16.4	18.1	16.9	
	\$500 to \$999.....	9.1	6.7	8.7	8.9	
	\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	10.8	7.8	8.6	8.7	
	\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	6.3	4.5	6.1	6.8	
	\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	4.3	3.1	3.7	3.8	
	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.7	
	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	8.3	5.0	6.5	7.0	
	\$10,000 and over.....	7.8	4.9	5.3	6.6	
	Liquid assets:	Median value				
		All units.....	\$492	\$12	\$265	\$337
		Units with liquid assets.....	1,629	1,269	1,347	1,563
		Net worth: ³				
All units.....		5,889	204	1,598	2,746	
Units with assets in excess of liabilities.....	7,652	3,229	4,701	5,972		

¹ Nonliquid assets represent the net value of an owned home, other real estate, and an owned business, and the value of livestock, patents, and copyrights. Liquid assets represent cash, bank deposits, all types of stocks and bonds, and loans to others. Life insurance is not included as an asset. Ninety-one percent of all beneficiary groups with nonliquid assets owned their homes.

² See table 2, footnote 1, for description of beneficiaries covered.

³ Represents the difference between the value of assets and the value of liabilities. The latter represent balances owed on installment purchases, bills due, and borrowings on life insurance and securities and unsecured borrowings. The number of units with assets in excess of liabilities was only fractionally smaller than the number with assets.

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, More Selected Findings of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951, January 1954, tables A-300 and A-302.

Half the couples headed by an old-age beneficiary had no liquid assets or liquid assets worth less than \$500, and considerably more than half the nonmarried beneficiaries were in that situation. Some liquid assets, however, were reported by two-thirds of the married men beneficiaries, about three-fifths of the nonmarried women, and half the nonmarried men. For those with liquid assets, the median value varied from less than \$1,300 for nonmarried men to more than \$1,600 for couples. A not insignificant group had sizable holdings.

It might be expected that the relative number of aged persons with some liquid assets would have increased in recent years because of the steady rise in the proportion of the aged with income from employment or social insurance. Information collected in the Surveys of Consumer Finances for the Federal Reserve Board does not support this hypothesis, however. As shown in table 11, the proportion of spending units³⁵ with head aged 65 and over who had no liquid assets (excluding currency) or less than \$500 worth was approximately the same in early 1954 as in early 1948 and 1949. Actually, there has been a deterioration, since consumer prices were about 14 percent higher in early 1954 than in the spring of 1948 and 1949. Any generalization is limited, however, by the fact that expansion of old-age and survivors insurance has permitted an increasing number

³⁵ The spending unit is defined to include all persons living in the same dwelling and related by blood, marriage, or adoption, who pool their incomes for major expenses, and also persons living alone. A husband and wife are always treated as one spending unit. Relatives whose incomes amount to more than \$15 a week (\$10 before 1953) and who do not pool their incomes are treated as separate (related secondary) spending units. Pooling is defined as the contribution of more than half the income to the family and is not influenced by the receipt of free room and board. Unrelated persons in the dwelling are designated secondary spending units. Persons living, for example, in large rooming houses, hotels, or YWCA's are excluded from the survey.

of aged persons to live alone. Furthermore, more of those living with relatives would be classified as separate spending units because of their benefits. Consequently, the number of spending units with aged head has probably increased more rapidly than the aged population. Those who would earlier have lived with relatives because of lack of resources would be least likely to have liquid asset holdings of much value.

TABLE 11.—*Size of liquid asset holdings of spending units with head aged 65 and over, 1948-49 and 1952-54*¹

[Population in private households, continental United States]

Liquid assets	Percentage distribution				
	1954	1953	1952	1949	1948
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100
Zero.....	32	31	32	32	33
\$1 to \$199.....	8	9	6	6	6
\$200 to \$499.....	10	7	7	18	17
\$500 to \$999.....	9	8	7	7	7
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	10	11	11	20	23
\$2,000 to \$4,999.....	18	14	18	15	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	7	20	20	15	14
\$10,000 to \$24,999.....	4				
\$25,000 and over.....	2				

¹ Data relate to the early part of each year. For definition of spending units, see text footnote 35. Liquid assets are defined to include all types of U. S. Government bonds, checking accounts, savings accounts in banks, postal savings, and shares in saving and loan associations and credit unions; currency is excluded.

Source: 1952-54: Unpublished data from Surveys of Consumer Finances, Federal Reserve Board; 1948-49: Janet A. Fisher, "Postwar Changes in Income and Savings Among Consumers in Different Age Groups," *Econometrica*, Jan. 1952, table V, p. 59.

It should also be noted that the data presented cannot be taken as representative of the liquid asset holdings of all aged couples and nonmarried persons in private households at any one date. Some persons aged 65 and over (generally those with small resources) are classified as members of spending units with younger heads, and the assets of some spending units with aged head include assets of younger members.

Dissavings

Though asset ownership is closely correlated with size of money income for the aged, as for all groups in the population, the lower the income the greater the likelihood that aged persons with savings will use them to supplement income (table 9 and chart 3). If data were available from the survey on the number of aged couples and other aged persons with savings other than an owned home, the proportions would unquestionably be much higher than shown in the table, particularly at the low-income levels. Among beneficiary couples surveyed in 1951, for example, the number reporting use of assets was about the same as the number reporting money income from assets when total money income was under \$900, about half as large for those with money incomes of \$1,200-\$1,800, and less than one-third as large for those with \$2,100 or more.

For about 6 percent of all couples with aged head and other aged persons (not in institutions) and 8 percent of those with money incomes of less than \$1,000, dissavings exceeded money income from any one source in 1951. In a preliminary summary of the findings of the survey of all the aged in 1951, it was reported that, although "dissaving in the aggregate amounted to over a billion dollars, it appears to have made a relatively small impact upon total money receipts except in the small percentage of cases in which it was the principal source."³⁶

Since low-income families tend to have smaller asset holdings than high-income families, it may be inferred that those at low income levels who draw heavily on assets will quickly exhaust them.³⁷ It was found, for example, that

³⁶ Peter O. Steiner, *The Size, Nature and Adequacy of the Resources of the Aged*, *American Economic Review*, May 1954, page 658.

³⁷ Information on the size distribution of the estates left by decedents aged 65 and over would be a useful supplement to data now available on asset holdings by age groups, as an indicator of the extent to which savings are used up by persons in retirement, but efforts to assemble meaningful data have so far been ineffective because of a variety of problems. See Dwight D. Yntema, "Review of the 'Composition of Estates Survey,'" and Horst Menderhausen and Raymond W. Goldsmith, "Measuring Estate Tax Wealth," *Studies of Income and Wealth*, Vol. 14, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1952.

although three-fifths of all the aged beneficiaries surveyed in 1951 had some assets only a small proportion of those with small retirement income had enough liquid assets, if used up at a constant rate over a 10-year period, to bring their annual retirement funds (under 1951 benefit provisions) to \$900 and \$1,500, respectively, for nonmarried beneficiaries and for couples.³⁸

When the aged are classified by money receipts (defined as money income plus dissavings and the portion of lump-sum insurance settlements and inheritances used for current living), the proportion with less than \$1,000 is somewhat smaller and the proportion with \$3,000 or more is slightly larger than when they are classified by money income (table 12). The differences are somewhat greater for those living alone than for those living with relatives. It appears, however, that the addition of dissavings and nonincome money receipts to money income would not alter any generalization based on current money income concerning the concentration of the aged at the bottom of the income scale.

TABLE 12.—Percent of couples with head aged 65 and over and of other persons aged 65 and over with money income and money receipts¹ of specified amount in 1951, by living arrangements

(Noninstitutional population; continental United States)				
Income and receipt levels	All units	Married couples	Nonmarried men	Nonmarried women
Total				
Less than \$1,000:				
Money income.....	65.1	38.1	70.2	86.9
Money receipts.....	60.8	34.2	65.4	83.2
\$3,000 and over:				
Money income.....	10.9	22.0	7.9	2.5
Money receipts.....	11.7	22.7	8.5	3.1
Living alone				
Less than \$1,000:				
Money income.....	55.9	35.3	68.7	80.9
Money receipts.....	50.6	30.8	63.7	75.8
\$3,000 and over:				
Money income.....	14.5	24.4	8.6	2.7
Money receipts.....	15.9	25.4	10.0	3.3
Living with relatives				
Less than \$1,000:				
Money income.....	75.4	44.5	71.6	90.9
Money receipts.....	72.0	41.7	67.0	87.7
\$3,000 and over:				
Money income.....	6.9	16.3	7.2	2.4
Money receipts.....	7.2	16.3	7.8	2.9

¹ Defined as money income plus dissavings and the portion of lump-sum insurance payments or inheritances used for current living.

Source: Unpublished data from a special survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California.

SUMMARY

The rapidly growing importance of social insurance as a form of income maintenance for aged persons needs no further emphasis. At the end of 1954 about 6.6 million persons, or almost half of all persons aged 65 and over, were receiving some income from social insurance or related public retirement or pension programs. Such benefits were the primary source of income for a large majority of the beneficiaries. In the aggregate, payments under the old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, public employees' retirement, and veterans' compensation and pension programs were at an annual rate of about \$4.8 billion, almost one-fourth of the estimated annual money income of all persons aged 65 and over at the end of 1954.

Earnings have continued to be the major source of money income for most aged persons who are still employed—some 3 million at the end of 1954—and about

³⁸ Edna C. Wentworth, Economic Situation of Aged Insurance Beneficiaries, Social Security Bulletin, April 1954, pp. 21-22.

900,000 wives of earners. Moreover, despite the declining proportion of the aged population in the labor force, earnings are still the largest single component of aggregate money income payments to aged persons, probably more than 40 percent at the end of 1954.

Private employer or union pensions have been going to an increasing number of aged persons—some 950,000, including wives, or 7 percent of the aged, at the end of 1954. Payments in force under such plans at that date are estimated at about half a billion dollars, or 2–3 percent of the estimated aggregate money income of all aged persons. Some income in the form of interest, dividends, net rents from rental property, and payments under individual annuities or supplementary insurance contracts is received by one-fifth to one-third of the persons aged 65 and over. Returns on investments were the primary source of cash income for perhaps as many as 1 million aged persons—a considerable proportion of them aged widows—at the end of 1954. They may have constituted more than 20 percent of the estimated aggregate income of the aged at that date.

Public assistance continues as the backstop for aged persons unable to work, ineligible for social insurance or related benefits on the basis of previous employment, or with earnings or private resources insufficient to meet their needs. The number of old-age assistance recipients has declined steadily since 1950 in relation to the aged population, but old-age assistance was still the principal support of more than 2 million aged persons at the end of 1954, and another half million were receiving old-age assistance to supplement old-age and survivors insurance benefits that did not meet their needs. At that time public assistance payments to the aged were at an annual rate of \$1.6 billion and probably accounted for barely 8 percent of the estimated aggregate money income received by the aged.

Cash contributions from relatives and friends not living with an aged person are important for a small number but rather negligible in the aggregate. On the other hand, many persons aged 65 and over, particularly widows and widowers, rely heavily on children and other relatives with whom they live to provide food and shelter free or in return for a token payment. In 1951 more than 5 million aged persons, counting both husbands and wives, were sharing a home with children or other relatives. Probably half or more of them had little or no money income in their own right, although some were the chief support of the household. By the end of 1954, the proportion of aged persons living with relatives had undoubtedly declined as social insurance and related benefit payments made it possible for more old persons to live independently, but it is not feasible to estimate the change in the number.

In 1951 there were more than 5 million homes owned by persons aged 65 and over, more than 80 percent of them free of mortgage, and a total of about 6.8 million aged persons (including wives) living in owned homes. The number has probably increased since then in proportion to the increase in the total number of aged persons. Current housing costs in cash are generally much lower for aged owners than for aged tenants with similar money incomes, but this difference is due in part to the fact that older persons characteristically neglect repairs and so allow their property to depreciate.

Income in kind from home ownership, plus the value of quarters that some 3 million aged persons occupied free (assumed equal to the modal rent paid, although most of them lived with relatives), plus the gross value at retail prices of food produced for home consumption by about 4.7 million aged persons living outside urban areas, is estimated to have totaled some \$2.5 billion in 1951. If income were defined to include this amount, it would be equivalent to adding about 15 percent to the estimated aggregate money income of the aged in that year. By the end of 1954 their aggregate income in kind was probably no larger than in 1951, if as large, because of the smaller proportion of the aged living with relatives, the slight decline in the proportion living in rural areas, and somewhat lower farm food prices. In relation to the estimated aggregate money income payments to the aged, income in kind from housing and home production of food was doubtless less important at the end of 1954 than in 1951.

Perhaps two-thirds of all persons aged 65 and over have some liquid assets; but in 1951 about one-sixth had liquid asset holdings of less than \$500, and no more than one-eighth to one-sixth had holdings of \$5,000 or more. Nonliquid asset holdings other than a home are relatively uncommon. The large asset holders generally have adequate current money incomes. The lower their income the less likely the aged are to have assets of any consequence. The lower the income of those with assets the more likely the assets are to be used for current living. In 1951 dissavings are estimated to have aggregated more than \$1 billion, but they were the primary source of cash funds for only about 6 percent of the aged in the population.

122 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

B.—ESTIMATES OF THE SIZE OF THE AGED POPULATION, AND STATISTICS ON RELATED FEDERAL PROGRAMS

TABLE 1.—Total population, population aged 45 to 64, and population aged 65 and over, for the United States, 1900–1954, with projections for 1960 and 1975

Year	Total population		Population aged 45 to 64		Population aged 65 and over		
	Number	Percent increase since 1900	Number	Percent increase since 1900	Number	Percent increase since 1900	As per cent of total population
	<i>Thousands</i>		<i>Thousands</i>		<i>Thousands</i>		
1900.....	75,995		10,400		3,080		4.1
1910.....	91,972	21	13,424	29	3,950	28	4.3
1920.....	105,711	39	17,030	64	4,933	60	4.7
1930.....	122,775	62	21,415	106	6,634	115	5.4
1940.....	131,669	73	26,084	151	9,019	193	6.8
1950.....	151,132	99	30,720	195	12,195	296	8.1
1954 (July).....	162,414	114	32,877	216	13,715	345	8.4
Projections: ¹							
1960:							
A and B.....	177,426	133	36,589	252	15,701	410	8.8
C.....	170,126	132					8.9
D.....	173,847	129					9.0
1975:							
A.....	220,982	191	43,136	315	20,689	572	9.4
B.....	213,568	181					9.7
C.....	206,615	172					10.0
D.....	198,632	161					10.4

¹ Adjusted for age biases in nonwhite population as enumerated.

² Projections are for population of continental United States and Armed Forces overseas based on the following 4 assumptions as to the future course of fertility:

A. 1950–53 level continues to 1975.

B. 1950–53 level continues to 1965, then declines to about the 1940 level by 1975.

C. 1950–53 level declines from 1953 to about the 1940 level by 1975.

D. 1950–53 level declines from 1953 to about the 1940 level by 1960, and continues at that level to 1975.

These assumptions do not exhaust the possible range of reasonable variation as to fertility.

Sources:

Data for 1900–1940 from Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1950, vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, pt. 1, United States Summary, pp. 1–93, table 39.

Data for 1950 and 1954 from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, series P–25, No. 101, August 1954, pp. 1 and 4, table 1.

Projections for 1960 and 1975 from Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, series P–25, No. 78, August 1953, p. 5, table 1.

Data for 1950 and thereafter include Armed Forces overseas.

³ Published in Selected Statistics on Aging, Committee on Aging, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, June 1955.

TABLE 2.—Number of persons aged 65 and over and aged 75 and over, in continental United States by sex: 1900 to 1950, with projections for 1960 and 1975

Age and year	Total	Men	Women	Men per 100 women
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	
65 years and over:				
1900.....	3,080	1,555	1,525	102.0
1910.....	3,950	1,986	1,964	101.1
1920.....	4,933	2,483	2,450	101.3
1930.....	6,634	3,325	3,309	100.5
1940.....	9,019	4,406	4,613	95.5
1950.....	12,270	5,797	6,473	89.6
Projections: ¹				
1960.....	15,701	7,079	8,622	82.1
1975.....	20,689	8,701	11,988	72.6
75 years and over:				
1900.....	894	438	456	96.1
1910.....	1,156	560	596	94.0
1920.....	1,470	697	773	90.2
1930.....	1,913	916	997	91.9
1940.....	2,643	1,239	1,404	88.2
1950.....	3,855	1,744	2,111	82.6
Projections: ¹				
1960.....	5,478	2,342	3,136	74.7
1975.....	7,547	2,976	4,571	65.1

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.

Sources: Same as table 1.

TABLE 3.—Number of families in the continental United States with specified number of persons aged 65 years and over, by marital status and sex of head, April 1952¹

Number and type of members 65 and over	Number (in thousands)				Percent distribution			
	All families	Husband-wife families	Other families with male head	Families with female head	All families	Husband-wife families	Other families with male head	Families with female head
All families.....	40, 442	35, 196	1, 216	4, 030	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
No member 65 years old and over....	33, 500	30, 104	624	2, 772	82. 8	85. 5	51. 3	68. 8
1 member 65 years old and over.....	4, 504	2, 900	512	1, 092	11. 1	8. 2	42. 1	27. 1
Head.....	2, 772	1, 698	290	784	6. 9	4. 8	23. 8	19. 5
Wife.....	150	150			. 4	. 4		
Other member.....	1, 582	1, 052	222	308	3. 9	3. 0	18. 3	7. 6
2 members 65 years old and over.....	2, 364	2, 150	72	142	5. 8	6. 1	5. 9	3. 5
Head and wife.....	2, 004	2, 004			5. 0	5. 7		
Head and other member.....	242	66	48	128	. 6	. 2	3. 9	3. 2
Wife and other member.....	6	6						
Other members.....	112	74	24	14	. 3	. 2	2. 0	. 3
3 members or more 65 years old and over.....	74	42	8	24	. 2	. 1	. 7	. 6
Head, wife, and other members.....	40	40			. 1	. 1		
Head and other members.....	30		8	22	. 1		. 7	. 5
Wife and other members.....								
Other members.....	4	2		2				

¹ Data estimated from sample with sampling ratio of about 1 in 2,000, and therefore subject to large sampling variation in some cases.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 44, September 1953, table 10.

Published in Selected Statistics on Aging, Committee on Aging, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, June 1955.

124 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 4.—Percent of persons aged 45 and over in the labor force, by sex: 1890-1954¹

Sex and age	Percent of total population (labor force includes Armed Forces)							Percent of civilian non-institutional population	
	1890	1900	1920	1930	1940	1945	1950	1950	1954
Men:									
45-54.....	93.9	92.8	93.5	93.8	93.8	95.8	92.0	96.1	96.8
55-64.....	89.0	86.1	86.3	86.5	85.5	90.5	83.4	88.4	89.1
65 and over.....	68.2	63.2	55.6	54.0	43.4	49.9	41.5	46.1	40.8
65-69.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	57.0
70 and over.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	28.3	(2)	29.9
Women:									
45-54.....	12.5	14.2	17.9	19.7	24.2	36.7	32.9	37.1	40.3
55-64.....	11.5	12.6	14.3	15.3	17.7	27.1	23.4	27.6	30.9
65 and over.....	7.6	8.3	7.3	7.3	6.8	9.4	7.8	9.7	9.2
65-69.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.8	(2)	16.0
70 and over.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.5	(2)	5.1

¹ 1890-1930: Census data on "gainfully employed" adjusted by Durand to be comparable to 1940 census data on labor force.

1940: Data from 1940 census adjusted by the Bureau of the Census to be comparable to 1945 labor force data in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force.

1945: Data from Durand (see sources, below) are comparable to data from the Monthly Report on the Labor Force for 1945 and later.

1950: Data for total population from 1950 census. Data for noninstitutional civilian population from the Monthly Report on the Labor Force. 1950 decennial census data on the percent of persons in the labor force are under enumerated as compared with the current population survey data to the extent of about 3 percent. (See United States Census of Population 1950, vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, pt. 1, United States Summary, p. 52, table Q.)

1954: Data from the Monthly Report on the Labor Force.

Figures refer to April each year except 1890 and 1900 (June) and 1920 (January).

* Not available prior to 1950 and for 1950 civilian noninstitutional population.

Sources:

Figures for 1890-1945, from John D. Durand, the Labor Force in the United States, 1890-1945, pp. 208-209, and p. 218.

Figures for 1950 (left column) from United States Census of Population: 1950, vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, pt. 1, United States Summary, table 120.

Figures for 1950 (right column) from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Labor Force, series P-57, No. 94, May 1950, table 6.

Figures for 1954 from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Labor Force, series P-57, No. 142, May 1954, table 3.

Source: Selected Statistics on Aging, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 5.—Retired workers and spouses, and aged widows under old-age and survivors insurance, with specified amounts of independent money retirement income in 1951, with old-age and survivors insurance benefits adjusted to 1954 level¹—Beneficiaries with no benefit suspensions

Independent money retirement income	Retired men workers				Retired women workers			Aged widows
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ²	
Number.....	10,863	4,358	4,059	2,446	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$300.....	.1	.1	(3)	(3)	.2	.1	.4	3.8
\$300-\$599.....	19.4	31.2	6.7	19.4	42.7	46.7	25.4	36.3
\$600-\$899.....	26.9	38.5	11.7	31.2	30.6	31.9	24.7	39.3
\$900-\$1,199.....	14.6	11.1	19.7	12.5	9.8	8.3	16.3	8.6
\$1,200-\$1,499.....	13.4	6.4	23.3	9.4	8.1	6.5	15.2	4.2
\$1,500-\$1,799.....	7.7	4.3	11.6	7.2	3.6	2.6	7.6	2.3
\$1,800-\$2,099.....	6.4	3.7	8.6	7.7	2.0	1.5	4.4	1.7
\$2,100-\$2,399.....	3.9	1.4	6.3	4.2	.8	.6	1.3	1.1
\$2,400-\$2,999.....	3.5	1.0	6.1	3.5	1.1	.8	2.5	1.1
\$3,000 or more.....	4.2	2.2	6.0	4.7	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.7
Median.....	\$975	\$746	\$1,352	\$893	\$670	\$630	\$894	\$676

¹ Represents 12 months' OASI benefits received in 1951, increased by the conversion table in the 1954 amendments, and money income received during the 1951 survey year from employer, union, and veterans' pensions; rents, interest, dividends, and annuities; and income from trust funds.

² Husband not entitled on wife's wage record.

³ Less than 0.1 percent.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951. Published in: Selected Statistics on Aging, Committee on Aging, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, June 1955.

TABLE 6.—*Number of persons in paid employment by coverage under a public retirement plan, March 1955*

Coverage	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent
Total paid employment.....	62,330	100.0
Covered by a public program.....	58,160	93.3
Old-age and survivors insurance only ¹	48,240	77.4
Government employee retirement only.....	8,350	13.4
Federal.....	4,950	7.9
Civilian.....	1,760	2.8
Armed Forces ²	3,190	5.1
State and local ³	3,400	5.5
Eligible for coverage under OASI.....	3,220	5.2
Not eligible for coverage under OASI.....	180	.3
Joint old-age and survivors insurance and other public retirement plans.....	1,570	2.5
Railroad retirement.....	1,180	1.9
State and local.....	390	.6
Not covered by a public program.....	4,170	6.7
Agriculture.....	1,540	2.5
Wage workers.....	410	.7
Self-employed.....	1,130	1.8
Domestic service.....	760	1.2
Other.....	1,870	3.0
Eligible for coverage under OASI ⁴	420	.7
Not eligible for coverage under OASI.....	1,450	2.3

¹ Includes 760,000 State and local government employees covered by old-age and survivors insurance and not covered by State or local retirement systems.

² In addition to credits under the military retirement systems, members of the Armed Forces may receive wage credits of \$160 per month under old-age and survivors insurance through June 30, 1955, under certain conditions.

³ The following summarizes the classification of State and local government employees for the purposes of this table. Of the total of 4,690,000 such employees, 140,000 were not covered under any public program. The remainder were covered as follows:

Covered by old-age and survivors insurance only.....	760,000
Covered by State and local systems only.....	3,400,000
Covered jointly by old-age and survivors insurance and State or local systems.....	390,000

⁴ Includes 280,000 ministers and 140,000 State and local government employees who though eligible to elect coverage had not done so in March 1955.

Source: Estimated June 1955 by Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance from Census Bureau's Monthly Report on the Labor Force, and other sources. Published in: Selected Statistics on Aging, Committee on Aging, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, June 1955.

126 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 7.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and average monthly amount of old-age benefits in current-payment status and percentage distribution by amount of benefit, by State, ranked by size of average benefit, Dec. 31, 1954*

[Percentage distribution based on 10-percent sample]

Beneficiary's State of residence	Average old-age benefit	Number of old-age beneficiaries	Percent of old-age beneficiaries receiving—								
			Total	\$30	\$30.10- \$39.90	\$40- \$49.90	\$50- \$59.90	\$60- \$69.90	\$70- \$79.90	\$80- \$89.90	\$90- \$98.50
Total.....	\$59.14	3,775,134	100.0	17.9	8.8	10.1	13.6	17.1	12.8	9.1	10.6
Connecticut.....	65.57	67,828	100.0	10.7	6.3	7.6	12.5	17.9	17.5	13.2	14.3
Michigan.....	64.37	158,548	100.0	13.8	7.2	9.1	12.4	14.9	13.7	10.8	18.1
New Jersey.....	64.09	148,921	100.0	12.8	6.6	8.6	13.0	17.8	15.2	12.7	13.3
Pennsylvania.....	62.72	304,784	100.0	12.8	7.5	8.6	13.5	19.1	15.9	10.9	11.7
Massachusetts.....	62.36	171,693	100.0	12.2	7.2	9.0	14.3	20.7	15.4	10.9	10.3
Ohio.....	62.20	221,887	100.0	14.9	7.7	9.2	12.8	16.5	14.1	10.6	14.2
Illinois.....	61.94	234,248	100.0	15.1	7.7	9.2	13.1	16.8	14.4	10.5	13.2
Rhode Island.....	61.63	29,410	100.0	12.4	6.5	9.1	15.4	20.7	16.1	10.6	9.2
New York.....	61.36	454,068	100.0	14.0	8.0	9.9	14.0	18.5	14.3	10.2	11.1
Wisconsin.....	59.73	94,876	100.0	19.7	8.7	9.0	11.8	15.5	13.0	9.1	13.2
Delaware.....	59.67	8,840	100.0	19.4	8.8	9.4	12.7	15.7	13.0	10.4	10.6
Washington.....	59.52	77,986	100.0	15.9	8.2	10.6	15.8	17.1	12.8	7.8	11.8
Florida.....	59.44	103,682	100.0	19.5	8.7	9.3	12.9	15.3	11.9	11.7	10.7
West Virginia.....	58.81	43,362	100.0	18.9	7.7	9.4	13.5	18.9	15.5	7.0	9.1
California.....	58.73	334,555	100.0	17.0	8.6	11.7	14.9	16.5	12.5	8.8	10.0
Oregon.....	58.51	53,242	100.0	18.2	7.7	11.3	16.0	17.2	10.5	8.0	11.1
Indiana.....	58.31	109,812	102.0	19.8	9.2	10.1	13.1	16.0	11.6	8.5	11.7
Arizona.....	58.19	15,322	100.0	23.1	9.3	9.8	13.3	14.3	11.2	9.1	9.9
Utah.....	58.18	12,399	100.0	20.6	8.5	9.5	13.3	16.2	13.3	8.3	10.3
Maryland.....	58.03	50,987	100.0	18.2	9.7	10.0	14.0	17.6	11.9	8.9	9.7
District of Columbia.....	57.73	14,833	100.0	15.9	9.6	12.2	14.9	17.9	12.8	7.9	8.8
New Hampshire.....	57.50	21,240	100.0	14.6	9.1	11.0	17.4	20.1	12.6	7.9	7.3
Minnesota.....	57.41	71,118	100.0	21.2	9.5	10.5	13.2	16.1	11.7	8.2	9.6
Nevada.....	56.70	4,146	100.0	21.5	10.0	10.3	17.4	15.9	11.5	6.2	7.2
Missouri.....	56.62	100,633	100.0	20.8	9.7	11.1	13.9	16.8	11.5	8.0	8.2
Wyoming.....	56.49	5,315	100.0	24.6	9.0	8.0	15.1	15.6	12.5	7.6	7.6
Hawaii.....	56.49	8,111	100.0	19.9	9.8	13.0	13.0	14.9	13.6	9.1	6.7
Colorado.....	56.43	31,609	100.0	23.4	9.1	9.7	14.2	15.3	12.5	7.6	8.2
Alaska.....	56.15	1,960	100.0	19.4	10.0	10.8	13.9	17.7	10.4	6.1	11.7
Vermont.....	55.88	11,523	100.0	19.1	11.2	10.0	15.0	17.2	11.2	8.9	7.4
Montana.....	55.75	13,800	100.0	24.1	10.7	10.1	13.5	16.9	10.2	6.9	7.6
Maine.....	55.25	34,019	100.0	21.1	10.3	10.8	15.5	17.9	11.8	6.5	6.1
Iowa.....	54.60	60,349	100.0	24.7	11.1	10.9	12.5	15.9	10.1	6.7	8.1
Virginia.....	54.53	54,447	100.0	23.0	10.5	11.4	13.5	18.2	10.0	6.9	6.5
Kansas.....	54.06	43,083	100.0	24.1	11.6	12.1	13.4	16.1	9.7	6.0	7.0
Kentucky.....	53.95	51,757	100.0	23.8	11.6	10.9	13.9	16.7	10.3	5.6	7.2
Nebraska.....	53.69	27,765	100.0	24.5	11.6	11.7	10.8	17.6	10.2	6.9	6.7
Idaho.....	53.62	12,649	100.0	24.5	11.0	13.4	11.8	15.4	8.5	6.6	8.8
Texas.....	52.67	111,706	100.0	27.1	11.2	11.6	13.2	14.6	8.5	6.4	7.4
Oklahoma.....	52.62	39,331	100.0	26.9	11.5	12.0	11.7	15.9	9.6	5.9	6.5
New Mexico.....	52.24	7,596	100.0	29.2	10.0	10.7	13.3	12.9	9.0	6.6	8.3
South Dakota.....	52.14	10,505	100.0	25.8	12.4	11.5	12.8	17.7	9.2	4.9	5.7
North Carolina.....	52.11	48,855	100.0	26.3	11.3	11.5	15.2	17.3	8.9	5.1	4.4
South Carolina.....	51.98	22,947	100.0	25.8	10.7	12.1	15.8	16.2	9.2	5.2	5.0
Alabama.....	51.55	43,696	100.0	27.7	10.9	11.7	14.8	15.7	8.8	5.0	5.4
Louisiana.....	51.54	36,739	100.0	26.8	12.1	12.0	14.8	13.5	8.3	5.8	6.7
Tennessee.....	50.93	48,172	100.0	28.5	12.5	12.3	14.2	15.6	7.6	4.3	5.0
Georgia.....	50.60	45,041	100.0	29.1	13.3	12.6	12.7	14.3	7.6	5.0	5.4
North Dakota.....	50.57	7,389	100.0	30.9	12.8	11.0	12.1	14.4	8.2	5.5	5.1
Arkansas.....	48.58	31,389	100.0	32.6	13.3	11.8	12.6	14.2	7.0	3.9	4.6
Mississippi.....	47.19	23,010	100.0	35.3	13.1	11.8	12.3	14.2	6.2	3.5	3.6
Virgin Islands ¹	42.11	160	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico.....	40.71	10,173	100.0	33.6	33.0	11.3	6.9	10.0	2.5	---	1.8
Foreign.....	62.07	23,673	100.0	10.6	5.7	9.1	14.7	24.9	18.0	8.2	8.8

¹ Too few cases in the sample for a reliable distribution.

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Division of Program Analysis, Actuarial Branch.

TABLE 8.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Estimated number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status ¹ under old-age and survivors insurance, by type of benefit, Dec. 31, 1948, and June 30, 1955*

Type of benefit	Number of beneficiaries		Total amount of monthly benefits		Average monthly benefit	
	June 1955	December 1948	June 1955	December 1948	June 1955	December 1948
Total.....	7,563,519	2,314,557	\$384,025,208	\$45,872,480	-----	-----
Persons 65 years and over.....	6,061,433	1,591,069	327,617,398	35,384,792	-----	-----
Old-age (primary).....	4,214,776	1,047,985	257,230,073	26,564,214	\$61.03	\$25.35
Wife's ² or husband's ²	1,131,262	320,928	37,011,175	4,307,293	32.72	13.42
Widow's or widower's ²	689,774	210,253	32,150,049	4,331,046	46.61	20.60
Parent's.....	25,621	11,903	1,228,101	162,239	47.86	13.63
Persons under 65 years.....	1,502,086	723,488	56,407,810	10,507,688	-----	-----
Child's ⁴	1,220,855	581,265	43,730,393	7,549,041	35.82	12.99
Mother's.....	281,231	142,223	12,677,417	2,958,647	45.08	20.80

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

² Effective Sept. 1, 1950, insurance benefits became payable to wives under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care. At the end of 1954 there were 49,225 such wives in current payment status.

³ Husband's and widower's insurance benefits first became payable Sept. 1, 1950.

⁴ Of the child beneficiaries, about 90 percent at the end of June 1955, about 96 percent at the end of 1948 were survivor beneficiaries.

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

128 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 9.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and average monthly amount of old-age benefits in current-payment status under old-age and survivors insurance, by State, ranked by size of average benefit, Dec. 31, 1954, and Dec. 31, 1948*

Beneficiary's State of residence	Average old-age benefit		Number of old-age beneficiaries	
	December 1954	December 1948	December 1954	December 1948
Total.....	\$59.14	\$25.35	3,775,134	1,047,985
Connecticut.....	65.57	27.83	67,828	22,333
Michigan.....	64.37	26.56	158,548	43,659
New Jersey.....	64.09	27.42	148,921	46,478
Pennsylvania.....	62.72	26.38	304,784	99,339
Massachusetts.....	62.36	26.47	171,693	58,069
Ohio.....	62.20	26.37	221,887	67,941
Illinois.....	61.84	26.53	234,248	67,878
Rhode Island.....	61.63	25.94	29,410	10,312
New York.....	61.36	25.70	454,068	136,490
Wisconsin.....	59.73	25.05	94,876	23,464
Delaware.....	59.67	26.12	8,840	2,755
Washington.....	59.52	26.07	77,986	24,009
Florida.....	59.44	24.89	103,682	21,243
West Virginia.....	58.81	25.15	43,362	11,748
California.....	58.73	26.22	334,555	92,778
Oregon.....	58.51	24.76	53,242	15,929
Indiana.....	58.31	24.64	109,812	29,962
Arizona.....	58.19	25.66	15,322	3,196
Utah.....	58.18	25.08	12,339	3,175
Maryland.....	58.03	24.84	50,987	13,991
District of Columbia.....	57.73	25.14	14,838	3,982
New Hampshire.....	57.50	23.73	21,240	6,560
Minnesota.....	57.41	24.93	71,118	16,181
Nevada.....	56.70	24.83	4,146	1,017
Missouri.....	56.62	24.04	100,633	26,084
Wyoming.....	56.49	24.62	5,315	1,268
Hawaii.....	56.49	22.83	8,111	2,494
Colorado.....	56.43	24.69	31,609	8,258
Alaska.....	56.15	23.53	1,960	430
Vermont.....	55.88	23.13	11,523	3,322
Montana.....	55.75	24.78	13,800	3,301
Maine.....	55.25	23.52	34,019	10,543
Iowa.....	54.60	22.42	60,349	13,414
Virginia.....	54.53	23.46	54,447	13,571
Kansas.....	54.06	22.33	43,083	10,459
Kentucky.....	53.95	22.76	51,757	12,681
Nebraska.....	53.69	22.21	27,765	5,722
Idaho.....	53.62	22.58	12,649	2,924
Texas.....	52.67	23.11	111,706	23,580
Oklahoma.....	52.62	23.26	39,331	8,342
New Mexico.....	52.24	23.04	7,596	1,341
South Dakota.....	52.14	22.58	10,505	1,635
North Carolina.....	52.11	21.18	48,855	12,240
South Carolina.....	51.98	21.25	22,947	5,565
Alabama.....	51.55	21.94	43,696	11,444
Louisiana.....	51.54	22.00	36,739	8,709
Tennessee.....	50.93	21.31	48,172	11,350
Georgia.....	50.60	21.28	45,041	10,668
North Dakota.....	50.57	22.40	7,389	1,216
Arkansas.....	48.58	20.08	31,389	6,393
Mississippi.....	47.19	19.20	23,010	4,601
Virgin Islands.....	42.11	-----	160	-----
Puerto Rico.....	40.71	-----	10,173	-----
Foreign.....	62.07	27.29	23,673	3,940

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

TABLE 10.—*Old-age and survivors insurance and old-age public assistance: Proportion of population receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits and proportion receiving old-age assistance, by State, June 1955*

State	OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	State	OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over
Alabama.....	329	328	Nevada.....	389	175
Alaska.....	462	333	New Hampshire.....	573	108
Arizona.....	422	246	New Jersey.....	511	42
Arkansas.....	296	329	New Mexico.....	293	255
California.....	498	261	New York.....	488	68
Colorado.....	370	361	North Carolina.....	305	201
Connecticut.....	508	76	North Dakota.....	213	156
Delaware.....	475	54	Ohio.....	447	123
District of Columbia.....	324	45	Oklahoma.....	291	449
Florida.....	547	234	Oregon.....	507	121
Georgia.....	286	395	Pennsylvania.....	506	56
Hawaii.....	463	73	Puerto Rico.....	181	507
Idaho.....	373	169	Rhode Island.....	602	103
Illinois.....	423	106	South Carolina.....	286	335
Indiana.....	448	92	South Dakota.....	263	174
Iowa.....	338	145	Tennessee.....	304	260
Kansas.....	323	160	Texas.....	284	357
Kentucky.....	346	230	Utah.....	400	185
Louisiana.....	285	586	Vermont.....	473	176
Maine.....	559	132	Virgin Islands.....	110	328
Maryland.....	448	58	Virginia.....	363	71
Massachusetts.....	507	163	Washington.....	489	238
Michigan.....	462	132	West Virginia.....	506	171
Minnesota.....	365	168	Wisconsin.....	438	122
Mississippi.....	231	453	Wyoming.....	345	174
Missouri.....	354	294			
Montana.....	340	145	Total.....	423	179
Nebraska.....	295	120			

Source: Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 11.—*Old-age and survivors insurance and aid to dependent children: Proportion of population under 18 years of age, receiving aid to dependent children and old-age and survivors insurance benefits, by State, June 1955*

State	OASI child beneficiaries per 1,000 population under age 18	ADC children per 1,000 population under age 18	State	OASI child beneficiaries per 1,000 population under age 18	ADC children per 1,000 population under age 18
Alabama.....	25	43	Nevada.....	21	(1)
Alaska.....	21	51	New Hampshire.....	28	18
Arizona.....	21	33	New Jersey.....	21	9
Arkansas.....	19	36	New Mexico.....	20	49
California.....	21	35	New York.....	20	31
Colorado.....	20	33	North Carolina.....	23	34
Connecticut.....	19	18	North Dakota.....	12	18
Delaware.....	20	26	Ohio.....	22	15
District of Columbia.....	19	27	Oklahoma.....	22	51
Florida.....	23	46	Oregon.....	22	18
Georgia.....	23	28	Pennsylvania.....	24	25
Hawaii.....	24	53	Puerto Rico.....	7	94
Idaho.....	20	21	Rhode Island.....	22	35
Illinois.....	21	21	South Carolina.....	24	27
Indiana.....	22	15	South Dakota.....	14	29
Iowa.....	16	20	Tennessee.....	23	45
Kansas.....	18	18	Texas.....	19	21
Kentucky.....	27	45	Utah.....	21	25
Louisiana.....	19	45	Vermont.....	22	22
Maine.....	28	35	Virgin Islands.....	9	56
Maryland.....	20	22	Virginia.....	24	20
Massachusetts.....	22	21	Washington.....	21	26
Michigan.....	21	20	West Virginia.....	36	73
Minnesota.....	17	19	Wisconsin.....	19	17
Mississippi.....	17	43	Wyoming.....	18	13
Missouri.....	20	43			
Montana.....	20	24	Total.....	21	29
Nebraska.....	15	15			

(1) Program administered without Federal participation.

