

Notes and Brief Reports

Employment of Older Workers and Size of Employing Unit*

Discussions of the employment problems of the aged have often stressed the prevalence of age limits in company hiring policies and the spread of provisions for the compulsory retirement of older workers. These policies or practices are usually thought to be most common in the larger firms, particularly those with pension plans. There have been little or no data, however, showing whether or not the proportion of older workers is in fact smaller among the employees of large employers than among those of smaller firms.

A partial answer to this question has been provided by a tabulation, prepared by the Social Security Administration, showing the age distribution of covered workers in the various industry divisions¹ during 1959. The workers are classified according to the size of the establishment or reporting unit from which they received most of their wage credits. The data show that in most industry divisions there was a marked inverse relationship between size of reporting unit and the proportion of the employees who were aged 65 and over. They also show that the mean annual wage credits were higher for the older workers employed in the large reporting units than for those in the smaller units.

The data were derived from employers' quarterly reports of wages paid in 1959 to workers in employment covered by old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI). Most of these reports came from single-unit firms,² for which size of establishment or "reporting unit" and size of firm were identical. In the reports of many multiunit firms, the employer indicated the

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¹ These data were available on an industry division basis. The industry divisions designated as "agriculture" and "government" have been excluded from this analysis.

² For reporting purposes under OASDI, a "firm" is a legal entity (corporation, partnership, or single ownership). A firm may be affiliated with or under the control of another firm.

reporting unit in which each worker was employed. For most multiunit firms in manufacturing, the reporting unit was a separate establishment; for those in the nonmanufacturing industries, a reporting unit either was a single establishment or it included all establishments operated by the firm in the same industry in one county or State. Some of the smaller reporting units may therefore have been associated with larger units and may have had the same employment policies as the parent organization.

Reporting units in each industry division were classified according to size on the basis of the number of persons reported as employed by the unit during the pay period ending nearest March 15. For employers—most of them small—who failed to report on employment at that time the number was estimated by using ratios of mid-March to first-quarter employment derived from the reports of employers filing complete reports. For multiunit firms that reported mid-March employment for the entire firm but not for individual reporting units, the figure for each reporting unit was estimated on the basis of ratios shown for the firm as a whole. A reporting unit or establishment that was assigned a new employer identification number during the year—because it was a new enterprise, took on an employee for the first time, or had a change in ownership or in corporation structure—was

TABLE 1.—Manufacturing: Percentage distribution of men and women workers receiving wage credits in 1959, percent aged 65 and over, and mean annual wage credits, by size of establishment

Number of workers in establishment ¹	Men			Women		
	Total	Workers aged 65 and over		Total	Workers aged 65 and over	
		Percent of all workers	Mean annual wage credits		Percent of all workers	Mean annual wage credits
Number (1-percent sample)	136,645			57,477		
Total percent	100.0	3.2	\$2,844	100.0	1.9	\$1,821
Less than 5	2.5	4.6	1,433	2.0	4.8	746
5-19	8.9	4.5	2,080	7.6	3.2	1,267
20-49	10.5	4.2	2,567	11.8	3.2	1,541
50-99	10.5	4.2	2,729	13.2	2.3	1,820
100-499	27.1	3.3	3,042	35.1	1.6	2,046
500-999	10.7	2.7	3,174	11.0	1.3	2,211
1,000 or more	29.7	2.0	3,466	19.4	.8	2,862
1,000-2,499	12.0	2.3	3,444	9.3	(?)	(?)
2,500-4,999	7.2	1.9	3,516	4.4	(?)	(?)
5,000 or more	10.4	1.8	3,463	5.7	(?)	(?)

¹ Number of employees during pay period ending nearest Mar. 15, 1959.

² Data not shown because of large sampling variability.

classified as "size unknown." In addition, as the result of a technical failure in the programming of the tabulation, some of the large reporting units were placed in the "unknown" group. Employers of domestic workers and most State and local government units were also classified as "size unknown." Data on the "size unknown" units have been omitted from the present analysis.

