

ar. In December more than three-fourths of the aged men and fewer than one-tenth of all the aged women were working. In addition, almost 900,000 women were supported in whole or in part by their husband's earnings. They represented only one-tenth of all women aged 65 or older: nearly 2 out of 3 aged women are widowed, divorced, or never married, and many others are married to men no longer in the labor force. The aged men who are still in the labor force, being younger than men who have retired completely, are more likely to be married to women under age 65.

The retirement provisions of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program permit full benefits to be paid to beneficiaries earning up to \$1,200 a year and some benefits when earnings are larger; retirement provisions under other public programs tend to be more liberal. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that barely one-third of those with income from employment had this as their sole source of income, apart from any returns on savings or investment that they may have received. Substantially this entire group, some 1.3 million persons, were eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance on retirement—more than 1 million as insured workers and the others as wives of retired workers.

Including the 10.1 million receiving benefits in December and also those eligible but not receiving benefits, there were in all about 11.4 million aged persons eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits at the end of December 1959 (table 2).

### RESOURCES OF PERSONS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR OASDI

The 4.3 million aged persons not eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits were a heterogeneous group. More than one-third were protected by another public retirement program: Approximately 1.1 million were receiving benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act or the provisions of the Federal Civil Service Act, other programs for retired civilian and military personnel of the Federal Government, or retirement programs for State and local government employees. Almost half a million persons aged 65 and over who were not receiving payments under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, railroad retirement, or public employee

TABLE 2.—Estimated number of aged persons not eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, by income source and age, December 31, 1959

[In millions]		
Item	Number	
	Aged 65 and over	Aged 72 and over
Total.....	15.7	7.9
Eligible for OASDI.....	11.4	5.2
Not eligible for OASDI.....	4.3	2.7
Beneficiaries of railroad and government employee retirement programs.....	1.1	.7
Beneficiaries of veterans' compensation and pension programs <sup>1</sup> .....	.5	
Others <sup>2</sup> .....	2.7	2.0
Public assistance recipients.....	1.7	1.2
Other.....	1.0	.8

<sup>1</sup> Not receiving benefits under programs for railroad or government employees.

<sup>2</sup> Not receiving payments under programs for veterans.

retirement programs were on the Veterans Administration rolls and receiving compensation or pension payments. Of the remaining 2.7 million aged persons, about 1.7 million were old-age assistance recipients. Most of the others were elderly widows, as previously noted.

Though half of all persons aged 65 and over were at least age 72, those eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits tended to be younger. More than three-fifths of those not eligible were aged 72 and over. The 1.7 million primarily dependent on public assistance and others without protection under social insurance and related programs were heavily concentrated in the older ages, as shown by the estimates for the end of 1959 in table 2.

### Persons Receiving OASDI, OAA, or Both, June 30, 1959\*

Eleven and one-half million out of the 15.5 million persons aged 65 and over in the United States<sup>1</sup> at the end of June 1959 were receiving

\*Prepared in the Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner, from materials developed by the Bureau of Public Assistance and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. For an analysis of the number of aged persons who receive income from other public income-maintenance programs or from employment see "Selected Sources of Money Income for Aged Persons, June 1959," *Social Security Bulletin*, December 1959, and "Money Income Sources of Aged Persons, December 1959," in this issue.

<sup>1</sup> Includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

**TABLE 1.—Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, old-age assistance payments, or both, by State, June 30, 1959**

[In thousands]