Source: Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

130 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 12.—Public assistance: Proportion of population receiving assistance (recipient rates), by State, June 1955 and June 1953

[Except for general assistance includes recipients receiving only vendor payments for medical care. All data subject to revision]

State	Recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 population aged 65 and over		Children receiving aid to dependent children per 1,000 population under age 18		Recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled per 1,000 population aged 18-64		Recipients of general assistance per 1,000 persons under age 65	
	June 1955 ¹	June 1953 ²	June 1955 ¹	June 1953 ²	June 1955 ¹	June 1953 ²	June 1955 ¹	June 1953 ²
United States average.....	179	194	29	28	* 3.3	* 2.7	* 4.9	* 3.6
Alabama.....	328	328	43	41	6.1	5.4	.1	.1
Alaska.....	333	335	51	41	.....	.....	1.5	.7
Arizona.....	246	272	33	30	.....	.....	2.7	2.8
Arkansas.....	329	353	36	39	4.9	.7	1.0	1.6
California.....	261	279	35	34	.....	.....	4.4	4.1
Colorado.....	361	384	33	30	6.3	5.4	2.6	3.1
Connecticut.....	76	76	18	15	1.4	.....	(?)	(?)
Delaware.....	54	61	26	19	1.2	.4	(?)	(?)
District of Columbia.....	45	42	27	28	4.3	2.8	.7	1.2
Florida.....	234	246	46	44	.....	.....	(?)	(?)
Georgia.....	395	403	28	24	4.7	2.4	1.4	1.4
Hawaii.....	73	87	53	50	4.9	4.7	8.5	6.3
Idaho.....	169	189	21	20	2.6	2.6	.2	.3
Illinois.....	106	128	21	21	1.1	.9	9.8	5.1
Indiana.....	92	105	15	14	.....	.....	* 7.8	* 4.4
Iowa.....	145	163	20	18	.....	.....	3.0	2.6
Kansas.....	160	177	18	16	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.0
Kentucky.....	230	232	45	49	.....	.....	2.5	2.4
Louisiana.....	586	620	45	50	8.0	8.7	2.9	2.8
Maine.....	132	140	35	34	.2	.....	9.9	8.3
Maryland.....	58	62	22	19	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.2
Massachusetts.....	163	187	21	21	3.6	3.2	5.9	4.6
Michigan.....	132	162	20	21	.6	.4	6.3	4.1
Minnesota.....	168	183	19	18	.4	.....	5.6	4.1
Mississippi.....	453	395	43	37	2.6	1.4	.6	.5
Missouri.....	294	302	43	41	5.9	5.4	3.0	6.2
Montana.....	145	183	24	27	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.1
Nebraska.....	120	136	15	14	.....	.....	2.5	(?)
Nevada.....	175	205	(?)	(?)	.....	.....	2.9	3.2
New Hampshire.....	108	120	18	20	.8	.4	6.0	4.6
New Jersey.....	42	48	9	8	1.0	.7	* 4.2	* 2.7
New Mexico.....	255	297	49	47	4.2	5.0	.7	.8
New York.....	68	79	31	26	4.3	3.4	6.1	5.1
North Carolina.....	201	208	34	30	4.9	3.2	1.2	1.1
North Dakota.....	156	167	18	18	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.1
Ohio.....	123	141	15	13	1.7	1.3	9.5	6.1
Oklahoma.....	449	467	51	56	4.7	3.5	(?)	(?)
Oregon.....	121	145	18	16	3.5	2.4	5.3	7.2
Pennsylvania.....	56	68	25	22	2.0	1.6	6.9	2.3
Puerto Rico.....	507	524	94	77	20.1	13.0	.4	1.0
Rhode Island.....	103	129	35	33	3.2	1.4	11.5	8.7
South Carolina.....	335	341	27	21	6.8	5.4	1.4	1.4
South Dakota.....	174	193	29	28	1.9	1.1	3.7	2.8
Tennessee.....	280	255	45	44	.8	.....	1.6	2.0
Texas.....	357	380	21	17	.....	.....	(?)	(?)
Utah.....	185	203	25	25	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.0
Vermont.....	176	177	22	21	2.1	1.2	(?)	(?)
Virgin Islands.....	328	329	56	47	10.5	4.8	4.3	7.5
Virginia.....	71	76	20	17	2.4	2.0	(?)	(?)
Washington.....	238	278	26	27	3.9	4.2	7.0	5.6
West Virginia.....	171	190	73	68	7.9	4.9	2.2	4.4
Wisconsin.....	122	146	17	17	.6	.5	6.2	3.7
Wyoming.....	174	193	13	13	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.5

¹ Based on population estimated by the Bureau of Public Assistance as of July 1955.

² For the 48 States and the District of Columbia based on data estimated by the Bureau of the Census population release P-25, No. 106, tables 1 and A-4; for other jurisdictions based on population estimated by the Bureau of Public Assistance.

* Average for 43 States. No program in operation in remaining States.

* Average for 39 States. No program in operation in remaining States.

* Average for 46 States. See footnote 7.

* Average for 45 States. See footnote 7.

* Number of persons aided not currently available.

* Rate includes unknown number of persons receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

* Program administered without Federal participation.

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social Security Administration.

TABLE 13.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-55

[In thousands, data corrected to May 4, 1955]

Year and month	Total	Retirement; disability; and survivor programs											Unemployment insurance programs			
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits				Temporary disability benefits ²			State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legisla- tion ¹²	Rail- road Unem- ployment Insurance Act ¹¹	
		Social Security Act	Rail- road Retirement Act	Civil Service Com- mis- sion ³	Veter- ans' Ad- minis- tration ⁴	Monthly				Lump-sum ⁵		State laws ¹⁰				Rail- road Unem- ployment Insurance Act ¹¹
						Social Security Act ⁶	Rail- road Retirement Act ⁷	Civil Service Com- mis- sion ⁸	Veter- ans' Ad- minis- tration ⁹	Social Security Act	Other ⁵					
Number of beneficiaries																
1954																
May.....		4,524.0	391.5	205.7	2,583.0	1,873.7	164.9	59.1	1,116.8	44.2	11.8	36.1	23.4	1,849.6	93.2	103.7
June.....		4,577.5	392.6	207.3	2,590.4	1,891.2	165.7	60.6	1,129.9	44.8	12.1	39.2	27.6	1,817.6	95.9	98.2
July.....		4,620.5	395.9	208.6	2,598.0	1,900.8	165.3	60.9	1,130.1	40.9	11.7	37.7	24.1	1,597.3	96.3	78.8
August.....		4,678.5	398.5	210.8	2,605.8	1,919.7	165.7	61.7	1,133.9	46.8	12.0	38.8	36.2	1,522.6	99.5	103.8
September.....		4,733.2	398.6	212.1	2,612.0	1,921.9	165.2	62.4	1,133.6	34.7	10.7	37.6	33.5	1,413.9	91.4	97.6
October.....		4,778.6	400.5	213.2	2,618.3	1,940.7	168.6	63.3	1,130.2	39.2	11.1	37.0	35.2	2,199.3	74.8	98.4
November.....		4,833.5	401.0	215.1	2,623.8	1,964.0	175.6	64.1	1,129.1	38.9	10.4	36.6	37.3	1,223.1	72.9	112.4
December.....		4,897.5	403.2	216.5	2,631.0	1,988.9	182.7	64.8	1,127.6	43.8	11.3	37.0	36.2	1,365.1	87.1	133.6
1955																
January.....		4,965.3	404.9	217.8	2,635.1	2,002.1	186.7	65.5	(13)	40.0	11.0	36.6	40.2	1,670.3	105.6	140.7
February.....		5,070.2	405.9	219.5	2,637.8	2,015.7	189.0	66.4	(13)	38.7	11.1	37.0	30.6	1,693.8	111.2	122.0
March.....		5,169.9	410.3	220.7	2,642.7	2,030.9	190.8	67.5	1,146.0	44.0	15.2	40.2	30.5	1,600.2	106.9	111.0
April.....		5,275.8	412.3	222.0	2,651.3	2,054.5	192.9	68.2	(13)	51.1	12.7	37.4	26.7	1,345.1	80.3	100.0
May.....		5,369.7	414.2	223.4	2,659.8	2,077.4	194.9	69.0	(13)	51.7	12.5	36.2	25.8	1,136.0	66.1	54.5
June.....		5,462.3	416.3	224.9	2,668.8	2,101.2	196.5	70.7	1,154.2	56.5	12.4	39.3	25.5	1,056.2	63.8	31.6
July.....		5,527.8	417.6	225.8	2,675.6	2,115.4	197.2	70.8	(13)	44.0	11.7	35.5	22.3	923.8	67.6	23.2

See footnotes at end of table, p. 133.

TABLE 13.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-55—Continued

[In thousands, data corrected to May 4, 1955]

Year and month	Total	Retirement; disability; and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs				
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits				Temporary disability benefits ²		State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legisla- tion ¹²	Rail- road Unem- ploy- ment Insurance Act ¹¹		
		Social Security Act	Rail- road Retirement Act	Civil Service Com- mis- sion ³	Vet- erans' Ad- minis- tration ⁴	Monthly		Lump-sum ⁷		State laws ¹⁰	Rail- road Unem- ploy- ment Insurance Act ¹¹					
Social Secu- rity Act ⁴	Rail- road Retirement Act ⁵					Civil Service Com- mis- sion ³	Vet- erans' Ad- minis- tration ⁶	Social Secu- rity Act	Other ⁸							
Amount of benefits ¹⁴																
1940.....	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448	-----	\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267	-----	-----	\$518,700	-----	\$15,961
1941.....	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559	-----	111,799	13,270	13,943	-----	-----	344,321	-----	14,537
1942.....	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603	-----	111,193	15,005	14,342	-----	-----	344,084	-----	6,268
1943.....	914,553	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704	-----	116,133	17,843	17,255	\$2,857	-----	79,643	-----	917
1944.....	1,109,673	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765	-----	144,302	22,034	19,238	5,035	-----	62,385	\$4,215	582
1945.....	2,051,694	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	99,651	1,772	-----	254,238	26,127	23,431	4,669	-----	445,866	126,630	2,359
1946.....	5,140,174	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817	-----	333,640	27,851	30,610	4,761	-----	1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917
1947.....	4,684,564	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283	-----	382,515	29,460	33,115	26,024	\$11,368	776,165	970,542	39,401
1948.....	4,490,297	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,592	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599
1949.....	5,672,234	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	59,066	30,103	1,377,729	430,194	103,596
1950.....	5,286,020	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	89,259	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804
1951.....	5,651,701	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,556	147,846	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217
1952.....	6,452,902	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,933	63,298	37,251	167,665	34,689	998,267	3,539	41,793
1953.....	7,539,541	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,325	613,475	87,451	43,377	186,145	45,150	962,221	41,698	46,584
1954.....	9,645,174	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	190,133	49,173	2,026,866	107,666	157,088
1954																
May.....	774,261	207,392	31,751	24,527	157,347	67,680	7,002	2,645	51,269	7,734	3,522	4,248	2,845	185,601	8,956	11,742
June.....	785,941	210,254	32,859	24,641	157,624	68,448	7,049	2,690	51,194	7,926	3,530	4,875	3,329	190,959	9,736	10,827
July.....	760,975	212,602	33,120	24,905	157,765	68,891	7,049	2,736	49,996	7,180	3,559	4,720	2,685	167,980	9,885	7,902
August.....	770,154	215,619	33,312	25,204	159,293	69,630	7,076	2,767	51,311	8,376	3,547	4,862	4,414	162,653	10,230	11,860
September.....	799,498	247,139	33,441	25,356	158,058	78,817	7,634	2,801	51,198	6,153	3,020	4,728	5,033	153,737	9,440	12,943
October.....	802,285	250,047	33,610	25,499	166,749	79,681	7,859	2,827	56,877	7,246	3,124	4,451	5,383	153,299	7,384	16,249
November.....	804,303	253,509	33,681	25,727	168,430	80,702	8,308	2,876	55,849	7,449	2,900	4,626	5,502	132,089	7,523	15,132
December.....	839,014	257,516	33,883	25,977	169,325	81,826	8,714	2,933	56,427	8,486	3,225	4,890	5,460	153,050	9,381	17,921

1955																	
January.....	862,000	262,404	34,019	26,180	168,508	82,414	8,935	2,972	56,608	7,834	3,434	4,412	5,070	170,882	10,199	18,129	
February.....	859,851	270,106	34,140	26,320	168,451	83,115	9,061	2,988	56,770	7,467	3,137	4,241	3,859	165,469	10,255	14,492	
March.....	889,820	277,284	34,556	26,627	170,656	83,953	9,163	3,068	57,325	8,646	4,314	5,307	4,368	178,762	11,338	14,453	
April.....	851,080	284,479	34,745	26,808	170,765	85,164	9,282	3,085	57,647	10,210	3,792	4,499	3,592	135,779	8,423	12,810	
May.....	834,300	290,573	34,967	26,964	171,438	86,292	9,397	3,128	57,961	10,248	3,773	4,574	3,625	117,402	6,739	7,309	
June.....	828,655	296,522	35,167	27,043	171,267	87,503	9,497	3,153	56,488	11,244	3,464	4,974	3,397	108,861	6,607	3,468	
July.....	814,856	300,999	35,293	27,162	173,340	88,413	9,551	3,185	57,000	9,024	3,006	4,307	2,818	91,602	6,764	2,392	

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; partly estimated.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning February 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid December 1951), widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

⁶ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans; beginning 1955, data shown as of end of quarter.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

⁹ First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946; in New Jersey, January 1949; in New York, July 1950 (monthly data not available); and under the railroad programs, July 1947. Excludes hospital benefits in California and hospital, surgical, and medical benefits in New York; also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; beginning January 1955 includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers made by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

¹¹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹² Beginning September 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning November 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹³ Not available.

¹⁴ Payments: under the Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and under the Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly data for monthly benefits represent benefits in current-payment status); under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans' Administration programs, except the readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under the State unemployment and temporary disability insurance laws, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies. Social Security Bulletins.

C.—RECIPIENTS OF OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE IN EARLY 1953: REQUIREMENTS, INCOMES, RESOURCES, AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RECIPIENTS OF OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE¹

INTRODUCTION

The typical recipient of old-age assistance has been described as a widow, aged 75, living alone in her own quarters, and able to care for herself. Her needs have been computed at \$65 a month, and her income in cash and kind amounts to about \$14, leaving a need of \$51 which is provided as a payment of old-age assistance. These most common or median characteristics may serve to characterize the 2.6 million aged persons who receive assistance, but they of necessity obscure marked differences among these persons whose only common attributes are that they are 65 or over and that their incomes and resources are insufficient to provide the content of living recognized to be necessary in the individual States from which they receive assistance.

A comprehensive study of the requirements, incomes, resources, and social characteristics of recipients of old-age assistance was conducted by the Bureau of Public Assistance in cooperation with State agencies administering old-age assistance programs in the winter and early spring months of 1953. Each State chose an administratively feasible month in which to study a representative sample of its recipients. The earliest studies were made in December 1952 and the last ones in May 1953. Of the 53 jurisdictions administering programs, all except Alaska, Puerto Rico, Vermont, and the Virgin Islands participated in the study, thus providing, for the first time in the history of the old-age assistance program, data describing the recipients in substantially all of the jurisdictions that operate programs.

During the war and postwar periods, increased employment opportunities and the rapid development of old-age and survivors insurance and other provisions for income to the retired aged have brought substantial changes in the economic position of older persons. Earlier studies of the characteristics of the aged who receive assistance (20 States made such a study in 1944) are largely obsolete as a result of changes that have occurred.

This report consists of basic tables derived from the summary tabulations submitted by the State agencies and includes only brief textual highlights of the findings. A subsequent report will present basic data from the national sample and significant findings of the study will be analyzed in articles in the Social Security Bulletin.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RECIPIENTS

Place of residence of recipients

A majority of the recipients of old-age assistance lived in rural areas, towns, and small cities. In this respect the recipients differed from the total population 65 and over, a majority of whom lived in

¹ Public Assistance Report No. 26, Bureau of Public Assistance, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, June 1955. Excerpts from the text and statistical tables; tables renumbered as necessary. The full report consists of 94 pages, 42 tables, and additional subtables.

or in the areas immediately surrounding cities of 50,000 or more population.² Accordingly, a higher proportion of the aged population received assistance in rural areas than in urban ones. This was found to be true within States and was also reflected in the higher proportions of the aged who received aid in most of the predominantly rural States in contrast to lower proportions in highly urbanized States.

About one-fourth of the recipients live in cities of 100,000 or more and an additional 9 percent in cities of 10,000 to 99,999 population located in metropolitan counties. Together these urban recipients account for most of the 41.3 percent of all recipients who live in metropolitan counties. By States, the proportions of metropolitan recipients range from more than 80 percent in Rhode Island and New Jersey to less than 1 percent in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, States with no metropolitan counties. New York, with nearly two-thirds of its aged recipients actually living within cities of 100,000 or more, is the only State (not including the District of Columbia) in which an appreciable majority of all recipients actually live in large cities. Maryland, with 51.6 percent of its recipients in Baltimore, ranks second in this respect, and California, with 42.6 percent, third.

The nonmetropolitan counties, which include slightly less than half the country's aged population, include 58.7 percent of all old-age assistance recipients. The largest group, 26.1 percent, live in rural nonfarm areas, i. e., towns and villages of less than 2,500 and other rural places other than farms. For the country as a whole, the number of recipients living in such places was slightly larger than the number living in large cities. In North and South Dakota more than half the recipients lived in rural nonfarm areas and in Nebraska, approximately one-half lived in such areas.

Recipients living on farms accounted for about one-eighth of the total and, as might be expected, were almost entirely in nonmetropolitan counties. The percentage of recipients living on farms ranged from 0.2 in Connecticut and Massachusetts to 53.4 in Mississippi. Outside the Southern and Border States, no State had more than approximately 10 percent of its recipients living on farms. Ten of the Southern States and three Border States—Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia—had higher percentages.

For the country as a whole, the number of persons who were receiving old-age assistance per 1,000 aged population was substantially higher for nonmetropolitan than for metropolitan counties—241 as compared with 147. The nonmetropolitan rate was also higher in all but four of the States that included both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. In Kentucky, where the disparity was greatest, the nonmetropolitan rate was nearly 2.5 times as large as the metropolitan rate.

Age of recipients

For the country as a whole, recipients of old-age assistance divide into 4 nearly equal age groups: Those 65–69, those 70–74, those 75–79, and those 80 and over. Of these 4 groups, the group aged 65–69 is

² A double classification of place of residence is used. The major division is between metropolitan counties (towns in New England) that are parts of the standard metropolitan areas defined by the Bureau of the Census and all other counties. Within this two-way division, recipients in cities or towns are classified by the size of the place in which they live and other recipients are classified as living in rural-farm or rural nonfarm area.

Several States do not have any large cities or metropolitan counties. However, some of these States have recipients living temporarily in such places in other States. Recipients are reported according to where they were actually living, whether this was within or outside the State from which they received aid.

smallest and the group aged 70-74 is somewhat the largest. The approximate equality of numbers of recipients in these age groups, however, does not indicate a uniform incidence of need in each age group. In the total population, there are fewer and fewer persons in the successively higher age groups. Recipients of old-age assistance aged 65-69 represent only 100 out of each 1,000 people of that age. Recipients of old-age assistance aged 70-74 represent 203 persons out of each thousand, and for those aged 75-79 the rate is 267. At ages 80 and over, the rate is 333. In other words, the older an individual is, the more likely he is to be in receipt of old-age assistance. Below age 70, his chance of being a recipient is 1 in 10 and at age 80 or over, it is 1 in 3.

There is considerable variation among States in the percent of recipients in different age brackets. Variation in percent of recipients of different ages is not as striking, however, as the variation in recipient rates per 1,000 in the particular age bracket. For the age bracket age 65-69, 30 States have recipient rates of less than 100, the lowest rates being 18 in the District of Columbia and 19 in New Jersey. Only 1 State, Louisiana, with a rate of 399, has as many as 300 persons receiving assistance per thousand population in this age range.

For the age bracket 80 and over, however, only 2 States have recipient rates of less than 100, and these 2, Delaware and the District of Columbia, have rates of 94 and 81, respectively. In 9 States more than half the population 80 and over receive assistance.

Number of years old-age assistance has been received

For the country as a whole, slightly more than half the recipients on the rolls had been added within 5 years prior to the month of the study (table 1). About 12 percent had been on the rolls less than a year and about 20 percent for 10 years or more. The number added between 3 and 5 years previously somewhat exceeded the number added within 1 to 3 years. This reflects the greater number of accessions in the years 1948-50 than in the years 1950-52 when economic conditions were more favorable.

In individual States, variation was fairly wide. In Ohio only 7.2 percent of the recipients had been on the rolls less than 1 year, while in Rhode Island, 21.7 percent fell in this classification. A similar variation was found in the percent who had received assistance continuously for 10 years or more. In Alabama, such recipients accounted for only 6.2 percent of the total, while in Minnesota, Iowa, and Ohio, they accounted for more than one-third.

Race and sex of recipients

On a nationwide basis, 82.4 percent of the recipients were white. Of the 17.6 percent who were nonwhite, Negroes accounted for 17 percent, American Indians for 0.4 percent, and other races for 0.2 percent. In some States, however, nonwhite recipients were a majority of the total. In Mississippi, the District of Columbia, and South Carolina more than half the recipients were Negroes, and in Hawaii 90.8 percent were of "other race." American Indians did not represent a majority in any State. In Arizona, they accounted for 12.8 percent of the total, and in Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and South Dakota for more than 5 percent of the total.

In general, each racial group had about the same ratio of women to men, both in the country as a whole and in most States. The small group of recipients of "other race" represented an exception, as this group was predominantly male.

Among recipients women outnumbered men by about 3 to 2 with the result that there were about 500,000 more women than men receiving assistance.

Male recipients represented 16.5 percent of the aged male population, while female recipients accounted for 21.4 percent. The recipient rate for women was higher than that for men in most States.

The difference between recipient rates by race was substantially more marked than that between such rates by sex. For aged white persons, 17 percent received assistance, while for aged nonwhite persons, 44.8 percent were recipients. The range in recipient rates among white recipients was from 22 in the District of Columbia, 39 in Hawaii, 42 in New Jersey, and 43 in Maryland to 490 in Louisiana. Among nonwhite recipients, the lowest rates were 103 in Hawaii, 116 in the District of Columbia, and 148 in Virginia. The highest rate was 815 in Louisiana.

Physical and mental condition of recipients

Of all recipients, only 3.5 percent were reported to be bedridden. The range among States had extremes of 1.6 percent in Pennsylvania and 6 percent in Oregon, but most States tended to cluster fairly closely around the national average.

Substantially more of the recipients (14.3 percent) required considerable care from other persons although they were not bedridden. This group was divided into those who required care primarily because of their physical condition and those needing care mainly because of a mental condition. Recipients with a mental condition were only about one-sixth as numerous as those with a physical condition. The range for the group requiring care because of a physical condition was from 7.7 percent of recipients in Hawaii to 17.9 percent in New Hampshire. For the group requiring care primarily because of a mental condition, the range was from 0.5 percent in Connecticut to 5.5 percent in Nebraska.

The remaining recipients, almost five-sixths of the total, were reported able to care for themselves. In no State (except Maryland, where a substantial number of unknowns was reported) did the percentage who were able to care for themselves fall below 75 or exceed 90.

A specific handicapping condition about which information was obtained was blindness (table 6). Of all recipients, 2.8 percent, or nearly 75,000, were either known to be blind or believed to be blind. The group for whom substantial evidence was available included only about one-third of this total, while the number for whom recorded information or observation indicated a likelihood of blindness accounted for about two-thirds. The proportion either known or believed to be blind was lowest in Delaware (0.6 percent) and exceeded 5 percent in only 2 States, New Mexico and Texas, where the percentages were 9 and 5.8, respectively.

Living arrangements of recipients

In the country as a whole, slightly less than one-third of the recipients lived with a spouse. Among the States, this proportion varied considerably, amounting to less than 15 percent in the District of

Columbia, New Jersey, and Rhode Island and to more than 40 percent in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. A substantial majority of the recipients living with a spouse consisted of couples in which each member received a separate OAA payment. Most of the spouses who did not receive a separate payment were under age 65.

Slightly more than one-fourth of all recipients lived alone in quarters maintained as their own households (table 8). These recipients, together with others who lived with related or unrelated persons in households for which they were responsible, made up about two-thirds of the total. The proportion living alone varied from 12.9 percent in North Carolina to 44.7 percent in Wyoming; it was generally low in the Southern States and generally high in the Mountain States.

Somewhat fewer than a fourth of the recipients, 22.6 percent of the total, lived with spouse only. This proportion ranged from 6.4 percent in the District of Columbia to 35.0 percent in Oklahoma. An additional 6.9 percent of recipients lived in households in which both a spouse and other persons were present, and 9.5 percent lived in households in which a spouse was not present but which included either children or other relatives.

Of the recipients who did not maintain their own households, nearly one-half lived in the home of a son or daughter. These recipients made up 15.7 percent of the total. This proportion also varied widely, being less than 10 percent in 8 States and more than 30 percent in 1 State. Between 3½ and 5 percent of all recipients lived in each of three other arrangements; the homes of relatives other than children, nonrelatives' homes, and hotels, boarding houses, or other noninstitutional places. Each of these arrangements accounted in some States for only 1 percent of the recipients and in others for more than 10 percent.

Of all recipients, 4.7 percent lived in institutions. Of these, about two-thirds, or 3.2 percent, were in private nursing homes; the remainder were distributed among public nursing homes, other public and private medical institutions, and other public and private institutions. More than 10 percent of the recipients were in private nursing homes in 3 States, Connecticut, Nebraska, and New Hampshire; in Hawaii, 12.1 percent were in private nonmedical institutions.

SOME MAJOR FINDINGS

1. A majority of aged recipients lived in rural areas and small towns. The proportion of aged persons receiving assistance in such areas was two-thirds higher than in metropolitan areas.

2. One-half of the persons receiving old-age assistance were aged 75 or over. The proportion of aged persons receiving assistance increased with age. Among all persons aged 65-69, one in 10 received aid; among those 80 and over, 1 in 3 received aid.

3. Half of the recipients of old-age assistance had been on the rolls less than 5 years.

4. Women outnumbered men by almost 3 to 2 among recipients. One-half million more women than men received aid.

5. Five of every six recipients were able to care for themselves insofar as activities of daily living are concerned. About 1 in 30 was bedfast. The remainder required considerable care from other persons due to their physical or mental conditions.

6. Approximately two-thirds of the aged recipients maintained their own households, including slightly more than one-fourth who lived alone and somewhat less than one-fourth who lived with spouse only. About 1 recipient in 20 lived in an institution, most of them in private nursing homes.

7. The median number of rooms used by households in which recipients lived was four. Ninety-five percent of recipients (excluding those in institutions) had cooking facilities; seven-eighths had electricity; 36 percent had telephones either in their homes or available in the same building; three-fourths had some type of refrigeration, including 55 percent who had mechanical refrigeration; slightly more than two-thirds had running water available.

8. Nearly half of the married recipients owned their homes, while fewer than 1 out of 5 nonmarried recipients owned homes.

9. Forty-four percent of the married couples with two old-age assistance payments and one-third of the other recipients had cash income from sources in addition to old-age assistance. For the couples with such additional income the median amount was \$37.25; for the other recipients, \$28.73.

10. Thirty-eight percent of old-age assistance recipients received goods or services in some form other than cash, thereby further reducing their need for assistance. Such income in kind was common in rural areas, relatively infrequent in urban ones.

11. Median requirements for married couples both receiving old-age assistance were \$108.66 (\$54.33 each); for other recipients, \$66.86.

140 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 1.—Number of years continuous receipt of old-age assistance,¹ 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952–May 1953

State	Total number of recipients	Percent of recipients on OAA					
		Less than 1 year	1 year, less than 3	3 years, less than 5	5 years, less than 10	10 years, less than 15	15 years and over
Total, 49 States.....	2,570,637	12.0	19.8	22.0	25.9	15.0	5.3
Alabama.....	70,028	12.0	21.7	25.4	34.7	5.3	.9
Arizona.....	13,765	23.0	23.4	18.5	18.7	12.7	3.7
Arkansas.....	57,614	13.3	20.8	25.5	29.1	9.7	1.7
California.....	271,667	17.9	20.8	26.6	21.4	9.7	3.7
Colorado.....	52,325	12.5	16.2	17.7	27.0	15.2	11.4
Connecticut.....	15,380	9.0	23.0	22.9	22.6	16.0	6.5
Delaware.....	1,692	20.3	33.2	19.5	15.1	8.1	3.9
District of Columbia.....	2,679	13.6	26.0	24.8	16.7	12.3	6.7
Florida.....	66,686	9.6	19.0	22.7	29.9	14.4	4.5
Georgia.....	94,662	9.3	22.5	21.5	27.4	16.2	3.1
Hawaii.....	2,083	10.2	26.0	25.2	25.0	8.7	5.0
Idaho.....	9,143	11.5	20.0	19.8	30.0	14.0	4.7
Illinois.....	108,735	9.3	19.1	17.7	25.7	18.6	9.6
Indiana.....	41,294	9.3	15.7	19.7	27.9	24.2	3.2
Iowa.....	46,621	8.3	18.9	16.7	22.8	22.9	10.5
Kansas.....	36,538	13.4	19.9	20.1	28.4	13.6	4.6
Kentucky.....	55,338	12.5	22.0	22.4	26.3	12.2	4.7
Louisiana.....	120,393	10.4	18.5	43.7	18.4	7.1	1.9
Maine.....	13,331	11.6	23.8	21.4	22.1	16.3	4.9
Maryland.....	10,834	18.8	24.4	17.8	21.2	11.0	6.7
Massachusetts.....	96,225	11.8	23.0	20.1	25.7	13.4	5.1
Michigan.....	86,611	13.8	19.4	19.1	27.6	14.2	5.8
Minnesota.....	53,480	7.7	17.8	15.9	23.1	21.0	14.4
Mississippi.....	59,311	14.4	23.6	31.1	21.7	6.2	3.0
Missouri.....	130,407	12.4	18.6	20.6	27.1	18.6	2.7
Montana.....	10,627	9.6	19.2	22.8	25.2	14.5	8.7
Nebraska.....	19,628	11.3	18.9	15.7	26.5	18.2	9.4
Nevada.....	2,676	10.0	25.0	23.5	24.2	11.2	6.2
New Hampshire.....	6,953	18.1	19.3	18.2	22.5	19.4	2.5
New Jersey.....	21,593	15.1	20.7	19.0	23.3	15.5	6.5
New Mexico.....	10,872	14.1	25.7	19.9	31.0	7.7	1.6
New York.....	113,950	19.4	23.3	17.8	23.2	13.2	3.1
North Carolina.....	50,819	9.7	19.5	28.3	26.4	10.8	5.3
North Dakota.....	8,657	9.8	21.7	18.0	25.2	17.8	7.5
Ohio.....	111,490	7.2	16.3	17.3	25.9	22.9	10.5
Oklahoma.....	95,397	7.5	14.6	14.9	35.0	23.8	4.2
Oregon.....	21,851	16.9	20.0	20.1	25.9	12.9	4.3
Pennsylvania.....	65,764	10.6	19.1	21.9	26.8	19.6	1.9
Rhode Island.....	9,144	27.1	17.0	17.5	23.0	10.9	4.4
South Carolina.....	42,054	12.5	26.9	23.9	26.6	8.2	2.0
South Dakota.....	11,512	8.6	19.6	16.6	23.9	17.8	13.6
Tennessee.....	60,075	13.9	21.7	24.1	24.3	12.3	3.6
Texas.....	218,325	8.6	16.0	17.0	30.6	19.8	8.1
Utah.....	9,607	11.8	20.6	17.7	24.7	14.6	10.5
Virginia.....	17,462	13.2	27.7	22.1	20.7	16.3	-----
Washington.....	64,956	11.4	19.3	21.0	24.1	18.6	5.6
West Virginia.....	26,983	9.6	25.0	22.8	26.4	11.7	4.5
Wisconsin.....	49,307	10.4	21.9	20.2	23.2	16.4	7.9
Wyoming.....	4,093	11.9	22.3	22.4	27.6	12.0	3.9

¹ Excludes closings, suspensions, or other temporary discontinuances of 3 or fewer months.

Source: Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in Early 1953, Part I: State Data. Public Assistance Rept. No. 26, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. June 1955.

TABLE 2.—Living arrangements of recipients of old-age assistance, 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952–May 1953

State	Total number of recipients	Percent of recipients													
		In own home									In home of son or daughter	In other relative's home	In non-relative's home	In hotel, rooming or boarding house, or domicile other than institution	In institution
		Total	Alone	With 1 or more related persons						With non-related persons only					
				Total	Spouse present			Spouse not present							
					Spouse only	Spouse and children	Spouse and other persons	Children	Other relatives						
Total, 49 States.....	2, 570, 637	67.1	26.2	39.0	22.6	4.8	2.1	5.7	3.8	1.9	15.7	4.9	3.9	3.7	4.7
Alabama.....	70, 028	65.6	15.0	48.9	22.9	8.3	3.9	8.1	5.7	1.7	23.1	7.7	2.4	.4	.7
Arizona.....	13, 765	79.1	37.4	40.6	24.6	5.3	2.5	4.3	4.0	1.0	13.6	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.6
Arkansas.....	57, 614	74.0	21.9	50.4	30.3	7.6	3.9	4.8	3.8	1.7	19.4	2.9	1.8	.9	1.0
California.....	271, 667	72.3	32.9	36.5	24.4	2.4	1.0	5.4	3.4	2.8	14.4	2.9	2.3	4.8	3.3
Colorado.....	52, 325	75.5	31.2	43.5	26.1	5.3	1.3	7.7	3.1	.8	14.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.5
Connecticut.....	15, 380	49.1	23.2	23.7	13.7	1.4	1.3	3.0	4.4	2.1	11.3	8.1	6.1	8.3	17.2
Delaware.....	1, 692	68.0	25.9	37.3	20.0	2.4	2.1	4.8	8.0	4.8	13.6	5.1	4.8	7.4	1.1
District of Columbia.....	2, 679	41.4	22.1	15.7	6.4	1.2	1.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	9.8	8.6	17.2	17.7	5.3
Florida.....	66, 686	72.8	25.1	45.5	22.8	6.6	3.4	8.1	4.6	2.2	15.3	4.5	3.1	2.3	2.1
Georgia.....	94, 662	67.0	17.2	48.2	20.1	9.9	3.5	8.5	6.2	1.7	25.1	4.8	1.6	.7	.7
Hawaii.....	2, 083	61.3	29.4	22.1	9.4	5.8	1.5	4.6	.8	9.8	7.7	3.5	5.4	8.7	13.5
Idaho.....	9, 143	77.8	40.8	35.9	29.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.1	9.3	2.2	1.4	2.5	6.8
Illinois.....	108, 735	57.9	27.2	28.5	17.9	2.0	.9	3.9	3.8	2.2	14.6	4.8	6.4	7.5	8.8
Indiana.....	41, 294	64.4	29.2	32.8	20.5	2.9	1.8	4.0	3.7	2.3	13.8	6.2	4.8	3.4	7.5
Iowa.....	46, 621	63.9	29.8	33.1	22.9	3.0	1.1	4.0	2.1	1.0	15.4	4.8	3.7	4.2	7.9
Kansas.....	36, 538	76.5	36.4	38.2	27.1	3.7	1.5	3.9	2.1	1.8	10.1	2.8	2.6	3.7	4.4
Kentucky.....	55, 338	72.0	22.3	48.6	24.6	6.0	4.9	7.9	5.2	1.1	16.9	5.7	2.5	1.3	1.5
Louisiana.....	120, 393	78.1	22.6	54.3	26.6	8.1	5.1	9.3	5.2	1.3	14.8	3.5	1.4	1.3	.8
Maine.....	13, 331	58.1	23.1	31.3	19.3	2.9	1.7	4.4	2.9	3.8	12.4	8.3	9.8	5.3	6.1
Maryland.....	10, 834	56.5	29.3	24.9	11.2	1.1	1.2	3.8	7.6	2.3	10.0	11.2	11.3	3.1	8.1
Massachusetts.....	96, 225	57.9	23.0	33.1	15.0	3.9	1.1	9.5	3.6	1.9	14.7	7.6	5.3	6.4	8.0
Michigan.....	86, 611	54.0	21.0	30.6	20.9	3.0	1.3	4.0	1.5	2.5	15.8	7.0	9.9	5.2	8.0
Minnesota.....	53, 480	61.7	28.4	31.7	19.8	3.6	1.2	4.5	2.7	1.5	14.9	3.7	4.0	5.3	10.4
Mississippi.....	59, 311	67.0	19.8	45.6	21.5	7.9	5.5	5.8	4.9	1.6	22.9	7.6	1.9	.3	.4
Missouri.....	130, 407	79.4	32.0	46.0	32.4	3.9	2.3	4.1	3.3	1.3	8.9	2.7	2.4	2.5	4.1
Montana.....	10, 627	71.9	41.3	29.5	18.9	2.9	.9	3.5	3.3	1.0	9.7	2.2	1.4	4.4	10.4
Nebraska.....	19, 628	68.4	30.8	36.2	24.9	4.1	.7	3.9	2.7	1.4	10.2	3.0	2.3	3.2	12.8
Nevada.....	2, 676	73.6	43.9	27.8	19.1	1.7	.4	3.5	3.0	1.8	13.0	2.7	1.2	6.4	3.2
New Hampshire.....	6, 953	52.9	24.7	24.8	14.2	1.9	1.2	4.2	3.2	3.5	14.1	6.3	6.8	6.6	13.4

TABLE 2.—Living arrangements of recipients of old-age assistance, 49 States, for a selected month, December 1942–May 1953—Continued

State	Total number of recipients	Percent of recipients														
		In own home									With non-related persons only	In home of son or daughter	In other relative's home	In non-relative's home	In hotel, rooming or boarding house, or domicile other than institution	In institution
		Total	Alone	With 1 or more related persons												
				Total	Spouse present			Spouse not present								
					Spouse only	Spouse and children	Spouse and other persons	Children	Other relatives							
New Jersey.....	21,593	46.8	22.0	20.6	10.7	1.3	.5	3.2	4.8	4.2	9.2	9.8	11.7	11.7	10.9	
New Mexico.....	10,872	82.9	30.6	51.3	23.8	7.9	5.2	7.6	6.9	1.0	11.4	2.8	1.0	1.1	7.7	
New York.....	113,950	53.4	27.9	22.2	15.2	1.1	.7	2.5	2.7	3.3	7.5	4.8	11.0	12.4	11.0	
North Carolina.....	50,819	52.5	12.9	37.9	15.2	7.6	2.9	7.2	5.0	1.7	32.9	9.4	2.7	.7	1.9	
North Dakota.....	8,657	57.6	24.2	32.7	20.7	3.1	1.4	4.6	2.9	.8	16.7	3.2	2.9	5.2	14.3	
Ohio.....	111,490	56.7	24.5	29.0	17.2	3.5	1.4	4.3	3.5	2.3	18.3	7.2	7.3	2.6	7.9	
Oklahoma.....	95,397	83.5	30.3	52.5	35.0	6.8	1.8	6.1	2.7	.7	10.3	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.9	
Oregon.....	21,851	68.9	37.6	30.2	22.4	2.2	1.1	2.4	2.2	1.1	8.1	2.3	3.4	6.4	11.0	
Pennsylvania.....	65,764	52.9	26.3	24.3	13.0	1.6	.4	3.7	5.6	2.3	10.3	10.6	11.9	10.8	3.4	
Rhode Island.....	9,144	55.3	29.5	23.9	11.4	1.4	.6	4.7	5.7	1.9	12.0	7.0	5.1	9.7	10.9	
South Carolina.....	42,054	69.4	19.6	48.0	17.2	9.0	4.5	9.4	8.0	1.7	22.5	6.3	1.2	.3	4	
South Dakota.....	11,512	68.4	31.6	36.3	26.1	2.8	1.7	3.9	1.8	.5	15.5	2.8	3.2	3.2	6.8	
Tennessee.....	60,075	64.9	15.9	47.0	24.9	7.9	2.7	6.4	5.2	2.0	22.9	6.4	3.1	1.7	1.0	
Texas.....	218,325	72.5	24.6	46.4	27.0	6.6	2.5	6.8	3.5	1.5	18.6	4.5	1.2	1.3	2.0	
Utah.....	9,607	73.3	34.4	38.0	27.1	3.5	.4	4.6	2.3	.9	12.8	3.1	.7	4.7	5.3	
Virginia.....	17,462	51.9	19.5	29.7	12.1	4.0	2.4	5.4	5.8	2.6	22.9	13.9	6.5	1.8	3.1	
Washington.....	64,956	75.0	39.1	35.0	24.1	3.0	.9	4.4	2.6	.9	10.0	1.9	1.9	3.2	8.0	
West Virginia.....	26,983	73.8	27.9	44.3	20.4	7.6	3.7	8.3	4.3	1.6	15.9	5.0	2.9	.9	1.6	
Wisconsin.....	49,307	54.8	22.9	30.1	19.5	2.6	1.2	4.3	2.5	1.7	19.6	5.2	5.0	4.3	11.1	
Wyoming.....	4,093	78.1	44.7	31.8	23.9	2.2	.2	3.3	2.2	1.5	11.7	1.6	1.5	3.6	3.4	

Source: Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in Early 1953, Pt. I: State Data. Public Assistance Report No. 26, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, June 1955.

TABLE 3.—Recipients of old-age assistance with cash income and median amount of cash income, 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952–May 1953

State	Total number of recipients	Recipients with no spouse or with spouse who does not receive old-age assistance			Recipients with spouse who also receives old-age assistance		
		Number	With cash income ¹		Number	With cash income ¹	
			Percent	Median amount		Percent	Median amount ²
Total, 49 States.....	2,570,637	2,006,384	33.6	\$28.73	564,253	43.8	\$37.25
Alabama.....	70,028	53,116	33.4	14.20	16,912	50.1	13.75
Arizona.....	13,765	10,540	32.2	33.27	3,225	39.8	47.36
Arkansas.....	57,614	39,212	33.4	11.80	18,402	51.7	11.72
California.....	271,667	216,709	47.5	42.78	54,958	64.2	67.20
Colorado.....	52,325	39,139	29.1	31.08	13,186	48.8	60.94
Connecticut.....	15,350	13,523	45.2	37.93	1,852	72.4	67.57
Delaware.....	1,692	1,370	32.2	26.18	322	46.2	31.11
District of Columbia.....	2,679	2,535	26.2	31.02	144	35.2	(3)
Florida.....	66,686	53,662	35.4	27.50	13,024	44.5	39.93
Georgia.....	94,662	73,477	29.2	16.54	21,185	36.0	13.25
Hawaii.....	2,083	1,863	26.5	28.87	220	38.2	(3)
Idaho.....	9,143	6,673	27.0	31.36	2,470	40.6	44.53
Illinois.....	108,735	90,370	26.1	30.94	18,365	32.3	40.17
Indiana.....	41,294	33,419	30.2	27.70	7,875	34.6	35.00
Iowa.....	46,621	35,287	25.9	28.45	11,334	33.1	43.57
Kansas.....	36,538	26,139	30.2	26.19	10,399	49.6	37.50
Kentucky.....	55,338	40,917	22.5	13.33	14,421	29.0	29.29
Louisiana.....	120,393	87,610	39.7	26.76	32,783	53.1	32.12
Maine.....	13,331	11,149	41.8	29.33	2,182	55.0	33.57
Maryland.....	10,534	9,803	23.8	30.36	1,031	39.4	(3)
Massachusetts.....	96,225	80,964	44.6	38.23	15,261	62.9	65.14
Michigan.....	86,611	70,242	44.7	31.99	16,369	48.8	37.10
Minnesota.....	53,480	42,570	23.7	31.46	10,910	35.7	40.36
Mississippi.....	59,311	45,391	30.3	12.03	13,920	42.6	10.94
Missouri.....	130,407	91,676	32.5	31.28	38,731	40.6	38.70
Montana.....	10,627	8,682	34.4	29.37	1,945	36.1	49.37
Nebraska.....	19,628	14,552	29.1	28.16	5,076	29.8	33.50
Nevada.....	2,676	2,269	49.9	38.61	407	57.8	51.21
New Hampshire.....	6,953	6,022	28.3	31.48	931	41.9	53.41
New Jersey.....	21,593	19,278	32.6	31.07	2,315	51.7	48.80
New Mexico.....	10,872	8,041	24.7	17.20	2,831	28.5	14.58
New York.....	113,950	96,664	32.3	30.71	17,286	44.8	41.05
North Carolina.....	50,819	41,463	44.8	13.16	9,356	63.4	18.65
North Dakota.....	8,657	6,712	21.1	24.17	1,945	34.5	34.54
Ohio.....	111,490	91,868	28.3	32.78	19,622	34.9	45.00
Oklahoma.....	95,397	65,681	26.8	25.15	29,716	32.4	22.50
Oregon.....	21,851	16,967	32.5	33.12	4,884	47.0	57.27
Pennsylvania.....	65,764	57,682	28.1	28.98	8,082	34.1	40.62
Rhode Island.....	9,144	8,205	35.5	34.90	939	60.4	58.70
South Carolina.....	42,054	33,896	34.6	10.78	8,158	48.1	12.36
South Dakota.....	11,512	8,711	28.1	26.60	2,801	25.1	35.68
Tennessee.....	60,075	45,723	30.0	13.97	14,352	41.7	16.56
Texas.....	218,325	159,879	30.4	20.45	58,446	35.5	16.82
Utah.....	9,607	7,223	24.5	31.08	2,384	30.3	43.04
Virginia.....	17,462	15,611	28.1	12.14	1,851	39.1	15.45
Washington.....	64,956	50,334	33.3	36.05	14,622	46.4	62.66
West Virginia.....	26,983	20,909	13.5	24.28	6,074	17.6	32.50
Wisconsin.....	49,307	39,426	30.3	32.11	9,881	43.8	45.47
Wyoming.....	4,093	3,225	29.4	31.73	868	40.6	45.67

¹ Excluding assistance payments.² Includes income of recipient and/or spouse.³ Not computed; number of sample cases in this classification too small.