In 1959, 4.1 percent of the men and 3.2 percent of the women receiving wages in covered employment were aged 65 and older. When classified according to industry division, the proportion of aged men varied from a low of 2.0 percent in mining and transportation, communication, and public utilities to a high of 7.1 percent in finance, insurance, and real estate. The range for women was from 1.0 percent in mining and transportation, communication, and public utilities to 5.0 percent in services. Workers aged 65 and over made up the following proportions of all employees in the various industry divisions in 1959.³

Industry	Total	Men	Women
Total.....	3.8	4.1	3.2
Mining.....	2.0	2.0	1.0
Contract construction.....	2.5	2.5	2.4
Manufacturing.....	2.7	3.1	1.8
Transportation, communication, and public utilities.....	1.8	2.0	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3.0	3.5	2.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	5.0	7.1	2.6
Services.....	5.3	5.7	5.0

The variations among the industry divisions probably reflect differences in the prevalence of company pension plans and age limits, as well as differences in the physical requirements and other demands of the work.

MANUFACTURING

Workers aged 65 and over represented 3.2 percent of all men employed in manufacturing during 1959 (table 1). When establishments in this industry division were classified by number of employees in mid-March, the data showed that slightly more than 4.0 percent of the men

³ Because they are based on data including workers in reporting units classified as "size unknown," these figures may differ somewhat from the proportions shown in tables 1-5, which present data by size of reporting unit.

employed during the year in establishments with less than 100 workers were aged 65 and over, but the proportion in this age group declined to 3.3 percent in establishments with 100-499 employees and to 2.0 percent in those with 1,000 or more. In establishments with 5,000 or more employees in mid-March, only 1.8 percent of the men were aged 65 and over. The relatively small proportion in the large establishments probably reflects, to a certain degree, hiring age limits and compulsory retirement practices. Recent studies of private pension plans⁴ indicate that approximately three-fifths of the workers in manufacturing are covered under such programs. In the larger firms the proportion no doubt is higher.

The mean annual wage credits⁵ of aged men employed in manufacturing during 1959 varied substantially according to size of establishment. The men aged 65 and over employed during 1959 in establishments with 5,000 or more employees in mid-March received mean annual wage credits of \$3,463, or almost two and one-half times the \$1,433 received by those in establishments with fewer than five employees.

Aged women represented 1.9 percent of all women employed in manufacturing in 1959, a small proportion compared with that for men. The proportion of older women varied, as it did for men, according to size of establishment. It fell gradually from 4.8 percent of all women workers in establishments with fewer than five employees in mid-March to 3.2 percent in establishments with 5-19 and 20-49 workers and 0.8 percent in establishments with 1,000 or more.

For women as for men, mean annual wage credits varied by size of establishment. Women aged 65 and over in establishments with fewer than five workers had mean annual wage credits of \$746 in 1959, and those in establishments with 1,000 or more workers had credits of \$2,862. The difference, for both men and women, probably reflects differences in length of employment during the year as well as variations in hourly earnings.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Labor Mobility and Private Pension Plans*, BLS Bulletin No. 1407, June 1964, page 52.

⁵ In 1959, wages received in employment covered by OASDI and creditable for purposes of benefit computations excluded a worker's annual wages in excess of \$4,800.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Workers aged 65 and older represented 3.6 percent of the men and 2.5 percent of the women employees reported in wholesale and retail trade for 1959 (table 2). For men, the proportion of older workers varied inversely by size of reporting unit, ranging from 4.9 percent in units with fewer than five workers to 1.9 percent in those with 2,500 or more workers. Although studies show that less than one-tenth of the workers in this division are covered under private pension plans, the level of and variation in the proportion of aged men by size of reporting unit were similar to that of aged men in manufacturing.

Mean annual wage credits in 1959 were \$1,260 for older men in reporting units with fewer than five workers. In reporting units with 500-999 workers, the mean was \$2,631, but in larger units it was slightly lower.

