

ments in 1952 were about one-fifth higher than in 1951. For most of these nine, this was a continuation of a higher-than-average rate of gain initiated in 1951 or earlier. Although

there were no large decreases, payments under half a dozen programs had not shared in the increase but were at more or less the same level as 1951 payments.

Estimates of workmen's compensation payments, by State and type of insurance, 1951 and 1952¹

[In thousands]

State	1952				1951				Percentage change in total payments, 1952 from 1951
	Total	Insurance losses paid by private insurance carriers ²	State fund disbursements ³	Self-insurance payments ⁴	Total	Insurance losses paid by private insurance carriers ²	State fund disbursements ³	Self-insurance payments ⁴	
Total	\$787,410	\$490,793	\$192,483	\$104,134	\$710,339	\$444,416	\$169,963	\$95,960	+10.8
Alabama	3,568	2,854	-----	714	3,264	2,611	-----	653	+9.3
Arizona	5,890	92	5,673	125	5,094	82	4,902	110	+15.6
Arkansas	4,551	3,761	-----	790	4,308	3,543	-----	765	+5.6
California	73,431	50,126	17,115	6,190	66,377	44,955	15,789	5,633	+10.6
Colorado	4,982	1,805	2,827	350	4,112	1,473	2,339	300	+21.2
Connecticut	12,941	11,647	-----	1,294	11,182	10,064	-----	1,118	+15.7
Delaware	1,078	863	-----	215	888	713	-----	175	+21.4
Dist. of Col.	2,642	2,402	-----	240	2,635	2,395	-----	240	+1.3
Florida	11,269	10,511	-----	758	9,340	8,705	-----	635	+20.7
Georgia	6,290	5,115	-----	1,175	5,560	4,520	-----	1,040	+13.1
Idaho	2,701	1,751	620	330	2,508	1,600	578	330	+7.7
Illinois	38,120	30,720	-----	7,400	35,090	28,353	-----	6,737	+5.6
Indiana	12,646	10,772	-----	1,874	11,270	9,548	-----	1,722	+12.2
Iowa	6,009	4,879	-----	1,220	5,510	4,407	-----	1,103	+10.7
Kansas	6,240	4,910	-----	1,330	4,917	3,782	-----	1,135	+26.9
Kentucky	8,645	5,655	-----	2,990	7,884	4,994	-----	2,890	+9.7
Louisiana	14,942	12,662	-----	2,280	13,070	11,078	-----	1,992	+14.3
Maine	2,280	1,980	-----	300	2,040	1,761	-----	279	+11.8
Maryland	9,071	6,011	910	1,250	8,348	6,363	788	1,197	+8.7
Massachusetts	30,239	27,999	-----	2,240	27,123	25,093	-----	2,030	+11.5
Michigan	24,898	16,330	1,568	7,000	23,919	15,576	1,493	6,850	+4.1
Minnesota	12,427	10,305	-----	2,122	11,200	9,333	-----	1,867	+11.0
Mississippi	3,589	3,257	-----	332	3,254	2,939	-----	315	+10.3
Missouri	14,709	11,959	-----	2,750	12,306	9,956	-----	2,350	+19.5
Montana	3,124	1,114	1,292	718	3,215	1,260	1,207	748	-2.8
Nebraska	3,090	2,963	-----	127	2,758	2,647	-----	111	+12.0
Nevada	2,434	11	2,308	115	2,046	1	1,945	100	+19.0
New Hampshire	2,077	2,037	-----	40	1,855	1,819	-----	36	+12.0
New Jersey	38,573	33,543	-----	5,030	35,979	31,289	-----	4,690	+7.2
New Mexico	3,578	3,308	-----	270	2,640	2,400	-----	240	+35.5
New York	144,040	88,051	32,469	23,520	134,590	82,210	30,404	21,976	+7.0
North Carolina	8,160	6,935	-----	1,225	7,266	6,166	-----	1,100	+12.3
North Dakota	1,231	3	1,228	-----	1,256	2	1,254	-----	-2.0
Ohio	52,538	98	45,600	6,840	44,478	88	38,600	5,790	+18.1
Oklahoma	10,680	8,854	780	1,046	9,890	8,249	-----	1,000	+8.0
Oregon	12,982	2,190	10,792	-----	11,248	1,830	9,368	-----	+15.4
Pennsylvania	36,206	21,889	2,817	11,500	34,026	20,492	2,734	10,800	+6.4
Rhode Island	5,417	5,167	-----	250	4,520	4,315	-----	205	+19.8
South Carolina	4,663	3,633	-----	1,000	4,128	3,243	-----	885	+13.0
South Dakota	950	805	-----	145	963	815	-----	148	-1.3
Tennessee	6,692	5,307	-----	1,385	6,331	5,057	-----	1,274	+5.7
Texas	44,465	44,465	-----	-----	38,979	38,979	-----	-----	+14.1
Utah	2,297	1,000	917	380	2,097	899	848	350	+9.5
Vermont	1,153	1,048	-----	105	1,115	1,013	-----	102	+3.4
Virginia	6,815	5,415	-----	1,400	6,155	4,885	-----	1,270	+10.7
Washington	18,776	426	17,900	450	17,008	537	16,021	450	+10.4
West Virginia	10,909	28	10,359	522	10,096	13	9,613	465	+8.1
Wisconsin	15,990	13,193	-----	2,797	15,049	12,295	-----	2,754	+6.3
Wyoming	1,088	14	1,074	-----	1,025	18	1,007	-----	+6.1
Federal employees	36,234	-----	36,234	-----	30,427	-----	30,427	-----	+19.1