Source: Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in Early 1953, Part I: State Data. Public Assistance Report No. 26, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. June 1955.

144 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 4.—*Recipients who live alone.*¹ *Total income and old-age assistance (including vendor payments for medical care), 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952–May 1953*

State	Number of recipients	Percent of recipients with income and assistance amounting to—							
		Less than \$35	\$35–\$44.99	\$45–\$54.99	\$55–\$64.99	\$65–\$74.99	\$75–\$99.99	\$100–\$124.99	\$125 and over
Total, 49 States.....	570,720	3.5	9.5	11.4	25.1	14.3	31.6	3.8	0.9
Alabama.....	9,279	92.5		6.5		1.1			
Arizona.....	4,314		.6	.6	5.1	69.9	23.8		
Arkansas.....	24,649							.1	
California.....	89,487						82.0	15.3	2.7
Colorado.....	16,352						100.0		
Connecticut.....	3,253				.9	5.8	68.6	22.8	1.8
Delaware.....	392	.5	22.4	51.6	17.2	5.2	2.6	.5	
District of Columbia.....	572			5.7	31.2	44.0	18.4		.7
Florida.....	8,376	8.0		72.6		18.9		.6	
Georgia.....	12,628	3.1	42.7	37.6	16.1	.4			
Hawaii.....	417	52.9		36.5		10.6			
Idaho.....	3,104		.6	5.4	43.8	18.5	30.7	1.0	
Illinois.....	26,542	.9	9.0	25.1	23.4	26.0	12.2	1.5	1.8
Indiana.....	6,235	6.1	20.2	29.6	26.7	9.3	7.7		.4
Iowa.....	13,851		.3	8.4	37.6	33.3	19.4	1.0	
Kansas.....	11,082			5.5	38.1	29.2	24.4	1.4	1.4
Kentucky.....	12,335		26.3	54.2	19.5				
Louisiana.....	26,306			.2	67.9	18.6	13.1	.2	
Maine.....	2,526			14.8	63.0	12.8	9.3		
Maryland.....	2,874		9.7	25.5	42.1	17.9	4.8		
Massachusetts.....	22,113					.9	84.0	11.0	4.0
Michigan.....	14,845	.3		15.4	29.5	33.2	19.9	1.4	.3
Minnesota.....	12,857		3.0	22.3	56.8	10.6	5.3	1.5	.4
Mississippi.....	11,103	62.7	33.2	3.7	.5				
Missouri.....	36,892		.4	6.2	72.1	9.8	10.3	1.1	.1
Montana.....	3,278				11.0	37.6	50.2	.9	.3
Nebraska.....	4,883	.2	3.1	26.2	52.0	9.1	7.6	.6	.8
Nevada.....	1,050		.2		39.2	9.0	37.3	11.1	3.2
New Hampshire.....	1,482		.3	8.8	17.9	68.2	4.7		
New Jersey.....	4,357		1.4	10.5	23.6	33.6	27.9	2.5	.5
New Mexico.....	3,328	.2		.2	10.1	89.6			
New York.....	28,966		1.5	3.7	19.3	37.6	34.1	2.6	1.3
North Carolina.....	2,815	42.6		50.4		7.0			
North Dakota.....	1,634	.3	8.0	35.6	26.1	17.2	8.3	3.7	.9
Ohio.....	22,800			3.0	71.7	10.6	12.1	2.3	.4
Oklahoma.....	14,186				2.1	35.9	61.3	.7	
Oregon.....	8,188				34.8	29.0	31.9	2.2	2.2
Pennsylvania.....	15,132	.7	13.4	28.3	41.0	13.7	2.6	.3	
Rhode Island.....	2,494			2.0	13.7	38.4	43.5	2.0	.4
South Carolina.....	8,264	5.1	68.7	18.7	6.7	.8			
South Dakota.....	1,674		.6	79.6		19.1		.6	
Tennessee.....	8,170	45.8		53.0		1.2			
Texas.....	40,128	4.1	36.0	28.7	28.4	2.0	.8		
Utah.....	2,885			1.4	16.7	71.5	9.0		1.4
Virginia.....	3,101	26.7	41.3	20.3	10.3	1.0	.3		
Washington.....	25,398		.2		1.8	30.5	60.2	5.6	1.8
West Virginia.....	5,925	44.3	36.9	14.9	3.2	.4	.4		
Wisconsin.....	6,661		1.9	12.1	18.9	27.9	36.2	2.2	.9
Wyoming.....	1,537			.5	2.8	25.5	67.8	2.8	.5

¹ Excludes recipients with income in kind to which no money value was assigned but was estimated to be worth \$5 or more.

² Detail not computed; number of sample cases in this classification too small.

Source: Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in Early 1953, pt. I: State Data. Public Assistance Report No. 26, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. June 1955.

TABLE 5.—*Recipients with no spouse or with spouse who does not receive old-age assistance:*¹ *Amount of available income,*² *49 States, for a selected month, December 1952–May 1953*

State	Number of recipients	No available income	Percent of recipients with—											
			Available income											
			Total	Less than \$5	\$5 to \$9.99	\$10 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$24.99	\$25 to \$29.99	\$30 to \$39.99	\$40 to \$49.99	\$50 to \$59.99	\$60 to \$74.99	\$75 and over
Total, 49 States.....	1,574,271	54.8	45.2	5.2	6.5	4.5	3.3	2.5	7.3	5.3	4.9	3.1	1.6	0.9
Alabama.....	40,903	17.9	82.1	16.5	21.1	13.3	9.6	7.1	5.6	5.4	1.8	1.0	.6	.1
Arizona.....	7,592	61.2	38.8	2.4	1.9	2.1	3.4	2.3	6.0	6.2	6.2	3.1	2.5	2.7
Arkansas.....	10,071	44.7	55.3	32.0			11.7			9.6		2.0		
California.....	216,709	47.2	52.8		6.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	9.4	7.9	8.1	6.2	4.3	1.9
Colorado.....	39,139	47.1	52.9	19.1	9.5	2.5	.8	.4	6.0	4.4	5.0	3.1	1.6	.5
Connecticut.....	12,158	53.7	46.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.1	8.7	8.1	8.6	5.6	4.3	1.9
Delaware.....	1,147	50.4	49.6	2.7	3.2	2.5	1.8	2.0	7.5	8.7	2.8	15.5	2.1	.9
District of Columbia.....	2,219	71.4	28.6	.4	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.6	8.3	5.6	5.9	1.6	.5	.1
Florida.....	21,493	56.3	43.7	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.4	10.2	7.6	4.2	4.5	2.9	1.8
Georgia.....	47,236	57.5	42.5	10.7	7.7	4.7	3.4	1.8	6.3	3.2	3.1	.7	.4	.4
Hawaii.....	1,334	68.8	31.2	1.2	2.1	.9	3.6	1.2	9.6	7.5	1.8	1.5	.3	1.5
Idaho.....	4,879	67.9	32.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.0	.8	10.0	5.1	5.3	3.3	1.0	.8
Illinois.....	70,873	70.5	29.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.2	.8	7.5	5.7	5.2	3.2	.7	.3
Indiana.....	17,897	62.6	37.4	4.2	2.4	3.2	1.8	3.7	7.1	4.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.3
Iowa.....	34,603	61.4	38.6	8.9	5.1	3.6	3.2	1.0	7.1	4.0	3.6	1.5	.5	.1
Kansas.....	19,456	62.7	37.3	3.5	4.8	5.2	3.0	2.7	7.5	3.6	3.9	1.0	1.2	.8
Kentucky.....	40,917	54.3	45.7	10.2	16.5	5.4	4.3	1.5	4.1	2.4	1.3			
Louisiana.....	82,758	40.5	59.5	3.7	18.2	12.4	4.8	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.7	2.3	.6	.2
Maine.....	9,526	54.6	45.4	10.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	.9	9.4	6.2	6.0	3.3	.7	.2
Maryland.....	7,523	65.5	34.5	4.1	2.2	3.3	1.8	2.1	8.2	5.7	4.5	1.1	.8	.8
Massachusetts.....	80,964	52.7	47.3	1.5	1.4	3.2	2.3	2.8	6.7	7.9	8.4	7.9	3.7	1.4
Michigan.....	50,269	55.1	44.9	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.9	9.1	6.6	8.5	3.8	1.8	1.2
Minnesota.....	36,580	74.3	25.7	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	6.5	3.9	4.0	1.5	.3	.1
Mississippi.....	42,425	16.9	83.1	26.5	27.0	11.8	6.8	4.6	2.8	2.1	1.2	.2	.1	
Missouri.....	77,123	63.2	36.8	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	6.9	5.4	4.7	3.2	2.7	2.6
Montana.....	6,837	39.0	61.0	4.0	4.3	10.7	5.9	9.1	7.3	7.3	5.7	3.4	2.2	1.2
Nebraska.....	10,947	69.6	30.4	1.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.5	7.5	4.0	3.6	1.7	1.0	.5
Nevada.....	2,020	34.4	65.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	12.7	10.5	10.4	9.6	7.2	5.2
New Hampshire.....	5,081	70.7	29.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.0	8.6	5.6	4.8	1.8	.8	.1
New Jersey.....	17,324	64.3	35.7	2.1	2.4	2.7	1.2	2.0	9.8	5.4	5.7	2.7	1.1	.6
New Mexico.....	8,041	5.8	94.2	3.3	8.2	3.0	28.7	9.4	25.0	8.8	4.4	2.3	.8	.3
New York.....	86,420	64.5	35.5	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.7	8.5	6.4	5.7	2.7	1.0	.2
North Carolina.....	9,920	28.9	71.1	6.9	8.9	11.1	8.9	6.4	8.9	7.7	4.2	4.4	2.7	1.0
North Dakota.....	4,928	68.9	31.1	4.1	5.5	3.5	3.4	1.5	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.5	.5	.2

¹ See footnotes at end of table, p. 146.

TABLE 5.—*Recipients with no spouse or with spouse who does not receive old-age assistance.*¹ *Amount of available income,*² *49 States, for a selected month, December 1952–May 1953—Continued*

State	Number of recipients	Percent of recipients with—												
		No available income	Available income											
			Total	Less than \$5	\$5 to \$9.99	\$10 to \$14.99	\$15 to \$19.99	\$20 to \$24.99	\$25 to \$29.99	\$30 to \$39.99	\$40 to \$49.99	\$50 to \$59.99	\$60 to \$74.99	\$75 and over
Ohio.....	71,287	68.2	31.8	.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	7.9	5.3	5.6	3.4	1.3	2.0
Oklahoma.....	27,121	72.2	27.8	4.1	2.2	3.1	1.3	1.3	6.4	4.6	2.8	1.7	.2	.2
Oregon.....	16,928	40.9	59.1	11.7	5.0	7.1	6.3	2.1	8.6	4.8	7.7	4.1	1.3	.4
Pennsylvania.....	49,889	70.9	29.1	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.4	1.5	9.9	3.6	4.5	1.5	.3	.7
Rhode Island.....	6,611	58.9	41.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.0	9.0	7.8	8.3	5.3	2.7	.3
South Carolina.....	33,896	17.1	82.9	17.5	22.9	19.7	8.4	4.6	4.6	2.9	1.5	.3	.4	.5
South Dakota.....	3,958	64.0	36.0	2.9	4.4	4.2	2.9	1.6	9.4	4.4	3.4	1.3	1.0	.6
Tennessee.....	29,719	46.2	53.8	18.8	9.2	6.2	3.3	2.6	5.7	2.6	2.9	1.3	1.1	.3
Texas.....	96,740	69.8	30.2	5.8	5.7	2.7	3.1	3.4	4.4	2.9	1.4	.3	.2	.3
Utah.....	5,520	71.3	28.7	2.0	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.6	7.6	3.1	3.8	2.9	1.5	1.5
Virginia.....	15,167	23.8	76.2	5.1	9.8	10.4	25.1	9.3	8.2	5.8	1.6	.4	.3	1.1
Washington.....	50,334	61.4	38.6	2.0	1.7	3.9	1.6	1.1	7.5	5.9	7.3	4.5	1.9	1.0
West Virginia.....	13,996	80.5	19.5	4.2	2.4	2.1	1.2	.9	4.5	2.4	1.1	.8	.3	.3
Wisconsin.....	23,455	60.9	39.1	1.3	2.8	2.2	1.3	1.5	9.5	5.9	6.9	3.6	2.3	1.8
Wyoming.....	2,338	64.4	35.6	.7	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.2	11.2	4.9	6.3	3.6	.3	.8

¹ Excludes recipients with income in kind to which no money value was assigned but was estimated to be worth \$5 or more.

² Defined as other than public assistance available to recipient to meet his needs; includes both cash and income in kind but excludes income allocated to persons not members of the assistance group.

Source: Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in Early 1953, Pt. I: State Data. Public Assistance Report No. 26, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. June 1955.

TABLE 6.—*Recipients living with spouse who also receives old-age assistance:¹ Amount of available income (excluding assistance and vendor payments for medical care) for couple, 49 States, for a selected month, December 1952-May 1953*

State	Number of recipients	No available income	Percent of recipients with—					
			Available income					
			Total	Less than \$10	\$10 to \$24.99	\$25 to \$49.99	\$50 to \$74.99	\$75 and over
Total, 49 States.....	432,837	42.8	57.2	12.9	11.9	14.5	9.5	8.5
Alabama.....	13,515	8.5	91.5	33.2	33.2	20.3	4.8	—
Arizona.....	2,520	56.4	43.6	3.8	4.3	13.8	15.8	5.8
Arkansas.....	2,967	22.4	* 77.6	—	—	—	—	—
California.....	54,958	20.2	79.8	9.6	8.3	13.4	17.4	31.1
Colorado.....	13,186	18.6	81.4	34.1	5.4	10.5	13.2	18.2
Connecticut.....	1,752	25.1	74.9	4.0	7.4	11.4	21.1	30.9
Delaware.....	265	48.5	51.5	7.7	33.1	—	10.8	—
District of Columbia.....	130	60.9	* 39.1	—	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	3,354	40.0	* 60.0	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	13,470	40.4	59.6	29.4	15.4	13.2	.7	.7
Hawaii.....	* 132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho.....	2,003	58.9	41.1	3.0	1.0	22.8	9.9	4.5
Illinois.....	15,136	68.0	32.0	5.5	2.6	13.9	8.4	1.6
Indiana.....	3,130	53.2	46.8	15.3	17.7	—	13.7	—
Iowa.....	11,253	55.4	44.6	9.3	7.0	15.8	9.1	3.4
Kansas.....	8,276	49.8	50.2	5.5	11.0	19.0	8.6	6.1
Kentucky.....	14,421	54.0	46.0	10.1	18.1	15.2	2.5	—
Louisiana.....	31,880	34.8	65.2	11.4	21.2	15.4	11.4	5.7
Maine.....	1,946	38.9	61.1	21.7	2.5	20.2	15.7	1.0
Maryland.....	843	51.8	* 48.2	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	15,261	36.7	63.3	5.4	6.8	9.5	15.6	25.9
Michigan.....	12,810	48.4	51.6	9.5	7.9	13.9	15.1	5.2
Minnesota.....	9,156	58.0	42.0	5.3	5.9	20.2	6.4	4.3
Mississippi.....	12,028	9.4	90.6	30.2	48.1	11.9	.4	—
Missouri.....	33,189	53.2	46.8	10.1	7.5	13.9	9.8	5.6
Montana.....	963	27.1	* 72.9	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska.....	3,696	66.2	33.8	5.4	7.1	14.7	4.9	1.6
Nevada.....	344	32.8	67.2	5.2	6.9	19.0	19.0	17.2
New Hampshire.....	796	54.7	45.3	2.5	4.4	13.8	12.6	11.9
New Jersey.....	2,114	46.2	53.8	3.3	8.0	16.5	20.8	5.2
New Mexico.....	2,831	4.7	95.3	7.9	48.2	30.3	8.2	.7
New York.....	15,098	52.3	47.7	4.2	8.5	16.3	11.3	7.4
North Carolina.....	2,521	6.8	93.2	4.9	77.7	—	10.7	—
North Dakota.....	1,499	52.2	47.8	10.4	13.7	14.4	7.4	2.0
Ohio.....	16,634	65.2	34.8	2.9	4.3	11.9	11.3	4.3
Oklahoma.....	9,635	69.9	30.1	9.8	4.1	10.4	4.7	1.0
Oregon.....	4,884	31.2	68.8	18.2	5.7	14.2	21.9	8.9
Pennsylvania.....	6,116	61.3	38.7	5.6	29.0	—	4.0	—
Rhode Island.....	821	33.3	* 66.7	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina.....	8,158	12.2	87.8	31.7	39.5	15.3	1.3	—
South Dakota.....	899	65.5	* 34.5	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	10,850	23.3	76.7	41.3	18.4	13.5	3.6	—
Texas.....	38,993	65.8	34.2	11.5	8.9	9.7	3.1	1.0
Utah.....	1,964	66.3	33.7	4.6	4.1	17.3	5.6	2.0
Virginia.....	1,664	14.9	85.1	9.3	22.4	47.8	5.0	6
Washington.....	14,622	49.5	50.5	4.8	3.8	12.5	12.5	17.0
West Virginia.....	4,223	73.6	26.4	12.4	3.5	10.4	—	—
Wisconsin.....	5,222	47.0	53.0	6.3	4.7	16.6	16.6	8.7
Wyoming.....	709	55.3	44.7	1.7	8.4	16.8	12.8	5.0

¹ Excludes recipients with income in kind to which no money value was assigned but was estimated to be worth \$5 or more.

² Detail not computed; number of sample cases in this classification too small.

Source: Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in Early 1953, Pt. I: State Data. Public Assistance Report No. 26, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. June 1955.

SECTION 4. SELECTED MATERIALS REPRINTED FROM NATIONAL FAMILY SURVEY OF MEDICAL COSTS AND VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE¹

ODIN D. ANDERSON

HEALTH INFORMATION FOUNDATION, 1954

This is a report on the extent of voluntary health insurance in the United States in July 1953, and the distribution of the volume and costs of personal health services experienced by families, permitting a comparison of families with some protection as against those with none. Disability insurance is not included although it is recognized that along with life insurance it may be used to defray the costs of personal health services, but neither type of insurance is designed specifically for that purpose, as is true of insurance covering hospital, surgical, and other medical costs.

The survey was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, and sponsored by Health Information Foundation. The general problem to be investigated was defined by Health Information Foundation in consultation with representatives of Blue Cross, Blue Shield, private insurance companies, medicine, public health, and the social sciences. Jacob J. Feldman of the National Opinion Research Center was responsible for the technical aspects of collecting and tabulating the data, and the foundation undertook the task of organizing, interpreting, and disseminating the results. Consultants to the research director of the Health Information Foundation for this purpose were Franz Goldmann, M. D., C. Rufus Rorem, Ph. D., C. P. A., and Louis I. Dublin, Ph. D. The field work was conducted during July 1953 covering the prior 12 months.

The survey is based on single interviews of 2,809 families in their homes. The families comprise 8,846 individuals representing a national sample of the population of the United States subdivided by age, sex, income, size of family, rural-urban, occupation, and region.

A sample of "area probability" type was used in this study. It was drawn by the same methods as those used by the United States Bureau of the Census in the Current Population Survey. Estimates derived from it are, therefore, generally reliable within small margins. The representativeness of the sample was checked, wherever possible, by comparing estimates derived from it with data independently derived by the Bureau of the Census and other Government agencies.

This study is a consumer study, the first national survey of its kind since the series of studies conducted by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care from 1928 to 1932.

EXTENT OF VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE AS OF JULY 1953

Highlights

1. Over 87 million people, or 57 percent of the population, have some hospital insurance.
2. Over 74 million people, or 48 percent, have some surgical and other medical insurance. Most of the 48 percent have only surgery and in-hospital physicians' services but 4,900,000 have substantially complete physicians' services.
3. By occupation, there is a variation of 33 to 90 percent with some type of health insurance.
4. By family income, 41 percent of those under \$3,000 have some type of health insurance, and 80 percent of families over \$5,000.
5. In urban areas 70 percent of the families are enrolled in some type of health insurance and in rural-farm areas, 45 percent.
6. 80 percent of the families with health insurance obtained insurance through their place of work or through an employed group.

¹ Partially reprinted without change, except for renumbering of tables.

TABLE 1.—Estimated number of persons having voluntary health insurance by kind of insurer

Type of protection and kind of insurer ¹	Percentage of persons in sample with coverage	Estimated number in civilian non-institutional population (millions) ²
Total with some protection.....	58	89.5
HOSPITAL		
Net total, after eliminating duplication.....	57	³ 87.4
Blue Cross.....	27	41.1
Group private.....	17	26.2
Individual private.....	11	17.1
Independent and other.....	6	10.0
Insurer unknown.....	(4)	.6
SURGICAL OR MEDICAL		
Net total, after eliminating duplication.....	48	³ 74.5
Blue Shield and Blue Cross.....	19	29.1
Group private.....	17	25.9
Individual private.....	10	14.7
Independent and other.....	7	10.5
Insurer unknown.....	(4)	.2
OTHER		
Dread disease.....	4	6.0
Major medical expense.....	(7)	.4

¹ In classifying insurers the definitions were those used in the Report of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, vol. 4 (U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 1953).

² The civilian noninstitutional population for July 1953 is estimated at 154.6 million. Based on U. S. Bureau of Census Current Population Reports Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 79, and U. S. Census of Population: 1950, vol. IV—Special Reports, pt. 2, ch. C: Institutional Population, p. 13.

³ Since a good many individuals (7.5 million) were covered by more than 1 kind of insurer for hospital expenses, this net total is less than the sum of the totals for the different kinds of insurers. The net total of 87.4 million represents the number of persons with hospital expense protection, eliminating duplication by 2 or more different kinds of insurers. Another 1.6 million persons have 2 or more plans or policies with the same kind of insurer covering hospital expenses, but this kind of duplication does not appear in the totals for the different kinds of insurers which show number of persons covered by 1 or more group private, individual private, etc., hospital policies.

⁴ Less than ½ of 1 percent.

⁵ These figures include 4.9 million persons who belong to plans which provide substantially complete medical service; the remainder are covered only for surgical fees or for limited medical service.

⁶ This net total of 74.5 million represents the number of persons with surgical or medical expense protection, after eliminating duplication of such coverage by 2 or more different kinds of insurers for 6.2 million persons.

Another 2.9 million persons have 2 or more plans or policies with the same kind of insurer, but this kind of duplication does not appear in the totals for the different kinds of insurers.

⁷ Less than ½ of 1 percent (about 0.3 percent) were covered by major medical expense protection.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance: Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

TABLE 2.—Percentage of families with voluntary health insurance by income group

Annual family income ¹	All families	Percentage of families with some coverage
Total, all families.....	2,809	63
Under 3,000.....	958	41
3,000 to 4,999.....	912	71
5,000 and over.....	920	80
Income unknown.....	19	(2)

¹ This breakdown by family income shows roughly the lowest third with family income under \$3,000, the middle third with family income \$3,000 to \$4,999, and the highest third with family income \$5,000 and over.

² Percentages not computed for groups of less than 50 families.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance: Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

TABLE 3.—Percentage of persons in each geographical region with voluntary health insurance by type of coverage

Region	Type of insurance hospital ¹	Surgical or medical ²
Total.....	Percent 57	Percent 48
Northeast.....	62	48
North Central.....	64	56
South.....	49	44
West.....	47	43

¹ These figures are net of estimated duplication; i. e., they represent the percentage of persons covered by at least 1 hospital plan or policy.

² These figures are net of estimated duplication; i. e., they represent the percentage of persons covered by at least 1 surgical or medical insurance plan or policy.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance: Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

EXPENDITURES FOR PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES AND VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE DURING SURVEY YEAR

Highlights

1. The total annual charges for personal health services incurred by families in the United States is \$10.2 billion.
2. Of these \$10.2 billion, physicians charge \$3.8 billion (37 percent), hospitals \$2 billion (20 percent), prescriptions and medicines \$1.5 billion (15 percent), other medical goods and services \$1.3 billion (13 percent), and dentists \$1.6 billion (16 percent).
3. Of all charges incurred by families, 15 percent is covered by insurance benefits. Broken down by type of service: Hospital services, 50 percent; all physicians' services, 13 percent; surgery, 38 percent; obstetrics, 25 percent. The proportion paid by insurance for other benefits was nonexistent or negligible because they are usually not covered.
4. The average charges for all personal health services are approximately \$207 per family; one-half of the families have more than \$110.
5. The families with insurance incurred a total median cost over twice as great as those without insurance, \$145 compared with \$63.
6. Seven percent of the families, or approximately 3,500,000 families, incurred charges in excess of \$495.
7. One-half of the families paid out 4.1 percent or more of their incomes.
8. Approximately 1 million families paid out amounts equaling or exceeding one-half of their annual incomes, of which approximately 500,000 families paid out amounts equaling or exceeding 100 percent of their incomes.
9. Among families receiving hospital insurance benefits, 50 percent had 89 percent or more of their gross hospital charges covered by hospital insurance.
10. Among families receiving surgical insurance benefits, 50 percent had 75 percent or more of their gross surgical charges covered by surgical insurance.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated national percentages of total gross costs incurred covered by total insurance benefits—NORC sample, July 1952 through June 1953*

Item	Total gross costs incurred	Total insurance benefits	Percent covered by insurance benefits
Total.....	Billions \$10.2	Billions \$1.5	15
Hospitals.....	2.0	1.0	50
Physicians.....	3.8	.5	13
Surgery.....	.8	.3	38
Obstetrics.....	.4	.1	25
Other physicians.....	2.6	.1	4
Medicines.....	1.5	(?)	0
Other medical goods and services.....	1.3	(?)	1
Dentists.....	1.6	(?)	0

¹ Since many patients in nongovernmental general and special long-term hospitals, mental and allied hospitals, and tuberculosis sanatoria at the time of the interviewing may not have been considered as members of civilian noninstitutional households, the NORC estimate probably does not adequately represent expenditures for this category of care.

² Less than \$50 million.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance. Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

TABLE 5.—*Median gross charges incurred for hospital, medical, and dental services and goods by family income for families with and without voluntary health insurance*

Family income	Number of families			Median gross charges ¹		
	All families	With insurance ²	With no insurance ²	All families	With insurance	With no insurance
Total, all families.....	2,809	1,780	1,029	\$110	\$145	\$63
0 to \$1,999.....	560	176	384	54	82	43
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	617	347	270	82	103	54
\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	693	514	179	119	134	83
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	577	466	111	176	187	105
\$7,500 and over.....	343	272	71	238	255	185
Income unknown.....	19	5	14	-----	-----	-----

¹ Gross charges incurred are all charges incurred by the family unit for its own members for hospital, medical, and dental services and goods. They do not include the cost of voluntary health insurance. The cost of free care is, of course, excluded. However, the cost of services received under a hospital service plan or a comprehensive medical care plan is included.

² These are families with or without some voluntary health insurance at the end of the survey year.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance. Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

TABLE 6.—*Average net costs per family for hospital, medical, and dental services and goods—NORC sample—July 1952 through June 1953*

Item	Amount	Percent
Total, net costs ¹	\$178	100
Physicians.....	67	38
Hospitals.....	21	12
Medicines.....	31	17
Other.....	26	15
Dentists.....	33	18

¹ The estimates in this table are for incurred out-of-pocket charges. Thus, the money paid directly to hospitals and physicians by voluntary health insurance and the payment by consumers for which they received or expect to receive reimbursement by such insurance are both excluded from these estimates. Moreover, insurance premiums are also excluded.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance. Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation.

152 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 7.—Medians by income group for percentage of family income paid out for hospital, medical, and dental services and goods and for voluntary health insurance for families with incomes under \$10,000 with and without insurance

Income group	Total	Number of families		Median percent of income spent ¹		
		With insurance	With no insurance	All families	Families with some insurance	Families with no insurance
Total, all families with incomes under \$10,000.....	2, 634	1, 659	975	4. 1	4. 9	2. 9
Under \$2,000.....	560	176	384	6. 1	10. 0	4. 8
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	617	347	270	4. 0	5. 1	2. 5
\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	693	514	179	3. 9	4. 4	2. 2
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	577	466	111	3. 6	3. 9	2. 0
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	187	156	31	3. 2	3. 1	4. 0

¹ These medians are for the families' net outlay for hospital, medical, and dental services and goods plus any amounts paid by the family for voluntary health insurance. That is, net outlay is gross incurred costs less insurance benefits received and amounts still owed on these incurred charges plus payments on old bills incurred prior to the survey year. In some instances it was not possible to distinguish payments for hospital, surgical, or medical expense insurance from payments for disability, accident or life insurance; therefore inasmuch as total outlay figures included these latter payments, these medians slightly overstate the percent of family income spent for the purposes stated above.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance. Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

TABLE 8.—Receipt of voluntary health insurance benefits to cover gross medical charges

Receipt of insurance benefits to cover gross charges ¹	Number of families	Percent of families
Total.....	2, 809	100
No insurance benefits received ²	2, 207	79
Some insurance benefits received.....	602	21
Some part of gross charges covered by insurance benefits.....	602	100
Under 20 percent covered.....	172	29
20 to 39 percent covered.....	170	28
40 to 59 percent covered.....	121	20
60 to 79 percent covered.....	60	10
80 to 99 percent covered.....	44	7
Percent covered unknown.....	35	6
(Median percent of gross charges covered by insurance equals 32 percent. ³)		

¹ Gross charges are here defined as hospital charges, physicians charges, charges for medicines or medical appliances, charges for other medical services and dental charges incurred by family members. It does not include travel costs and other costs incidental to illness but not directly for medical services or goods. It does not include the "cost" of free care, but it does include the estimated gross charges for hospital care under a service plan and medical service in the case of services from comprehensive plans. Moreover, these are gross incurred charges. That is, they include unpaid bills for services received during the survey year, and they, of course, exclude payments made on bills incurred prior to the survey year. They also exclude the family's medical expense for persons not currently a part of the family unit (except for family members deceased during the survey year), and they exclude premium payments for voluntary health insurance.

² In 227 of these families where no insurance benefits were received, no gross charges had been incurred.

³ I. e., among those who received insurance benefits, half received amounts which covered 32 percent or less of charges and half received amounts which covered more than 32 percent.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance: Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

UTILIZATION OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES AND VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE

Highlights

1. The general hospital admission rate for all families was 12 per 100 persons per year. Those with insurance had a rate of 13 and those without insurance a rate of 10.

2. The average length of hospital stay for all persons hospitalized was 9.7 days with virtually no differences between those with insurance and without insurance.

3. The number of hospital days for 100 persons per year was 100 days; for those with insurance the rate was 110 per 100 persons, and for those without insurance the rate was 80.

4. The insured rural-farm population had a hospital admission rate of 17 per 100 and the insured urban population had a rate of 12. There was no difference for those not insured.

5. The number of surgical procedures per 100 persons per year for all families was 6; among insured families the rate was 7 and among the uninsured the rate was 4.

6. Among all families, 34 percent of the individuals sought dentists' services during a year, varying from 17 percent for income groups under \$2,000 to 56 percent for income groups over \$7,500.

TABLE 9.—*Number of hospital days per 100 persons in the population, by family income*

Family income	All persons	Persons in families		Number of hospital days per 100 persons		
		With some insurance	With no insurance	All persons	Persons in families	
					With some insurance	With no insurance
Total.....	8,846	5,809	3,037	100	110	80
0 to \$1,999.....	1,334	442	892	110	120	100
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	1,917	1,068	849	90	120	60
\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	2,378	1,729	649	110	120	70
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	1,996	1,604	392	90	100	80
\$7,500 and over.....	1,176	952	224	90	90	90

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance: Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

TABLE 10.—*Percentage of persons consulting dentists during the survey year, by family income*

Family income	Number of persons	Percentage of persons in families within each income range consulting a dentist
Total.....	8,846	Percent 34
0 to \$1,999.....	1,334	17
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	1,917	23
\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	2,378	33
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	1,996	43
\$7,500 and over.....	1,176	56
Income unknown.....	45	(¹)

¹ Percentage of persons consulting a dentist was not computed for groups of less than 50 persons.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance: Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

DEBT AMONG FAMILIES DUE TO COSTS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES,
JULY 1953*Highlights*

1. Among all families, 15 percent are in debt to hospitals, physicians, dentists, and other providers of medical goods and services, and their total debt is \$900 million.
2. In absolute terms this means that approximately 7.5 million families have a medical debt and about 1 million of these families owe \$195 or more.
3. The average debt among all families for bills owed to hospitals, physicians, dentists, and other providers of medical goods and services is \$121.
4. When debts to financial institutions and individuals are included, the national total is \$1.1 billion.
5. A greater proportion, 21 percent, of the families with children have a medical debt than those without children.
6. Four percent of the families reported borrowing from financial institutions and individuals to pay charges for personal health services.
7. The greater the proportion of family income paid out for personal health services, the greater is the likelihood that the family seeks a loan.

TABLE 11.—*Percent of families with some medical indebtedness¹ at end of the survey year, July 1953, by family income for families with and without insurance*

Income	Percent with some medical indebtedness ²		
	All families (2,809 families)	With in- surance (1,780 families)	Without in- surance (1,029 families)
All families.....	15	15	15
0 to \$1,999.....	16	15	16
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	17	18	14
\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	17	17	15
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	13	12	15
\$7,500 and over.....	8	8	8

¹ In no instances did the amount unknown exceed 1 percent.² Outstanding medical indebtedness includes debts owed to hospitals, physicians, dentists and other suppliers of medical goods and services at the end of the survey year less any amount which the family planned to pay on such bills during the month following the interview.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance. Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

TABLE 12.—*Families reporting medical indebtedness, by family income and percent of income paid out for health*

Family income and percent of income paid out for health ¹	Number of families	Percentage of families in each group reporting outstanding medical indebtedness ²
Total, all families.....	2,809	15
0 to 4 percent.....	1,620	9
5 to 9 percent.....	624	19
10 to 14 percent.....	225	24
15 percent or more.....	285	28
Percent unknown.....	36	(³)
0 to \$1,999.....	560	16
0 to 4 percent.....	235	10
5 to 9 percent.....	103	14
10 to 14 percent.....	56	12
15 percent or more.....	160	27
Percent unknown.....	6	(³)
\$2,000 to \$3,499.....	617	17
0 to 4 percent.....	355	10
5 to 9 percent.....	141	26
10 to 14 percent.....	61	18
15 percent or more.....	51	27
Percent unknown.....	9	(³)
\$3,500 to \$4,999.....	693	17
0 to 4 percent.....	413	11
5 to 9 percent.....	185	19
10 to 14 percent.....	51	37
15 percent or more.....	38	(³)
Percent unknown.....	6	(³)
\$5,000 plus.....	920	11
0 to 4 percent.....	617	7
5 to 9 percent.....	195	16
10 to 14 percent.....	57	30
15 percent or more.....	36	(³)
Percent unknown.....	15	(³)
Income unknown.....	19	(³)

¹ The amount of income paid out for health is net outlay plus amount paid by the family for hospital, surgical, or medical expense insurance. Net outlay excludes benefits received from hospital, surgical, or medical expense insurance.

² For definition of indebtedness see footnote 2 table 11.

³ This percentage has not been computed for groups of under 50 families.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance. Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

TABLE 13.—*Percentage of families reporting borrowing to meet charges for personal health services by percent of family income paid out for health*

Percent of income paid out for health ¹	Number of families	Percentage of families in each group who reported borrowing ²
Total.....	2,809	4
Under 5 percent.....	1,623	1
5 to 9 percent.....	624	5
10 to 19 percent.....	333	12
20 to 29 percent.....	132	12
30 percent or more.....	47	40
Percent unknown.....	50	10

¹ The amount of income paid out for health is net outlay plus amounts paid by the family for voluntary health insurance. Net outlay excludes hospital, surgical, and medical insurance benefits.

² Included here are families who reported borrowing money during the survey year from regular lending institutions, friends, relatives, or any other source, for the express purpose of paying for personal health services.

Source: National Family Survey of Medical Care Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance. Preliminary Report, Odin W. Anderson, Health Information Foundation, 1954.

SECTION 5. EDUCATION: CHILDREN AND ADULTS

A.—SELECTED STATISTICS ON EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING¹

The tables in this section present some of the basic statistical facts regarding education. No separate data are available, in these tables, for low-income families, as such. The relation between education and income can, however, be inferred from the data presented for the individual States, from the data for farm and rural nonfarm groups versus urban groups, and from the data for white versus nonwhite sectors of the population.

It will be observed that illiteracy is higher in the rural farm areas than in others, and is also higher among the nonwhite population than among the white. For both the white and the nonwhite groups there is a close relation between the lack of formal education and illiteracy; however, the low level of formal education appears to have had less effect on literacy for the white group than for the nonwhite group. (See table 4.) This, possibly, is due to factors other than formal education which the two groups experience differently (segregation, economic opportunity, etc.). Table 2 is perhaps of special interest in indicating that the proportion of illiteracy depends upon the years of school completed, rather than upon residence (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). Table 6 shows the inferior amount of formal education received by the nonwhite portion of the population.

One measure of differences in educational opportunities among the States is indicated by the estimated average annual salary of the classroom teachers in each State. The differences among the States are great. As shown in table 6, in 1954-55 the average annual salary of classroom teachers ranged from \$4,925 in one State to a low of \$2,050 in another, the former being nearly 2½ times as great as the latter. There can be little doubt that such differences in teachers' salaries lead to differences in the quality of teaching available to pupils in these two States.

The Federal Vocational Education Acts are, of course, designed to improve the vocational opportunities of pupils who do not plan to attend college. Expenditures for federally aided vocational education are at the level of over \$151 million. Of this amount, the Federal Government contributed about \$25 million. State and local funds were \$55 million and \$71 million, respectively.

There has always been some question whether the conjunction of high income and high education means that poor education in a State leads to low income, or whether low income leads to poor education. Undoubtedly, both influences are at work. Good education and good income each has its own beneficent effects. There can be little doubt that the relation between these two factors is a reciprocal one, with good education improving income, which in turn provides the funds necessary for good education. Of the two, education seems to be the fundamental factor, and the one more directly open to improvement.