State	Total population aged 65 and over <sup>1</sup>	Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving—			
		OASDI, OAA, or both	OASDI <sup>2</sup>	OAA	Both OASDI and OAA <sup>2</sup>
Total, 53 States.....	15,522	11,500	9,726	2,420	646
Alabama.....	247	205	125	100	20
Alaska.....	7	4	3	1	1
Arizona.....	79	55	45	14	4
Arkansas.....	194	145	96	56	7
California.....	1,215	921	781	262	121
Colorado.....	145	115	81	52	18
Connecticut.....	221	170	161	15	6
Delaware.....	32	24	22	1	(*)
District of Columbia.....	69	35	33	3	1
Florida.....	463	354	306	70	22
Georgia.....	276	214	130	98	14
Hawaii.....	30	19	17	1	(*)
Idaho.....	58	42	36	8	2
Illinois.....	941	649	590	78	19
Indiana.....	420	314	291	29	6
Iowa.....	322	217	191	36	9
Kansas.....	229	158	135	30	7
Kentucky.....	279	210	162	57	9
Louisiana.....	218	188	96	125	33
Maine.....	103	80	72	12	4
Maryland.....	202	133	125	10	2
Massachusetts.....	521	414	370	82	35
Michigan.....	597	464	422	65	22
Minnesota.....	341	238	203	48	13
Mississippi.....	181	133	88	81	16
Missouri.....	467	362	278	119	36
Montana.....	65	45	39	7	2
Nebraska.....	156	105	94	16	4
Nevada.....	13	11	10	3	1
New Hampshire.....	64	48	45	5	2
New Jersey.....	600	383	370	19	6
New Mexico.....	50	32	23	11	1
New York.....	1,555	1,129	1,073	86	30
North Carolina.....	297	215	171	50	6
North Dakota.....	55	39	33	7	1
Ohio.....	848	617	551	90	24
Oklahoma.....	239	185	113	92	20
Oregon.....	170	133	123	18	7
Pennsylvania.....	1,060	763	725	50	12
Puerto Rico.....	107	87	47	40	(*)
Rhode Island.....	84	67	63	7	3
South Carolina.....	152	106	74	34	2
South Dakota.....	70	48	40	9	2
Tennessee.....	284	205	155	57	6
Texas.....	686	520	342	223	46
Utah.....	56	41	35	8	2
Vermont.....	44	31	28	6	2
Virgin Islands.....	2	1	1	1	(*)
Virginia.....	266	172	158	15	1
Washington.....	260	207	176	52	21
West Virginia.....	170	124	105	20	2
Wisconsin.....	387	286	260	37	11
Wyoming.....	25	17	15	3	1

<sup>1</sup> Estimated as of July 1, 1959, by the Bureau of Public Assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Number receiving old-age, wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, and parent's benefits, adjusted to exclude (1) women beneficiaries aged 62-64, (2) wife beneficiaries under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, and (3) duplicate counts for beneficiaries receiving both old-age and wife's or husband's benefits. Total excludes 67,000 aged beneficiaries living in foreign countries.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates for March or April 1959.

<sup>4</sup> Fewer than 500.

monthly payments from either the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, the old-age assistance program, or both (table 1). This total included 9.7 million persons receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, 2.4 million receiving old-age assistance, and 650,000 re-

**TABLE 2.—Persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age, survivor, and disability insurance benefits, old-age assistance payments, both per 1,000 aged population, by State, June 30, 1959<sup>1</sup>**

State	Number per 1,000 aged population receiving—							
	OASDI		OASDI, OAA, or both		OAA		Both OASDI and OAA	
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank
Total.....	627	-----	741	-----	156	-----	42	-----
Alabama.....	504	41	830	4	406	3	80	10
Alaska.....	443	50	578	50	210	15	75	10
Arizona.....	571	38	696	38	176	20	51	14
Arkansas.....	494	43	746	23	290	10	38	21
California.....	642	18	757	20	215	13	100	3
Colorado.....	560	39	767	14	330	7	123	2
Connecticut.....	729	4	767	14	67	45	29	29
Delaware.....	691	11	724	29	44	52	11	47
District of Columbia.....	474	46	509	52	47	50	12	45
Florida.....	662	16	765	16	151	23	48	16
Georgia.....	470	48	774	11	356	6	52	13
Hawaii.....	579	35	619	49	50	48	10	50
Idaho.....	624	22	715	34	131	30	40	19
Illinois.....	627	19	690	39	83	41	20	39
Indiana.....	693	10	747	22	70	44	16	42
Iowa.....	592	31	674	44	111	35	29	29
Kansas.....	591	32	688	40	129	31	32	27
Kentucky.....	582	34	754	21	205	16	33	26
Louisiana.....	440	51	860	1	572	1	152	1
Maine.....	696	9	769	13	115	33	42	18
Maryland.....	621	23	658	46	48	49	11	47
Massachusetts.....	710	6	793	7	157	22	74	11
Michigan.....	706	8	777	9	108	36	37	22
Minnesota.....	596	27	701	36	142	25	37	22
Mississippi.....	486	45	842	3	446	2	90	5
Missouri.....	596	27	775	10	256	11	77	9
Montana.....	605	25	683	41	112	34	34	25
Nebraska.....	600	26	677	43	100	39	23	23
Nevada.....	741	2	845	2	201	17	97	7
New Hampshire.....	708	7	761	18	79	43	26	26
New Jersey.....	740	3	765	16	38	53	13	4
New Mexico.....	452	49	634	48	211	14	29	29
New York.....	600	12	726	28	55	47	19	41
North Carolina.....	575	37	722	31	169	21	22	38
North Dakota.....	594	30	703	35	135	27	26	35
Ohio.....	650	17	727	27	106	37	29	29
Oklahoma.....	472	47	771	12	384	4	85	6
Oregon.....	722	5	786	9	104	38	40	19
Pennsylvania.....	684	13	719	32	47	50	12	45
Puerto Rico.....	435	62	813	5	378	5	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	745	1	797	6	83	41	31	28
South Carolina.....	489	44	698	37	223	12	14	43
South Dakota.....	578	36	682	42	132	29	28	33
Tennessee.....	544	40	724	29	200	18	20	39
Texas.....	499	42	758	19	326	8	67	12
Utah.....	627	19	738	25	147	24	36	24
Vermont.....	627	19	717	33	133	28	43	17
Virgin Islands.....	268	53	560	51	292	9	-----	-----
Virginia.....	595	29	647	47	57	46	5	51
Washington.....	676	14	793	7	200	18	83	7
West Virginia.....	619	24	728	26	120	32	11	47
Wisconsin.....	671	15	739	24	96	40	28	33
Wyoming.....	584	33	673	45	139	26	50	15