¹ Data for 1952 preliminary. Calendar-year figures except for Montana and West Virginia, for Federal employees, and for State fund disbursements in Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and Utah, for which data for fiscal years ended in 1951 and 1952 were used. Includes benefit payments under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and the Defense Bases Compensation Act for the States in which such payments are made.

² Net cash and medical benefits paid by private insurance carriers under standard workmen's compensation policies. Data primarily from the *Spectator*.

tor: Insurance by States of Fire, Marine, Casualty, Surety and Miscellaneous Lines, 80th and 81st annual issues.

³ Net cash and medical benefits paid by State funds; compiled from State reports (published and unpublished) and from the *Spectator*; estimated for some States.

⁴ Cash and medical benefits paid by self-insurers, plus the value of medical benefits paid by employers carrying workmen's compensation policies that do not include the standard medical coverage. Estimated from available State data.

State fund disbursements, including payments to Federal Government employees, increased at a somewhat faster rate than private carrier payments—13 percent and 10 percent, respectively. The difference in rate of increase was not sufficiently great, however, to change the proportions of the total paid by each type of insurer in the 2 years. Of the totals for each year, private carrier payments accounted for about 62 percent, State fund disbursements for 24 percent, and self-insured payments for just over 13 percent.

Of the \$787 million paid in 1952, it is estimated that \$260 million, or about one-third, was in the form of medical and hospitalization benefits. Of the \$527 million in nonmedical payments, seven-eighths was in the form of cash compensation for non-fatal injuries and the remaining eighth was paid in death cases. The preliminary estimates for each year are shown below.

[In millions]

Type of payment	1952	1951
Total	\$787	\$710
Medical and hospitalization	260	233
Compensation, total	527	477
Disability	462	417
Survivor	65	60

Economic Status of Aged Persons and Dependent Survivors, June 1953

The most significant development affecting the economic status of aged persons in the first half of 1953 was the emergence of old-age and survivors insurance as the leading source of money income for persons aged 65 and over in the continental United States. At the end of June, 32 in every 100 aged persons were in receipt of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, while 30 in every 100, including some of these beneficiaries, were receiving income from employment, either as earners or the wives of earners (table 1). Until the beginning of the present year, more aged persons had money income from employment than from any other single source. Old-age and survivors insurance was the second most frequent

source of money income for this group in 1951 and 1952, and it was the third most frequent between 1941 and 1951. The old-age assistance programs, which were making payments in June 1953 to 19 out of every 100 persons aged 65 and over, occupied second place as a source of money income between the middle thirties and 1950 and has since dropped to third place.