¹ Introductory statement prepared by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 1.—*Illiteracy in the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over, by age, color, and sex, for the United States, urban and rural: Oct. 1952 and 1947*

[Information on literacy was obtained in 1952 only for persons completing less than 6 years of school, and in 1947 only for persons completing less than 5 years of school. Persons completing more than that amount were classified as being literate]

Date, area, and age	Both sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Illiterate		Percent illiterate by color		Total	Illiterate		Percent illiterate by color		Total	Illiterate		Percent illiterate by color	
		Number	Percent	White	Non-white		Number	Percent	White	Non-white		Number	Percent	White	Non-white
OCTOBER 1952															
Total, 14 years and over.....	110, 074, 000	2, 780, 000	2. 5	1. 8	10. 2	52, 144, 000	1, 554, 000	3. 0	2. 1	12. 7	57, 930, 000	1, 226, 000	2. 1	1. 5	8. 2
14 to 24 years.....	21, 716, 000	250, 000	1. 2	. 8	3. 9	9, 776, 000	178, 000	1. 8	1. 2	7. 2	11, 940, 000	72, 000	. 6	. 5	1. 4
25 to 34 years.....	23, 138, 000	280, 000	1. 2	. 7	6. 4	10, 936, 000	170, 000	1. 6	. 8	9. 7	12, 202, 000	110, 000	. 9	. 6	3. 8
35 to 44 years.....	21, 220, 000	284, 000	1. 3	. 8	6. 6	10, 200, 000	170, 000	1. 7	1. 2	7. 5	11, 020, 000	114, 000	1. 0	. 5	5. 9
45 to 54 years.....	17, 794, 000	486, 000	2. 7	1. 8	11. 5	8, 688, 000	276, 000	3. 2	2. 2	12. 8	9, 106, 000	210, 000	2. 3	1. 4	10. 4
55 to 64 years.....	13, 946, 000	634, 000	4. 5	3. 5	18. 1	6, 816, 000	322, 000	4. 7	3. 6	19. 4	7, 130, 000	312, 000	4. 4	3. 4	16. 9
65 years and over.....	12, 260, 000	846, 000	6. 9	5. 0	33. 3	5, 728, 000	438, 000	7. 6	5. 6	35. 8	6, 532, 000	408, 000	6. 2	4. 4	31. 2
Urban.....	72, 678, 000	1, 450, 000	2. 0	(¹)	(¹)	33, 558, 000	704, 000	2. 1	(¹)	(¹)	39, 120, 000	746, 000	1. 9	(¹)	(¹)
Rural nonfarm.....	22, 122, 000	464, 000	2. 1	(¹)	(¹)	10, 650, 000	288, 000	2. 7	(¹)	(¹)	11, 472, 000	176, 000	1. 5	(¹)	(¹)
Rural farm.....	15, 274, 000	866, 000	5. 7	(¹)	(¹)	7, 936, 000	562, 000	7. 1	(¹)	(¹)	7, 338, 000	304, 000	4. 1	(¹)	(¹)
OCTOBER 1947															
Total, 14 years and over.....	106, 428, 000	2, 838, 000	2. 7	1. 8	11. 0	51, 733, 000	1, 557, 000	3. 0	1. 9	14. 2	54, 693, 000	1, 280, 000	2. 3	1. 7	8. 2
14 to 24 years.....	24, 257, 000	232, 000	1. 0	. 6	4. 4	11, 706, 000	158, 000	1. 3	(¹)	(¹)	12, 550, 000	74, 000	. 6	(¹)	(¹)
25 to 34 years.....	22, 481, 000	310, 000	1. 4	. 8	7. 2	10, 726, 000	192, 000	1. 8	(¹)	(¹)	11, 754, 000	118, 000	1. 0	(¹)	(¹)
35 to 44 years.....	19, 898, 000	420, 000	2. 1	1. 3	9. 7	9, 717, 000	262, 000	2. 7	(¹)	(¹)	10, 181, 000	158, 000	1. 6	(¹)	(¹)
45 to 54 years.....	16, 625, 000	506, 000	3. 0	2. 0	13. 8	8, 235, 000	281, 000	3. 4	(¹)	(¹)	8, 390, 000	225, 000	2. 7	(¹)	(¹)
55 to 64 years.....	12, 652, 000	662, 000	5. 2	4. 2	19. 1	6, 344, 000	318, 000	5. 0	(¹)	(¹)	6, 308, 000	344, 000	5. 5	(¹)	(¹)
65 years and over.....	10, 515, 000	709, 000	6. 7	4. 9	32. 4	5, 005, 000	348, 000	7. 0	(¹)	(¹)	5, 510, 000	361, 000	6. 6	(¹)	(¹)
Urban.....	64, 900, 000	1, 267, 000	2. 0	(¹)	(¹)	30, 851, 000	590, 000	1. 9	(¹)	(¹)	34, 049, 000	677, 000	2. 0	(¹)	(¹)
Rural nonfarm.....	22, 026, 000	539, 000	2. 4	(¹)	(¹)	10, 776, 000	309, 000	2. 9	(¹)	(¹)	11, 250, 000	230, 000	2. 0	(¹)	(¹)
Rural farm.....	19, 501, 000	1, 032, 000	5. 3	(¹)	(¹)	10, 107, 000	659, 000	6. 5	(¹)	(¹)	9, 395, 000	373, 000	4. 0	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

Source: Population Characteristics. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 45. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Illiteracy in the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over, by years of school completed, age, and sex, for the United States, urban and rural: October 1952*

[Information on literacy was obtained only for persons completing less than 6 years of school, all persons completing 6 years of school or more being classified as literate. Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000]

Area, age, and sex	Years of school completed																	
	None			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 years			5 years		
	Total	Illiterate		Total	Illiterate		Total	Illiterate		Total	Illiterate		Total	Illiterate		Total	Illiterate	
		Number	Per cent		Num-ber	Per cent		Num-ber	Per cent		Num-ber	Per cent		Num-ber	Per cent		Num-ber	Per cent
UNITED STATES																		
Total, 14 and over..	2, 076, 000	1, 616, 000	77. 8	586, 000	302, 000	51. 5	1, 058, 000	384, 000	36. 3	2, 058, 000	302, 000	14. 7	2, 868, 000	132, 000	4. 6	3, 282, 000	44, 000	1. 3
14 to 24 years.....	120, 000	112, 000	93. 3	52, 000	30, 000	-----	80, 000	36, 000	-----	160, 000	50, 000	31. 3	230, 000	14, 000	6. 1	348, 000	8, 000	2. 3
25 to 34 years.....	148, 000	128, 000	86. 5	100, 000	46, 000	46. 0	96, 000	44, 000	-----	192, 000	24, 000	12. 5	308, 000	32, 000	10. 4	358, 000	6, 000	1. 7
35 to 44 years.....	170, 000	136, 000	80. 0	76, 000	38, 000	-----	116, 000	48, 000	41. 4	272, 000	44, 000	16. 2	390, 000	14, 000	3. 6	462, 000	4, 000	. 9
45 to 54 years.....	352, 000	270, 000	76. 7	112, 000	52, 000	46. 4	230, 000	80, 000	34. 8	398, 000	56, 000	14. 1	490, 000	16, 000	3. 3	672, 000	12, 000	1. 8
55 to 64 years.....	566, 000	402, 000	71. 0	106, 000	64, 000	60. 4	194, 000	70, 000	36. 1	430, 000	58, 000	13. 5	666, 000	32, 000	4. 8	678, 000	8, 000	1. 2
65 years and over.....	720, 000	568, 000	78. 9	140, 000	72, 000	51. 4	342, 000	106, 000	31. 0	606, 000	70, 000	11. 6	784, 000	24, 000	3. 1	764, 000	6, 000	. 8
Male, 14 and over..	1, 114, 000	860, 000	77. 2	378, 000	186, 000	49. 2	608, 000	220, 000	36. 2	1, 146, 000	176, 000	15. 4	1, 578, 000	82, 000	5. 2	1, 638, 000	30, 000	1. 8
14 to 24 years.....	84, 000	78, 000	-----	46, 000	26, 000	-----	56, 000	24, 000	-----	92, 000	32, 000	-----	150, 000	12, 000	8. 0	208, 000	6, 000	2. 9
25 to 34 years.....	86, 000	78, 000	-----	78, 000	26, 000	-----	72, 000	36, 000	-----	108, 000	12, 000	11. 1	158, 000	14, 000	8. 9	196, 000	4, 000	2. 0
35 to 44 years.....	102, 000	80, 000	78. 4	48, 000	26, 000	-----	56, 000	18, 000	-----	158, 000	30, 000	19. 0	222, 000	12, 000	5. 4	224, 000	4, 000	1. 8
45 to 54 years.....	222, 000	168, 000	75. 7	64, 000	26, 000	-----	112, 000	36, 000	32. 1	224, 000	30, 000	13. 4	258, 000	8, 000	3. 1	326, 000	8, 000	2. 5
55 to 64 years.....	256, 000	176, 000	68. 8	72, 000	48, 000	-----	102, 000	42, 000	41. 2	232, 000	32, 000	13. 8	384, 000	22, 000	5. 7	302, 000	2, 000	. 7
65 years and over.....	364, 000	280, 000	76. 9	70, 000	34, 000	-----	210, 000	64, 000	30. 5	332, 000	40, 000	12. 0	406, 000	14, 000	3. 4	382, 000	6, 000	1. 6
Female, 14 and over.....	962, 000	756, 000	78. 6	208, 000	116, 000	55. 8	450, 000	164, 000	36. 4	912, 000	126, 000	13. 8	1, 290, 000	50, 000	3. 9	1, 644, 000	14, 000	. 9
14 to 24 years.....	36, 000	34, 000	-----	6, 000	4, 000	-----	24, 000	12, 000	-----	68, 000	18, 000	-----	80, 000	2, 000	-----	140, 000	2, 000	1. 4
25 to 34 years.....	62, 000	50, 000	-----	22, 000	20, 000	-----	24, 000	8, 000	-----	84, 000	12, 000	-----	150, 000	18, 000	12. 0	162, 000	2, 000	1. 2
35 to 44 years.....	68, 000	56, 000	-----	28, 000	12, 000	-----	60, 000	30, 000	-----	114, 000	14, 000	12. 3	168, 000	2, 000	1. 2	238, 000	-----	-----
45 to 54 years.....	130, 000	102, 000	78. 5	48, 000	26, 000	-----	118, 000	44, 000	37. 3	174, 000	26, 000	14. 9	232, 000	8, 000	3. 4	346, 000	4, 000	1. 2
55 to 64 years.....	310, 000	226, 000	72. 9	34, 000	16, 000	-----	92, 000	28, 000	-----	198, 000	26, 000	13. 1	282, 000	10, 000	3. 5	376, 000	6, 000	1. 6
65 years and over.....	356, 000	288, 000	80. 9	70, 000	38, 000	-----	132, 000	42, 000	31. 8	274, 000	30, 000	10. 9	378, 000	10, 000	2. 6	382, 000	-----	-----

URBAN																			
Total, 14 and over..	1, 226, 000	886, 000	72.3	272, 000	148, 000	54.4	566, 000	160, 000	28.3	1, 124, 000	166, 000	14.8	1, 510, 000	62, 000	4.1	1, 772, 000	28, 000	1.6	
Male.....	598, 000	410, 000	68.6	152, 000	80, 000	52.6	284, 000	72, 000	25.4	578, 000	88, 000	15.2	764, 000	34, 000	4.5	830, 000	20, 000	2.4	
Female.....	628, 000	476, 000	75.8	120, 000	68, 000	56.7	282, 000	88, 000	31.2	546, 000	78, 000	14.3	746, 000	28, 000	3.8	942, 000	8, 000	.8	
RURAL NONFARM																			
Total, 14 and over..	352, 000	298, 000	84.7	82, 000	38, 000	46.3	180, 000	66, 000	36.7	412, 000	44, 000	10.7	620, 000	16, 000	2.6	756, 000	2, 000	.3	
Male.....	204, 000	182, 000	89.2	46, 000	20, 000	43.5	104, 000	38, 000	36.5	258, 000	36, 000	14.0	348, 000	10, 000	2.9	396, 000	2, 000	.5	
Female.....	148, 000	116, 000	78.4	36, 000	18, 000	50.0	76, 000	28, 000	36.8	154, 000	8, 000	5.2	272, 000	6, 000	2.2	360, 000			
RURAL FARM																			
Total, 14 and over..	498, 000	432, 000	86.7	232, 000	116, 000	50.0	312, 000	160, 000	51.3	522, 000	92, 000	17.6	738, 000	54, 000	7.3	754, 000	12, 000	1.6	
Male.....	312, 000	268, 000	85.9	180, 000	86, 000	47.8	220, 000	110, 000	50.0	310, 000	52, 000	16.8	466, 000	38, 000	8.2	412, 000	8, 000	1.9	
Female.....	186, 000	164, 000	88.2	52, 000	30, 000	57.7	92, 000	50, 000	54.3	212, 000	40, 000	18.9	272, 000	16, 000	5.9	342, 000	4, 000	1.2	

Source: Population Characteristics: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 45. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

TABLE 3.—*Percent illiterate in the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over, by years of school completed, color, and sex, for the United States: October 1952*

[Information on literacy was obtained only for persons completing less than 6 years of school, all persons completing 6 years of school or more being classified as literate. Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000]

Years of school completed	Total, 14 years and over			White, 14 years and over			Nonwhite, 14 years and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total.....	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.5	10.2	12.7	8.2
None.....	77.8	77.2	78.6	73.6	72.5	74.8	89.3	89.5	89.1
1 year.....	51.5	49.2	55.8	40.6	37.9	46.4	69.0	70.8	69.0
2 years.....	36.3	36.2	36.4	30.9	31.6	29.9	46.7	47.2	46.2
3 years.....	14.7	15.4	13.8	13.7	13.5	14.0	16.9	20.0	13.4
4 years.....	4.6	5.2	3.9	3.7	4.3	2.9	7.1	8.2	6.2
5 years.....	1.3	1.8	.9	1.2	1.7	.6	1.9	2.3	1.6
6 years and over.....									

Source: Population Characteristics. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 45. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

TABLE 4.—Years of school completed by civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over, by age and sex, for the United States: October 1952

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

Age and sex	Total	Years of school completed								Median school years completed	
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			School years not reported
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
Total, 14 years and over.....	110,074,000	2,076,000	6,570,000	14,814,000	20,660,000	23,228,000	26,552,000	8,420,000	6,716,000	1,038,000	10.3
14 to 17 years.....	8,734,000	26,000	200,000	1,206,000	2,058,000	4,896,000	296,000	22,000	-----	30,000	9.5
18 and 19 years.....	3,684,000	26,000	96,000	204,000	256,000	1,066,000	1,606,000	412,000	4,000	14,000	12.1
20 to 24 years.....	9,298,000	68,000	226,000	668,000	808,000	2,038,000	3,576,000	1,272,000	594,000	48,000	12.2
25 years and over.....	88,358,000	1,956,000	6,048,000	12,736,000	17,538,000	15,228,000	21,074,000	6,714,000	6,118,000	946,000	10.1
25 to 29 years.....	11,640,000	78,000	366,000	794,000	1,110,000	2,614,000	4,248,000	1,190,000	1,162,000	78,000	12.2
30 to 34 years.....	11,498,000	70,000	330,000	1,070,000	1,388,000	2,284,000	4,372,000	1,030,000	890,000	64,000	12.1
35 to 44 years.....	21,220,000	170,000	884,000	2,358,000	3,666,000	4,324,000	6,156,000	1,880,000	1,622,000	190,000	11.4
45 to 54 years.....	17,794,000	352,000	1,230,000	2,890,000	4,360,000	3,024,000	3,218,000	1,268,000	1,180,000	272,000	9.0
55 to 64 years.....	13,946,000	566,000	1,396,000	2,746,000	3,834,000	1,796,000	1,856,000	850,000	728,000	174,000	8.6
65 years and over.....	12,200,000	720,000	1,872,000	2,878,000	3,180,000	1,186,000	1,224,000	496,000	536,000	168,000	8.2
Male, 14 years and over.....	52,144,000	1,114,000	3,710,000	7,458,000	10,172,000	10,754,000	10,554,000	3,900,000	3,786,000	696,000	9.9
14 to 17 years.....	4,400,000	14,000	138,000	726,000	1,090,000	2,298,000	114,000	4,000	-----	16,000	9.3
18 and 19 years.....	1,644,000	22,000	68,000	94,000	126,000	556,000	580,000	188,000	2,000	8,000	11.7
20 to 24 years.....	3,732,000	48,000	138,000	328,000	390,000	852,000	1,100,000	544,000	304,000	28,000	12.1
25 years and over.....	42,368,000	1,030,000	3,366,000	6,310,000	8,566,000	7,048,000	8,760,000	3,164,000	3,480,000	644,000	9.7
25 to 29 years.....	5,508,000	42,000	226,000	368,000	566,000	1,232,000	1,656,000	604,000	752,000	62,000	12.2
30 to 34 years.....	5,428,000	44,000	190,000	516,000	752,000	1,036,000	1,802,000	514,000	516,000	58,000	12.1
35 to 44 years.....	10,200,000	102,000	484,000	1,200,000	1,804,000	2,038,000	2,646,000	920,000	900,000	106,000	11.1
45 to 54 years.....	8,688,000	222,000	658,000	1,428,000	2,080,000	1,424,000	1,394,000	598,000	676,000	208,000	8.9
55 to 64 years.....	6,816,000	256,000	790,000	1,382,000	1,902,000	822,000	798,000	340,000	412,000	114,000	8.5
65 years and over.....	5,728,000	364,000	1,018,000	1,416,000	1,462,000	496,000	464,000	188,000	224,000	96,000	8.0
Female, 14 years and over.....	57,930,000	962,000	2,860,000	7,356,000	10,488,000	12,474,000	15,998,000	4,520,000	2,930,000	342,000	10.7
14 to 17 years.....	4,334,000	12,000	62,000	480,000	968,000	2,598,000	182,000	18,000	-----	14,000	9.7
18 and 19 years.....	2,040,000	4,000	28,000	110,000	130,000	510,000	1,026,000	224,000	2,000	6,000	12.2
20 to 24 years.....	5,566,000	20,000	88,000	340,000	418,000	1,186,000	2,476,000	728,000	290,000	20,000	12.3

TABLE 4.—Years of school completed by civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over, by age and sex, for the United States: October 1952—Continued

Age and sex	Total	Years of school completed								Median school years completed	
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			School years not reported
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
25 years and over.....	45,990,000	926,000	2,682,000	6,426,000	8,972,000	8,180,000	12,314,000	3,550,000	2,638,000	302,000	10.4
25 to 29 years.....	6,132,000	36,000	140,000	426,000	544,000	1,382,000	2,592,000	586,000	410,000	16,000	12.2
30 to 34 years.....	6,070,000	26,000	140,000	554,000	636,000	1,248,000	2,570,000	516,000	374,000	6,000	12.2
35 to 44 years.....	11,020,000	68,000	370,000	1,158,000	1,862,000	2,286,000	3,510,000	960,000	722,000	84,000	11.6
45 to 54 years.....	9,106,000	130,000	572,000	1,462,000	2,280,000	1,600,000	1,824,000	670,000	504,000	64,000	9.1
55 to 64 years.....	7,130,000	310,000	606,000	1,364,000	1,932,000	974,000	1,058,000	510,000	316,000	60,000	8.6
65 years and over.....	6,532,000	356,000	854,000	1,462,000	1,718,000	690,000	760,000	308,000	312,000	72,000	8.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
Total, 14 years and over.....	100.0	1.9	6.0	13.5	18.8	21.1	24.1	7.6	6.1	0.9	-----
14 to 17 years.....	100.0	.3	2.3	13.8	23.6	56.1	3.4	.3	-----	.3	-----
18 and 19 years.....	100.0	.7	2.6	5.5	6.9	28.9	43.6	11.2	.1	.4	-----
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	.7	2.4	7.2	8.7	21.9	38.5	13.7	6.4	.5	-----
25 years and over.....	100.0	2.2	6.8	14.4	19.8	17.2	23.9	7.6	6.9	1.1	-----
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	.7	3.1	6.8	9.5	22.5	36.4	10.2	10.0	.7	-----
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	.6	2.9	9.3	12.1	19.9	38.0	9.0	7.7	.6	-----
35 to 44 years.....	100.0	.8	4.0	11.1	17.3	20.4	29.0	8.9	7.6	.9	-----
45 to 54 years.....	100.0	2.0	6.9	16.2	24.5	17.0	18.1	7.1	6.6	1.5	-----
55 to 64 years.....	100.0	4.1	10.0	19.7	27.5	12.9	13.3	6.1	5.2	1.2	-----
65 years and over.....	100.0	5.9	15.3	23.5	25.9	9.7	10.0	4.0	4.4	1.4	-----
Male, 14 years and over.....	100.0	2.1	7.1	14.3	19.5	20.6	20.2	7.5	7.3	1.3	-----
14 to 17 years.....	100.0	.3	3.1	16.5	24.8	52.2	2.6	.1	-----	.4	-----
18 and 19 years.....	100.0	1.3	4.1	5.7	7.7	33.8	35.3	11.4	.1	.5	-----
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	1.3	3.7	8.8	10.5	22.8	29.5	14.6	8.1	.8	-----
25 years and over.....	100.0	2.4	7.9	14.9	20.2	16.6	20.7	7.5	8.2	1.5	-----
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	.8	4.1	6.7	10.3	22.4	30.1	11.0	13.7	1.1	-----
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	.8	3.5	9.5	13.9	19.1	33.2	9.5	9.5	1.1	-----
35 to 44 years.....	100.0	1.0	4.7	11.8	17.7	20.0	25.9	9.0	8.8	1.0	-----
45 to 54 years.....	100.0	2.6	7.6	16.4	23.9	16.4	16.0	6.9	7.8	2.4	-----
55 to 64 years.....	100.0	3.8	11.6	20.3	27.9	12.1	11.7	5.0	6.0	1.7	-----
65 years and over.....	100.0	6.4	17.8	24.7	25.5	8.7	8.1	3.3	3.9	1.7	-----

Female, 14 years and over.....	100.0	1.7	4.9	12.7	18.1	21.5	27.6	7.8	5.1	.6	-----
14 to 17 years.....	100.0	.3	1.4	11.1	22.3	60.0	4.2	.4	-----	.3	-----
18 and 19 years.....	100.0	.2	1.4	5.4	6.4	25.0	50.3	11.0	.1	.3	-----
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	.4	1.6	6.1	7.5	21.3	44.5	13.1	5.2	.4	-----
25 years and over.....	100.0	2.0	5.8	14.0	19.5	17.8	26.8	7.7	5.7	.7	-----
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	.6	2.3	6.9	8.9	22.5	42.3	9.6	6.7	.3	-----
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	.4	2.3	9.1	10.5	20.6	42.3	8.5	6.2	.1	-----
35 to 44 years.....	100.0	.6	3.4	10.5	16.9	20.7	31.9	8.7	6.6	.8	-----
45 to 54 years.....	100.0	1.4	6.3	16.1	25.0	17.6	20.0	7.4	5.5	.7	-----
55 to 64 years.....	100.0	4.3	8.5	19.1	27.1	13.7	14.8	7.2	4.4	.8	-----
65 years and over.....	100.0	5.5	13.1	22.4	26.3	10.6	11.6	4.7	4.8	1.1	-----

Source: Population Characteristics. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 45. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

164 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 5.—Percent distribution by years of school completed, for nonwhite persons 14 years old and over, by age and sex, for the United States: Civilian noninstitutional population, October 1952

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

Age and sex	Total	Years of school completed								School years not reported	Median school years completed
		None	Elementary school			High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
Total, 14 years and over.....	100	5.7	20.0	26.4	13.0	18.0	9.9	3.6	2.0	1.4	7.7
14 to 17 years.....	100	.4	10.1	31.8	18.7	35.6	2.6	.4	-----	.4	8.4
18 and 19 years.....	100	1.0	8.5	18.0	10.5	35.5	21.0	5.0	-----	.5	10.0
20 to 24 years.....	100	1.4	9.5	22.2	8.1	27.4	19.7	9.0	1.6	1.1	9.9
25 years and over.....	100	7.2	23.1	26.7	13.0	13.8	9.1	3.2	2.4	1.6	7.1
25 to 29 years.....	100	2.0	13.2	17.2	14.3	24.4	17.9	5.3	4.6	1.1	9.3
30 to 34 years.....	100	2.2	13.9	25.1	15.9	20.6	13.1	6.2	2.2	.7	8.5
35 to 44 years.....	100	4.0	18.3	29.0	15.0	15.2	9.5	3.7	3.0	2.2	7.7
45 to 54 years.....	100	6.6	25.8	30.2	14.1	10.7	6.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	6.6
55 to 64 years.....	100	12.3	32.5	32.5	8.5	6.0	5.2	.8	1.4	.8	5.4
65 years and over.....	100	22.6	42.3	21.4	5.8	3.9	1.5	.2	.7	1.5	3.5
Male, 14 years and over.....	100	7.0	23.0	26.4	12.5	16.4	8.3	3.1	1.6	1.8	7.2
14 to 17 years.....	100	.8	13.3	36.2	16.2	30.8	2.1	.4	-----	-----	8.0
18 and 19 years.....	100	2.5	14.8	19.8	6.2	38.3	16.0	2.5	-----	-----	9.5
20 to 24 years.....	100	2.6	13.6	28.6	7.1	29.2	12.3	5.2	-----	1.3	8.6
25 years and over.....	100	8.5	25.6	25.1	12.7	12.3	8.4	3.3	2.0	2.2	6.8
25 to 29 years.....	100	3.2	14.8	14.8	15.6	22.8	18.0	6.4	3.2	1.2	9.1
30 to 34 years.....	100	3.1	17.3	23.0	19.5	17.3	9.7	5.8	3.1	1.3	8.3
35 to 44 years.....	100	4.6	21.7	29.2	13.1	13.6	9.2	3.4	2.2	2.9	7.3
45 to 54 years.....	100	9.0	26.4	28.7	13.1	9.7	5.4	3.1	1.5	3.1	6.4
55 to 64 years.....	100	11.7	34.8	30.4	8.5	5.3	6.1	-----	1.6	1.6	5.3
65 years and over.....	100	24.7	44.2	18.4	4.7	3.7	1.6	.5	.5	1.6	3.2
Female, 14 years and over.....	100	4.7	17.6	26.4	13.4	19.3	11.2	4.0	2.3	1.0	8.1
14 to 17 years.....	100	-----	6.6	27.0	21.2	40.7	3.1	.4	-----	.9	8.8
18 and 19 years.....	100	-----	4.2	16.8	13.4	33.6	24.4	6.7	-----	.8	10.4
20 to 24 years.....	100	.7	7.3	18.7	8.7	26.4	23.6	11.1	2.4	1.0	10.6
25 years and over.....	100	6.1	21.1	27.9	13.2	15.2	9.6	3.2	2.7	1.1	7.4
25 to 29 years.....	100	1.0	11.8	19.3	13.2	25.7	17.9	4.4	5.7	1.0	9.5
30 to 34 years.....	100	1.6	11.4	26.6	13.3	23.1	15.6	6.5	1.6	.3	8.8
35 to 44 years.....	100	3.6	15.7	28.9	16.4	16.4	9.6	4.0	3.6	1.7	8.1
45 to 54 years.....	100	4.5	25.3	31.5	14.9	11.4	7.1	1.7	2.2	1.3	6.9
55 to 64 years.....	100	12.9	30.1	34.5	8.4	6.8	4.4	1.6	1.2	-----	5.6
65 years and over.....	100	20.8	40.7	24.0	6.8	4.1	1.4	-----	.9	1.4	3.8

Source: Population Characteristics. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 45, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

TABLE 6.—Office of Education estimates of enrollments for continental United States 1955-56 as compared with those for 1954-55

School	Year	
	1955-56	1954-55
Kindergarten through grade 8:		
Public school system.....	25, 215, 000	24, 091, 500
Private and parochial schools.....	3, 664, 800	3, 506, 200
Residential schools for exceptional children.....	71, 500	65, 000
Model and practice schools in teacher training institutions.....	38, 500	38, 300
Federal schools for Indians.....	32, 200	27, 400
Federal schools under Public Law 874 ¹	16, 000	9, 600
Total elementary.....	29, 038, 000	27, 738, 000
Secondary schools (grades 9 to 12):		
Public school system.....	6, 811, 000	6, 582, 300
Private and parochial schools.....	805, 100	774, 800
Residential schools for exceptional children.....	12, 200	11, 100
Model and practice schools in teacher training institutions and preparatory departments of colleges.....	41, 000	40, 500
Federal schools for Indians ²	9, 800	12, 300
Federal schools under Public Law 874 ¹	900	1, 000
Total secondary.....	7, 680, 000	7, 422, 000
Higher education: Universities, colleges, professional schools, including junior colleges and normal schools.....	2, 839, 000	2, 740, 000
Other schools:		
Private commercial schools.....	145, 000	144, 000
Nurse training schools (not affiliated with colleges and universities).....	70, 000	69, 500
Total other schools.....	215, 000	213, 500
Grand total.....	39, 772, 000	38, 113, 500

¹ Includes only schools operated on post by a Federal agency.

² Includes Indians in vocational training, including veterans. Decrease due to fewer veterans.

NOTE.—These estimates include enrollments for the entire school or college year; they are not restricted to September enrollments alone.

Total estimated population of continental United States (including Armed Forces overseas), as of June 1, 1955, was 165,023,000.

Total estimated 1955-56 school enrollments include 24.1 percent of this population.

Source: Press release of Sept. 8, 1955. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 7.—Projection of elementary, secondary, and higher education enrollments, public and nonpublic: 1954-55 to 1964-65

[Continental United States]

School year	Estimated total enrollment ¹			
	Elementary (grades K-8)	Secondary (grades 9-12)	Higher education (regular session)	Total
1954-55.....	27, 738, 000	7, 422, 000	2, 740, 000	37, 900, 000
1955-56.....	29, 038, 000	7, 680, 000	2, 839, 000	39, 557, 000
1956-57.....	30, 231, 000	8, 006, 000	2, 949, 000	41, 186, 000
1957-58.....	31, 413, 000	8, 343, 000	3, 041, 000	42, 797, 000
1958-59.....	32, 568, 000	8, 762, 000	3, 119, 000	44, 449, 000
1959-60.....	33, 650, 000	9, 168, 000	3, 221, 000	46, 039, 000
1960-61.....	34, 482, 000	9, 485, 000	3, 349, 000	47, 316, 000
1961-62.....	34, 957, 000	10, 044, 000	3, 568, 000	48, 569, 000
1962-63.....	35, 226, 000	10, 731, 000	3, 726, 000	49, 683, 000
1963-64.....	35, 452, 000	11, 337, 000	3, 853, 000	50, 642, 000
1964-65.....	35, 659, 000	11, 890, 000	3, 953, 000	51, 502, 000
Increase, 1955-65:				
Number.....	7, 921, 000	4, 468, 000	1, 213, 000	13, 602, 000
Percent.....	28.6	60.2	44.3	35.9

¹ Does not include private commercial schools or nurse training schools not affiliated with colleges and universities.

Source: Press release of Sept. 8, 1955, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 8.—Fall school enrollment of the civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, by age and sex, for the United States, urban and rural: October 1954

[Figures for persons enrolled in school include children enrolled in kindergarten]

Age and sex	United States			Urban			Rural nonfarm			Rural farm		
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, 5 to 34 years.....	72, 159, 000	36, 083, 000	50. 0	44, 013, 000	21, 581, 000	49. 0	17, 501, 000	8, 600, 000	49. 1	10, 645, 000	5, 902, 000	55. 4
5 to 29 years.....	60, 179, 000	35, 906, 000	59. 7	36, 162, 000	21, 443, 000	59. 3	14, 606, 000	8, 565, 000	58. 6	9, 411, 000	5, 897, 000	62. 7
5 years.....	3, 522, 000	2, 032, 000	57. 7	2, 000, 000	1, 441, 000	72. 1	1, 015, 000	468, 000	46. 1	507, 000	123, 000	24. 3
6 years.....	3, 522, 000	3, 411, 000	96. 8	2, 004, 000	1, 961, 000	97. 9	991, 000	935, 000	95. 3	537, 000	515, 000	95. 9
7 to 9 years.....	9, 453, 000	9, 379, 000	99. 2	5, 607, 000	5, 506, 000	99. 3	2, 314, 000	2, 302, 000	99. 5	1, 532, 000	1, 511, 000	98. 6
10 to 13 years.....	10, 621, 000	10, 573, 000	99. 5	5, 977, 000	5, 954, 000	99. 6	2, 600, 000	2, 584, 000	99. 4	2, 044, 000	2, 034, 000	99. 5
14 and 15 years.....	4, 570, 000	4, 377, 000	95. 8	2, 585, 000	2, 528, 000	97. 8	1, 085, 000	1, 024, 000	94. 4	900, 000	825, 000	91. 7
16 and 17 years.....	4, 366, 000	3, 407, 000	78. 0	2, 469, 000	1, 982, 000	80. 3	1, 024, 000	789, 000	77. 1	874, 000	636, 000	72. 8
18 and 19 years.....	3, 918, 000	1, 268, 000	32. 4	2, 397, 000	847, 000	35. 3	791, 000	229, 000	29. 0	730, 000	192, 000	26. 3
20 to 24 years.....	8, 895, 000	999, 000	11. 2	5, 850, 000	792, 000	13. 5	1, 930, 000	152, 000	7. 9	1, 114, 000	56, 000	5. 0
25 to 29 years.....	11, 312, 000	459, 000	4. 1	7, 272, 000	371, 000	5. 1	2, 866, 000	83, 000	2. 9	1, 173, 000	5, 000	. 4
30 to 34 years.....	11, 980, 000	176, 000	1. 5	7, 851, 000	137, 000	1. 7	2, 895, 000	34, 000	1. 2	1, 234, 000	5, 000	. 4
Male, 5 to 34 years.....	34, 730, 000	18, 759, 000	54. 0	20, 847, 000	11, 171, 000	53. 6	8, 641, 000	4, 675, 000	54. 1	5, 242, 000	2, 913, 000	55. 6
5 to 29 years.....	29, 010, 000	18, 650, 000	64. 3	17, 038, 000	11, 088, 000	65. 1	7, 308, 000	4, 654, 000	63. 7	4, 664, 000	2, 908, 000	62. 3
5 years.....	1, 799, 000	1, 013, 000	56. 3	1, 049, 000	718, 000	68. 4	524, 000	243, 000	46. 4	226, 000	52, 000	23. 0
6 years.....	1, 799, 000	1, 733, 000	96. 3	1, 009, 000	984, 000	97. 5	514, 000	489, 000	95. 1	276, 000	260, 000	94. 2
7 to 9 years.....	4, 827, 000	4, 777, 000	99. 0	2, 821, 000	2, 793, 000	99. 0	1, 204, 000	1, 194, 000	99. 2	802, 000	790, 000	98. 5
10 to 13 years.....	5, 396, 000	5, 361, 000	99. 4	2, 964, 000	2, 943, 000	99. 3	1, 431, 000	1, 422, 000	99. 4	1, 001, 000	996, 000	99. 5
14 and 15 years.....	2, 322, 000	2, 232, 000	96. 1	1, 331, 000	1, 307, 000	98. 2	566, 000	541, 000	95. 6	425, 000	384, 000	90. 4
16 and 17 years.....	2, 188, 000	1, 770, 000	80. 9	1, 197, 000	1, 026, 000	85. 7	560, 000	442, 000	78. 9	431, 000	302, 000	70. 1
18 and 19 years.....	1, 800, 000	730, 000	40. 6	990, 000	482, 000	49. 2	415, 000	153, 000	36. 9	405, 000	95, 000	23. 5
20 to 24 years.....	3, 538, 000	677, 000	19. 1	2, 302, 000	541, 000	23. 5	718, 000	107, 000	14. 9	517, 000	29, 000	5. 6
25 to 29 years.....	5, 340, 000	356, 000	6. 7	3, 385, 000	294, 000	8. 7	1, 375, 000	62, 000	4. 5	581, 000	5, 000	. 9
30 to 34 years.....	5, 720, 000	109, 000	1. 9	3, 808, 000	83, 000	2. 2	1, 333, 000	21, 000	1. 6	578, 000	5, 000	. 9

Female, 5 to 34 years.....	37, 429, 000	17, 324, 000	46. 3	23, 166, 000	10, 410, 000	44. 9	8, 861, 000	3, 925, 000	44. 3	5, 403, 000	2, 689, 000	55. 3
5 to 29 years.....	31, 169, 000	17, 256, 000	55. 4	19, 123, 000	10, 356, 000	54. 2	7, 298, 000	3, 912, 000	53. 6	4, 747, 000	2, 989, 000	63. 0
5 years.....	1, 723, 000	1, 019, 000	59. 1	951, 000	723, 000	76. 0	491, 000	225, 000	45. 8	281, 000	71, 000	25. 3
6 years.....	1, 722, 000	1, 678, 000	97. 4	995, 000	977, 000	98. 2	467, 000	446, 000	95. 5	261, 000	255, 000	97. 7
7 to 9 years.....	4, 626, 000	4, 602, 000	99. 5	2, 786, 000	2, 773, 000	99. 5	1, 110, 000	1, 108, 000	99. 8	730, 000	721, 000	98. 8
10 to 13 years.....	5, 226, 000	5, 211, 000	99. 7	3, 013, 000	3, 011, 000	99. 9	1, 169, 000	1, 163, 000	99. 5	1, 043, 000	1, 038, 000	99. 5
14 and 15 years.....	2, 248, 000	2, 145, 000	95. 4	1, 254, 000	1, 221, 000	97. 4	519, 000	483, 000	93. 1	475, 000	441, 000	92. 8
16 and 17 years.....	2, 178, 000	1, 637, 000	75. 2	1, 272, 000	956, 000	75. 2	463, 000	347, 000	74. 9	443, 000	334, 000	75. 4
18 and 19 years.....	2, 118, 000	538, 000	25. 4	1, 417, 000	365, 000	25. 8	376, 000	75, 000	19. 9	325, 000	98, 000	30. 2
20 to 24 years.....	5, 357, 000	322, 000	6. 0	3, 548, 000	251, 000	7. 1	1, 212, 000	44, 000	3. 6	597, 000	27, 000	4. 5
25 to 29 years.....	5, 971, 000	103, 000	1. 7	3, 887, 000	78, 000	2. 0	1, 491, 000	21, 000	1. 4	593, 000	5, 000	0. 8
30 to 34 years.....	6, 260, 000	68, 000	1. 1	4, 042, 000	55, 000	1. 4	1, 562, 000	13, 000	0. 8	656, 000	-----	-----

Source: Population Characteristics, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 54. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

TABLE 9.—*Fall school enrollment of the white and nonwhite civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, by age and sex, for the United States: October 1954*

[Figures for persons enrolled in school include children enrolled in kindergarten]

Age and color	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE									
Total, 5 to 34 years.....	63,549,000	31,895,000	50.2	30,676,000	16,649,000	54.3	32,873,000	15,245,000	46.4
5 and 6 years.....	6,110,000	4,802,000	78.6	3,129,000	2,442,000	78.0	2,982,000	2,360,000	79.1
7 to 13 years.....	17,637,000	17,562,000	99.6	9,005,000	8,951,000	99.4	8,632,000	8,611,000	99.8
14 to 17 years.....	7,798,000	6,888,000	88.3	3,945,000	3,534,000	89.6	3,853,000	3,354,000	87.0
18 and 19 years.....	3,418,000	1,149,000	33.6	1,569,000	680,000	43.3	1,849,000	468,000	25.3
20 to 24 years.....	7,792,000	935,000	12.0	3,093,000	633,000	20.5	4,700,000	303,000	6.4
25 to 29 years.....	10,070,000	400,000	4.0	4,795,000	312,000	6.5	5,275,000	88,000	1.7
30 to 34 years.....	10,723,000	159,000	1.5	5,140,000	97,000	1.9	5,583,000	62,000	1.1
NONWHITE									
Total, 5 to 34 years.....	8,610,000	4,188,000	48.6	4,054,000	2,109,000	52.0	4,556,000	2,078,000	45.6
5 and 6 years.....	933,000	642,000	68.8	470,000	304,000	64.7	463,000	338,000	73.0
7 to 13 years.....	2,437,000	2,389,000	98.0	1,218,000	1,188,000	97.5	1,219,000	1,202,000	98.6
14 to 17 years.....	1,138,000	897,000	78.8	565,000	468,000	82.8	573,000	428,000	74.7
18 and 19 years.....	501,000	120,000	24.0	231,000	50,000	21.6	269,000	69,000	25.7
20 to 24 years.....	1,103,000	64,000	5.8	445,000	45,000	10.1	658,000	19,000	2.9
25 to 29 years.....	1,242,000	59,000	4.8	545,000	43,000	7.9	697,000	16,000	2.3
30 to 34 years.....	1,257,000	17,000	1.4	580,000	11,000	1.9	677,000	6,000	0.9

Source: Population Characteristics, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 54. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

TABLE 10.—*Estimated pupil enrollment and percent not attending regular full-time school day, by State*

State (1)	1953-54 enrollment			1954-55 enrollment			Percent not in full-time attend- ance, 1954-55 (8)
	Elemen- tary (2)	Second- ary (3)	Total (4)	Elemen- tary (5)	Second- ary (6)	Total (7)	
Alabama.....	437,297	248,724	686,021	448,970	254,677	703,647	1.0
Arizona.....	151,600	36,500	188,100	158,000	39,500	197,500	3.0
Arkansas.....	268,674	153,000	421,674	271,000	155,000	426,000	3.0
California.....	1,646,817	450,412	2,097,229	1,778,400	483,400	2,261,800	6.5
Colorado.....	204,165	62,369	266,534	224,000	68,000	292,000	13.0
Connecticut.....	224,764	115,609	340,373	231,000	126,000	357,000	0
Delaware.....	35,905	20,435	56,340	35,372	22,549	57,921	2.5
District of Columbia.....	65,369	37,441	102,810	66,103	38,388	104,491	.9
Florida.....	415,909	232,700	648,609	444,000	252,000	696,000	4.0
Georgia.....	650,852	211,879	862,731	663,800	221,200	885,000	1.0
Idaho.....	101,613	34,763	136,376	103,176	35,883	139,059	1.0
Illinois.....	1,058,524	340,466	1,398,990	1,132,400	357,600	1,490,000	1.0
Indiana.....	1,550,630	204,723	1,755,353	1,569,400	210,600	1,780,000	1.0
Iowa.....	400,300	125,000	525,300	411,000	130,000	541,000	1.0
Kansas.....	270,311	91,424	361,735	285,225	92,822	378,047	1.0
Kentucky.....	484,837	108,381	593,218	494,534	115,968	610,502	1.0
Louisiana.....	443,214	109,227	552,441	460,000	115,000	575,000	0
Maine.....	132,000	138,000	170,000	134,940	138,060	173,000	19.4
Maryland.....	279,514	147,961	427,475	289,037	164,763	454,800	3.0
Massachusetts.....	468,000	204,000	672,000	472,000	226,000	698,000	.3
Michigan.....	832,438	422,028	1,254,466	879,000	445,500	1,324,500	1.0
Minnesota.....	355,053	204,081	559,134	368,945	210,357	579,302	1.0
Mississippi.....	550,110	90,047	640,157	451,000	91,000	542,000	0
Missouri.....	456,000	154,000	610,000	470,000	157,000	627,000	2.0
Montana.....	84,829	27,950	112,779	89,614	29,028	118,642	.2
Nebraska.....	186,000	59,000	245,000	195,000	60,000	255,000	0
Nevada.....	31,267	7,948	39,215	33,289	8,898	42,187	8.7
New Hampshire.....	61,269	19,003	80,272	59,290	24,443	83,733	.5
New Jersey.....	643,000	164,000	807,000	670,000	169,000	839,000	4.0
New Mexico.....	138,155	35,113	173,268	149,207	38,273	187,480	12.0
New York.....	1,473,900	842,000	2,315,900	1,556,000	860,000	2,416,000	4.0
North Carolina.....	759,419	206,323	965,742	798,417	219,650	1,018,067	1.1
North Dakota.....	190,597	127,710	318,307	193,555	127,945	321,500	1.5
Ohio.....	978,734	440,715	1,419,449	1,031,827	469,580	1,501,407	1.5
Oklahoma.....	399,392	123,578	522,970	410,000	125,000	535,000	2.0
Oregon.....	236,745	75,819	312,564	249,287	78,611	327,898	.15
Pennsylvania.....	1,140,634	609,000	1,749,634	1,171,868	637,000	1,808,868	5.8
Rhode Island.....	73,000	35,500	108,500	75,710	37,290	113,000	.5
South Carolina.....	398,019	141,418	539,437	410,698	142,791	553,489	0
South Dakota.....	97,884	30,555	128,439	101,000	31,000	132,000	0
Tennessee.....	580,200	136,095	716,295	599,643	140,657	740,300	.03
Texas.....	1,256,130	335,404	1,591,534	1,313,733	351,096	1,664,829	.02
Utah.....	114,386	68,778	183,164	119,799	72,033	191,832	0
Vermont.....	49,998	17,907	67,905	52,500	18,057	70,557	0
Virginia.....	521,112	174,165	695,277	540,000	180,000	720,000	17.0
Washington.....	351,820	106,303	458,123	372,431	112,368	484,799	1.0
West Virginia.....	297,564	154,427	451,991	298,000	159,000	457,000	.7
Wisconsin.....	397,000	157,000	554,000	401,000	160,000	561,000	0
Wyoming.....	52,821	15,450	68,271	54,000	16,000	70,000	10
Total.....	20,897,801	7,854,331	28,752,132	21,792,170	8,218,987	30,011,157	2.3

¹ Estimated by NEA Research Division. Col. 8 should indicate percent of total enrollment on half-day sessions or any plan providing less than full regular school day.