For women, the variation in the proportion aged 65 and over by size of reporting unit had a distinctly different pattern from that for men. In reporting units in each of the size intervals over 100, the proportion (2.8 percent) was higher than in most of the smaller intervals. Of the women employed in reporting units with less than five workers in mid-March, 3.2 percent were in the older age group; in those with 5-19 workers, 2.5 percent. The proportions were lowest—1.8 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively—in units with 20-49 and 50-99 workers. Wholesale and

TABLE 2.—Wholesale and retail trade: Percentage distribution of men and women workers receiving wage credits in 1959, percent aged 65 and over, and mean annual wage credits, by size of reporting unit

Number of workers in reporting unit ¹	Men			Women		
	Total	Workers aged 65 and over		Total	Workers aged 65 and over	
		Percent of all workers	Mean annual wage credits		Percent of all workers	Mean annual wage credits
Number (1-percent sample)	102,490			65,283		
Total percent	100.0	3.6	\$1,922	100.0	2.5	\$1,337
Less than 5	16.1	4.9	1,260	12.9	3.2	864
5-19	33.0	3.9	1,853	29.9	2.5	1,290
20-49	22.7	3.2	2,149	21.3	1.8	1,429
50-99	9.7	3.1	2,498	9.9	2.1	1,528
100-499	10.7	2.8	2,520	13.2	2.8	1,523
500-999	2.7	1.8	2,631	3.5	2.8	1,759
1,000-2,499	2.4	2.4	2,431	3.8	2.8	1,530
2,500 or more	2.7	1.9	2,486	5.4	2.8	1,482

¹ Number of employees during pay period ending nearest Mar. 15, 1959.

TABLE 3.—Services: Percentage distribution of men and women workers receiving wage credits in 1959, percent aged 65 and over, and mean annual wage credits, by size of reporting unit

Number of workers in reporting unit ¹	Men			Women		
	Total	Workers aged 65 and over		Total	Workers aged 65 and over	
		Percent of all workers	Mean annual wage credits		Percent of all workers	Mean annual wage credits
Number (1-percent sample)	50,229			52,603		
Total percent	100.0	5.5	\$1,666	100.0	3.6	\$1,478
Less than 5	15.7	7.6	1,182	17.7	3.8	1,200
5-19	25.5	5.4	1,457	20.5	4.0	1,224
20-49	18.8	4.9	1,733	15.3	3.6	1,345
50-99	10.0	4.9	1,749	10.1	3.7	1,685
100-499	17.7	5.3	2,073	21.7	3.3	1,706
500-999	5.7	5.2	2,102	8.8	3.1	1,840
1,000 or more	6.7	4.4	2,521	6.0	3.7	2,079
2,000-2,499	3.9	4.7	2,278	3.9	(?)	(?)
2,500 or more	2.7	3.9	2,939	2.1	(?)	(?)

¹ Number of employees during pay period ending nearest Mar. 15, 1959.
² Data not shown because of large sampling variability.

retail trade was the only industry division that did not show a consistent inverse relationship between the proportion of older women workers and the size of reporting unit.

For women as for men, the mean annual wage credits were higher (\$1,759) in reporting units with 500-999 workers than in any other interval. In units with 2,500 or more workers, the mean was \$1,482, and in those with fewer than five workers, it was \$864.

SERVICES

Among the men employed in the service industry division in 1959, the proportion aged 65 and over was comparatively large—7.6 percent—in reporting units with fewer than five employees (table 3). Although in the larger reporting units the proportion of older men was somewhat smaller, it did not vary greatly as the size of unit increased. The proportion was 5.4 percent in units with 5-19 workers, and it fell to 4.9 percent in units with 20-49 and 50-99 workers. In units with 100-499 employees, 5.3 percent of the men were aged 65 and over; in those with 500-999 workers, 5.2 percent, and in units with 1,000 or more, 4.4 percent.

The proportion aged 65 and older among the men in reporting units with 1,000 or more workers was about twice as large in the service industry division as in any other division. The relatively

stable proportion of older men in services, regardless of the size of reporting unit, may reflect a comparative absence of compulsory retirement practices in this industry division, where less than one-twentieth of the workers were recently found to be covered by private pension plans.