These shifts reflect the slow decline in recent years in the relative number of aged persons with jobs or in receipt of old-age assistance and the very rapid growth, since the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act, in the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiary rolls.

As might be expected, there is a difference between aged men and women in the relative importance of the sources from which they derive their money income. The dissimilarity arises out of sex differences in labor-force participation rates, in opportunities to engage in covered employment, and in marital status. Among aged men in June 1953, employment was still the leading source of income; as many as 39 percent had paid jobs;

Table 1.—Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over receiving income from specified sources, June 1953¹

[In millions]			
Source of income	Total	Men	Women
Total population aged 65 and over ²	13.5	6.3	7.2
Employment	4.0	2.4	1.6
Earners	3.1	2.4	.7
Wives of earners	1.0		1.0
Social insurance and related programs:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	4.3	2.3	2.0
Railroad retirement	.4	.2	.2
Federal employee retirement programs	.2	.1	(3)
Veterans' compensation and pension program	.3	.2	.1
Other ³	.4	.1	.3
Old-age assistance	2.5	1.0	1.5

¹ Continental United States.

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

³ Fewer than 50,000.

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

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

36 percent were on the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiary rolls. Old-age assistance has been the third most frequent source of income for aged men since the end of 1950, when the male beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance first outnumbered the men receiving old-age assistance.

For women, the most important source of money income in June 1953 was old-age and survivors insurance, followed by employment and old-age assistance in that order. Old-age and survivors insurance has occupied first place since June 1952, when it moved up from third place—the position it had held during the forties. Income from employment either as earners or the wives of earners has been the second most frequent source of income

Table 2.—Estimated number of widows under age 65 and of children under age 18 with father dead, receiving income from specified sources, June 1953¹

[In millions]			
Source of income	Widows under age 65 ²		
	Total	With 1 or more children under age 18	Paternal orphans under age 18 ³
Total in population ⁴	3.6	0.8	2.1
Employment	1.9	.4	(6)
Social insurance and related programs:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	.2	.2	.9
Veterans' compensation program	.4	.1	.3
Other ⁵	(7)	(7)	.1
Aid to dependent children	.1	.1	.3

¹ Continental United States.

² Excludes widows who have remarried.

³ Includes children not living with widowed mother.

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

⁵ Data from a survey made by the Bureau of the Census for the Social Security Administration in October 1949 suggest that perhaps 6 in 10 paternal orphans under age 18 are likely at any one time to be in households with an employed head related to them, and that about 1 in 20, including some of the 6-in-10 group, are themselves employed on either a full- or part-time basis.

⁶ Railroad retirement and Federal employee retirement programs.

⁷ Fewer than 50,000.

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

since 1948, and before that year was the largest income source. Between 1948 and 1951, for reasons associated with the decrease in employment opportunities for the aged in the post-war years and the slowness with which the insurance rolls grew, old-age assistance was the principal income source for aged women; earlier it had been the second most frequent.

Changes in recent years in the rank of leading income sources for the aged are shown in the following tabulation.

Sex and date	Rank as income source		
	Old-age and survivors insurance	Employment	Old-age assistance
All aged persons:			
June 1953	1	2	3
June 1952	2	1	3
June 1950	3	1	2
June 1945	3	1	2
Aged men:			
June 1953	2	1	3
June 1952	2	1	3
June 1950	2	1	3
June 1945	3	1	2
Aged women:			
June 1953	1	2	3
June 1952	1	2	3
June 1950	3	2	1
June 1945	3	1	2

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Allies for Children.* (Child Welfare Report No. 5.) Washington: The Bureau, 1953. 22 pp. Processed.

Describes how public and voluntary agencies work together in community planning for child welfare. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

FAEGRE, MARION L. *Children Are Our Teachers: Outline and Suggestions for Group Study to Be Used with "Your Child from 6 to 12" (Children's Bureau Publication 324.)* (Children's Bureau Publication No. 333, revised.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 38 pp. 20 cents.

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