² Includes grades 7 and 8 of junior high schools.

Source: Advance Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1954-55, Research Division, National Education Association of the United States.

170 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 11.—*Enrollment in vocational classes by type of program and year, 1918-54*

Year	Total	Type of program			
		Agriculture	Home economics	Trades and industry	Distributive occupations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1954 ¹	3,164,851	737,502	1,380,147	826,583	220,619
1953	3,100,139	755,293	1,327,285	808,549	209,012
1952	3,165,988	746,402	1,391,389	793,213	234,984
1951	3,363,412	771,028	1,458,605	792,339	341,440
1950	3,364,613	764,975	1,430,366	804,602	364,670
1949	3,095,513	651,604	1,328,521	801,913	313,475
1948	2,836,121	640,791	1,139,766	762,628	292,936
1947	2,508,618	584,533	968,846	720,098	235,141
1946	2,227,663	510,331	911,816	630,844	174,672
1945	2,012,931	446,953	890,464	522,733	152,781
1944	2,001,153	469,959	806,605	543,080	181,509
1943	2,281,743	491,967	873,771	618,471	297,534
1942	2,624,786	605,099	954,041	850,597	215,049
1941	2,429,054	596,033	871,891	804,615	156,615
1940	2,290,741	584,133	818,766	758,409	129,433
1939	2,083,757	538,586	741,503	715,239	88,429
1938	1,810,082	460,876	627,394	685,864	36,008
1937	1,344,728	386,302	377,436	580,990	-----
1936	1,255,861	343,809	374,901	537,151	-----
1935	1,178,896	325,685	349,346	503,865	-----
1934	1,051,000	286,150	257,851	466,999	-----
1933	1,034,110	264,131	280,079	489,900	-----
1932	1,077,844	252,199	265,495	560,150	-----
1931	1,047,676	235,153	220,248	592,275	-----
1930	981,882	188,311	174,967	618,604	-----
1929	886,849	168,444	154,890	563,515	-----
1928	858,456	144,901	175,944	537,611	-----
1927	784,986	124,937	164,420	495,629	-----
1926	753,418	109,528	177,205	466,685	-----
1925	676,687	93,125	154,491	429,071	-----
1924	652,594	85,984	156,707	409,843	-----
1923	536,528	71,298	139,341	325,889	-----
1922	475,828	60,236	118,708	296,884	-----
1921	324,247	43,352	63,395	217,500	-----
1920	265,058	31,301	48,938	184,819	-----
1919	194,895	19,933	39,414	135,548	-----
1918	164,186	15,453	30,799	117,934	-----

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final review of State reports.

Source: Digest of Annual Report of State Boards for Vocational Education, fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1955.

TABLE 12.—*Enrollment in vocational agriculture classes by type of class and sex, and by State or Territory, fiscal year 1954*¹

State or Territory (1)	Total (2)	Evening (male) (3)	Part time (male) (4)	All day ² (male) (5)
Alabama.....	22,751	8,588	340	13,823
Arizona.....	2,157	328	—	1,829
Arkansas.....	27,190	10,083	1,216	15,891
California.....	19,962	7,126	—	12,836
Colorado.....	2,833	228	132	2,473
Connecticut.....	861	227	45	589
Delaware.....	890	76	—	814
Florida.....	12,369	1,133	364	10,872
Georgia.....	63,377	37,120	870	25,387
Idaho.....	3,096	49	—	3,047
Illinois.....	32,072	14,710	487	16,875
Indiana.....	15,155	1,952	81	13,122
Iowa.....	25,734	14,690	532	10,512
Kansas.....	6,504	—	—	6,504
Kentucky.....	17,905	3,274	2,457	12,174
Louisiana.....	26,195	8,564	3,611	14,020
Maine.....	1,335	69	18	1,248
Maryland.....	3,356	226	—	3,110
Massachusetts.....	1,763	450	—	1,313
Michigan.....	19,125	6,225	1,157	11,746
Minnesota.....	27,768	12,965	2,814	11,989
Mississippi.....	39,884	24,734	443	14,707
Missouri.....	20,932	8,826	600	11,506
Montana.....	2,612	83	99	2,425
Nebraska.....	6,288	700	257	5,271
Nevada.....	504	82	53	365
New Hampshire.....	520	—	—	520
New Jersey.....	2,068	189	98	1,781
New Mexico.....	2,060	—	—	2,060
New York.....	7,062	1,192	—	5,870
North Carolina.....	44,322	7,500	6,826	29,996
North Dakota.....	3,638	1,581	113	1,944
Ohio.....	18,037	5,542	1,593	10,902
Oklahoma.....	29,370	7,434	3,699	18,237
Oregon.....	4,627	742	18	3,867
Pennsylvania.....	13,649	1,857	—	11,792
Rhode Island.....	504	—	—	504
South Carolina.....	40,331	22,352	6,821	11,158
South Dakota.....	3,403	553	—	2,850
Tennessee.....	28,469	7,113	685	20,671
Texas.....	61,686	14,488	3,304	43,894
Utah.....	5,358	1,163	647	3,548
Vermont.....	974	81	51	842
Virginia.....	18,000	5,135	2,693	10,172
Washington.....	8,662	1,108	123	7,554
West Virginia.....	5,943	246	—	5,674
Wisconsin.....	24,159	5,112	3,139	15,908
Wyoming.....	1,460	94	—	1,366
District of Columbia.....	195	133	—	62
Hawaii.....	2,342	262	527	1,553
Puerto Rico.....	7,318	825	164	6,329
Virgin Islands.....	148	—	87	61

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final review of State reports.² Includes day-unit classes previously shown separately.

Source: Digest of Annual Report of State Boards for Vocational Education, fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1955.

South Carolina.....	4,228	1,462	2,766	626	1,160	534	1,265	302	340		
South Dakota.....	496	142	354	87	211			55	143		
Tennessee.....	1,889	800	1,089	336	406	231	473	233	205		
Texas.....	43,258	20,338	22,920	13,169	13,995	4,733	6,920	2,436	2,005		
Utah.....	3,809	2,008	1,801	1,817	1,602			191	199		
Vermont.....	272	117	155	89	135			28	20		
Virginia.....	5,617	2,834	2,783	873	438	1,273	1,825	688	520		
Washington.....	11,423	4,376	7,047	4,076	6,695			300	352		
West Virginia.....	982	228	754	116	590			112	155		
Wisconsin.....	4,167	2,260	1,907	1,708	738	552	1,169				
Wyoming.....	150	76	74	5	2			71	72		
District of Columbia.....	129	22	107					22	107		
Hawaii.....	1,704	387	1,317	52	173	317	1,076	18	68		
Puerto Rico.....	4,071	1,879	2,192	1,836	2,028		31	43	133		
Virgin Islands.....	237	115	122	38	47			77	75		

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final review of State reports.

Source: Digest of Annual Report of State Boards for Vocational Education, fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1955.

174 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 14.—Enrollment in vocational home economics classes by type of class and sex, and by State or Territory, fiscal year 1954¹

State or Territory (1)	Grand total			Evening		Part time		All day	
	Total (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)	Male (5)	Female (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)	Male (9)	Female (10)
Total.....	1, 380, 147	49, 232	1, 330, 915	20, 444	480, 819	2, 298	77, 412	26, 490	772, 684
Alabama.....	24, 203	-----	24, 203	-----	5, 576	-----	-----	-----	18, 627
Arizona.....	7, 749	320	7, 429	52	764	-----	451	268	6, 214
Arkansas.....	40, 286	1, 337	38, 949	1, 184	15, 726	-----	195	153	23, 028
California.....	119, 886	4, 822	115, 064	3, 338	66, 202	460	19, 008	1, 024	29, 854
Colorado.....	15, 160	515	14, 645	256	7, 452	-----	2, 324	259	4, 860
Connecticut.....	6, 904	266	6, 638	63	3, 250	-----	-----	203	3, 388
Delaware.....	4, 009	-----	4, 009	-----	68	-----	-----	-----	3, 941
Florida.....	79, 130	4, 319	74, 811	136	14, 096	-----	6, 076	4, 183	54, 639
Georgia.....	64, 868	4, 095	60, 773	812	19, 190	-----	-----	3, 283	41, 583
Idaho.....	4, 257	23	4, 234	7	198	-----	-----	16	4, 036
Illinois.....	48, 221	1, 266	46, 955	141	11, 807	115	3, 257	1, 010	31, 891
Indiana.....	31, 562	507	31, 055	30	4, 888	-----	-----	477	26, 167
Iowa.....	23, 837	392	23, 445	34	9, 001	-----	10	358	14, 434
Kansas.....	11, 400	508	10, 892	409	3, 075	13	3, 107	86	4, 710
Kentucky.....	26, 028	1, 707	24, 321	1, 610	6, 432	-----	528	97	17, 361
Louisiana.....	34, 741	1, 156	33, 585	33	4, 187	-----	-----	1, 123	29, 398
Maine.....	3, 548	29	3, 519	-----	-----	-----	-----	29	3, 519
Maryland.....	6, 268	19	6, 249	12	3, 389	-----	-----	7	2, 860
Massachusetts.....	32, 590	-----	32, 590	-----	30, 333	-----	-----	-----	2, 257
Michigan.....	53, 325	2, 493	50, 832	844	23, 960	66	113	1, 583	26, 759
Minnesota.....	30, 395	1, 284	29, 111	469	9, 989	531	4, 770	284	14, 352
Mississippi.....	37, 134	633	36, 501	354	5, 413	-----	-----	279	31, 088
Missouri.....	26, 482	267	26, 215	-----	8, 106	-----	-----	267	18, 109
Montana.....	3, 910	194	3, 716	-----	210	-----	-----	194	3, 506
Nebraska.....	13, 123	426	12, 697	336	6, 844	-----	-----	90	5, 853
Nevada.....	2, 556	257	2, 299	133	452	-----	-----	124	1, 847
New Hampshire.....	2, 595	129	2, 466	55	288	-----	-----	74	2, 178
New Jersey.....	4, 325	1, 094	3, 231	319	1, 805	-----	-----	775	1, 426
New Mexico.....	4, 284	-----	4, 284	-----	503	-----	-----	-----	3, 781
New York.....	30, 112	842	29, 270	842	26, 619	-----	-----	-----	2, 651
North Carolina.....	46, 532	797	45, 735	270	7, 060	199	1, 769	328	36, 906
North Dakota.....	5, 859	388	5, 471	124	1, 088	-----	-----	264	4, 383
Ohio.....	26, 234	6	26, 228	6	9, 703	-----	2, 135	-----	14, 390
Oklahoma.....	26, 504	1, 284	25, 220	127	5, 855	-----	-----	1, 157	19, 365
Oregon.....	11, 493	261	11, 232	261	6, 422	-----	-----	-----	4, 810
Pennsylvania.....	33, 766	356	33, 410	75	18, 133	167	789	114	14, 488
Rhode Island.....	2, 160	-----	2, 160	-----	793	-----	-----	-----	1, 367
South Carolina.....	46, 143	832	45, 311	360	28, 492	-----	-----	472	16, 819
South Dakota.....	4, 455	-----	4, 455	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 455
Tennessee.....	45, 224	664	44, 560	-----	4, 985	-----	-----	664	39, 575
Texas.....	174, 071	11, 581	162, 490	5, 573	61, 643	582	20, 288	5, 426	80, 559
Utah.....	13, 957	1, 133	12, 824	1, 022	7, 727	-----	-----	111	5, 097
Vermont.....	2, 427	126	2, 301	-----	481	-----	-----	126	1, 820
Virginia.....	31, 542	464	31, 078	153	2, 928	-----	-----	311	28, 150
Washington.....	32, 300	1, 557	30, 743	503	7, 437	106	3, 067	948	20, 238
West Virginia.....	11, 722	-----	11, 722	-----	2, 163	-----	-----	-----	9, 559
Wisconsin.....	42, 453	500	41, 953	353	20, 729	59	9, 525	88	11, 699
Wyoming.....	2, 655	37	2, 618	37	302	-----	-----	-----	2, 316
District of Columbia.....	3, 756	86	3, 670	18	1, 853	-----	-----	68	1, 817
Hawaii.....	5, 235	120	5, 115	93	838	-----	-----	27	4, 277
Puerto Rico.....	18, 255	140	18, 115	-----	2, 293	-----	-----	140	15, 822
Puerto Islands.....	516	-----	516	-----	71	-----	-----	-----	445

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final review of State reports.

Source: Digest of Annual Report of State Boards for Vocational Education, fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1955.

TABLE 15.—*Enrollment in vocational trades and industry classes by type of class and sex, and by State or Territory, fiscal year 1954*¹

State or Territory (1)	Grand total			Evening		Part-time						All-day	
						Apprentices		Cooperative		General continuation			
	Total (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)	Male (5)	Female (6)	Total * (7)	Registered (8)	Male (9)	Female (10)	Male (11)	Female (12)	Male (13)	Female (14)
Total.....	826,583	731,611	94,972	377,244	34,532	121,460	100,450	14,454	8,219	14,270	9,225	204,668	42,511
Alabama.....	15,112	12,652	2,460	8,778	926	1,535	1,337	812	518	651	594	870	422
Arizona.....	6,782	5,457	1,325	2,286	664	828	828	5				2,339	660
Arkansas.....	6,515	4,997	1,518	3,672	1,166	191	191	168	273			966	79
California.....	97,853	86,084	11,769	46,949	5,561	18,895	18,895	72		2,140	1,270	18,028	4,938
Colorado.....	19,973	18,798	1,175	14,425	116	1,369	1,163	68	780			2,930	279
Connecticut.....	13,341	12,536	805	5,255	256	3,126	2,525					4,155	549
Delaware.....	2,904	2,636	268	1,473	111	410	410	141	22	49	25	563	110
Florida.....	28,492	23,145	5,347	10,203	1,428	3,472	3,472					9,470	3,919
Georgia.....	21,661	20,392	1,269	16,577	469	611	611	455	278	264	49	2,485	503
Idaho.....	2,282	1,779	503	823	134	253	253	4	351			699	18
Illinois.....	28,048	24,072	3,976	4,034	633	10,607	6,712	667	57	3,700	2,130	5,064	1,156
Indiana.....	16,962	16,379	583	9,144	119	3,548	1,490	3	164	278	291	3,406	9
Iowa.....	12,179	11,480	699	7,300	392	850	850	432	52	53	85	2,845	170
Kansas.....	6,724	6,356	368	4,883	327	320	320	34	15			1,119	26
Kentucky.....	9,130	8,585	545	5,602	194	964	964	66				1,953	351
Louisiana.....	18,262	16,400	1,862	6,366	701	2,690	2,690					7,344	1,161
Maine.....	1,504	1,303	201	527	146	205	205					571	55
Maryland.....	8,665	7,358	1,307	3,619	187	639	22					3,100	1,120
Massachusetts.....	26,021	24,207	1,814	8,169	71	3,335	3,130	1,987		162	201	10,554	1,542
Michigan.....	37,852	36,032	1,820	20,582	305	8,185	8,185	2,119	161			5,146	1,354
Minnesota.....	11,287	10,338	949	3,821	165	3,856	2,378	160	262			2,616	407
Mississippi.....	9,645	8,207	1,438	3,925	1,111	296	163	288	292			3,698	35
Missouri.....	13,026	11,242	1,784	4,618	544	2,482	2,173	1,156	418	32	21	2,954	801
Montana.....	2,411	2,243	168	1,395	168	249	240					599	
Nebraska.....	4,865	4,350	515	2,674	373	1,083	512			87	14	612	22
Nevada.....	1,511	1,427	84	812	59	226	226	77		43	4	269	21
New Hampshire.....	1,992	1,193	799	541	780	45	45	21				586	19
New Jersey.....	16,981	15,025	1,956	6,919	690	3,623	2,101	32				4,451	1,266
New Mexico.....	1,730	1,673	57	406	25	325	325	225		64		553	32
New York.....	102,041	88,520	13,521	36,940	3,517	13,937	12,877	828	600			36,515	9,404
North Carolina.....	8,363	7,194	1,169	2,938	475	620	620	730	167			2,906	527
North Dakota.....	1,555	1,515	40	991	13	14	14	100	17			410	10
Ohio.....	29,434	27,424	2,010	16,234	379	6,974	6,253	915	157			3,301	1,474
Oklahoma.....	8,660	6,662	1,998	681	1,582	284				2,781	159	2,916	257

See footnotes at end of table, p. 176.

TABLE 15.—*Enrollment in vocational trades and industry classes by type of class and sex, and by State or Territory, fiscal year 1954*¹—Continued

State or Territory (1)	Grand total			Evening		Part-time						All-day	
						Apprentices		Cooperative		General continuation			
	Total (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)	Male (5)	Female (6)	Total 2 (7)	Registered (8)	Male (9)	Female (10)	Male (11)	Female (12)	Male (13)	Female (14)
Oregon.....	7,932	7,181	751	4,443	235	1,450	1,426	56	7			1,234	507
Pennsylvania.....	52,071	48,048	4,023	26,195	1,429	4,135		623				17,095	2,594
Rhode Island.....	1,744	1,621	123	354		183	183		73			1,084	50
South Carolina.....	9,321	8,245	1,076	3,352	406	249	67			390	105	4,254	565
South Dakota.....	2,366	1,953	413	1,335	320	127		225	55			266	38
Tennessee.....	14,979	13,344	1,635	5,847	905	1,966	1,912	278	144			5,253	586
Texas.....	40,364	35,849	4,515	25,002	1,898	3,974	3,974	917	1,652			5,956	965
Utah.....	4,854	4,384	470	2,528	246	647		299				1,209	224
Vermont.....	1,602	1,242	360	358	354	197	197					608	3
Virginia.....	13,971	12,117	1,854	6,808	893	1,257		237	65			3,856	855
Washington.....	36,022	31,430	4,592	22,853	2,975	4,160	3,219	1	1,208			4,417	408
West Virginia.....	8,986	8,769	217	4,920	171	347	272	20				3,482	46
Wisconsin.....	22,775	17,517	5,258	7,600	337	4,500	4,500			3,576	4,277	2,060	425
Wyoming.....	817	814	3	356		218	218	12	3			228	
District of Columbia.....	3,441	2,344	1,097	245	217	910	910					1,189	880
Hawaii.....	4,161	3,618	543	1,351	291	1,093	1,093					1,174	252
Puerto Rico.....	7,080	5,204	1,876	89	53			441	425			4,674	1,398
Virgin Islands.....	304	270	34	46	15							224	19

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final review of State reports.² Includes 120,975 males and 485 females.

Source: Digest of Annual Report of State Boards for Vocational Education, fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1955.

TABLE 16.—*Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education, by year, 1918-54*

Year (1)	Total (2)	Federal (3)	State (4)	Local (5)
1954 ¹	\$151,288,731.80	\$25,418,893.51	\$54,549,691.72	\$71,320,146.57
1953	145,951,214.10	25,366,459.74	52,217,589.82	68,367,164.54
1952	146,465,682.57	25,862,968.21	47,818,415.61	72,784,298.75
1951	137,354,226.30	26,685,054.40	44,207,579.52	66,461,592.38
1950	128,717,054.03	26,622,628.48	40,533,773.72	61,560,651.83
1949	115,131,371.58	26,408,982.05	30,438,935.13	58,283,454.40
1948	103,339,397.00	26,200,368.06	25,833,918.64	51,305,110.30
1947	83,252,082.84	21,087,435.84	22,180,073.71	39,984,573.29
1946	72,806,830.91	20,628,072.26	18,537,851.34	33,640,907.31
1945	65,641,640.50	20,004,573.38	15,347,766.10	30,289,301.02
1944	64,299,297.06	19,958,305.01	15,016,219.67	29,324,772.38
1943	63,488,251.13	20,306,645.17	14,210,234.57	28,971,371.39
1942	59,022,742.64	20,757,509.28	14,045,110.78	24,220,122.58
1941	57,705,117.32	20,546,607.13	12,920,546.01	24,237,964.18
1940	55,081,311.31	20,004,231.75	11,737,244.23	23,339,835.33
1939	52,668,491.11	19,434,553.06	10,947,861.93	22,286,075.22
1938	44,994,537.22	17,737,117.78	9,446,752.24	17,810,667.20
1937	36,399,285.42	10,013,668.89	8,907,389.47	17,478,227.06
1936	33,427,833.76	9,748,924.62	8,606,400.49	15,072,508.65
1935	29,289,922.68	9,371,979.83	6,782,425.57	13,135,517.28
1934	28,188,416.75	6,950,944.70	7,093,203.01	14,144,269.04
1933	30,126,888.12	7,728,245.02	8,204,515.56	14,194,127.54
1932	33,402,402.59	8,414,833.75	9,036,174.82	15,951,394.02
1931	32,143,192.38	7,978,729.21	8,858,973.64	15,305,489.53
1930	29,908,898.72	7,404,223.18	8,233,148.77	14,271,526.77
1929	27,474,305.86	6,878,529.71	7,471,858.30	13,123,917.85
1928	25,715,760.46	6,821,451.75	7,028,986.81	11,865,321.90
1927	24,553,331.86	6,730,305.25	6,505,817.23	11,317,209.38
1926	23,181,700.46	6,548,657.46	6,149,081.99	10,483,961.01
1925	20,919,855.76	5,614,550.14	5,771,975.23	9,533,330.39
1924	18,845,350.92	4,832,880.34	5,174,831.06	8,837,639.52
1923	17,132,446.09	4,308,885.68	4,874,532.11	7,949,028.30
1922	14,812,988.70	3,850,118.78	4,523,939.39	6,438,930.53
1921	12,618,262.55	3,357,494.23	4,074,500.73	5,186,267.59
1920	8,535,163.84	2,476,502.83	2,670,284.76	3,388,376.25
1919	4,951,776.75	1,560,008.61	1,566,627.05	1,825,141.09
1918	3,039,061.15	832,426.82	1,024,930.48	1,181,703.85

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State reports. Does not include \$9,666.63 expended for preliminary survey in Alaska.

Source: Digest of Annual Report of State Boards for Vocational Education, fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1955.

178 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 17.—Expenditures for vocational guidance by function and by State or Territory, fiscal year 1954¹

State or Territory (1)	Total (2)	Supervision and counselor training (3)	Counseling (4)
Total.....	\$1, 371, 129. 44	\$570, 925. 24	\$800, 204. 20
Alabama.....	0	0	0
Arizona.....	16, 257. 01	16, 257. 01	0
Arkansas.....	218, 469. 82	37, 719. 63	180, 750. 19
California.....	0	0	0
Colorado.....	28, 262. 41	18, 624. 97	9, 637. 44
Connecticut.....	24, 520. 00	6, 310. 00	18, 210. 00
Delaware.....	10, 620. 00	10, 620. 00	0
Florida.....	3, 320. 20	3, 320. 20	0
Georgia.....	11, 565. 05	11, 565. 05	0
Idaho.....	0	0	0
Illinois.....	11, 577. 23	11, 577. 23	0
Indiana.....	0	0	0
Iowa.....	15, 877. 04	15, 877. 04	0
Kansas.....	18, 694. 01	18, 694. 01	0
Kentucky.....	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	9, 745. 93	9, 745. 93	0
Maine.....	9, 230. 30	9, 230. 30	0
Maryland.....	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	99, 865. 13	6, 685. 00	93, 180. 13
Michigan.....	42, 618. 18	35, 598. 98	7, 019. 20
Minnesota.....	12, 950. 65	12, 950. 65	0
Mississippi.....	43, 914. 23	28, 753. 31	15, 160. 92
Missouri.....	58, 782. 08	58, 782. 08	0
Montana.....	8, 171. 72	8, 171. 72	0
Nebraska.....	17, 305. 34	17, 305. 34	0
Nevada.....	50, 745. 55	10, 778. 68	39, 966. 87
New Hampshire.....	10, 392. 16	6, 429. 48	3, 962. 68
New Jersey.....	85, 010. 65	8, 636. 39	76, 374. 26
New Mexico.....	0	0	0
New York.....	210, 204. 94	45, 453. 76	164, 751. 18
North Carolina.....	19, 705. 58	19, 705. 58	0
North Dakota.....	0	0	0
Ohio.....	19, 604. 31	19, 604. 31	0
Oklahoma.....	0	0	0
Oregon.....	12, 779. 92	12, 779. 92	0
Pennsylvania.....	9, 553. 24	9, 553. 24	0
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	10, 170. 34	10, 170. 34	0
South Dakota.....	9, 010. 00	9, 010. 00	0
Tennessee.....	0	0	0
Texas.....	0	0	0
Utah.....	9, 859. 92	9, 859. 92	0
Vermont.....	36, 809. 28	4, 339. 37	32, 469. 91
Virginia.....	0	0	0
Washington.....	0	0	0
West Virginia.....	7, 867. 64	7, 867. 64	0
Wisconsin.....	5, 558. 07	5, 558. 07	0
Wyoming.....	7, 372. 76	7, 372. 76	0
District of Columbia.....	0	0	0
Hawaii.....	54, 926. 06	20, 675. 06	34, 251. 00
Puerto Rico.....	146, 215. 23	25, 342. 27	120, 872. 96
Virgin Islands.....	3, 597. 46	0	3, 597. 46

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State reports.

Source: Digest of Annual Report of State Boards for Vocational Education, fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1955.

TABLE 18.—*Supply and demand for elementary and secondary public and nonpublic schoolteachers: 1955-56*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Elementary and secondary</i>
Supply:	
Total teachers, 1954-55 ¹	1, 201, 800
Less emergency teachers, 1954-55.....	91, 200
Total qualified teachers, 1954-55.....	1, 110, 600
Less 7.5 percent turnover.....	83, 300
Qualified teachers returning for 1955-56.....	1, 027, 300
Emergency teachers qualifying for 1955-56.....	25, 000
New supply of qualified teachers (79 percent of elementary and 56 percent of high-school teachers trained in 1954-55).....	63, 400
Total qualified supply, 1955-56.....	1, 115, 700
Demand:	
Total teachers, 1954-55.....	1, 201, 800
Teachers needed to meet increase in enrollment in 1955-56 ¹	55, 200
Total demand, 1955-56.....	1, 257, 000
Shortage of qualified supply (see note below).....	141, 300

¹ The number of elementary and secondary schoolteachers in public schools, in the fall of 1954, was 1,065,803 (Office of Education Circular No. 417, revised). To this must be added the number in nonpublic schools (private and parochial), in model and practice schools of colleges and universities, in residential schools for exceptional children, and in schools operated under Federal auspices. The number of teachers in this group of schools was estimated as 136,000, on the basis of 1 teacher to every 33 pupils—the ratio prevailing in the Roman Catholic schools which enroll 88 percent of the pupils in this group.

NOTE.—The shortage of 141,300 qualified elementary and secondary schoolteachers will have to be met by additional emergency teachers, by the reentrance of former teachers into the profession, and by further overcrowding. In the calculation of this figure, no provision was made for additional teachers to reduce present overcrowding or to enrich the curriculum.

Source: Press release of Sept. 8, 1955. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 19.—*Estimated average salaries and purchasing power*

State (1)	Instructional staff		Classroom teachers, 1954-55			Purchasing power of col. 3 ¹	
	1953-54 (2)	1954-55 (3)	Elementary school (4)	Secondary school (5)	All (6)	1935-39 dollars (7)	1947-49 dollars (8)
Alabama.....	\$2,500	\$2,625	\$2,330	\$2,950	\$2,550	\$1,369	\$2,289
Arizona.....	4,110	4,200	4,000	4,600	4,150	2,190	3,662
Arkansas.....	2,256	2,260	² 2,000	² 2,400	² 2,165	1,178	1,970
California.....	4,753	5,050	4,650	5,400	4,925	2,633	4,403
Colorado.....	3,457	3,600	3,400	3,900	3,530	1,877	3,139
Connecticut.....	4,197	4,400	4,050	4,550	4,250	2,294	3,836
Delaware.....	4,290	4,395	4,039	4,401	4,220	2,291	3,832
Florida.....	3,772	3,800	² 3,650	² 3,850	3,725	1,981	3,313
Georgia.....	2,850	3,000	2,675	3,250	2,875	1,564	2,616
Idaho.....	3,479	3,497	3,224	3,771	3,424	1,823	3,049
Illinois.....	4,300	4,500	4,250	4,600	4,350	2,346	3,923
Indiana.....	² 4,025	² 4,185	² 3,900	² 4,350	² 4,100	2,182	3,649
Iowa.....	3,050	3,260	2,800	3,801	3,190	1,700	2,842
Kansas.....	3,311	3,460	3,065	3,790	3,350	1,804	3,017
Kentucky.....	2,475	2,625	² 2,300	² 2,900	² 2,475	1,369	2,289
Louisiana.....	3,472	4,100	² 3,725	² 4,100	3,850	2,138	3,575
Maine.....	² 2,700	² 2,850	² 2,575	² 3,275	² 2,890	1,486	2,485
Maryland.....	4,153	4,275	² 4,015	² 4,315	4,147	2,229	3,727
Massachusetts.....	4,025	4,125	3,800	4,300	4,045	2,151	3,596
Michigan.....	4,200	4,400	4,100	4,625	4,300	2,294	3,836
Minnesota.....	3,479	3,600	3,100	4,100	3,500	1,877	3,139
Mississippi.....	1,864	2,200	1,880	2,400	2,050	1,147	1,918
Missouri.....	3,197	3,320	3,060	3,703	3,235	1,731	2,895
Montana.....	3,531	3,610	3,350	4,055	3,575	1,882	3,147
Nebraska.....	² 2,900	² 3,000	² 2,600	² 3,700	² 2,900	1,564	2,616
Nevada.....	3,861	4,165	3,977	4,367	4,074	2,172	3,631
New Hampshire.....	3,276	3,425	3,175	3,650	3,360	1,786	2,986
New Jersey.....	4,230	4,470	4,200	4,775	4,360	2,331	3,897
New Mexico.....	4,150	4,436	4,280	4,420	4,340	2,313	3,867
New York.....	4,725	5,050	4,700	5,375	4,950	2,633	4,403
North Carolina.....	3,310	3,329	² 3,240	² 3,215	3,228	1,736	2,902
North Dakota.....	² 2,750	² 2,850	² 2,600	² 3,350	² 2,800	1,486	2,485
Ohio.....	3,975	4,100	3,800	4,250	3,975	2,138	3,575
Oklahoma.....	3,436	3,511	3,325	3,625	3,445	1,831	3,061
Oregon.....	4,134	4,300	4,000	4,320	4,150	2,242	3,749
Pennsylvania.....	3,951	4,141	3,850	4,180	4,020	2,159	3,610
Rhode Island.....	3,900	4,100	3,900	4,200	4,025	2,138	3,575
South Carolina.....	2,890	2,975	2,700	3,200	2,803	1,551	2,594
South Dakota.....	2,850	2,950	2,700	3,400	2,900	1,538	2,572
Tennessee.....	2,793	2,800	2,525	3,200	2,710	1,460	2,441
Texas.....	3,720	3,975	3,740	4,050	3,842	2,072	3,466
Utah.....	3,687	4,041	3,790	4,076	3,950	2,107	3,523
Vermont.....	2,922	2,975	2,690	3,350	2,890	1,551	2,594
Virginia.....	3,045	3,250	3,000	3,370	3,130	1,694	2,833
Washington.....	4,331	4,400	4,195	4,585	4,310	2,294	3,836
West Virginia.....	3,040	3,060	2,750	3,280	2,975	1,595	2,668
Wisconsin.....	3,711	3,840	3,425	4,290	3,732	2,002	3,348
Wyoming.....	² 3,500	² 3,575	² 3,300	² 3,875	² 3,475	1,864	3,117
Total.....	3,741	3,932	3,615	4,194	3,816	2,050	3,428

¹ Based on Consumers' Price Index, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1954. Col. 7, index of 191.8 (1935-39 as 100.0); col. 8, index of 114.7 (1947-49 as 100.0).

² Estimated by NEA Research Division.

Source: Advance Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1954-55; Research Division, National Education Association of the United States.

TABLE 20.—*Estimated distribution of teachers' salaries, 1954-55*

State (1)	Classroom teachers' average salary, 1954-55 (2)	Percent of teachers paid			
		Below \$2,500 (3)	\$2,500 to \$3,499 (4)	\$3,500 to \$4,499 (5)	\$4,500 and above (6)
Alabama.....	\$2,550	55.0	35.4	10.0	0
Arizona.....	¹ 4,150	0	22.0	43.0	35.0
Arkansas.....	¹ 2,165	73.0	25.0	2.0	0
California.....	4,925	0	.3	45.0	54.7
Colorado.....	3,530	6.0	60.0	24.0	10.0
Connecticut.....	4,250	0	35.0	35.0	30.0
Delaware.....	4,220	1.0	24.0	55.0	20.0
Florida.....	3,725	3.0	64.0	31.0	2.0
Georgia.....	2,875	22.0	70.0	8.0	0
Idaho.....	3,424	1.0	58.0	39.0	2.0
Illinois.....	4,350	6.0	30.0	29.0	35.0
Indiana.....	¹ 4,100	¹ 3.0	¹ 27.0	¹ 40.0	¹ 30.0
Iowa.....	3,190	14.0	45.0	29.0	12.0
Kansas.....	3,350	12.0	45.0	34.0	9.0
Kentucky.....	¹ 2,475	62.0	28.0	6.0	4.0
Louisiana.....	3,850	5.0	25.0	40.0	30.0
Maine.....	¹ 2,800	¹ 48.0	¹ 42.0	¹ 9.0	¹ 1.0
Maryland.....	4,147	.6	30.3	36.5	32.6
Massachusetts.....	4,045	0	25.0	50.0	25.0
Michigan.....	4,300	5.0	30.0	40.0	25.0
Minnesota.....	3,500	8.0	38.0	30.0	24.0
Mississippi.....	2,050	79.2	16.0	4.7	.1
Missouri.....	3,235	29.0	40.0	17.0	14.0
Montana.....	3,575	6.0	53.0	37.0	4.0
Nebraska.....	2,900	¹ 35.0	¹ 45.0	¹ 12.0	¹ 8.0
Nevada.....	4,074	0	11.0	67.8	21.2
New Hampshire.....	3,360	3.0	63.0	31.0	3.0
New Jersey.....	4,360	0	23.8	33.0	43.2
New Mexico.....	4,340	0	20.0	60.0	20.0
New York.....	4,950	0	18.0	26.0	56.0
North Carolina.....	3,228	9.0	83.4	7.5	.1
North Dakota.....	¹ 2,800	¹ 45.0	¹ 46.0	¹ 8.0	¹ 1.0
Ohio.....	3,975	.7	41.3	31.8	26.2
Oklahoma.....	3,445	5.7	92.4	1.4	.5
Oregon.....	4,150	0	20.0	62.0	18.0
Pennsylvania.....	4,020	1.2	42.0	38.4	18.4
Rhode Island.....	4,025	.5	37.5	45.0	17.0
South Carolina.....	2,803	27.0	66.0	7.0	0
South Dakota.....	2,900	30.0	42.0	14.0	14.0
Tennessee.....	2,710	51.0	38.0	8.0	3.0
Texas.....	3,842	2.0	50.0	37.0	11.0
Utah.....	3,950	0	60.0	37.0	3.0
Vermont.....	2,890	25.0	55.0	19.0	1.0
Virginia.....	3,130	22.0	55.0	20.0	3.0
Washington.....	4,310	¹ 0	¹ 8.0	¹ 65.0	¹ 27.0
West Virginia.....	2,975	24.0	60.0	15.0	1.0
Wisconsin.....	3,732	10.0	38.2	26.8	25.0
Wyoming.....	¹ 3,475	¹ 2.0	¹ 51.0	¹ 36.0	¹ 11.0
Total.....	3,816	11.9	36.6	29.2	22.3

¹ Estimated by NEA Research Division.

Source: Advance Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1954-55, Research Division, National Education Association of the United States.