TABLE 4.—Finance, insurance, and real estate: Percentage distribution of men and women workers receiving wage credits in 1959, percent aged 65 and over, and mean annual wage credits, by size of reporting unit

Number of workers in reporting unit ¹	Men			Women		
	Total	Workers aged 65 and over		Total	Workers aged 65 and over	
		Percent of all workers	Mean annual wage credits		Percent of all workers	Mean annual wage credits
Number (1-percent sample).....	18,268			16,038		
Total percent.....	100.0	7.2	\$2,299	100.0	2.6	\$1,564
Less than 5.....	14.6	13.1	1,382	13.6	6.9	1,160
5-19.....	21.4	9.9	2,364	18.3	3.4	1,726
20-49.....	19.5	6.5	2,648	15.2	2.5	1,348
50 or more.....	44.5	4.3	2,911	53.0	1.2	2,132
50-99.....	10.4	6.7	2,689	10.1	(2)	(2)
100-499.....	17.7	4.9	3,135	20.8	(2)	(2)
500 or more.....	16.3	2.1	2,795	22.0	(2)	(2)

¹ Number of employees during pay period ending nearest Mar. 15, 1959.
² Data not shown because of large sampling variability.

As in the other industry divisions, mean annual wage credits for aged men were lowest in reporting units with fewer than five workers. The highest mean wage credits for older men—\$2,939—were shown for reporting units with 2,500 or more workers.

Among women in the service industry division in 1959, the proportion aged 65 and over was largest (4.0 percent) in reporting units with 5-19 employees. As the size of the reporting unit increased, the proportion of older women declined to 3.1 percent in the units with 500-999 employees. In the units with 1,000 or more employees, however, 3.7 percent of the women were aged 65 and over. In units with fewer than five employees the proportion of aged women (3.8 percent) was lower than would be expected, primarily because of the large number of women in reporting units—particularly employers of household workers—that were classified in the “unknown” category.

In the service industry division the mean annual wage credits in 1959 for women aged 65 and over in reporting units with fewer than five workers was \$1,200—the highest average in any

division. The wage credits of older women increased with the size of the reporting unit to a high of \$2,079 for those working in units with 1,000 or more employees in mid-March.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Workers aged 65 and over made up 7.2 percent of the men employed in 1959 in finance, insurance, and real estate. The proportion was larger than that in any of the other industry divisions (table 4). The men in this age group represented 13.1 percent of the total number in reporting units with fewer than five employees and 9.9 percent in those with 5-19 workers. The proportion of older men was also relatively large in reporting units with 50-99 workers (6.7 percent) and 100-499 workers (4.9 percent). It dropped

TABLE 5.—Contract construction; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and mining: Percentage distribution of men workers receiving wage credits in 1959, percent aged 65 and over, and mean annual wage credits, by size of reporting unit

Industry division and number of workers in reporting unit ¹	Total	Workers aged 65 and over	
		Percent of all workers	Mean annual wage credits
Contract construction			
Number (1-percent sample).....	44,479		
Total percent.....	100.0	2.5	\$1,952
Less than 5.....	13.6	3.1	1,285
5-19.....	27.9	2.6	1,511
20-49.....	26.4	2.5	2,146
50-99.....	12.5	2.2	2,388
100 or more.....	19.6	2.1	2,796
Transportation, communication, and public utilities			
Number (1-percent sample).....	30,950		
Total percent.....	100.0	1.9	\$2,491
Less than 20.....	21.1	2.1	1,564
20-49.....	16.9	2.2	2,116
50-99.....	11.1	1.8	2,925
100-499.....	22.6	1.8	2,885
500-2,499.....	15.6	1.6	3,173
2,500 or more.....	12.6	1.9	3,041
Mining			
Number (1-percent sample).....	8,566		
Total percent.....	100.0	2.0	\$2,452
Less than 20.....	26.3	2.8	2,123
20-99.....	31.7	2.2	2,463
100 or more.....	42.1	1.4	2,834

¹ Number of employees during pay period ending nearest Mar. 15, 1959.

sharply to 2.1 percent in units with 500 or more employees.

Studies indicate that more than one-fourth of the workers in this industry division are covered by private pension plans. These plans and the accompanying compulsory retirement practices probably account for the relatively small proportion of aged workers—2.1 percent—in reporting units with 500 or more in an industry division that, as a whole, employs a proportionately large number of older workers.