<sup>1</sup> Based on data in table 1.

ceiving payments from both of these programs.<sup>2</sup>

The aged persons receiving a monthly payment

<sup>2</sup> For additional information related to aged persons receiving both old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and old-age assistance, see Sue Ossman, "Characteristics of Aged Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries Who Also Receive Public Assistance," *Social Security Bulletin*, October 1959, and Sue Ossman, "Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance," *Social Security Bulletin*, November 1959.

TABLE 3.—Persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age assistance and receiving or eligible to receive old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, per 1,000 aged population, June 1940–June 1959

End of June—	Number per 1,000 aged population <sup>1</sup>		
	Eligible for OASDI <sup>2</sup>		Receiving OAA
	Total	Receiving benefits <sup>3</sup>	
1940	69	7	217
1941	86	23	233
1942	104	34	234
1943	125	41	219
1944	144	50	205
1945	175	62	194
1946	195	67	194
1947	212	106	202
1948	228	126	205
1949	245	149	218
1950	260	170	226
1951	355	235	215
1952	422	260	203
1953	459	314	194
1954	490	358	187
1955	520	415	179
1956	591	454	173
1957	648	525	168
1958	691	582	162
1959	716	627	156

<sup>1</sup> Includes Alaska and Hawaii and, beginning 1951, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup> The difference between the total number and the number receiving benefits represents the number of persons who could have drawn benefits except for employment.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.

from either program or from both represented 41 per 1,000 aged persons in the United States (table 2). Louisiana was the leading State, with 860 per 1,000; the District of Columbia had the lowest proportion (509 per 1,000).

In June 1959 there were four times as many beneficiaries of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance as there were recipients of old-age assistance. For a growing number of old-age assistance recipients, the assistance payment supplements their old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefit. Those receiving both an insurance benefit and an assistance payment represented about one-fourth of the total old-age assistance caseload. Ten years earlier the number of old-age assistance recipients who also received an old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefit represented about one-tenth of the total old-age assistance caseload.

The relative importance of the two programs varies considerably among the States. Louisiana, for example, had the highest proportion receiving a payment from both old-age assistance and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (152 per 1,000), the highest proportion receiving old-age assistance (572 per 1,000), and the lowest proportion (excluding Puerto Rico and the Virgin

Islands) receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (440 per 1,000). At the other end of the scale, New Jersey, which had the lowest old-age assistance rate (38 per 1,000), had the third highest old-age, survivors, and disability insurance rate (740 per 1,000).

In addition to the 9.7 million aged persons who were receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, 1.4 million (8.9 percent of all persons aged 65 and over) could have drawn benefits except for employment (table 3). Estimates of the number of aged persons eligible for these benefits are not available by State.

### Expenditures for Assistance Payments From State-Local Funds, 1958-59\*

In 1958-59, fiscal effort exerted by the States and localities to support all five public assistance programs combined rose slightly for the country as a whole. It declined in more than half the States, however, despite generally larger outlays for assistance payments from State and local funds. The relationship between the State and local share of assistance payments and personal income is used here as a rough indication of the fiscal effort made by States to finance public assistance.<sup>1</sup>

For the United States, expenditures for assistance payments from State-local funds amounted to 48 cents per \$100 of personal income in 1958-59, or 4.1 percent more than the 46 cents expended in the preceding year (table 1). This upward shift in fiscal effort reflects a greater proportionate increase for the Nation in total expenditures from State-local funds for assistance than in personal income. All but a few States experienced a rise in personal income, and most of them boosted the State-local outlay for assistance payments. Fiscal effort for public assistance went down in a majority of States, because the non-Federal share of assistance payments declined in

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<sup>1</sup>In this note, expenditures for assistance payments from State and local funds for the fiscal years 1957-58 and 1958-59 are related respectively to personal income for the calendar years 1957 and 1958. Alaska and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are excluded from the analysis because personal income data are not available.