TABLE 21.—Occupation, on Nov. 1, 1954, of persons who graduated between Sept. 1, 1953, and Aug. 31, 1954, with qualifications for standard teaching certificates

[Complete reports from: Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington]

[Incomplete reports from: Alabama, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Wisconsin]

Field of preparation (1)	Teaching		Not teaching														Total	
			Otherwise gainfully employed		Continuing formal study		Military service		Homemaking (women)		Seeking teaching job		Seeking nonteaching job		No information			
	Number (2)	Percent (3)	Number (4)	Percent (5)	Number (6)	Percent (7)	Number (8)	Percent (9)	Number (10)	Percent (11)	Number (12)	Percent (13)	Number (14)	Percent (15)	Number (16)	Percent (17)	Number (18)	Percent (19)
High school (by field):																		
Agriculture:																		
Men.....	262	41.3	81	12.8	42	6.6	171	26.9	0	0	6	0.9	2	0.3	71	11.2	635	100
Women.....	1	14.3	0	0	2	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	57.1	7	100
Total.....	263	41.0	81	12.6	44	6.9	171	26.6	0	0	6	.9	2	.3	75	11.7	642	100
Art:																		
Men.....	132	53.4	20	8.1	20	8.1	52	21.1	0	0	7	2.8	1	.4	15	6.1	247	100
Women.....	270	68.3	23	5.8	22	5.6	1	.3	52	13.2	8	2.0	0	0	19	4.8	395	100
Total.....	402	62.6	43	6.7	42	6.5	53	8.3	52	8.1	15	2.3	1	.2	34	5.3	642	100
Commerce:																		
Men.....	248	42.0	110	18.6	43	7.3	135	22.9	0	0	7	1.2	3	.5	44	7.5	590	100
Women.....	697	67.2	178	17.2	19	1.8	0	0	73	7.0	14	1.4	2	.2	54	5.2	1,037	100
Total.....	945	58.1	288	17.7	62	3.8	135	8.3	73	4.5	21	1.3	5	.3	98	6.0	1,627	100
English:																		
Men.....	348	52.2	41	6.1	96	14.4	88	13.2	0	0	14	2.1	0	0	80	12.0	667	100
Women.....	1,137	74.8	82	5.4	65	4.3	1	.1	100	6.6	31	2.0	8	.5	96	6.3	1,520	100
Total.....	1,485	67.9	123	5.6	161	7.4	89	4.1	100	4.6	45	2.0	8	.4	176	8.0	2,187	100
Foreign language:																		
Men.....	75	40.5	3	1.6	60	32.4	20	10.8	0	0	6	3.3	0	0	21	11.4	185	100

Women.....	203	65.1	18	5.8	27	8.7	1	.3	21	6.7	10	3.2	0	0	32	10.2	312	100
Total.....	278	56.0	21	4.2	87	17.5	21	4.2	21	4.2	16	3.2	0	0	53	10.7	497	100
Home economics:																		
Men.....	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100
Women.....	1,126	66.4	163	9.6	34	2.0	0	0	163	9.6	47	2.8	27	1.6	135	8.0	1,695	100
Total.....	1,127	66.4	165	9.7	34	2.0	0	0	163	9.6	47	2.8	27	1.6	135	7.9	1,698	100
Industrial arts:																		
Men.....	482	57.7	62	7.4	38	4.5	186	22.2	0	0	10	1.2	3	.4	55	6.6	836	100
Women.....	1	11.1	3	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.1	4	44.5	9	100
Total.....	483	57.1	65	7.7	38	4.5	186	22.2	0	0	10	1.2	4	.5	59	7.0	845	100
Journalism:																		
Men.....	8	53.3	0	0	1	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	40.0	15	100
Women.....	11	64.6	2	11.8	0	0	0	0	2	11.8	0	0	0	0	2	11.8	17	100
Total.....	19	59.3	2	6.3	1	3.1	0	0	2	6.3	0	0	0	0	8	25.0	32	100
Library science:																		
Men.....	12	85.8	1	7.1	1	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	100
Women.....	89	85.5	4	3.9	0	0	0	0	4	3.9	3	2.8	0	0	4	3.9	104	100
Total.....	101	85.6	5	4.2	1	.9	0	0	4	3.4	3	2.5	0	0	4	3.4	118	100
Mathematics:																		
Men.....	317	52.9	51	8.5	47	7.9	146	24.4	0	0	5	.8	0	0	33	5.5	599	100
Women.....	242	69.3	40	11.5	13	3.7	1	.3	27	7.7	3	.9	1	.3	22	6.3	349	100
Total.....	559	59.0	91	9.6	60	6.3	147	15.5	27	2.9	8	.8	1	.1	55	5.8	948	100
Music:																		
Men.....	430	55.9	29	3.8	67	8.7	194	25.2	0	0	19	2.5	0	0	30	3.9	769	100
Women.....	840	77.4	41	3.8	53	4.9	2	.2	88	8.1	14	1.3	4	.4	43	3.9	1,085	100
Total.....	1,270	68.5	70	3.8	120	6.5	196	10.6	88	4.7	33	1.8	4	.2	73	3.9	1,854	100
Physical education:																		
Men.....	944	47.1	140	7.0	99	4.9	597	29.8	0	0	28	1.4	2	.1	194	9.7	2,004	100
Women.....	747	76.3	46	4.7	30	3.1	8	.8	51	5.2	12	1.2	2	.2	83	8.5	979	100
Total.....	1,691	56.7	186	6.2	129	4.3	605	20.3	51	1.7	40	1.4	4	.1	277	9.3	2,983	100
General science:																		
Men.....	209	49.5	25	5.9	53	12.6	107	25.3	0	0	5	1.2	0	0	23	5.5	422	100
Women.....	98	58.4	14	8.3	16	9.5	1	.6	14	8.3	7	4.2	0	0	18	10.7	168	100
Total.....	307	52.0	39	6.6	69	11.7	108	18.3	14	2.4	12	2.0	0	0	41	7.0	590	100

TABLE 21.—Occupation, on Nov. 1, 1954, of persons who graduated between Sept. 1, 1953, and Aug. 31, 1954, with qualifications for standard teaching certificates—Continued

Field of preparation (1)	Teaching		Not teaching														Total	
			Otherwise gainfully employed		Continuing formal study		Military service		Homemaking (women)		Seeking teaching job		Seeking nonteaching job		No information			
	Number (2)	Percent (3)	Number (4)	Percent (5)	Number (6)	Percent (7)	Number (8)	Percent (9)	Number (10)	Percent (11)	Number (12)	Percent (13)	Number (14)	Percent (15)	Number (16)	Percent (17)	Number (18)	Percent (19)
High school (by field)—Continued																		
Biology:																		
Men.....	162	44.1	34	9.3	57	15.5	86	23.4	0	0	12	3.3	2	.6	14	3.8	367	100
Women.....	94	47.7	21	10.7	32	16.2	0	0	20	10.2	12	6.1	1	.5	17	8.6	197	100
Total.....	256	45.4	55	9.8	89	15.8	86	15.2	20	3.5	24	4.3	3	.5	31	5.5	564	100
Chemistry:																		
Men.....	58	37.9	30	19.6	14	9.2	32	20.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	12.4	153	100
Women.....	28	33.0	25	29.4	20	23.5	0	0	3	3.5	0	0	1	1.2	8	9.4	85	100
Total.....	86	36.1	55	23.1	34	14.3	32	13.5	3	1.3	0	0	1	.4	27	11.3	238	100
Physics:																		
Men.....	32	35.5	8	8.9	15	16.7	24	26.7	0	0	2	2.2	0	0	9	10.0	90	100
Women.....	35	87.5	0	0	2	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7.5	40	100
Total.....	67	51.5	8	6.2	17	13.1	24	18.5	0	0	2	1.5	0	0	12	9.2	130	100
Social science:																		
Men.....	914	47.8	168	8.8	236	12.3	381	19.9	0	0	35	1.8	5	.3	175	9.1	1,914	100
Women.....	545	60.2	80	8.8	55	6.1	0	0	64	7.1	22	2.4	10	1.1	129	14.3	905	100
Total.....	1,459	51.8	248	8.8	291	10.3	381	13.5	64	2.3	57	2.0	15	.5	304	10.8	2,819	100
Speech:																		
Men.....	88	47.3	10	5.4	23	12.4	43	23.1	0	0	4	2.1	3	1.6	15	8.1	186	100
Women.....	194	64.2	24	8.0	21	7.0	1	.3	27	8.9	11	3.6	0	0	24	8.0	302	100
Total.....	282	57.8	34	7.0	44	9.0	44	9.0	27	5.5	15	3.1	3	.6	39	8.0	488	100

Other:																			
Men.....	203	46.6	44	10.1	41	9.4	59	13.5	0	0	2	.5	4	.9	83	19.0	436	100	
Women.....	178	43.7	48	11.8	26	6.4	1	.2	47	11.6	6	1.5	0	0	101	24.8	407	100	
Total.....	381	45.2	92	10.9	67	7.9	60	7.1	47	5.6	8	1.0	4	.5	184	21.8	843	100	
High school total: ¹																			
Men.....	5,828	47.5	934	7.6	1,043	8.5	2,416	19.7	0	0	244	2.0	26	.2	1,782	14.5	12,273	100	
Women.....	7,116	64.8	859	7.8	468	4.3	20	.2	801	7.3	245	2.2	58	.5	1,417	12.9	10,984	100	
Total.....	12,944	55.7	1,793	7.7	1,511	6.5	2,436	10.5	801	3.4	489	2.1	84	.4	3,199	13.7	23,257	100	
Elementary total:																			
Men.....	1,977	65.1	147	4.8	191	6.3	321	10.6	0	0	34	1.1	5	.2	362	11.9	3,037	100	
Women.....	12,090	81.7	212	1.4	154	1.0	2	(²)	734	5.0	222	1.5	6	.1	1,370	9.3	14,790	100	
Total.....	14,067	78.9	359	2.0	345	1.9	323	1.8	734	4.1	256	1.5	11	.1	1,732	9.7	17,827	100	
Grand total:																			
Men.....	7,805	51.0	1,081	7.1	1,234	8.1	2,737	17.8	0	0	278	1.8	31	.2	2,144	14.0	15,310	100	
Women.....	19,206	74.5	1,071	4.2	622	2.4	22	.1	1,535	6.0	467	1.8	64	.2	2,787	10.8	25,774	100	
Total.....	27,011	65.8	2,152	5.3	1,856	4.5	2,759	6.7	1,535	3.7	745	1.8	95	.2	4,931	12.0	41,084	100	

¹ This total is greater than the sum of the above specific teaching-field reports because the California total, included here, could not be broken down by fields.
² Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Source: A Brief Summary of the 1955 Teacher Supply and Demand Report. National Education Association, 1955.

B.—EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

Prepared by American Law Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress¹

Legislative review: Federal laws relating to education insofar as they would affect low-income families by rendering education less costly or giving members of such families opportunities for study they could not otherwise afford. (Laws relating to educational aids to veterans not included.)

INTRODUCTION

The following digests of Federal laws pertaining to education are grouped under four headings: Aid to Mechanical and Agricultural Colleges beginning With the Morrill Act; Aid to Vocational Education; Construction and Other Grants to School Districts Affected by Defense Contracts; and Miscellaneous Educational Aids.

AID TO MECHANICAL AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

The first Morrill Act (12 Stat. 503) while not expressly stating that the grants of land were for the education of low-income families, provided for an agricultural and mechanical college in each State. This first act was passed July 2, 1862, and was amended by the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 484), April 13, 1926 (44 Stat. 247, c. 130).

The original act was extended to West Virginia (13 Stat. 47, ch. 58), Tennessee (14 Stat. 569), and Nebraska (15 Stat. 13); and grants were made for agricultural colleges in the enabling acts for South and North Dakota, Montana, and Washington (25 Stat. 681, secs. 16, 17); Idaho (26 Stat. 216, sec. 10); Wyoming (26 Stat. 224, sec. 10); Oklahoma (34 Stat. 273, sec. 8); New Mexico (36 Stat. 562, sec. 7); and Arizona (36 Stat. 573, sec. 25). Grants were also made to Mississippi in 1895 (28 Stat. 673, ch. 106), and Colorado in 1907 (34 Stat. 1246, ch. 2565).

The act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 417, ch. 841) made permanent annual appropriations out of the public land proceeds, in addition to land grants under the Morrill Act, for each State for the use of its "agricultural and mechanical college." By act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), deficiencies in public land receipts for purposes of this appropriation were to be made up out of the general funds in the Treasury. Annual authorizations for appropriations were increased by acts of March 4, 1906 (34 Stat. 1281), and of June 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 439), and certain other training responsibilities provided for by act of October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 940).

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Industrial

Appropriations of Federal funds to train persons to teach industrial subjects in publicly owned colleges, and to conduct vocational classes on the secondary level were made by the act of February 23, 1917, the Smith-Hughes Act (39 Stat. 929); amended by acts of May 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 792); June 8, 1936, George-Barden Act (49 Stat. 1488); act of June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 628, 632); acts of August 1, 1946,

¹ Prepared by Margaret M. Conway.

Barden-La Follette Act (60 Stat. 775), and March 18, 1950 (64 Stat. 27).

Agricultural

Agricultural extension work is allied, in some respects, to the vocational education work outlined above, except that where the former concerned itself with industrial skills, the latter concerns itself with agricultural skills. It was begun with the act of May 18, 1914, the Smith-Lever Act (38 Stat. 372), amended and supplemented by the act of May 16, 1928, the Capper-Ketcham Act (45 Stat. 711); act of February 23, 1929 (45 Stat. 1256, ch. 299); act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1520, ch. 499); act of June 29, 1935, the Bankhead-Jones Act (49 Stat. 438, ch. 388); act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1553, ch. 631); the act of August 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 881, ch. 878); the act of April 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 589, ch. 85); act of September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 734, ch. 412, sec. 7); act of June 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 231, ch. 175); act of October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 939, ch. 768). This agricultural extension work consists of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending colleges, and carried on by colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

These grants-in-aid may be divided into two major categories: those making emergency grants and loans to school districts to relieve the impact of the depression; and those making grants to school districts to relieve the impact of a suddenly increased school population due to defense related activities.

During the depression years

Act of June 10, 1933 (48 Stat. 119, sec. 5) amended the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 to allow the RFC to make loans to public school boards or school districts.

Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195, 201) permitted the Public Works Administrator under the direction of the President, to prepare comprehensive programs of public works, including the construction, repair, and improvement of publicly owned buildings, among others. Although not explicitly mentioned, school buildings were among these.

Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1105, 1113, sec. 16) permitted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans up to \$75 million to public school districts for the purpose of paying teachers' salaries due prior to June 1, 1934.

Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 796, ch. 646) specifically empowered the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans for the benefit of tax-supported school districts or other similar public school authorities to be allocated equitably among the States and Territories on the basis of need.

DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES

Act of June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361) allowed loans to be made to public agencies for school construction under the provisions of the Community Facilities Services Act (54 Stat. 1125).

Act of June 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 314, ch. 498) continued contributions to overburdened school districts through the Federal Works Admin-

istrator after hostilities had ceased. This provision was extended by subsequent amendments of August 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 716, ch. 437) and June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1110).

Act of September 10, 1949, authorized the Administrator of General Services to make contributions to local school agencies to provide for children on Federal reservations and defense areas (63 Stat. 697).

Act of September 23, 1950 (64 Stat. 967 [Public Law 815]) provided grants for constructions of school facilities in areas affected by Federal activities. This has been continued and amended by act of August 8, 1953 (67 Stat. 522) and act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1005).

Act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1100 [Public Law 874]) made grants to school districts for general purposes where there was an undue influx of pupils due to Federal activity. This has been extended by acts of August 8, 1953 (67 Stat. 530) and August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1006).

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1256, 1270), provided that 10 percent of the money received from each national forest reserve during any fiscal year shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State or Territory in which the reserve is situated, to be expended for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the reserve is situated. This provision was amended by the act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 250, 260), which raised the percentage amount returnable to the States and Territories to 25 percent.

Act of April 8, 1935 (48 Stat. 115), established the National Youth Administration which provided financial assistance to college and secondary students. (See Executive Order 7086, June 26, 1935.) The NYA was transferred to the Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan I, part 2, sections 201, 206, effective July 1, 1939, and later transferred to the War Manpower Commission by Executive Order 9247 of September 12, 1942. It was eventually liquidated under the Second Deficiency Act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 539).

Executive Order 9034 of May 6, 1935, established the Works Progress Administration, later placed under the Federal Works Administrator as the Work Projects Administration (Reorganization Plan No. 1, April 25, 1939, 53 Stat. 1423, 1428, sec. 306). Under the general provisions of the Executive order, various projects were set up, including repair and reconstruction of schools, adult and other types of educational activities, and for a while, a school-lunch program. A letter from the President to the Federal Works Administrator, December 4, 1942, authorized its liquidation.

Act of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 319), established a Civilian Conservation Corps and provided that at least 10 hours a week should be devoted to general educational and vocational training. This was liquidated by the act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 499).

Act of July 12, 1942 (56 Stat. 562, 576), provided for loans to students in technical and professional fields related to national defense, such loans to be made by the Federal Security Administrator. By Executive Order 9247, September 17, 1942, the functions, duties, and powers of the Federal Security Administrator relative to these loans was transferred to the War Manpower Commissioner.

Act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 392, 420), provided that the moneys obtained by the Secretary of Agriculture from certain customs duties as authorized by the act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 747, 774, sec. 32),

should be used for a school milk and lunch program. The program was set up officially as the National School Lunch Act by the act of June 4, 1946 (60 Stat. 230), and amended in part by the act of July 12, 1952 (66 Stat. 591).

Act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 754-755), utilized counterpart money received for sale of surplus property abroad to finance foreign scholarships for American students. Its popular name is the Fulbright Act.

Act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 775, amended as to organizational aspects by the act of October 11, 1949, 63 Stat. 762), provided certain fellowships in advanced nuclear research, and fields related thereto, some of which were granted to deserving recipients on a predoctoral level.

Act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 377, 386, sec. 203 (j)), provides that the Administrator of General Services may donate certain extra supplies to States and Territories for educational purposes. This provision has been amended by the act of September 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 578, 579), and the act of June 3, 1955 (69 Stat. 83).

Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 149), set up the National Science Foundation which grants research fellowships and scholarships to those who successfully pass qualifying examinations.

SECTION 6. APPRENTICE TRAINING PROGRAMS: OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED TO MEMBERS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

Prepared by Bureau of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor

Apprentice training programs provide opportunities to young people to learn while they earn. Apprenticeship is learning by doing. Working under the watchful eye of a craftsman, the apprentice is given an opportunity to master a trade within a specified period of time (usually 3 or 4 years). The apprentice's work assignments become progressively more difficult and are planned to provide experience in every aspect of a trade. Training on the job is generally supplemented by organized instruction in related theory.

An apprentice's growth in skill and knowledge is reflected in his paycheck. As he advances from one stage of training to the next, he receives an increasing proportion of the rate of pay received by full-fledged journeymen. In 1955 the average apprentice began at about 45 percent of the journeyman rate, and was scheduled to receive a raise every 6 months, attaining about 90 percent of the journeyman rate during the final period of his apprenticeship.¹

Opportunity to earn money is an important feature of the apprenticeship system of training. Many apprentices have dependents. Any training scheme that does not provide a regular income is beyond the reach of most young people from low-income families.

Despite the advantages of apprenticeship, many skilled jobs in industry, especially during periods of serious manpower shortage, are filled by workers who have just "picked up" a trade. This procedure usually takes longer than apprenticeship and seldom results in full mastery of a trade. Most of these partially trained workers acquired their skills while employed by establishments that did not have

¹ Apprentice wages have tended to increase. Some of this increase is a reflection of the increase in the journeyman wage rate. Another factor, however, is the tendency to pay apprentices a higher proportion of the journeyman rate.

apprentice training programs. This is frequently the case in small communities, where management and labor have not thought it worth while to invest the time and effort required to develop training programs.

LEADERSHIP ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL

To promote the training of all-round skilled workers in the United States, Congress passed an act in 1937 authorizing the Secretary of Labor to formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, to extend the application of such standards, and to bring together employers and labor for the formulation of apprentice training programs. In order to carry out the objectives of the act, the Bureau of Apprenticeship² was established and a committee made up of representatives of management, labor, and interested Government agencies, known as the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, was appointed by the Secretary of Labor to develop standards and policies.

A limiting factor in the development of additional apprenticeship opportunities is the difficulty of organizing apprentice training in small business establishments. For example, a small contractor in the construction industry may not be able to provide the well-rounded work experience required to master every aspect of a trade. To overcome these obstacles, committees of employers and trade-union representatives have been established in many communities. At present there are approximately 3,500 areawide joint apprenticeship committees in the construction industry alone.

The local joint apprenticeship committee for a particular trade plans the training program, interviews applicants, assigns apprentices, reviews the progress made by apprentices, and determines when an apprenticeship has been completed satisfactorily. A typical committee consists of 3 representatives of employers and 3 representatives of organized labor. Over 30,000 representatives of employers and labor organizations serve on these committees.

Field representatives of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and State apprenticeship agencies have played an important role in bringing labor and management groups together to organize joint apprenticeship committees. However, only about 160 cities in the United States have Field Offices of the Bureau of Apprenticeship.³

Although field representatives also attempt to serve nearby communities, many areas in the United States do not receive the benefit of this service.

TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED APPRENTICES

A total of 162,690 registered apprentices were employed in the United States in July 1955. In recent months there has been an upward trend in the number of registered apprentices. However, the total is well below the postwar peak of about 235,000, at a time when the ranks of the apprentices were swelled by many veterans of World War II. Many of these veterans received financial assistance under the G. I. bill. Registration is voluntary. To qualify for registration

² Originally established in 1937 in the U. S. Department of Labor by act of Congress (50 Stat. 663; 29 U. S. C. 50) transferred April 18, 1942, by Executive Order No. 9193 to the Federal Security Agency; on September 17, 1942, transferred by Executive Order No. 9247 to the War Manpower Commission; and on September 19, 1945, returned to the Labor Department by Executive Order No. 9617.

³ State apprenticeship agencies in 11 States employ field representatives.

certain standards of apprenticeship must be met. However, it is known that not all apprentices receiving good training are registered. Although exact data are not available, it is likely that there is 1 unregistered apprentice for about every 3 registered apprentices.

FOLLOWUP STUDIES OF FORMER APPRENTICES

To find out what kind of jobs are obtained by former apprentices, a series of followup studies are being conducted by the Bureau of Apprenticeship. One such study includes a sample group of 5,000 apprentices who completed their training about 5 years ago. The current job held by each of these former apprentices is being compared with the trade in which he was apprenticed. Furthermore, the trade of each apprentice will be compared with the occupation of his father. This may reflect the extent to which apprentices from low-income families have been able to obtain better paying positions than the jobs held by their fathers. The study will also obtain information on the extent to which apprentices were helped by financial assistance received under the G. I. bill.

An earlier study analyzed the employment histories of a sample group of former apprentices who did not complete their training.⁴ Despite the fact that they had not completed apprenticeships, many of those who had discontinued training during 1951 and 1952 were employed as craftsmen at the time of the followup study (1954). About 38 percent of the former apprentices reported that they were working in the same trade in which they had been apprenticed. Nearly 12 percent were employed in a closely related trade. A former toolmaker apprentice, for example, was employed as a machinist. An additional 12 percent were employed in work somewhat related to the field in which they had been apprenticed—7 percent in other skilled trades and 5 percent in semiskilled jobs (table 1).

Jobs that appeared to be unrelated to the training received while apprenticed were reported by about 38 percent of the former apprentices. Table 1 shows that some of the persons in this group were employed as clerks, salesmen, bus and truck drivers, farmers, and laborers; a small number had jobs as policemen, firemen, and other protective service workers.

Apprentices who had completed most of their training tended to fare better than those who left during the early stages of apprenticeship. While only 16 percent of those who dropped out during the first year of training obtained work in the same trade in which they had been apprenticed, the proportion was noticeably higher for those who discontinued training during the second year of apprenticeship (27 percent) and for those who left during the third or fourth year (about 51 percent).

As might be expected, few of those leaving during the early stages of their apprenticeship obtained management positions. None of those who dropped out during the first year of training became contractors or foremen. Less than 2 percent of those who left during the second year obtained such employment. However, about 9 percent of those who were apprenticed 3 years or more obtained management positions.

⁴ Followup Study of Former Apprentices, Technical Bulletin No. T-143, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor (1954).

TABLE 1.—*Proportion of former apprentices currently engaged in various types of employment, by year of training during which apprenticeship was discontinued*

Type of employment	Total	Year of training during which apprenticeships were discontinued				
		1	2	3	4	5 or more
Number of persons.....	1 526	134	122	112	85	70
		Percent				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same trade.....	38.5	15.7	27.0	50.9	51.8	65.7
Journeyman.....	29.2	10.5	21.3	39.3	37.7	51.4
Foreman or contractor.....	4.2	-----	1.6	5.4	9.4	8.6
Helper.....	5.1	5.2	4.1	6.2	4.7	5.7
Closely related trade.....	11.6	15.7	13.1	12.5	9.4	2.9
Other skilled trade.....	6.7	6.7	9.0	8.0	3.5	4.3
Semiskilled trade.....	4.8	7.5	4.1	1.8	4.7	5.7
Other occupations.....	38.4	54.4	46.8	26.8	30.6	21.4
Laborer.....	5.5	10.5	4.9	4.5	1.2	4.3
Clerk.....	4.8	7.5	4.9	2.7	3.5	4.3
Salesman.....	4.2	7.5	4.9	1.6	4.7	-----
Farmworker.....	4.2	3.7	5.7	2.7	3.5	5.7
Bus or truck driver.....	3.2	5.1	3.3	2.7	1.2	2.9
Protective-service worker.....	3.2	4.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	-----
Owner or manager.....	3.4	3.0	4.9	2.7	4.7	1.3
Engineer or other professional worker.....	2.3	1.5	6.7	.9	1.2	-----
Miscellaneous.....	7.6	11.1	8.2	5.4	7.1	2.9

¹ Total includes 3 persons for whom information was not reported on year of training during which apprenticeship was discontinued.

Financial considerations played an important role in decisions to drop training. About 22 percent of the former apprentices said that they took other jobs because they needed more money, and another 12 percent left in order to obtain journeyman rates of pay (table 2). Desire to obtain a steadier income than that earned as an apprentice was reported by 6 percent of the respondents. Other reasons given, which were closely linked to financial consideration, included the desire to go into business for themselves and thereby increase their earnings. Six percent of the former apprentices dropped training for this purpose.

Former apprentices who had left for financial reasons frequently mentioned that they had found it very difficult to support a family on wages earned as an apprentice. It was found that a high proportion of those having a relatively large number of dependents left apprentice training because of financial considerations, as is indicated in table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Proportion of apprentices discontinuing apprenticeships for various reasons, by number of dependents*

Reasons	Total	Number of dependents, excluding self ¹					
		0	1	2	3	4 or more	Not reported
Number of persons.....	* 510	56	71	106	101	86	90
Percent							
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Voluntary separations.....	76.7	76.8	74.6	71.7	77.2	83.7	76.7
Needed more money.....	22.4	16.0	28.1	13.2	26.7	32.5	17.8
Opportunity to receive journeyman's wage.....	11.6	8.9	9.5	11.3	12.8	14.0	12.2
Unsuited to the trade.....	11.6	14.3	12.7	10.4	9.9	7.0	16.8
Did not like trade.....	6.7	12.5	4.2	11.3	4.0	4.7	4.4
Opportunity to go into business.....	6.0	3.6	5.6	7.5	3.0	9.3	6.7
Wanted steady work.....	5.7	.....	5.6	1.9	9.9	9.3	5.5
Family difficulties.....	3.3	3.6	7.0	3.8	3.0	1.2	2.2
Miscellaneous.....	9.4	17.9	2.9	12.3	7.9	5.7	11.1
Involuntary separations.....	23.3	23.2	25.4	28.3	22.8	16.3	23.3
Laid off.....	13.3	12.5	15.5	19.8	10.9	9.3	11.1
Discharged.....	7.1	8.9	7.0	1.9	9.9	4.7	11.1
Training program discontinued.....	2.9	1.8	2.9	6.6	2.0	2.3	1.1

¹ As of the time apprenticeship was discontinued.² Reason for discontinuance of apprenticeship was not reported by 16 former apprentices.

A study was also made of the amount of financial gain or loss experienced by former apprentices in shifting to other jobs. The median increase for those reporting was 28 cents an hour. Although these former apprentices obtained temporary financial gain by shifting to other employment, some of these persons volunteered the opinion that they would have earned more money in the long run if they had completed training.

PART 3. LOW INCOME FAMILIES IN DEPRESSED RURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS

SECTION 1. SELECTED STATISTICS ON LOW-INCOME IN AGRICULTURE ¹

TABLE 1.—*Number of farms by economic class, United States, 1950*

Census designation	Economic class ¹		Number of farms (thousands)	Percentage of all farms
	Value of sales class limits	Designation		
Commercial farms.....			3,706.4	68.9
Class I.....	\$25,000 and over.....	Large scale.....	103.2	1.9
Class II.....	\$10,000 to \$24,999.....	Family scale:		
Class III.....	\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	Large.....	381.2	7.1
Class IV.....	\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	Upper medium.....	721.2	13.4
Class V.....	\$1,200 to \$2,499.....	Lower medium.....	882.3	16.4
Class VI.....	\$250 to \$1,199 ¹	Small.....	901.3	16.8
			717.2	13.3
Other farms.....			1,672.8	31.1
Part time.....	\$250 to \$1,199 ²	Part time.....	639.2	11.9
Residential.....	Under \$250.....	Residential.....	1,029.4	19.1
Abnormal ³		Abnormal.....	4.2	.1
All farms.....			5,379.3	100.0

¹ The operator worked off the farm less than 100 days and the farm sales were greater than other family income.

² The operator worked off the farm 100 or more days and had other family income that exceeded farm sales, or other family income exceeded farm sales.

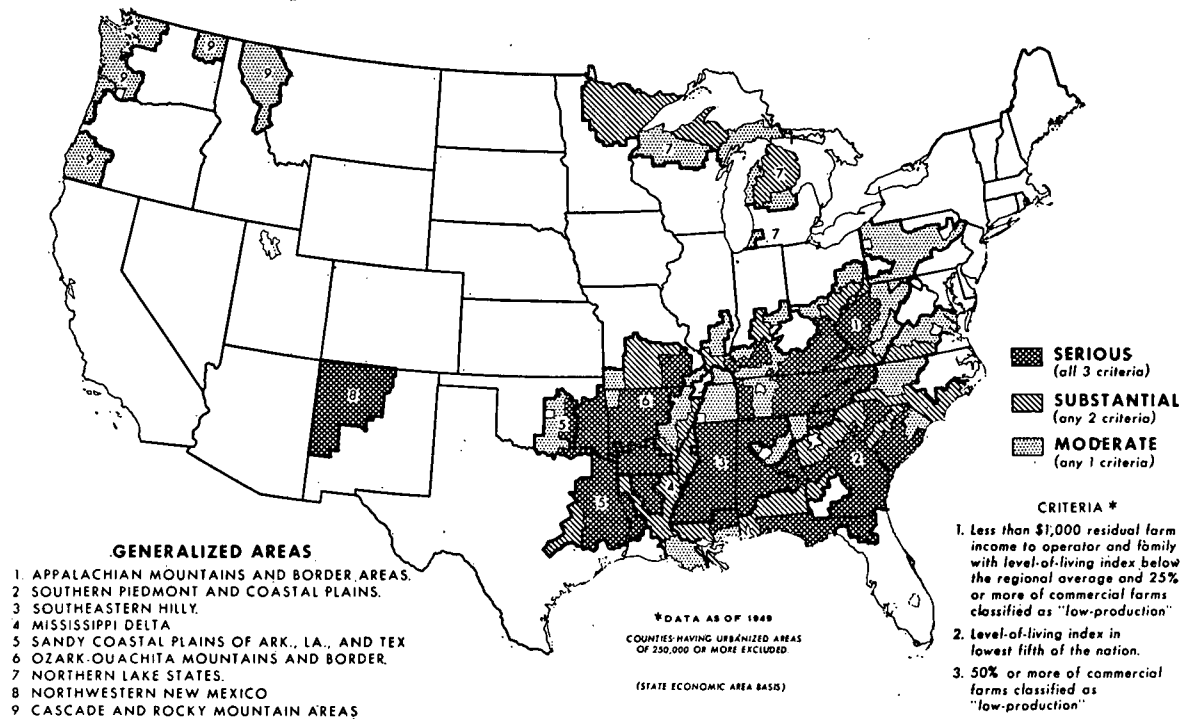
³ Public and private institutional farms, community projects, etc.

Source: Low Production Farms, Jackson V. McElveen and Kenneth L. Bachman, Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 108, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, June 1953.

¹ Including materials prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture.

CHART 1

LOW-INCOME AND LEVEL-OF-LIVING AREAS IN AGRICULTURE



PREPARED BY AMS AND ARS

TABLE 2.—Number and percentage of commercial farms, by economic class and by regions, United States, 1950

[In thousands]

Region ¹	Commercial farms							Total small-family and small-scale farms
	Total	Large-scale farms	Family-scale farms				Small-scale farms	
			Large	Upper medium	Lower medium	Small		
United States.....	3, 704	106	386	725	883	896	708	1, 604
Northeast.....	253	10	42	67	63	46	25	71
Appalachian.....	597	6	21	54	141	198	177	375
Southeast.....	355	5	10	22	63	119	136	255
Delta.....	340	4	9	18	47	117	145	262
Corn Belt.....	770	20	120	208	191	144	87	231
Lake States.....	409	4	39	118	130	83	35	118
Northern Plains.....	338	10	47	104	101	54	22	76
Southern Plains.....	319	15	39	59	75	76	55	131
Mountain.....	150	12	28	38	35	25	12	37
Pacific.....	173	20	31	37	37	34	14	48
Percentage of all commercial farms								
United States.....	100	2.9	10.4	19.6	23.8	24.2	19.1	43.3
Northeast.....	100	4.2	16.5	26.2	24.5	18.4	10.2	28.6
Appalachian.....	100	.7	2.8	8.4	23.6	33.9	30.6	64.5
Southeast.....	100	1.3	2.9	6.3	17.8	33.4	38.3	71.7
Delta.....	100	1.2	2.7	5.3	13.8	34.4	42.6	77.0
Corn Belt.....	100	2.7	15.6	27.0	24.8	18.7	11.2	29.9
Lake States.....	100	1.1	9.5	28.8	31.8	20.2	8.6	28.8
Northern Plains.....	100	2.9	14.0	30.9	29.8	16.0	6.4	22.4
Southern Plains.....	100	4.6	12.3	18.5	23.6	23.7	17.3	41.0
Mountain.....	100	8.0	18.5	25.2	23.5	16.9	7.9	24.8
Pacific.....	100	11.4	18.1	21.3	21.2	19.8	8.2	28.0

¹ States included in each region are as follows: Northeast—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland; Appalachian—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee; Southeast—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama; Delta—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi; Corn Belt—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri; Lake—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota; Northern Plains—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; Southern Plains—Oklahoma, Texas; Mountain—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; Pacific—Washington, Oregon, and California.

Source: Low-Production Farms, Jackson V. McElveen and Kenneth L. Bachman, Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 108, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, June 1953.

TABLE 3.—Percentages of commercial farms classified as low-production farms, United States, and generalized areas of low-production farms, United States, 1950

Area	Total commercial farms	Small family farms	Small-scale farms	Total small family and small-scale farms	Estimated low-production commercial farms ¹
United States.....	100	24.2	19.1	43.3	37.7
Total generalized areas.....	100	34.7	36.8	71.5	65.0
Remainder of United States.....	100	18.1	8.8	26.9	21.9
Generalized areas:					
Southern Piedmont.....	100	36.3	37.5	73.8	66.5
Cotton.....	100	33.1	46.2	79.3	71.3
Tobacco and general farming.....	100	41.0	24.7	65.7	59.8
Coastal Plains.....	100	37.4	22.8	60.2	55.6
Northern.....	100	37.2	16.9	54.1	50.0
Southern.....	100	37.5	28.3	65.8	61.7
Eastern hilly.....	100	31.2	52.2	83.4	78.1
Southern Appalachian Valley and uplands.....	100	30.6	49.6	80.2	72.7
Appalachian Mountains and Cumberland Plateau.....	100	30.4	48.7	79.1	70.0
Interior plateaus and western coalfields.....	100	33.6	35.2	68.8	62.2
Mississippi Delta cotton.....	100	41.5	30.8	72.3	67.7
Ozark-Ouachita Mountain and border.....	100	33.6	37.8	71.4	62.3
Southwest sandy lands.....	100	33.2	39.8	73.0	64.6
Lake cutover.....	100	37.0	20.5	57.5	49.1
Miscellaneous areas.....	100	34.0	30.3	64.3	55.1
Atlantic coast truck and mixed farming.....	100	34.0	39.1	73.1	65.1
Gulf coast truck and mixed farming.....	100	27.8	40.9	68.7	58.3
Oklahoma-Texas cross timbers and prairies.....	100	31.4	27.6	59.0	50.2
North central New Mexico.....	100	24.6	38.8	63.4	56.0

¹ Farms with \$250 to \$2,499 value of sales in 1949 with the operator working off farm less than 100 days and farm sales exceeding the value of other family incomes.

Source: Low Production Farms, Jackson V. McElveen and Kenneth L. Bachman, Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 108, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, June 1953.

TABLE 4.—*Number of farms and index of number of farms by commercial and non-commercial and by class of farm, 1930-50, for selected low agricultural income States and remainder of United States*

State groups and years	Farm class ¹				
	All	Commer- cial ²	Larger com- mercial farms ³	Small family and small scale ⁴	Noncom- mercial ⁵
	Number (thousands)				
States included in low-income and level- of-living areas: ⁶					
1930.....	2,327	1,993	939	1,054	334
1940.....	2,445	1,870	703	1,167	575
1945.....	2,388	1,639	575	1,064	749
1950.....	2,222	1,321	420	901	901
	Index 1930=100				
1930.....	100	100	100	100	100
1940.....	105	94	75	111	172
1945.....	103	82	61	101	224
1950.....	95	66	45	85	270
	Number (thousands)				
Remainder of the United States: ⁷					
1930.....	3,962	3,289	2,145	1,144	673
1940.....	3,650	2,847	1,974	873	805
1945.....	3,471	2,547	1,776	771	924
1950.....	3,162	2,390	1,673	717	772
	Index 1930=100				
1930.....	100	100	100	100	100
1940.....	92	87	92	76	120
1945.....	88	77	83	67	137
1950.....	80	73	78	63	115

¹ Value of sales intervals adjusted to 1950 levels of prices received by farmers and output per worker.² Total of classes I through VI.³ Farms with value of sales of \$2,500 or more.⁴ Farms with value of sales of from \$250 to \$2,499 provided that, for farms with sales of from \$250 to \$1,199, the operator worked off-farm less than 100 days and value of farm sales was greater than family income from off-farm sources.⁵ Farms with value of sales of from \$250 to \$1,199 on which operator worked off-farm 100 days or more or for which family income from off-farm sources exceeded the value of farm sales, and farms with value of sales of less than \$250.⁶ The States included here are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. These States comprise a major portion of the low agricultural income and level-of-living areas delineated in Development of Agriculture's Human Resources.⁷ All States except those named in footnote 6, above.

Source: Unpublished estimates developed in Production Economics Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Derived from U. S. Census of Agriculture data.

TABLE 5.—*Income distribution and median incomes for rural farm and nonfarm families and unrelated individuals, United States and selected State economic areas, 1949*

State and economic area ¹	Percentage distribution by income group										Median income
	Under \$500	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000 and over	Total	
Selected low agricultural income areas:											
West Virginia 2b:											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	21.3	9.8	10.7	10.6	11.8	9.8	13.0	5.8	7.2	100	\$1,886
Rural farm.....	29.9	16.0	12.8	10.4	9.6	7.1	7.6	3.3	3.3	100	1,159
Tennessee 6:											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	24.2	14.7	14.8	12.1	9.6	6.3	8.7	3.9	5.7	100	1,376
Rural farm.....	28.5	25.8	16.5	11.7	7.9	3.5	3.4	1.2	1.5	100	917
North Carolina 5 (D):											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	11.1	7.7	8.9	11.4	11.8	9.2	15.7	9.7	14.5	100	2,465
Rural farm.....	27.1	17.5	13.2	11.2	9.0	5.0	8.3	3.9	4.8	100	1,204
Georgia 8:											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	21.6	17.3	15.0	12.5	9.3	6.0	8.0	4.6	5.7	100	1,370
Rural farm.....	30.1	23.1	17.1	10.5	7.5	3.4	4.5	1.7	2.1	100	932
Texas 12:											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	16.7	13.4	10.9	9.8	9.7	7.4	14.1	7.8	10.2	100	1,957
Rural farm.....	24.3	22.2	15.0	11.2	8.5	5.1	6.6	3.1	4.0	100	1,115
Mississippi 4:											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	25.2	15.0	14.7	12.2	9.3	6.0	7.5	4.3	5.8	100	1,333
Rural farm.....	30.7	24.4	17.9	11.3	7.0	3.3	3.3	1.1	1.0	100	894
Alabama 6 (C):											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	22.0	13.6	11.6	9.9	8.6	5.8	10.8	6.4	11.3	100	1,640
Rural farm.....	54.7	19.3	9.7	4.8	3.2	1.8	2.9	1.2	2.4	100	457
Arkansas 1b:											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	23.2	18.0	14.8	11.7	9.0	6.4	8.6	4.2	4.1	100	1,297
Rural farm.....	30.9	24.2	18.1	11.1	7.3	3.1	3.2	1.0	1.1	100	900
Selected high agricultural income areas:											
Iowa 2b (C):											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	11.8	8.0	7.2	7.3	9.2	9.6	18.1	11.8	17.0	100	2,534
Rural farm.....	7.3	5.2	8.7	9.9	12.8	8.9	16.8	10.2	20.2	100	2,534
Texas 5:											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	8.7	7.2	7.6	7.0	9.0	7.7	18.8	12.9	21.1	100	3,146
Rural farm.....	7.0	6.3	9.4	10.6	11.2	6.5	13.8	10.3	24.9	100	2,925
California 6 (E):											
Rural nonfarm and urban.....	9.2	9.5	8.3	8.2	8.8	7.6	18.2	12.1	18.1	100	2,898
Rural farm.....	10.4	9.8	9.8	10.2	12.9	9.3	13.7	7.9	16.0	100	2,381

¹ State economic areas are subdivisions of States. These areas are comprised of 1 or more counties having similar economic and social characteristics.

Source: Based on unpublished estimates made in Production Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, derived from United States census of population data, 1950, vol. II, series B.

TABLE 6.—*Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes, for farming-income areas, 1950*

Level-of-income area:	Level-of-living index ¹
United States.....	122
Medium and high income.....	147
Low income.....	84
Serious low.....	66
Substantial low.....	88
Moderate low.....	107

¹ Items on which the level-of-living index is based are: (1) Percentage of farms with electricity; (2) percentage of farms with telephones; (3) percentage of farms with automobiles; and (4) average value of farm products sold per farm in the prior year. United States index in 1945=100.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, from data of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 7.—*The size of net money income received by farm-operator families; South and non-South compared, 1949*

Item	South	Non-South	Total United States
Total number of families (thousands).....	2, 651	2, 729	5, 380
Percentage by size of income:			
Under \$1,000.....	41.0	15.8	28.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	27.3	22.4	24.8
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	14.2	21.2	17.8
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	11.5	25.4	18.6
\$5,000 and over.....	6.0	15.2	10.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median income.....	\$1, 284	\$2, 470	\$1, 867
Average income:			
Per family.....	1, 721	3, 554	2, 650
Per family member.....	397	920	647
Per person in the labor force.....	1, 155	2, 303	1, 747

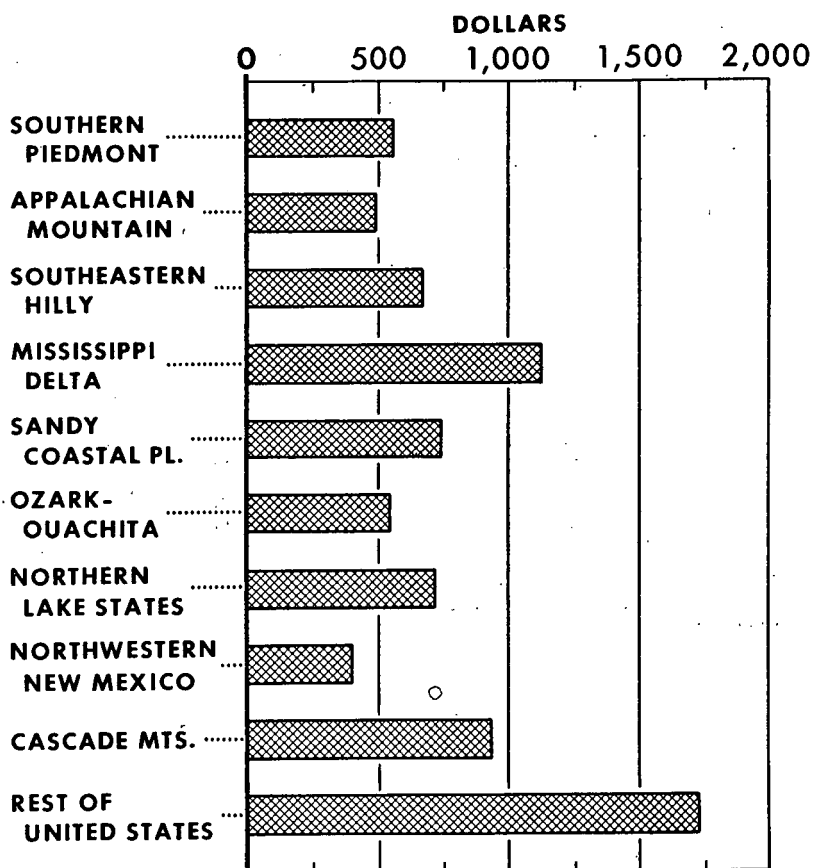
NOTE.—Calculations based upon Farm and Farm People, GPO, 1952.

Source: The Low-Income Problem in American Agriculture, W. E. Hendrix, ch. 7, United States Agriculture: Perspectives and Prospects, The American Assembly, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, 1955.

CHART 2

AVERAGE NET INCOME OF COMMERCIAL FARMERS*

Selected Type-of-Farming Areas and Rest of United States, 1949



*RESIDUAL INCOME FOR OPERATOR AND FAMILY LABOR AFTER DEDUCTING CASH EXPENSES, DEPRECIATION, AND INTEREST ON INVESTMENT.

TABLE 8.—Numbers and personal characteristics of farm-operator families with less than \$1,000 of net cash income in 1949, United States and regions

Item	In thousands		
	United States	South	Non-South
All families with incomes under \$1,000.....	1,670	1,170	500
Number reporting farm-product sales of \$5,000 or more.....	80	24	56
Number with operators 65 years of age and over.....	370	210	160
Number with operators 50-64 years of age.....	510	370	140
Number not husband-and-wife units.....	445	315	130
Number with operators not completing elementary school..	1,070	890	180
Number with operators having 0 to 4 grades of schooling..	435	385	50

NOTE.—Calculations based upon Farms and Farm People, GPO, 1952.