The mean annual wage credits of older men employed in this division during 1959 varied from \$1,382 in reporting units with less than five workers to \$3,135 in units with 100-499. The average fell, however, to \$2,795 in units with 500 or more workers.

Though women formed a comparatively large proportion of all workers in finance, insurance, and real estate in 1959, only 2.6 percent were aged 65 and older. In reporting units with fewer than five workers in mid-March, 6.9 percent of the women were in this older age group; as the size of the unit increased, the proportion declined gradually, and in units with 50 or more workers it was 1.2 percent.

For older women in this division, mean annual wage credits in 1959 varied from \$1,160 for those in reporting units with less than five workers to \$2,132 in units with 50 or more employees.

OTHER INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

In the three remaining industry divisions analyzed, data are shown for men only (table 5), because the sample was too small to provide reliable figures for women by size of reporting unit. In these divisions, the proportion of men employees during 1959 who were aged 65 and over was relatively small—2.5 percent in contract construction; 1.9 percent in transportation, communication, and public utilities; and 2.0 percent in mining. Coverage of workers by private pension plans in these three divisions, in which much of the work is physically demanding, is reported to be relatively high—about two-fifths of those employed in contract construction, two-thirds of those employed in transportation, communication, and public utilities, and approximately half of those in mining.

In contract construction the proportion of aged workers among the men was 3.1 percent in reporting units with fewer than five employees in mid-March. In the larger units the proportion ranged from 2.6 percent in the 5-19 category to 2.1 percent in the 100-or-more category. Mean annual wage credits varied from \$1,285 in units with less than five employees to \$2,796 in units with 100 or more workers.

There was little variation by size of reporting unit in the proportion of older workers among men employed in 1959 in transportation, communication, and public utilities. Men aged 65 and over represented 2.1 percent of all men employed in reporting units with less than 20 employees in the middle of March and 1.9 percent of those employed in units with 2,500 or more.

The older men employed in transportation, communication, and public utilities in 1959 earned relatively high mean annual wage credits. For those in reporting units with fewer than 20 employees in mid-March, the average was \$1,564, for those in reporting units with 500-2,499 employees it was \$3,173, and for those in units with 2,500 or more it was \$3,041.

In mining the proportion of older workers among the men declined from 2.8 percent in reporting units with less than 20 workers to 1.4 percent in units with 100 or more. Older men in units with fewer than 20 employees in the middle of March received mean annual wage credits of \$2,123 in 1959. For those employed in reporting units with 100 or more workers, the mean was \$2,834.

SUMMARY

Data derived from employer reports under OASDI support the belief that on the whole the larger firms employ relatively fewer older workers than the smaller firms. This fact probably reflects the prevalence in the large firms of restrictive policies on the hiring and retention of workers past age 65. The data also indicate that older workers in the larger establishments receive comparatively high mean annual wage credits.

According to data for 1959, the decline in the proportion of men employees who were aged 65 and over as size of reporting unit increased

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TABLE 9.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on claims and benefits, by State, May 1965¹