Source: The Low-Income Problem in American Agriculture, W. E. Hendrix, ch. 7; United States Agriculture: Perspectives and Prospects, the American Assembly, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, 1955.

TABLE 9.—Some characteristics of farm-operator families with net money incomes under \$1,000, South and non-South compared, 1950

Item	South	Non-South
Percentage owners and managers.....	55	83
Average size of operator's family (persons).....	4.2	3.2
Median age of operator (years).....	49.8	56.8
Percentage of operators completing elementary school or more.....	24	64
Average size of farm dwelling (rooms).....	4.5	5.7
Percentage of houses dilapidated.....	34	14
Percentage with specified facilities:		
Running water.....	14	40
Flush toilets.....	7	25
Installed bathtub or shower.....	10	29
Electricity on farm.....	57	72
Electric water heater.....	3	12
Electric washing machine.....	24	60
Mechanical refrigeration.....	33	57
Kitchen sink.....	22	64
Telephone.....	7	45
Average income.....	\$444	\$514

Source: The Low-Income Problem in American Agriculture, W. E. Hendrix, ch. 7; United States Agriculture: Perspectives and Prospects, the American Assembly, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, 1955.

TABLE 10.—*Farm operator characteristics, United States and generalized areas of low-production farms*

Area	Percentage of total farms reporting			
	White operators	All tenant operators	Cropper operators	Operators working off farm 100 or more days
United States.....	89.2	26.8	(1)	23.2
Generalized areas.....	78.4	32.0	(1)	24.7
Remainder of United States.....	97.9	22.7	(1)	22.1
Generalized areas:				
Southern Piedmont.....	74.0	35.2	16.0	27.6
Cotton.....	73.5	38.2	16.7	29.9
Tobacco and general farming.....	75.0	29.6	14.7	23.3
Coastal Plains.....	61.7	49.1	22.9	13.6
Northern.....	59.5	49.3	22.0	12.3
Southern.....	63.6	48.9	23.7	14.6
Eastern hilly.....	64.6	44.9	16.7	18.1
Southern Appalachian Valley and uplands.....	96.8	18.5	7.2	33.2
Appalachian Mountains and Cumberland Plateau.....	98.9	12.1	² 2.2	38.9
Interior Plateaus and western coal fields.....	96.4	21.1	² 8.7	21.2
Mississippi Delta cotton.....	47.4	67.4	41.0	12.6
Ozark-Ouachita Mountain and border.....	97.6	15.3	(1)	26.6
Southwestern sandylands.....	73.2	26.4	5.3	30.3
Lake cutover.....	99.7	4.5	(1)	28.3
Miscellaneous areas:				
Atlantic coast truck and mixed farming.....	55.2	24.1	7.0	31.2
Gulf coast truck and mixed farming.....	82.2	15.0	3.0	38.4
Oklahoma-Texas cross timbers and prairies.....	91.9	31.6	1.1	27.4
North-central New Mexico.....	80.8	5.8	(1)	34.7

¹ Not available.² Includes all share tenants for areas outside the South.

NOTE.—See chart for definition of generalized areas of low-production farms.

Compiled from reports of the Census of Agriculture, 1950.

Source: Low Production Farms. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 108. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, June 1953.

TABLE 11.—Farm wage rates: Wage rates by geographic divisions, July 1, 1955, with comparisons

Geographic division	Apr. 1, 1954	July 1, 1954	Apr. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955
Per month with house:				
New England.....	\$164.00	\$163.00	\$166.00	\$172.00
Middle Atlantic.....	164.00	166.00	167.00	167.00
East North Central.....	159.00	158.00	159.00	161.00
West North Central.....	155.00	160.00	156.00	158.00
Mountain.....	191.00	191.00	197.00	198.00
Pacific.....	231.00	231.00	234.00	239.00
Per month with board and room:				
New England.....	123.00	125.00	123.00	130.00
Middle Atlantic.....	118.00	118.00	119.00	120.00
East North Central.....	120.00	121.00	119.00	124.00
West North Central.....	122.00	128.00	124.00	129.00
Mountain.....	148.00	150.00	149.00	153.00
Pacific.....	178.00	182.00	183.00	189.00
Per week with board and room:				
New England.....	32.25	31.75	32.75	34.25
Middle Atlantic.....	31.25	31.75	31.00	31.75
Per week without board or room:				
New England.....	46.25	45.00	48.00	47.50
Middle Atlantic.....	43.50	44.50	43.75	44.50
Per day with house:				
South Atlantic.....	4.15	4.00	4.25	4.05
East South Central.....	3.30	3.25	3.30	3.35
West South Central.....	4.60	4.80	4.55	4.90
Per day with board and room:				
East North Central.....	5.90	6.10	5.90	6.30
West North Central.....	6.10	6.70	6.20	6.80
Per day without board or room:				
New England.....	8.00	7.90	8.00	8.30
Middle Atlantic.....	7.40	7.40	7.60	7.70
East North Central.....	7.30	7.50	7.30	7.70
West North Central.....	7.70	8.30	7.80	8.20
South Atlantic.....	4.85	4.65	4.95	4.75
East South Central.....	3.85	3.90	3.90	4.00
West South Central.....	5.10	5.40	5.10	5.40
Mountain.....	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.80
Per hour with house:				
South Atlantic.....	.56	-----	.56	-----
East South Central.....	.44	-----	.46	-----
West South Central.....	.55	-----	.55	-----
Pacific.....	.99	1.00	1.00	1.02
Per hour without board or room:				
New England.....	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03
Middle Atlantic.....	.96	.97	.97	.98
East North Central.....	.98	1.00	.99	1.01
West North Central.....	.97	1.00	.98	1.00
South Atlantic.....	.65	.59	.65	.61
East South Central.....	.53	.52	.54	.54
West South Central.....	.64	.64	.64	.65
Mountain.....	.94	.93	.92	.96
Pacific.....	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.09

Source: Farm Labor, July 11, 1955, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

206 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 12.—*Farm wage rates: Wage rates, indexes, and related data, July 1, 1955, United States, with comparisons*¹

	Apr. 1, 1954	July 1, 1954	Apr. 1, 1955	July 1, 1955
Farm wage rates:				
Per month with house.....	\$144.00	\$160.00	\$145.00	\$163.00
Per month with board and room.....	117.00	122.00	118.00	125.00
Per week with board and room.....	28.50	29.75	28.50	30.75
Per week without board or room.....	37.00	38.75	38.00	39.50
Per day with house.....	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.15
Per day with board and room.....	4.70	5.80	4.75	5.90
Per day without board or room.....	5.00	5.20	5.10	5.30
Per hour with house.....	.63	.80	.63	.81
Per hour without board or room.....	.84	.87	.85	.88
Composite rate per hour ².....	.580	.663	.590	.669
Farm wage rate indexes (1910-14=100): Adjusted for seasonal variation.....	507	505	516	510
Related indexes (1910-14=100):				
Prices received by farmers ³	256	248	246	243
Ratio of prices received to farm wage rates.....	50	49	48	48

¹ Wage rates on the average refer to a date 2 or 3 days before the first of the month.

² Weighted average of all rates on a per hour basis.

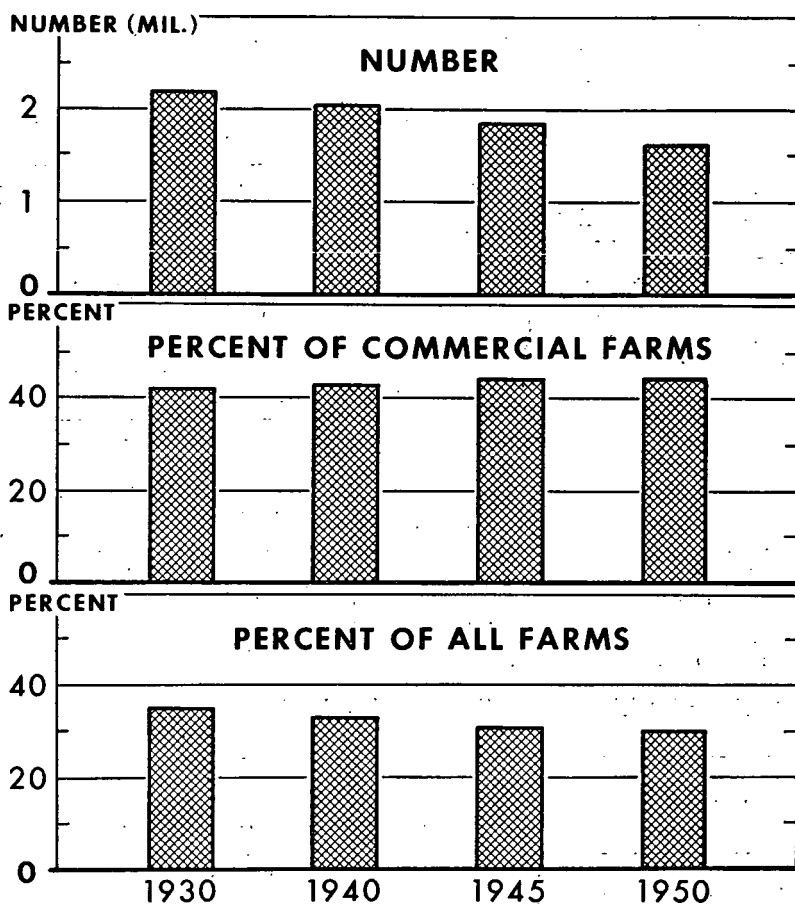
³ Average of the 15th of the given and the 15th of the previous month.

⁴ June 15, 1955.

Source: Farm Labor, July 11, 1955, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

CHART 3

SMALL COMMERCIAL FARMS* 1930-50



* COMMERCIAL FARMS WITH SALES OF \$250 - \$2,499 IN 1950 ADJUSTED TO 1950 LEVELS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND OUTPUT PER WORKER U. S. DEPT. AGR., AGR. INF. BULL. 108, 1952.

TABLE 13.—Trends in numbers of farms by class of farm, specified years

Year	Number of farms (thousands)				
	All farms	Commercial farms ¹	Small family farms	Small-scale farms	Part-time and residential farms ²
1930.....	6,289	5,282	1,400	798	1,007
1940.....	6,097	4,717	1,160	880	1,380
1945.....	5,859	4,186	1,050	785	1,673
1950.....	5,379	3,711	901	717	1,673
Index 1930=100					
1930.....	100	100	100	100	100
1940.....	97	89	83	110	137
1945.....	93	79	75	98	166
1950.....	86	70	64	89	166

¹ Includes farms classified as abnormal in 1950. Includes all farms having a value of product equivalent to \$1,200 sales in 1949 and farms with production equivalent of \$250 to \$1,200 where off-farm income was less than farm sales and the operator worked off the farm less than 100 days. The number of commercial farms in 1930, 1940, and 1945 are estimated.

The following indexes used in making the estimates were calculated from BAE data:

	1929	1939	1944	1949
Farm price index..... (1944=100) ..	75	49	100	127
Output per man-hour..... (1944=100) ..	68	82	100	120

For a discussion of the farm output and labor requirements measures see Gains in Productivity of Farm Labor, Department of Agriculture, Tech. Bul. 1020, 1950.

² Excludes abnormal farms. The definition of a farm used in the various census enumerations has meant that some of these farms were included in one census and left out in another. The 1950 definition is most comparable to the definition used in 1930. In the 1950 census of agriculture, according to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, "A maximum of 200,000 of the 480,000 decrease between 1945 and 1950 * * * can be attributed to the change in definition of a farm." U. S. Census Series AC 50-2 April 1951.

Source: Low Production Farms Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 108, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, June 1953.

TABLE 14.—Rural-farm population, by color, for farming-income areas, United States, 1950

Level-of-income area	Number (in thousands)			Percentage distribution		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
United States.....	23,048	19,715	3,333	100	100	100
Medium or high income.....	12,060	11,387	673	52	58	20
Low income.....	10,988	8,328	2,660	48	42	80
Serious low.....	5,087	3,771	1,316	22	19	40
Substantial low.....	2,746	1,813	933	12	9	28
Moderate low.....	3,155	2,744	411	14	14	12

Source: Prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, from data of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 15.—Number of farms and percentage of specified types with less than \$2,500 gross sales of farm products, generalized problem areas compared with the remainder of the United States, 1950

[In thousands]

Area	All farms	Farms with less than \$2,500 gross sales		
		Total number	With operators of working age and primarily dependent upon farming	With operators over 65 or dependent on other income
Generalized problem areas.....	2, 474	2, 059	983	1, 076
Serious.....	1, 105	999	488	511
Substantial.....	619	502	259	244
Moderate.....	750	557	236	321
Appalachian.....	719	610	250	360
Southern Piedmont and Coastal Plains.....	604	493	244	249
Southeastern Hilley.....	389	349	202	147
Mississippi Delta.....	210	161	110	51
Sandy Coastal Plains of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.....	186	159	67	92
Ozark-Ouachita Mountains and border.....	185	158	70	88
Northern Lake States.....	103	72	29	43
Northwestern New Mexico.....	9	8	3	4
Cascade and Rocky Mountain areas.....	69	49	10	39
Remainder of the United States.....	2, 905	1, 228	381	847

NOTE.—See chart for definition of generalized areas of low-production farms.

Source: Development of Agriculture's Human Resources: A Report on Problems of Low-Income Farmers. Department of Agriculture, April 1955.

TABLE 16.—Number of farms by farm sales and by age and major occupation of farm operators, generalized problem areas contrasted with the remainder of the United States, 1950

[In thousands]

Type of farm	Generalized problem areas	Remainder of the United States
All farms.....	2, 474	2, 905
Farms with a value of products sold of under \$2,500.....	2, 059	1, 228
Operator over 65 or engaged primarily in nonfarm work.....	1, 076	847
Operator under 65 and engaged primarily in agriculture ¹	983	381

¹ Excludes operators 65 years of age and older and those working off-farm 100 days or more. Excludes also; 225,000 farms on which the operator did not work off-farm as much as 100 days but had other income exceeding sales of farm products. These were included with operators engaged primarily in nonfarm work. It was presumed that most of these would not be classified as low-income farm families.

The number of these farms by value of product groups is as follows:

\$1,200 to \$2,499.....	344, 000
\$250 to \$1,199.....	419, 000
Under \$250.....	220, 000

On farms with under \$250 sales, age and days of off-farm work were the only criteria applied.

NOTE.—See chart for definition of generalized areas of low-production farms.

Source: Development of Agriculture's Human Resources: A Report on Problems of Low-Income Farmers. Department of Agriculture, April 1955.

TABLE 17.—Specified population characteristics of generalized problem areas, compared with the remainder of the United States, 1950¹

Area	Rural-farm population		Percent distribution of rural-farm population 25 years old and over by years of school completed			
	Number (in thousands)	Percent non-white	Total	Less than 8 years	Completed 8 years but not high school	Completed high school or more
Generalized areas.....	10,979	24.2	100.0	55.1	33.3	11.6
Appalachian Mountains and Border.....	3,313	2.5	100.0	49.4	37.9	12.7
Southern Piedmont and Coastal Plains.....	2,832	39.4	100.0	65.9	24.8	9.3
Southeastern Hilly.....	1,694	40.1	100.0	58.7	31.0	10.3
Mississippi Delta.....	1,009	49.7	100.0	73.4	20.1	6.5
Southwestern Sandy Coastal Plains.....	734	29.9	100.0	53.1	35.6	11.3
Ozark-Ouachita.....	718	4.7	100.0	41.7	45.0	13.3
Northern Lake.....	438	.9	100.0	31.5	50.1	18.4
Northwestern New Mexico.....	51	33.3	100.0	60.5	24.1	15.4
Cascade and Rocky Mountains.....	190	1.8	100.0	20.3	48.5	31.2
Remainder of the United States.....	12,011	5.8	100.0	27.4	46.2	26.4

NOTE.—See chart for definition of generalized areas of low-production farms.

Source: Development of Agriculture's Human Resources: A Report on Problems of Low-Income Farmers. Department of Agriculture, April 1955.

TABLE 18.—Percentage of the rural farm population 25 years of age and over completing specified educational levels, 1950¹

Years of schooling	Generalized problem areas				Remainder of the United States
	Total	Serious	Substantial	Moderate	
Less than 8 years completed.....	54.8	59.3	60.0	44.6	27.4
Completing 8 years but not high school.....	33.4	31.0	29.8	39.6	46.2
Completing high school or more.....	11.8	9.7	10.2	15.8	26.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Special tabulations from United States census.

Source: Development of Agriculture's Human Resources: A Report on Problems of Low-Income Farmers. Department of Agriculture, April 1955.

TABLE 19.—*Enrollment of farm youths in vocational agriculture classes for the United States and low-income Southern States, 1950*¹

	Male farm population, age 14-17 (thousands)	Enrollment in all-day vocational agriculture classes	
		Thousands	Percent of male farm population, age 14-17
Total United States	998	405	41
Total low-income Southern States	487	171	35
Alabama	49	13	27
Arkansas	37	16	42
Georgia	48	17	36
Kentucky	46	11	24
Louisiana	27	12	45
Mississippi	51	13	26
Missouri	35	11	31
North Carolina	67	27	39
Oklahoma	26	13	50
South Carolina	35	11	32
Tennessee	46	22	48
West Virginia	20	5	26

¹ Data on youths 14-17 living on farms from the 1950 census of population and data on enrollment in vocational agriculture from Office of Education, HEW. Figures on enrollment relate to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

Source: Development of Agriculture's Human Resources: A Report on Problems of Low-Income Farmers. Department of Agriculture, April 1955.

TABLE 20.—*Variations in productivity, by size of farm, United States and selected areas, 1949*

[Index, United States average for medium and large family farms=100]¹

Selected area	Output per worker ²				Product added per worker ³			
	All commercial farms	Large and medium family farms	Small family farms	Small-scale farms	All commercial farms	Large and medium family farms	Small family farms	Small-scale farms
Cotton Piedmont, North Carolina 5 (D)	45	71	40	22	48			
Coastal Plains, Georgia 8	44	59	35	19	46			
Eastern Hilly, Mississippi 4	35	70	39	22	43	83	54	31
Appalachian Valley, Tennessee 8a (C) (D) and 8b	44	71	43	24	46	76	49	27
Appalachian Mountains, North Carolina 1 (A) and 2	44	83	45	24	47	72	53	31
Interior Plateaus, Tennessee 5 (B)	46	69	37	18	48	70	43	22
Mississippi Delta, Mississippi 1	45	53	45	21	54			
Ozark-Ouachita, Missouri 7	55	87	44	23	46	77	40	20
Southwest Sandy Lands, Texas 12	50	77	40	19	49	73	44	22
Lake Cutover, Wisconsin 1 (A)	57	67	39	21	57	72	38	9
Central Iowa, Iowa 2b (C)	159	151	60	26	155	156	61	26
United States	88	100	43	22	88	100	47	24

¹ Value of farm sales is the criterion used here to define farm size. The class intervals applicable to the size groups used here are: Large and medium family farms, \$2,500-\$24,999; small family farms, \$1,200-\$2,499; small-scale farms, \$250-\$1,199 with operator working off farm less than 100 days and value of farm sales exceeding family income from other sources.

² Farm output is the value of farm products sold or used in the home.

³ Product added represents the difference between value of output and cost of purchased inputs (excluding labor) used in the production process. Product added is not shown by economic class for the Piedmont, Coastal Plains, and Mississippi Delta areas because it was felt that expenditure relationships were affected by the large numbers of cropper-operated farms there.

NOTE.—See chart for definition of generalized areas of low-production farms.

Source: J. V. McElveen and K. L. Bachman, Low Production Farms, Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 108, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, June 1953.

212 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 21.—Percentage of total farm sales accounted for by specified products and product groups on commercial farms having farm sales of from \$250 to \$1,199 and the number of these farms, United States and selected States, 1949

Products and product groups and number of farms	United States	Mississippi	Arkansas	Louisiana	Tennessee	Kentucky	Alabama	Georgia	South Carolina	West Virginia	Pennsylvania
	Percent										
All products sold.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cotton.....	30.9	76.0	59.0	65.0	33.1	(2)	66.8	50.5	62.9	(2)	(2)
Tobacco.....	10.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	26.6	55.1	(2)	8.0	13.7	(2)	(2)
Wheat.....	2.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.0	.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.2	13.1
Rice.....	(2)	(2)	.2	1.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other field crops ¹	8.9	3.6	3.5	8.8	.1	3.5	9.9	15.1	7.2	10.2	6.7
Other crops ²	6.2	3.4	5.6	7.5	3.3	2.2	4.7	8.3	5.5	5.9	9.4
All livestock and livestock products.....	40.8	17.0	31.7	17.0	35.9	38.8	18.6	18.1	10.7	81.7	70.8
	Number										
Class VI farms ³	717, 201	81, 688	39, 643	24, 909	56, 103	43, 584	57, 491	40, 628	31, 707	9, 765	10, 780

¹ Farms in which operator worked off farm less than 100 days and for which family income from off-farm sources is less than the value of farm sales.

² Not grown or data not available for economic class of farm.

³ Field crops other than those for which a figure is given and other than vegetables and fruits and nuts.

⁴ Total of vegetables, fruits and nuts, and forest products.

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1950.

TABLE 22.—Percent distribution of size groups of farms by type of farm, United States, 1950

Type of farm	Small family farms (class V)	Small-scale farms (class VI)	All other commercial farms (classes I to IV)
Cash grain.....	8	5	16
Cotton.....	22	33	8
Other field crops ¹	16	14	8
Fruit and nut, and vegetable.....	3	3	4
Dairy.....	15	9	19
Poultry.....	5	6	5
Other livestock.....	17	18	25
General.....	13	11	14
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	1
Total all types.....	100	100	100

¹ This group includes many farms where tobacco and peanuts are major enterprises.

Source: Prepared by the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 23.—*Fertility and dependency ratios for the rural-farm population, for farming income areas, 1950*

Level of income area	Standardized fertility ratio ¹			Dependency ratio ²		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
United States.....	518	488	694	75	70	110
Medium or high income.....	491	482	649	67	66	97
Low income.....	548	498	706	85	77	113
Serious low.....	564	514	715	89	81	117
Substantial low.....	573	500	712	87	77	112
Moderate low.....	500	474	665	76	72	105

¹ Ratio of children under 5 to 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. Standardized for age of women.² Ratio of children under 15 and persons 70 years of age and over to 100 adults aged 20 to 65 years.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service from data of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 24.—*Rates of net migration of the rural-farm population, 1930-40 and 1940-50, and replacement ratios of rural-farm males of working age, 1950-60, for farming-income areas*

Level-of-income area	Rate of net migration ¹		Replacement ratios, 1950-60 ²	
	1930-40	1940-50	Working age group, 20-64	Working age group, 25-69
United States.....	-12.7	-30.9	168	135
Medium or high income.....	-13.2	-28.0	143	124
Low income.....	-12.5	-33.8	200	148
Serious low.....	-14.2	-36.9	221	159
Substantial low.....	-13.9	-34.9	206	151
Moderate low.....	-8.3	-27.8	169	132

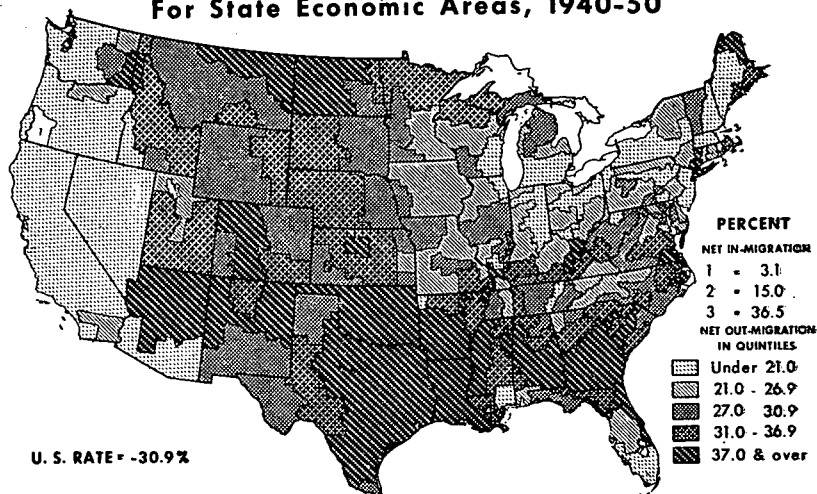
¹ Change due to net migration expressed as a percentage of farm population alive at both beginning and end of decade.² Ratio of the expected number of entrants into selected working ages during a decade to the expected number of departures from these working ages during the decade through death or reaching retirement age. This ratio is an index of the potential replacement if no net migration from or to an area occurs.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service from data of the Bureau of the Census.

CHART 4

NET MIGRATION FROM THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION

For State Economic Areas, 1940-50



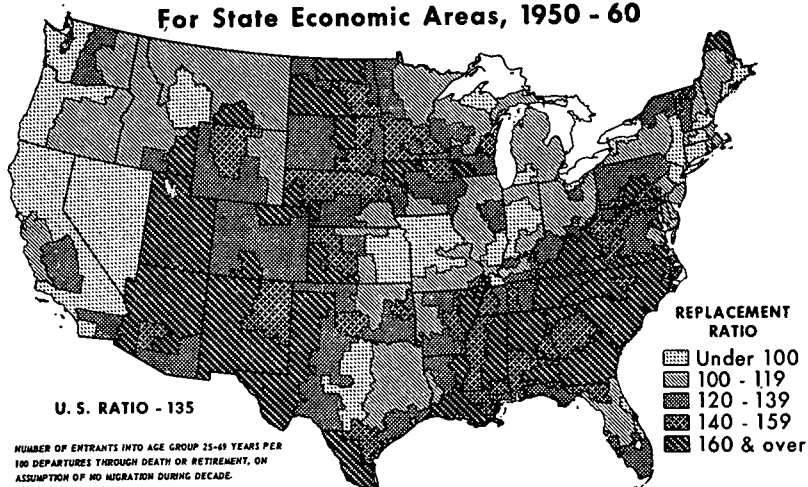
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1038-54(8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CHART 5

REPLACEMENT RATIOS OF RURAL-FARM MALES AGED 25-69

For State Economic Areas, 1950 - 60



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 878-54(7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

SECTION 2. SEASONAL FARM WORKERS

Prepared by Office of Program Review and Analysis, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor

Among the low-income groups in the United States are thousands of families whose income is derived from seasonal agricultural work. Farmers, who perform the basic tasks of land preparation, planting, fertilizing, and insect control, may require considerable numbers of workers hired on a temporary basis for specialized activities. Since agricultural seasons are short, the annual earnings from this type of employment are usually inadequate to maintain a modest standard of living for families of workers who have no other source of income.

During agricultural seasons, the Bureau of Employment Security receives semimonthly reports on the number employed in seasonal farmwork and closely related food processing activities in major producing areas.¹ During 1954, these reports showed approximately 1,360,000 workers employed in September, the peak month. Two-thirds of these—or about 930,000—were persons living within the immediate producing area. Migrants from intrastate and interstate sources numbered approximately 290,000, or 22 percent of the total. Approximately 14,000 were identified as Puerto Rican workers, the majority of whom are employed on the mainland under special contracts with grower associations. Almost 10 percent of the seasonal farmworkers in the peak month were foreign nationals, engaged in temporary work in areas of substantial shortages of domestic workers. Most of the foreign workers were Mexican nationals, who were employed under provisions of an international agreement between the Governments of the United States and Mexico. During the fall, the proportion of foreign workers was higher since shortages of domestic workers occurred in areas where the agricultural season extends into the late months of the year (table 1).

The greatest concentration of seasonal farmworkers was in the South Central and Western States throughout the year. California and Texas alone account for almost one-half million seasonal farmworkers in specialized activities during peak months. The North Central States, where grain harvesting is highly mechanized, employed the smallest number of seasonal workers (table 2).

During the first quarter of the year, from January to March, seasonal workers were employed mainly in the harvest of citrus fruits and winter vegetables in California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida, while planting, orchard thinning, land preparation, and general farmwork required small numbers of off-farm workers in other States. In the second quarter, the cultivation of cotton, vegetables, and sugar beets, and the harvest of strawberries and other fruit, spring vegetables and wheat were the major activities employing seasonal labor. Beginning about July, as cultivating activities abated, seasonal workers were employed largely in pea picking, vegetable, fruit, and hay harvesting, and seed corn detasseling. Cotton harvesting was in full swing in the southernmost areas by August, which was the peak month nationally for harvesting beans and a variety of other vegetables, peaches, and tobacco. In the fall, cotton harvesting was the major crop activity for which seasonal workers were employed,

¹ Inseason Farm Labor Reports (ES-223). Data are estimates made in each locality based on information gathered from farmers and other sources.

with tomatoes being important in September, potatoes and apples in October, and the citrus fruit harvest becoming increasingly important toward the end of the year. For most crop activities, the need for seasonal hired workers extends over several months with a succession of peaks in different areas and States (table 3).

Seasonal farmworkers include all racial and nationality groups in the population. The majority in the South are Negroes while Spanish-Americans dominate the seasonal agricultural labor force in the Southwest. On the west coast, there is a mixture of Spanish-American, native white, and oriental workers in the farm-labor supply. Seasonal farmworkers in the remainder of the country are usually native white except for interstate migrants who consist very largely of Negroes and Spanish-Americans.

Recent studies of the work patterns of seasonal farmworkers in four areas of the South and Southwest describe the uncertain job tenure and low income associated with this type of employment.² The surveys were made among farmworkers in communities in Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico. In each of the areas studied, cotton is the dominant crop. Most of the seasonal farmworkers in the southern areas were found to be the wives, sons, or daughters of household heads who had other employment for the most part. In New Mexico, where the workers were Spanish-American, the pattern was substantially different. Adult males predominated in the seasonal farm work force there.

About two-thirds of the workers surveyed in all four areas were employed in agriculture only. About one-third combined farm and nonfarm work. Among this latter group were women who shifted to domestic service work during seasons when agriculture was inactive. The extent of employment in the survey year varied according to the type of worker and the area. In Arkansas and Louisiana male heads of households surveyed averaged less than 36 weeks of employment from a combination of farm and nonfarm jobs. In the Georgia area, where nonfarm job opportunities were relatively good at the time of the survey, they were able to obtain 42 weeks of work, on the average. Male household heads in New Mexico averaged 41 weeks of employment in the preceding year, but many of them had migrated to other areas during lulls in their own immediate area.

Unemployment was extensive among the groups surveyed during off-seasons. At times during the year, as many as 37 percent of the workers available for jobs in Louisiana, 42 percent in New Mexico, and 30 percent of those in the Arkansas sample were unemployed. Even during weeks when they were at work, employment was not always continuous. Work was interrupted for personal reasons, such as illness, but more often for economic reasons, such as time lost in shifting from one job to another.

Average daily earnings from farm work were less than \$5 in 3 of the 4 areas, and just over \$5 a day in the fourth. Annual earnings

² Unemployment and Partial Employment of Hired Farm Workers in Four Areas, a summary report, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C., April 1953. See also the following separate reports of the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor: Unemployment and Partial Employment of Hired Farm Workers in Roswell and Artesia, N. Mex., May 1951 to May 1952, April 1954; Unemployment and Partial Employment of Hired Farm workers, Selected Areas of Louisiana, June 1954; Unemployment of Hired Farm Workers in Pine Bluff, Ark., May 1952, August 1954; and Unemployment and Partial Employment of Hired Farm Workers in Cotton Areas, July 1955.

for male heads of households from farm and nonfarm work were as follows: Arkansas, \$827; Georgia, \$1,157; Louisiana, \$703; and in New Mexico, \$1,256. The higher annual earnings in New Mexico are associated partly with the fact that many workers were migrants who were more fully employed than nonmigrants, and partly because some were skilled workers.

A recent study of migratory farmworkers in the Atlantic coast stream showed that the workers surveyed were employed a high proportion of the time in the survey year.³ Adult males between 35 and 44 years of age averaged \$1,734 in cash wages for 253 days of employment in farm and nonfarm jobs. There were 40 days during the year when these workers were available for work but not employed, the study showed.

Because of the intermittent nature of employment and low earnings in seasonal farm jobs, finding an adequate supply of workers during periods of seasonal activity presents a difficult problem to farmers. The Employment Service, through a network of 1,700 local offices in affiliated State agencies, recruits and finds jobs for seasonal agricultural workers. This involves devising special types of programs to meet the unique employment problems of each producing area. The primary emphasis in these programs is to utilize fully all available labor in the demand area. When this source is not adequate, information is disseminated to other areas as a guide to workers willing to migrate. Seasonal offices and information stations are set up by the State employment offices at appropriate places along heavily traveled migrant pathways to assist migrants in finding suitable employment and to minimize loss of time due to searching for jobs. The Employment Service offices are also active in promoting community interest in the housing, health, education, and welfare needs of migrant workers.

In recent years the Employment Service has arranged a nationwide system of pre-season contacts between farmers and workers in order to schedule the employment of interstate migrant workers. This is followed up by continuous matching of supply and demand for migrant crews during the season to take full advantage of the alternation of seasons between areas. This program, called the annual worker plan, is designed to provide an approximation of year-round employment for migratory workers, and an assured supply of workers for farmers.

Trends in mechanization and scientific farm management practices have changed the nature of seasonal farm employment in recent years. The small grain harvest has been virtually completely mechanized, reducing the need for hand harvest workers, and increasing demand for skilled machine operators and maintenance men. In the last few years, the difficult work in sugar beet harvesting has been taken over by farm equipment, and cotton picking in some parts of the country has been converted to a machine operation. Some of the activities connected with fruit and vegetable cultivating and harvesting are facilitated by machines. For example, trucks and conveyors are used to move vegetables from the field to packing sheds and mechanical

³ Migratory Farm Workers in the Atlantic Coast Stream Western New York, June 1953, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station and the New York State Extension Service in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Cornell University, Department of Rural Sociology mimeograph bulletin No. 42, Ithaca, N. Y., June 1954.

lifts are being introduced to lower containers of fruit from trees. Fruit and vegetable harvest work is still done very largely by hand, however.

As more and more farm operations become mechanized, the work opportunities for year-round farm laborers are reduced, and seasons of temporary employment are shortened. This tends to make farm work less attractive for primary workers with families to support.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and closely related food processing activities, by origin of workers, selected months, 1954*

Origin	May		June		July		August		September		October		November	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	640,197	100	956,608	100	1,023,167	100	1,163,060	100	1,361,401	100	1,302,375	100	800,365	100
Domestic.....	585,374	91	885,630	93	949,622	93	1,055,908	91	1,237,459	91	1,103,604	85	624,851	78
Local.....	467,754	73	658,722	69	689,932	67	736,768	63	929,879	68	813,759	63	463,153	58
Intrastate.....	52,124	8	60,441	6	73,461	7	126,774	11	130,163	10	146,159	11	104,829	13
Interstate.....	57,188	9	152,890	17	170,499	17	176,566	15	163,412	12	135,579	10	53,545	7
Puerto Rican.....	8,308	1	13,577	1	15,730	2	15,810	2	14,005	1	8,107	1	3,324	(1)
Foreign.....	54,823	9	70,978	7	73,545	7	107,152	9	123,942	9	198,771	15	175,514	22
Mexican *.....	44,247	7	62,786	6	64,830	6	99,155	8	113,430	8	185,879	14	168,197	21
British West Indian and other.....	10,576	2	8,192	1	8,715	1	7,997	1	10,512	1	12,892	1	7,317	1

* Loss than 0.5 percent.

* Legally contracted Mexican nationals.

Source: In-season reports, Bureau of Employment Security, as of 15th of the month.

TABLE 2.—*Estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and closely related food processing activities, by region, selected months, 1954*

Region ¹	May		June		July		August		September		October		November	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States.....	640,197	100	956,608	100	1,023,167	100	1,163,060	100	1,361,401	100	1,302,375	100	800,365	100
Eastern.....	127,132	20	142,919	15	220,963	22	273,738	24	273,336	20	234,119	18	93,218	12
North Central.....	38,787	6	139,982	15	185,792	18	180,112	15	204,733	15	143,721	11	40,648	6
South Central.....	224,827	35	330,767	35	212,567	21	319,521	27	434,975	32	454,403	35	374,912	47
Western.....	249,451	39	342,940	35	403,845	39	389,689	34	448,357	33	470,132	36	285,587	35

¹ Eastern: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia; North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South Central: Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana,

Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas; Western: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Source: In-season reports, Bureau of Employment Security, as of 15th of the month.

TABLE 3.—*Estimated employment of seasonal hired workers in agriculture and closely related food processing activities, by activity, selected months, 1954*

Crop activity	May		June		July		August		September		October		November	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	640,197	100	956,608	100	1,023,167	100	1,163,060	100	1,361,401	100	1,302,375	100	800,365	100
General and cultivating:														
Cotton.....	108,906	17	247,314	26	80,320	8	23,244	2	1,454	(¹)	50	(¹)	-----	-----
Vegetables.....	40,952	6	66,519	7	59,823	6	23,766	2	23,000	2	31,737	2	44,696	6
Fruit.....	21,831	3	31,329	3	17,961	2	9,702	1	6,958	1	8,564	1	7,882	1
Sugar beets.....	15,891	3	55,510	6	33,279	3	2,266	(¹)	193	(¹)	1,805	(¹)	-----	-----
Other.....	213,520	33	223,365	23	240,941	23	205,941	18	200,288	14	166,697	13	134,107	17
Harvesting:														
Cotton.....	-----	-----	8,404	1	72,192	7	245,037	21	472,344	35	552,258	42	424,575	53
Vegetables.....	58,045	9	96,388	10	128,854	13	294,899	25	262,870	19	222,885	17	59,239	7
Fruit.....	93,453	15	126,851	13	220,168	21	125,266	11	149,607	11	152,202	12	41,342	5
Tobacco.....	-----	-----	6,045	1	35,535	3	46,286	4	35,316	3	7,488	1	6,642	1
Other.....	57,728	9	54,834	6	63,262	7	78,086	7	67,109	5	60,583	4	32,713	4
Food processing.....	29,871	5	40,049	4	70,832	7	108,567	9	142,262	10	98,106	8	49,169	6

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: In-season reports, Bureau of Employment Security, as of 15th of the month.

SECTION 3. CLASSIFICATION OF LABOR MARKET AREAS ACCORDING TO RELATIVE ADEQUACY OF LABOR SUPPLY¹

The following listing indicates the September 1955 classification of labor market areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply. These classifications cover the 149 major labor market areas and are effective as of September 30, 1955.

Major areas classified in groups D, E, and F and smaller areas listed on pages 6 and 7 of this release meet the criteria established for the designation of "areas of substantial labor surplus" or "areas of substantial unemployment" within the meaning of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the policy on accelerated tax amortization for labor surplus areas and Executive Order 10582, implementing the Buy American Act.

This listing supersedes the listing published in the July 1955 issue of the Bimonthly Summary of Labor Market Developments in Major Areas, or in previous issues of that bulletin. Geographical boundaries of the areas listed, as well as a listing of individual communities included within each area, may be found in the Directory of Important Labor Market Areas, fourth edition, July 1954, plus the supplements thereto.

A summary of the September 1955 classifications for the 149 major areas, along with comparable classifications for July is shown below:

Labor supply group

	Number of major areas	
	September 1955	July 1955
Total, all groups.....	149	149
Group A.....	0	0
Group B.....	40	29
Group C.....	83	89
Group D.....	16	19
Group E.....	4	5
Group F.....	6	7

Classifications of the following major areas have been revised between July and September:

C to B:

Fresno, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Sacramento, Calif.
Aurora, Ill.
Joliet, Ill.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Canton, Ohio
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.
Richmond, Va.

D to C:

San Diego, Calif.
Paterson, N. J.
Portland, Oreg.
Reading, Pa.
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.

E to D:

Lowell, Mass.
New Bedford, Mass.

F to E:

Charleston, W. Va.
Altoona, Pa.

E to F: Ponce, Puerto Rico

¹ Advance release of the Bimonthly Summary of Labor Market Developments in Major Areas, September 1955, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor. Reprinted here as originally published.

SMALLER AREA CHANGES, JULY-SEPTEMBER

Classified as "substantial surplus":	Removed from "surplus" list—Con.
Lexington, Ky.	Oswego-Fulton, N. Y.
Mount Airy, N. C.	New Philadelphia-Dover, Ohio
Removed from "surplus" list:	Springfield, Ohio
Talladega, Ala.	Zanesville, Ohio
Auburn, N. Y.	Newport, Tenn.
Olean-Salamanca, N. Y.	La Crosse, Wis.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS—SEPTEMBER 1955

Region I

- Group A: None
- Group B: Hartford, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.
- Group C: Bridgeport, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.; Portland, Maine.; Boston, Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.
- Group D: Fall River, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Providence, R. I.
- Group E: None
- Group F: Lawrence, Mass.

Region II

- Group A: None
- Group B: Rochester, N. Y.
- Group C: Newark, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Trenton, N. J.; Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.
- Group D: Atlantic City, N. J.; Utica-Rome, N. Y.; San Juan, P. R.
- Group E: None
- Group F: Mayaguez, P. R.; Ponce, P. R.

Region III

- Group A: None
- Group B: Wilmington, Del.; Washington, D. C.; Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.; Lancaster, Pa.; Richmond, Va.
- Group C: Baltimore, Md.; Charlotte, N. C.; Greensboro-High Point, N. C.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; York, Pa.; Hampton-Newport News-Warwick, Va.; Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky.; Wheeling, W. Va.-Streubenville, Ohio.
- Group D: Asheville, N. C.; Durham, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Group E: Altoona, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Charleston, W. Va.
- Group F: Johnstown, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.

Region IV

- Group A: None
- Group B: Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.
- Group C: Birmingham, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; Miami, Fla.; Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.; Columbus, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Jackson, Miss.; Aiken, S. C.-Augusta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.
- Group D: Chattanooga, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.
- Group E: None
- Group F: None

Region V

- Group A: None
- Group B: Flint, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Lansing, Mich.; Saginaw, Mich.; Canton, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio; Lorain-Elyria, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio
- Group C: Louisville, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; Muskegon, Mich.; Akron, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio
- Group D: None
- Group E: None
- Group F: None

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS—SEPTEMBER 1955—continued

Region VI

- Group A: None
- Group B: Aurora, Ill.; Joliet, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Madison, Wis.
- Group C: Chicago, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Minneapolis-St. Paul Minn.; Kenosha, Wis.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Racine, Wis.
- Group D: South Bend, Ind.; Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.
- Group E: Terre Haute, Ind.
- Group F: None

Region VII

- Group A: None
- Group B: Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Omaha, Nebr.
- Group C: Wichita, Kans.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.
- Group D: None
- Group E: None
- Group F: None

Region VIII

- Group A: None
- Group B: Oklahoma City, Okla.; Tulsa, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.
- Group C: Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.; Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans, La.; Shreveport, La.; Austin, Tex.; Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.; Corpus Christi, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.
- Group D: None
- Group E: None
- Group F: None

Region IX

- Group A: None
- Group B: Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah
- Group C: Albuquerque, N. Mex.
- Group D: None
- Group E: None
- Group F: None

Region X

- Group A: None
- Group B: Fresno, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Sacramento, Calif.
- Group C: Phoenix, Ariz.; San Bernardino-Riverside, Calif.; San Diego, Calif.; San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.; San Jose, Calif.; Stockton, Calif.; Honolulu, T. H.
- Group D: None
- Group E: None
- Group F: None

Region XI

- Group A: None
- Group B: Seattle, Wash.
- Group C: Portland, Oreg.; Spokane, Wash.
- Group D: Tacoma, Wash.
- Group E: None
- Group F: None

AREAS OF "SUBSTANTIAL LABOR SURPLUS"

Major areas

Indiana: South Bend, Terre Haute
 Massachusetts: Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford
 Minnesota: Duluth-Superior
 New Jersey: Atlantic City
 New York: Utica-Rome
 North Carolina: Asheville, Durham
 Pennsylvania: Altoona, Erie, Johnstown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton
 Puerto Rico: Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan
 Rhode Island: Providence
 Tennessee: Chattanooga, Knoxville
 Washington: Tacoma
 West Virginia: Charleston

*Smaller areas*²

Alabama: Alexander City, Anniston, Decatur, Florence-Sheffield, Jasper
 Arkansas: Fort Smith
 Connecticut: Bristol, Danielson, Torrington
 Georgia: Cedartown-Rockmart, Cordele
 Illinois: Harrisburg, Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort, Litchfield, Mount Carmel-Olney, Mount Vernon
 Indiana: Michigan City-LaPorte, Muncie, Vincennes
 Iowa: Burlington
 Kansas: Pittsburg
 Kentucky: Corbin, Frankfort, Hazard, Henderson, Lexington, Madisonville, Middlesboro-Harlan, Morehead-Grayson, Owensboro, Paintsville-Prestonsburg, Pikeville-Williamson
 Maine: Biddeford-Sanford
 Maryland: Cumberland
 Massachusetts: Fitchburg, Milford, Southbridge-Webster
 Michigan: Escanaba, Iron Mountain, Marquette
 Mississippi: Greenville
 Missouri: Joplin
 New Jersey: Bridgeton, Long Branch
 New York: Amsterdam, Gloversville, Hudson
 North Carolina: Fayetteville, Kinston, Mount Airy, Rocky Mount, Shelby-Kings Mountain, Waynesville
 Ohio: Athens-Logan-Nelsonville, Cambridge, Marietta
 Oklahoma: McAlester, Muskogee
 Pennsylvania: Berwick-Bloomsburg, Butler, Clearfield-DuBois, Indiana, Kittanning-Ford City, Lewistown, Lock Haven, Meadville, New Castle, Oil City-Franklin-Titusville, Pottsville, St. Marys, Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel, Uniontown-Connellsville, Williamsport.
 South Carolina: Marion-Dillon, Walterboro
 Tennessee: Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport, LaFollette-Jellico-Tazewell
 Texas: Texarkana
 Vermont: Burlington, Springfield
 Virginia: Big Stone Gap-Appalachia, Covington-Clifton Forge, Radford-Pulaski, Richlands-Bluefield
 West Virginia: Beckley, Bluefield, Clarksburg, Fairmont, Logan, Morgantown, Parkersburg, Point Pleasant-Gallipolis, Ronceverte-White Sulphur Springs, Welch

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES OF NEW SMALLER LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

(Not previously listed in Directory of Important Labor Market Areas)

Name of area: Mount Airy, N. C.

Area definition: All of Surry County, N. C.

² These areas are not part of the regular area labor market reporting and area classification program of the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated State employment security agencies.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Region I

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Region II

New Jersey
New York
Puerto Rico

Region III

Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland
North Carolina
Pennsylvania
Virginia
West Virginia

Region IV

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Mississippi
South Carolina
Tennessee

Region V

Kentucky
Michigan
Ohio

Region VI

Illinois
Indiana

Region VI—Continued

Minnesota
Wisconsin

Region VII

Iowa
Kansas
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

Region VIII

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

Region IX

Colorado
Montana
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

Region X

Arizona
California
Nevada
Hawaii

Region XI

Idaho
Oregon
Washington
Alaska

EXPLANATION OF AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

One of the six overall objectives of the Federal-State employment security program is "to develop and disseminate employment, unemployment, and labor market information in order to assist in achieving economic stabilization and growth, and to meet the informational needs of labor, management, and the public." Among the major measures established to carry out this objective is the Bureau of Employment Security program of classifying areas according to relative adequacy of labor supply. These area classifications are intended to provide a quick, convenient tool to measure comparative differences in the availability of labor in the Nation's major production and employment centers. These condensed, summary indicators of area labor market conditions have been widely used by Government agencies and private organizations in the planning, administration and evaluation of manpower programs and policies ever since the area classification program was first initiated in the early days of World War II.

Area classifications represent a synthesis of a number of key elements which reflect the nature and the character of an area's present labor market. The area classification for each area blends together

pertinent data on the current level of unemployment in relation to the size of its labor force, on changes in employment and unemployment in comparison with several recent periods, on the area's employment and unemployment outlook, as reflected by employer estimates of their manpower requirements, on the size of the area's labor demand in comparison with available labor supply, and on the seasonal pattern of local employment and unemployment fluctuations, into a single symbol which characterizes the status of that area's labor market in comparison with those of other areas throughout the country. Area classifications thus permit general comparisons to be made between areas, comparisons which are not feasible through the use of any other single statistic.

The classification criteria, which became effective with the May 1955 classifications, group the areas into six major labor supply categories. Classification groupings are designated by letters ranging from A to F, with group A reflecting the relatively tightest labor supply and group F the relatively greatest labor surplus.

Areas classified in categories D, E, F under the revised classification system are regarded as meeting the requirements for designation as "areas of substantial labor surplus," or "areas of substantial unemployment" for the purposes of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the policy on accelerated tax amortization for labor surplus areas and Executive Order 10582, implementing the Buy American Act.

A summary of the criteria used for each of the individual classification groups under the new system is listed below. Classifications made under these criteria are not comparable with the classification ratings assigned under previous systems.

Revised classification criteria

	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F
1. Current labor supply-demand situation.	Current critical labor shortage; expected to continue at least through next 4 months.	Job opportunities for local workers slightly in excess of job seekers; this situation expected to continue over next 4 months.	Job seekers slightly in excess of job openings; this situation expected to continue over next 4 months.	Job seekers in excess of job openings; this situation expected to continue over next 4 months.	Job seekers considerably in excess of job openings; this situation expected to continue over next 4 months.	Job seekers substantially in excess of job openings; this situation expected to continue over next 4 months.
2. Ratio of unemployment to total labor force.	Less than 1.5 percent.	1.5-2.9 percent.	3-5.9 percent.	6-8.9 percent.	9-11.9 percent.	12 percent or more.
3. Net nonagricultural labor requirements for 2 and 4 months hence indicate.	Sizable employment gains.	Some increases in employment.	No significant increases in employment.	Declining employment levels or no significant increase.	Declining employment levels or no significant labor requirements.	Declining employment levels or no significant labor requirements.
4. Effects of seasonal or temporary factors.	The current and anticipated labor shortage not primarily due to seasonal or temporary factors.	Reflects significant seasonal fluctuations in employment and unemployment.	Reflects significant seasonal fluctuations in employment and unemployment.	The current or anticipated labor surplus not due primarily to seasonal or temporary factors.	The current or anticipated labor surplus not due primarily to seasonal or temporary factors.	The current or anticipated substantial labor surplus not due primarily to seasonal or temporary factors.

NOTE.—Areas may also shift between groups D, E, and F in response to significant seasonal changes in employment and unemployment, but will not be moved in or out of group A or between groups C and D as a result of primarily seasonal or temporary fluctuations.

Area classifications under the revised system are assigned only to the 149 major areas which are surveyed at bimonthly intervals and make up the Bureau of Employment Security's regular area labor market reporting program. Smaller areas meeting the criteria for designation as "areas of substantial labor surplus" are identified separately in a special listing, but are not placed in a specific classification category.

Area classifications are issued at bimonthly intervals (in odd-numbered months) by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor. A total of 149 of the Nation's major labor markets are regularly classified into several labor supply groupings. The classifications are assigned on a "labor market area" rather than an individual community basis. A labor market area consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within a reasonable commuting distance. It may be thought of as an economically and socially integrated, primarily urban, geographical unit within which workers may readily change their jobs without changing their places of residence.

A labor market area takes its name from the central city or cities, but may have many other communities within its boundaries. Each major labor market area has at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more, according to the 1950 census. In most instances, boundaries of major labor market areas coincide with those of standard metropolitan areas, as determined by a Federal interagency committee chaired by the Bureau of the Budget.

Definitions of all classified areas are listed in a Bureau of Employment Security publication entitled "Directory of Important Labor Market Areas." This publication also lists all major communities located within the boundaries of the defined labor market areas.

The 149 major labor market areas regularly classified by the Bureau of Employment Security according to relative adequacy of labor supply account for about 33 million nonagricultural wage and salaried workers. This represents nearly 70 percent of the Nation's total.

The area classifications are assigned according to uniformly applied criteria. They are based on labor market information—both narrative and statistical—submitted to the Bureau of Employment Security by affiliated State employment security agencies under a regular labor market reporting program. These reports are prepared locally, drawing on the vast amount of information available in local public employment offices, according to standard outlines, methods, and techniques. The usefulness of the area classifications is thus enhanced by their comparability and uniformity.

The extent of unemployment in a particular area is, of course, a key factor in determining the appropriate area classification assigned to each locality. It is not the sole criterion used in classification, however. Consideration is also given to the area's employment outlook, as reflected by local employer estimates of their manpower requirements; to the significance of essential activities; to the relationship between labor supply and demand; to the seasonal pattern of employment and unemployment fluctuations; and to several other factors.

APPENDIX

SELECTED STATISTICS ON THE LABOR FORCE

TABLE 1.—Average weekly insured unemployment¹ under State programs, by State,² by month, 1954–55

Region and State	1954						1955							Change from July 1954 to July 1955	
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,861,852	1,691,735	1,580,407	1,465,793	1,463,335	1,666,185	1,962,255	1,879,834	1,656,997	1,471,393	1,262,830	1,120,851	1,091,879	-769,973	-41.3
Region I:															
Connecticut.....	35,296	32,148	27,141	26,230	24,640	26,413	30,814	27,366	24,156	22,571	18,570	18,246	23,554	-11,742	-33.3
Maine.....	9,873	9,167	8,300	8,181	10,999	12,421	14,023	12,759	11,195	16,686	13,339	10,163	8,951	-922	-9.3
Massachusetts.....	64,693	58,497	60,761	56,742	56,909	64,471	75,220	70,082	60,252	55,987	48,020	42,296	45,191	-19,502	-30.1
New Hampshire.....	9,465	9,175	10,768	9,810	8,235	8,041	8,187	7,524	7,566	8,600	7,455	5,741	5,317	-4,148	-43.8
Rhode Island.....	21,239	18,663	19,013	13,487	12,003	13,563	17,197	16,846	15,252	15,463	14,731	13,562	14,245	-6,994	-32.9
Vermont.....	2,936	2,904	2,875	3,126	3,362	4,012	5,030	5,806	5,412	3,451	2,750	2,386	2,210	-726	-24.7
Region II:															
New Jersey.....	86,622	76,317	69,715	70,834	71,257	78,702	94,609	91,736	83,975	76,544	69,290	60,228	58,901	-27,721	-32.0
New York.....	254,654	196,209	184,524	184,548	194,146	230,245	266,256	251,772	226,920	221,028	207,062	194,521	177,848	-76,806	-30.2
Region III:															
Delaware.....	3,040	3,382	3,015	2,929	2,851	3,277	4,297	4,376	3,790	2,840	2,007	1,561	1,460	-1,580	-52.0
District of Columbia.....	5,066	4,894	4,347	4,195	4,402	5,037	6,638	7,508	6,456	4,943	3,811	3,366	3,185	-1,881	-37.1
Maryland.....	31,767	28,629	24,507	20,473	20,145	23,140	27,024	25,086	19,037	20,641	20,424	17,150	14,858	-16,900	-63.2
North Carolina.....	51,502	38,282	32,128	28,585	29,285	36,235	44,410	43,320	40,849	39,310	36,375	32,458	30,351	-21,151	-41.1
Pennsylvania.....	234,593	222,023	204,946	190,532	180,026	192,622	226,075	213,795	196,511	170,975	151,760	138,158	141,209	-93,384	-39.8
Virginia.....	26,482	20,129	15,426	12,940	11,970	14,263	18,034	17,865	15,503	12,870	14,781	17,096	13,968	-12,514	-47.3
West Virginia.....	40,106	36,670	33,184	29,372	27,380	28,921	32,767	29,768	26,088	22,022	18,120	15,487	14,433	-25,673	-64.0
Region IV:															
Alabama.....	31,318	28,967	24,605	22,624	23,132	23,923	26,638	23,374	20,386	19,275	16,965	15,870	16,471	-14,847	-47.4
Florida.....	24,435	26,033	23,789	19,695	14,889	14,891	16,277	14,999	12,970	12,083	13,384	15,610	22,359	-2,076	-8.5
Georgia.....	34,036	30,096	24,768	22,138	22,013	26,968	31,938	26,456	23,057	24,001	22,289	20,567	20,961	-13,075	-38.4
Mississippi.....	17,258	13,714	10,777	10,187	11,493	14,796	18,651	17,239	14,879	13,500	11,951	9,497	9,610	-7,648	-44.3
South Carolina.....	19,740	17,129	14,928	14,117	14,397	15,462	16,789	15,125	13,102	11,717	11,578	11,224	11,442	-8,298	-42.0
Tennessee.....	48,664	42,147	37,728	37,396	39,077	43,344	49,822	46,435	42,253	41,691	36,506	32,933	33,874	-14,790	-30.4
Region V:															
Kentucky.....	44,627	42,889	37,157	34,926	34,400	36,282	39,282	41,200	41,135	45,035	37,340	30,005	27,137	-17,490	-39.2
Michigan.....	115,607	131,025	159,135	121,563	80,295	72,081	75,788	68,988	59,818	43,737	32,869	33,822	40,737	-74,870	-64.8
Ohio.....	95,047	91,656	87,243	79,159	77,731	87,185	96,191	89,026	72,697	55,586	42,902	37,413	36,137	-58,910	-62.0

Source: The Labor Market and Employment Security, September 1955, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

232 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

TABLE 2.—Selected data on employment, unemployment, claims, and benefits, 1941-54

[In millions]

Year	Average monthly covered employment	Average monthly total unemployment ¹	Average weekly insured unemployment	Valid new claims	Beneficiaries	Claimants exhausting benefits	Total benefit payments	Average weekly benefit (total unemployment)
1941.....	26.8	5.6	-----	4.6	3.4	1.5	\$344	\$11.06
1942.....	29.3	2.7	-----	3.6	2.8	1.1	344	12.66
1943.....	30.8	1.1	-----	1.1	.7	.2	80	13.84
1944.....	30.0	.7	-----	.9	.5	.1	62	15.90
1945.....	28.4	1.0	-----	4.9	2.8	.25	446	18.77
1946.....	30.2	2.3	-----	7.0	4.5	1.98	1,095	18.50
1947.....	32.3	2.1	1.0	6.2	4.0	1.27	775	17.83
1948.....	33.1	2.1	1.0	6.6	4.0	1.03	790	19.03
1949.....	31.7	3.4	2.0	10.8	7.4	1.9	1,735	20.48
1950.....	32.9	3.1	1.5	7.7	5.2	1.9	1,373	20.76
1951.....	34.9	1.9	1.0	6.5	4.1	.8	840	21.09
1952.....	35.6	1.7	1.0	6.6	4.4	.9	998	22.79
1953.....	36.7	1.5	1.0	6.9	4.2	.8	962	23.58
1954.....	35.4	3.2	1.9	9.4	6.6	1.8	2,027	24.93

¹ Bureau of Census data.

Source: Employment Security Review, vol. 22, No. 8, August 1955, Department of Labor.

TABLE 3.—Relationship of maximum weekly benefit amount to average weekly wages of covered workers, 1945 and 1955

Basic maximum weekly benefit	Dec. 31, 1945			June 15, 1955		
	Number of States	Average weekly wage, 1945	Ratio ¹	Number of States	Average weekly wage, 1954	Ratio ¹
\$15.....	10	\$36.55	41.0	-----	-----	-----
\$16 to \$18.....	14	39.87	44.3	-----	-----	-----
\$20.....	19	45.75	43.7	-----	-----	-----
\$21 to \$25.....	8	48.47	44.4	6	\$66.52	36.8
\$26 to \$28.....	-----	-----	-----	13	71.37	37.8
\$30.....	-----	-----	-----	18	75.50	39.7
Over \$30.....	-----	-----	-----	14	77.30	45.3

¹ Represents average ratio of maximum weekly benefit amount to average weekly wages of covered workers for group of States indicated.

Source: Employment Security Review, vol. 22, No. 8, August 1955, Department of Labor.

TABLE 4.—Distribution of States by maximum potential weeks of benefits for total unemployment, classified by variable and uniform duration, selected dates, 1937-55

Maximum number of weeks	Dec. 31, 1937 ¹	Dec. 31, 1945			June 30, 1955		
		Total	Variable duration	Uniform duration	Total	Variable duration	Uniform duration
Total.....	51	51	37	14	51	37	14
12.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 to 15.....	13	2	1	1	0	0	0
16.....	29	12	7	5	3	2	1
17 to 19.....	1	5	5	0	1	1	0
20.....	4	21	15	6	11	7	4
21 to 25.....	0	6	5	1	9	6	3
26.....	0	5	4	1	26	21	5
30.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

¹ Most of the States had base periods longer than 1 year.

² One of these States provided for uniform duration of 16 weeks.

Source: Employment Security Review, vol. 22, No. 8, August 1955, Department of Labor.

TABLE 5.—Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	1955		1954	1955		1954	1955		1954
	August ¹	July ¹	August	August ¹	July ¹	August	August ¹	July ¹	August
Manufacturing.....	\$77.11	\$76.36	\$71.06	40.8	40.4	39.7	\$1.89	\$1.89	\$1.79
Durable goods.....	83.83	82.21	76.59	41.5	40.9	40.1	2.02	2.01	1.91
Ordnance and accessories.....	81.59	82.01	80.20	39.8	40.2	40.1	2.05	2.04	2.00
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	71.34	70.00	65.57	41.0	40.7	41.5	1.74	1.72	1.58
Furniture and fixtures.....	68.62	65.53	63.74	42.1	40.7	40.6	1.63	1.61	1.57
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	76.78	76.86	72.04	41.5	41.1	40.7	1.85	1.87	1.77
Primary metal industries.....	94.81	91.94	80.64	41.4	40.5	38.4	2.29	2.27	2.10
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	82.78	81.99	76.95	41.6	41.2	40.5	1.99	1.99	1.90
Machinery (except electrical).....	87.57	86.53	80.80	41.9	41.6	40.2	2.09	2.08	2.01
Electrical machinery.....	76.30	73.87	72.04	40.8	39.5	39.8	1.87	1.87	1.81
Transportation equipment.....	95.82	93.63	85.63	42.4	41.8	40.2	2.26	2.24	2.13
Instruments and related products.....	78.31	76.76	72.29	41.0	40.4	39.5	1.91	1.90	1.83
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	66.66	66.40	63.44	40.4	40.0	39.9	1.65	1.66	1.59
Nondurable goods.....	67.83	67.89	64.68	39.9	39.7	39.2	1.70	1.71	1.65
Food and kindred products.....	70.69	71.90	67.57	41.1	41.8	41.2	1.72	1.72	1.64
Tobacco manufactures.....	51.09	54.29	49.67	39.0	38.5	38.5	1.31	1.41	1.29
Textile-mill products.....	55.35	54.25	52.36	40.4	39.6	38.5	1.37	1.37	1.36
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	49.31	47.88	48.87	36.8	36.0	36.2	1.34	1.33	1.35
Paper and allied products.....	79.67	79.30	74.98	43.3	43.1	42.6	1.84	1.84	1.76
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	90.95	90.95	87.40	38.7	38.7	38.5	2.35	2.35	2.27
Chemicals and allied products.....	83.84	83.64	78.94	41.3	41.2	40.9	2.03	2.03	1.93
Products of petroleum and coal.....	99.12	99.29	93.07	41.3	41.2	41.0	2.40	2.41	2.27
Rubber products.....	87.15	86.52	75.85	41.5	41.2	39.1	2.10	2.10	1.94
Leather and leather products.....	52.82	52.03	51.24	38.0	37.7	37.4	1.39	1.38	1.37

¹ Preliminary.

Source: Employment and earnings, vol. 2, No. 3, September 1955. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

TABLE 6.—Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas

State and area	Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours		Average hourly earnings	
	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954
Alabama.....	\$60.65	\$55.24	39.9	38.9	\$1.52	\$1.42
Birmingham.....	81.19	72.50	40.8	39.4	1.99	1.84
Mobile.....	69.48	67.89	39.7	40.9	1.75	1.66
Arizona.....	82.21	77.03	40.9	39.5	2.01	1.95
Phoenix.....	80.99	72.38	40.7	37.5	1.99	1.93
Arkansas.....	53.28	51.66	41.3	41.0	1.29	1.26
Little Rock-North Little Rock.....	51.94	49.41	40.9	40.5	1.27	1.22
California.....	84.93	80.43	40.1	39.6	2.12	2.03
Fresno.....	74.66	70.32	38.5	37.7	1.94	1.87
Los Angeles.....	85.49	80.48	40.9	40.0	2.09	2.01
Sacramento.....	80.01	77.36	38.2	37.7	2.09	2.05
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.....	80.98	78.80	40.3	40.1	2.01	1.97
San Diego.....	85.91	81.77	40.2	39.9	2.14	2.05
San Francisco-Oakland.....	88.08	82.76	39.5	39.1	2.23	2.11
San Jose.....	75.82	74.07	37.1	39.9	2.05	1.85
Stockton.....	79.90	75.03	40.2	38.7	1.99	1.94
Colorado.....	78.47	75.17	41.3	41.3	1.90	1.82
Denver.....	79.30	73.53	41.3	40.4	1.92	1.82
Connecticut.....	76.26	72.00	41.0	40.0	1.86	1.80
Bridgeport.....	81.29	74.40	41.9	40.0	1.94	1.86
Hartford.....	79.54	77.68	41.0	41.1	1.94	1.89
New Britain.....	79.10	70.53	42.3	39.4	1.87	1.79
New Haven.....	70.40	70.64	40.0	40.6	1.76	1.74
Stamford.....	78.79	75.84	39.2	39.5	2.01	1.92
Waterbury.....	80.32	73.30	42.5	40.5	1.89	1.81
Delaware.....	75.86	72.36	39.8	40.2	1.91	1.80
Wilmington.....	91.64	85.25	41.3	40.5	2.22	2.11
Florida.....	57.11	55.62	40.5	40.6	1.41	1.37
Tampa-St. Petersburg.....	56.14	55.20	40.1	40.0	1.40	1.38
Georgia.....	54.54	48.38	40.4	38.7	1.35	1.25
Atlanta.....	71.72	63.36	41.7	40.1	1.72	1.68
Savannah.....	72.50	65.94	42.9	42.0	1.69	1.67
Idaho.....	81.60	82.84	40.8	42.7	2.00	1.94
Illinois.....	81.15	75.71	40.8	39.7	1.99	1.91
Chicago.....	(1)	78.51	(1)	39.4	(1)	1.99
Indiana.....	81.84	75.29	40.5	39.0	2.02	1.93
Iowa.....	73.65	70.87	40.3	40.1	1.83	1.77
Des Moines.....	78.51	73.93	39.1	38.1	2.01	1.94
Kansas.....	80.19	78.20	42.2	42.1	1.90	1.86
Topeka.....	79.00	63.57	40.0	39.3	1.84	1.62
Wichita.....	83.79	82.40	41.7	42.4	2.01	1.94
Kentucky.....	71.45	65.99	40.9	39.7	1.75	1.66
Louisiana.....	70.47	66.42	41.7	41.0	1.69	1.62
Baton Rouge.....	96.39	94.89	40.5	40.9	2.38	2.32
New Orleans.....	69.43	66.57	40.6	40.1	1.71	1.66
Maine.....	57.67	56.75	40.2	40.3	1.44	1.41
Portland.....	64.21	61.46	42.1	41.2	1.53	1.49
Maryland.....	75.38	68.92	41.1	39.6	1.84	1.74
Baltimore.....	80.84	73.79	41.5	40.3	1.95	1.83
Massachusetts.....	68.23	65.07	39.9	39.2	1.71	1.66
Boston.....	70.13	68.21	39.4	39.2	1.78	1.74
Fall River.....	53.68	51.99	37.8	37.4	1.42	1.39
New Bedford.....	61.27	55.20	41.4	38.6	1.48	1.43
Springfield-Holyoke.....	73.93	72.14	40.4	40.3	1.83	1.79
Worcester.....	77.87	70.20	41.2	39.0	1.89	1.80
Michigan.....	93.49	85.13	41.7	39.8	2.24	2.14
Detroit.....	94.88	88.71	40.6	39.2	2.34	2.26
Flint.....	111.97	89.09	46.5	40.7	2.41	2.19
Grand Rapids.....	83.52	80.06	40.9	40.6	2.04	1.97
Lansing.....	107.96	88.11	45.4	40.4	2.38	2.18
Muskegon.....	87.56	80.14	39.8	38.2	2.20	2.10
Saginaw.....	93.73	80.87	42.7	39.8	2.20	2.03
Minnesota.....	77.34	73.72	41.3	41.1	1.87	1.79
Duluth.....	78.38	76.07	39.3	40.0	1.99	1.90
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	80.09	75.79	40.9	39.8	1.96	1.90
Mississippi.....	49.73	47.67	41.1	40.4	1.21	1.18
Jackson.....	51.60	52.45	38.8	41.3	1.33	1.27
Missouri.....	70.71	67.00	39.9	38.7	1.77	1.73
Kansas City.....	(1)	74.70	(1)	39.5	(1)	1.89
St. Louis.....	78.20	73.15	40.1	39.0	1.95	1.88
Montana.....	84.41	77.57	40.8	38.7	2.07	2.01
Nebraska.....	71.59	68.24	43.1	42.7	1.66	1.60
Omaha.....	74.07	70.63	42.2	41.4	1.76	1.71
Nevada.....	89.15	87.42	39.1	40.1	2.28	2.18
New Hampshire.....	58.84	57.34	40.3	40.1	1.46	1.43
Manchester.....	54.10	54.18	38.1	38.7	1.42	1.40
New Jersey.....	79.49	74.03	40.7	39.4	1.95	1.88
Newark-Jersey City.....	80.15	74.95	40.5	39.3	1.98	1.91
Paterson.....	77.49	74.59	40.7	40.1	1.90	1.86

1 Not available.

TABLE 6.—Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas—Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours		Average hourly earnings	
	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954	July 1955	July 1954
New Jersey—Continued						
Perth Amboy.....	\$83.38	\$76.10	41.9	40.5	\$1.99	\$1.88
Trenton.....	79.56	72.01	41.2	39.5	1.93	1.82
New Mexico.....	75.03	78.17	39.7	41.8	1.89	1.87
Albuquerque.....	75.95	75.90	40.4	42.4	1.88	1.79
New York.....	74.87	71.29	39.1	38.7	1.91	1.84
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	(1)	74.86	(1)	39.1	(1)	1.91
Binghamton.....	(1)	65.94	(1)	38.1	(1)	1.73
Buffalo.....	89.40	82.56	41.0	39.8	2.18	2.08
Elmira.....	(1)	73.05	(1)	40.5	(1)	1.80
Nassau and Suffolk Counties.....	(1)	84.18	(1)	41.2	(1)	2.04
New York City.....	71.47	68.36	37.7	37.2	1.90	1.84
Rochester.....	(1)	76.76	(1)	39.9	(1)	1.92
Syracuse.....	(1)	73.64	(1)	39.9	(1)	1.84
Utica-Rome.....	(1)	68.37	(1)	39.2	(1)	1.75
Westchester County.....	(1)	70.18	(1)	38.5	(1)	1.82
North Carolina.....	50.94	47.25	39.8	37.8	1.28	1.25
Charlotte.....	55.08	50.96	40.8	39.2	1.35	1.30
Greensboro-High Point.....	50.44	47.36	38.5	37.0	1.31	1.28
North Dakota.....	71.50	70.74	46.1	46.1	1.55	1.53
Fargo.....	75.52	71.93	44.4	43.2	1.70	1.67
Ohio.....	86.70	78.50	40.7	39.3	2.13	2.00
Cincinnati.....	80.69	73.13	41.6	39.6	1.94	1.85
Cleveland.....	91.96	80.35	42.2	39.1	2.18	2.05
Oklahoma.....	73.69	72.45	41.4	41.4	1.78	1.75
Oklahoma City.....	70.13	70.09	42.5	43.0	1.65	1.63
Tulsa.....	80.54	77.52	41.3	40.8	1.95	1.90
Oregon.....	89.26	82.30	39.2	38.6	2.28	2.13
Portland.....	80.43	76.92	38.3	38.5	2.10	2.00
Pennsylvania.....	76.05	69.60	39.4	38.1	1.93	1.83
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	71.56	63.00	37.9	35.9	1.89	1.76
Erie.....	79.69	73.50	41.7	39.6	1.91	1.86
Harrisburg.....	66.63	61.36	39.4	38.3	1.69	1.60
Lancaster.....	66.74	63.07	41.4	40.3	1.61	1.57
Philadelphia.....	73.15	73.94	40.1	39.0	1.95	1.90
Pittsburgh.....	91.01	79.93	40.7	38.1	2.24	2.10
Reading.....	69.39	63.88	39.9	38.6	1.74	1.66
Scranton.....	55.63	54.07	38.0	38.0	1.46	1.42
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.....	51.44	48.12	37.3	35.7	1.38	1.35
York.....	61.66	60.81	40.7	39.9	1.52	1.52
Rhode Island.....	61.33	59.74	39.4	39.3	1.56	1.52
Providence.....	62.31	60.34	40.2	39.7	1.55	1.52
South Carolina.....	52.37	49.01	40.6	38.9	1.29	1.26
Charleston.....	55.89	53.20	40.5	39.7	1.38	1.34
South Dakota.....	70.09	67.74	44.7	44.9	1.57	1.51
Sioux Falls.....	75.34	71.37	45.9	44.2	1.64	1.61
Tennessee.....	60.64	56.59	40.7	39.3	1.49	1.44
Chattanooga.....	61.71	55.44	40.6	38.5	1.52	1.44
Knoxville.....	69.08	65.62	40.4	38.6	1.71	1.70
Memphis.....	70.09	61.71	43.0	40.6	1.63	1.52
Nashville.....	61.46	59.00	40.7	39.6	1.51	1.49
Texas.....	76.38	72.69	42.2	41.3	1.81	1.76
Utah.....	72.01	73.35	38.1	40.3	1.89	1.82
Salt Lake City.....	78.31	75.58	41.0	41.3	1.91	1.83
Vermont.....	64.10	58.59	42.2	40.2	1.52	1.46
Burlington.....	57.69	57.18	39.9	38.5	1.45	1.48
Springfield.....	79.57	66.97	44.1	38.3	1.81	1.75
Virginia.....	60.01	56.77	41.1	39.7	1.40	1.43
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	66.20	60.30	41.9	40.2	1.58	1.50
Richmond.....	65.89	62.42	41.7	40.8	1.58	1.53
Washington.....	84.92	80.48	39.0	39.2	2.18	2.05
Seattle.....	82.73	76.44	38.8	37.8	2.13	2.02
Spokane.....	89.76	81.47	41.2	39.6	2.18	2.06
Tacoma.....	83.94	82.16	39.0	39.3	2.15	2.09
West Virginia.....	75.85	70.31	38.5	37.2	1.97	1.89
Charleston.....	95.06	89.20	40.8	40.0	2.33	2.23
Wisconsin.....	79.48	72.95	42.8	40.8	1.86	1.79
Kenosha.....	81.67	76.92	39.6	38.7	2.06	1.99
La Crosse.....	78.83	74.68	40.4	40.3	1.95	1.85
Madison.....	82.29	76.80	40.2	39.9	2.05	1.93
Milwaukee.....	87.77	81.56	41.2	40.0	2.13	2.04
Racine.....	80.12	77.40	39.7	39.4	2.02	1.96
Wyoming.....	83.62	83.56	41.6	39.6	2.01	2.11
Casper.....	103.49	97.29	41.9	41.4	2.47	2.35

¹ Not available.² Not comparable with current data shown.

Source: Employment and Earnings, vol. 2, No. 3, September 1955. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

TABLE 7.—Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars

Annual average, year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Monthly data, year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	June.....1954	\$71.50	\$62.12	\$83.00	\$72.11	\$40.50	\$35.19
1940.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	July.....	70.92	61.56	75.39	65.44	40.00	34.72
1941.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	August.....	71.06	61.79	82.09	71.38	39.40	34.26
1942.....	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	September.....	71.86	62.65	81.17	70.77	40.50	35.31
1943.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	October.....	72.22	63.07	87.54	76.45	40.50	35.37
1944.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	November.....	73.57	64.20	88.29	77.04	40.40	35.25
1945.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	December.....	74.12	64.85	92.01	80.50	40.70	35.61
1946.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21							
1947.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	January.....1955	73.97	64.72	92.01	80.50	40.40	35.35
1948.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	February.....	74.74	65.39	94.50	82.68	40.20	35.17
1949.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	March.....	75.11	65.71	91.88	80.38	40.60	35.52
1950.....	59.33	57.71	70.55	68.43	35.47	34.50	April.....	74.96	65.64	93.00	81.44	40.70	35.64
1951.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	May.....	76.30	66.81	93.87	82.20	41.62	36.44
1952.....	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04	June.....	76.11	66.53	98.28	85.91	40.80	35.66
1953.....	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69	July.....	76.36	66.57	96.25	83.91	41.11	35.84
1954.....	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93							

Source: Employment and Earnings, vol. 2, No. 3, September 1955, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

TABLE 8.—Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing, in current and 1947-49 dollars

Annual average, year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Monthly data, year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49				Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	June.....1954	\$71.50	135.0	\$59.26	\$51.49	\$66.48	\$57.76
1940.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	July.....	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
1941.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	August.....	71.06	134.2	58.91	51.23	66.12	57.50
1942.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	September.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.92	66.78	58.22
1943.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	October.....	72.22	136.4	59.84	52.26	67.07	58.58
1944.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	November.....	73.57	138.9	60.92	53.16	68.18	59.49
1945.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	December.....	74.12	140.0	61.36	53.68	68.63	60.04
1946.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80							
1947.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	January.....1955	73.97	139.7	61.15	53.50	68.41	59.85
1948.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	February.....	74.74	141.2	61.76	54.03	69.02	60.39
1949.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	March.....	75.11	141.9	62.05	54.29	69.32	60.65
1950.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	April.....	74.96	141.6	61.93	54.23	69.20	60.60
1951.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	May.....	76.30	144.1	62.98	55.15	70.27	61.53
1952.....	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05	June.....	76.11	143.7	62.83	54.92	70.12	61.29
1953.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20	July.....	76.36	144.2	63.02	54.94	70.32	61.31
1954.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							

Source: Employment and Earnings, vol. 2, No. 3, September 1955, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

TABLE 9.—Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, and average weekly hours of production workers in manufacturing

Annual average, year and month	Manufacturing				Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Average hourly earnings			Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly hours
	Gross	Excluding overtime			Gross	Exclud- ing over- time		Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	
		Amount	Index (1947-49 =100)							
1941.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	40.6	\$0.808	\$0.770	42.1	\$0.640	\$0.625	38.9
1942.....	.853	.805	62.5	42.9	.947	.881	45.1	.723	.698	40.3
1943.....	.961	.894	69.4	44.9	1.059	.976	46.6	.803	.763	42.5
1944.....	1.019	.947	73.5	45.2	1.117	1.029	46.6	.861	.814	43.1
1945.....	1.023	.963	74.8	43.4	1.111	1.042	44.1	.904	.858	42.3
1946.....	1.086	1.051	81.6	40.4	1.156	1.122	40.2	1.015	.981	40.5
1947.....	1.237	1.198	93.0	40.4	1.292	1.250	40.6	1.171	1.133	40.1
1948.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	40.1	1.410	1.366	40.5	1.273	1.241	39.6
1949.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	39.2	1.469	1.434	39.5	1.325	1.292	38.8
1950.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	40.5	1.537	1.480	41.2	1.378	1.337	39.7
1951.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	40.7	1.67	1.60	41.6	1.48	1.43	39.5
1952.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	40.7	1.77	1.70	41.5	1.54	1.49	39.6
1953.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	40.5	1.87	1.80	41.3	1.61	1.56	39.5
1954.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	39.7	1.92	1.86	40.2	1.66	1.61	39.0
1954										
June.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	39.5	1.91	1.86	40.0	1.66	1.62	38.9
July.....	1.80	1.76	136.6	39.4	1.91	1.86	39.7	1.66	1.62	39.0
August.....	1.79	1.74	135.1	39.7	1.91	1.86	40.1	1.65	1.60	39.2
September.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	39.7	1.93	1.87	40.1	1.66	1.61	39.3
October.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	39.9	1.93	1.87	40.4	1.66	1.61	39.2
November.....	1.83	1.77	137.4	40.2	1.94	1.88	40.8	1.67	1.62	39.5
December.....	1.83	1.77	137.4	40.5	1.95	1.88	41.1	1.67	1.62	39.8
1955										
January.....	1.84	1.78	138.2	40.2	1.96	1.89	40.9	1.68	1.63	39.3
February.....	1.85	1.78	138.2	40.4	1.96	1.89	41.1	1.68	1.63	39.5
March.....	1.85	1.79	139.0	40.6	1.97	1.89	41.4	1.68	1.63	39.7
April.....	1.86	1.80	139.8	40.3	1.98	1.90	41.2	1.69	1.65	39.0
May.....	1.87	1.80	139.8	40.8	1.99	1.91	41.6	1.70	1.65	39.6
June.....	1.87	1.80	139.8	40.7	1.99	1.91	41.2	1.70	1.65	39.9
July.....	1.89	1.82	141.3	40.4	2.01	1.94	40.9	1.71	1.65	39.7

¹ 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J Day holiday period.

Source: Employment and Earnings, vol. 2, No. 3, September 1955, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

	Number of number 1	Number of protected workers	Percent of the total	Total	in commerce or production of goods for commerce	Employees engaged in commerce or production of goods for commerce but exempt
	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Manufacturing industries.....	43,954	23,976	55	19,978	13,609	6,369
Manufacturing.....	16,131	15,448	96	683	86	597
Construction.....	768	747	97	21	19	2
Wholesale trade.....	2,565	614	24	1,951	1,867	84
Retail trade.....	2,539	1,693	67	846	262	584
Finance, insurance, real estate	6,928	230	3	6,698	5,558	1,140
Transportation, communica-	1,792	1,048	58	744	414	330
tion, and utilities.....	3,956	3,441	87	515	286	229
Services and related indus-	4,188	741	18	3,447	2,995	452
tries, n. e. c. ²	3,066	14		3,052	101	2,951
Agriculture, forestry, and	2,021			2,021		
fisheries.....						
Domestic service.....						

¹ Proprietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family labor totaling approximately 12 million persons 6 million Government employees, and 4 million executive, administrative, and professional employees are excluded. Personnel of the Armed Forces are also excluded.

² Services and related industries, n. e. c., comprise both personal and business services, e. g., agricultural and related services; business services; laundries, cleaning and related services; auto repair services and garages; miscellaneous repair services, n. e. c.; motion pictures; professional and related services; and such miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries as hotels, barber, and beauty shops, medical and health services, amusement and recreation, and nonprofit organizations.

Source: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Senate, 84th Cong., 1st sess. pt. 3, and statistical appendix. Statistical information supplied by the Department of Labor.

Month and

	Total	Percent of total at work	Total	Percent of total at work	Total	Percent of total at work
	<i>Thousands</i>		<i>Thousands</i>		<i>Thousands</i>	
February 1955.....	1,148	2.2	810	1.5	3,892	2.2
November 1954.....	1,285	2.4	935	1.7	2,892	2.6
August 1954.....	1,451	2.9	1,059	2.1	3,245	2.6
May 1954.....	1,547	3.0	866	1.7	3,305	2.6
March 1954.....	1,712	3.3	794	1.5	3,724	2.6
December 1953 ¹	1,364	2.6	501	.9	2,313	2.2
November 1952.....	704	1.3	493	.9	1,418	2.2
May 1952.....	958	1.8	642	1.2	1,602	2.6
May 1951.....	918	1.8	694	1.3	1,609	2.6
February 1951.....	1,033	2.0	806	1.6	2,407	3.9
November 1950.....	855	1.6	754	1.4	2,240	3.5
August 1950.....	916	1.8	981	2.0	2,500	3.9
May 1950.....	1,034	2.1	965	1.9	3,057	4.9
February 1950.....	993	2.0	908	1.9	4,684	7.6
November 1949.....	1,244	2.5	865	1.7	3,409	5.4
August 1949.....	1,191	2.5	952	2.0	3,689	5.8
May 1949.....	1,530	3.2	786	1.6	3,289	5.3

¹ Revised; see pp. 4 to 6, The Monthly Report on the Labor Force, series P-57, No. 150, for an explanation of the procedure.

Source: Labor Force, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 60. May 2, 1955. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.