State	Average weekly insured unemployment		Initial claims (weekly average) ⁴	First payments	All types of compensated unemployment			Average weekly benefit for total unemployment ⁶	Number of claimants exhausting benefits ⁷	Funds available for benefits, end of period ⁸ (in thousands)
	Number of workers ²	Percent of covered employment ³			Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁵ (in thousands)	Average weekly number of beneficiaries			
Total.....	1,178,691	2.7	186,486	290,774	4,449,990	\$165,717	1,059,521	\$36.40	101,774	\$7,715,775
Alabama.....	12,704	2.2	1,766	2,946	46,362	1,180	11,039	25.88	1,291	86,533
Alaska.....	2,800	7.9	334	596	11,326	417	2,697	37.21	207	11,767
Arizona.....	10,278	3.7	1,632	2,050	36,204	1,334	8,620	37.16	789	65,323
Arkansas.....	10,749	3.3	1,473	2,353	37,362	977	8,896	27.29	1,065	28,650
California.....	231,167	5.3	34,223	51,480	828,932	45,577	197,365	44.09	21,518	659,678
Colorado.....	5,718	1.5	1,057	1,301	21,548	904	5,130	43.63	536	57,279
Connecticut.....	17,840	2.2	2,273	4,106	68,702	2,492	16,358	36.92	1,795	189,550
Delaware.....	1,778	1.3	274	569	7,809	288	1,859	38.36	216	21,729
District of Columbia.....	4,287	1.4	425	930	18,310	746	4,360	41.00	319	63,613
Florida.....	19,540	1.9	4,341	6,040	54,896	1,500	13,070	27.93	1,860	172,358
Georgia.....	14,750	1.7	2,413	4,923	49,044	1,276	11,677	28.46	1,687	183,797
Hawaii.....	4,362	2.5	582	1,228	15,416	590	3,670	40.83	258	21,102
Idaho.....	3,745	3.0	432	488	14,372	495	3,422	36.19	544	28,434
Illinois.....	47,813	1.8	7,565	14,783	178,532	6,491	42,508	37.65	4,777	508,833
Indiana.....	14,112	1.2	2,473	4,729	60,159	1,739	14,324	29.25	1,959	172,868
Iowa.....	5,469	1.2	843	2,057	19,738	540	4,700	29.29	589	112,150
Kansas.....	6,367	1.8	824	1,500	27,444	1,035	6,534	38.65	737	61,516
Kentucky.....	15,030	3.1	1,609	3,771	54,276	1,672	12,923	32.70	1,233	114,769
Louisiana.....	18,692	3.2	2,394	5,637	72,105	2,285	17,168	32.65	1,896	119,445
Maine.....	6,430	3.3	1,092	2,633	22,981	499	5,472	22.90	3	31,454
Maryland.....	15,911	2.1	2,393	4,643	61,444	2,041	14,630	34.44	967	162,357
Massachusetts.....	53,082	3.5	8,064	12,489	206,374	7,593	49,137	39.93	4,294	206,013
Michigan.....	23,081	1.2	4,091	7,420	102,040	3,520	24,295	35.34	3,179	474,472
Minnesota.....	18,882	2.5	1,380	3,250	80,018	2,258	19,052	29.06	1,452	20,664
Mississippi.....	6,924	2.3	1,056	1,656	25,374	603	6,041	24.50	706	54,413
Missouri.....	20,163	2.0	4,207	5,813	68,780	2,069	16,376	32.76	1,636	225,755
Montana.....	3,277	2.9	355	712	14,782	472	3,520	30.91	481	18,321
Nebraska.....	4,069	1.7	421	846	13,996	456	3,332	33.39	459	40,713
Nevada.....	4,941	4.2	878	1,411	20,576	804	4,899	39.94	523	29,239
New Hampshire.....	3,225	2.0	626	1,513	10,381	298	2,472	31.36	8	27,204
New Jersey.....	59,612	3.6	9,031	15,664	247,148	9,471	58,845	39.81	5,802	297,093
New Mexico.....	5,149	3.1	780	1,104	20,946	600	4,987	29.31	328	34,424
New York.....	192,052	3.8	35,532	44,634	751,710	28,017	178,979	39.45	10,276	1,231,819
North Carolina.....	24,612	2.4	4,241	7,953	102,463	2,267	24,396	22.86	1,870	225,757
North Dakota.....	2,108	2.9	155	393	12,945	503	3,082	39.34	339	5,664
Ohio.....	34,112	1.4	6,113	7,561	122,917	4,533	29,266	37.75	2,270	290,224
Oklahoma.....	13,019	3.3	1,620	2,555	46,051	1,192	10,965	26.59	1,092	46,118
Oregon.....	13,771	3.1	2,078	2,694	52,897	1,710	12,595	33.09	873	87,789
Pennsylvania.....	74,430	2.5	13,605	18,731	281,603	8,612	67,048	32.86	3,318	319,192
Puerto Rico.....	⁹ 17,105	6.1	⁹ 2,437	4,325	44,614	837	10,622	17.11	2,576	55,987
Rhode Island.....	6,636	2.7	1,561	1,970	24,636	718	5,866	30.98	588	50,464
South Carolina.....	9,175	1.9	1,286	2,438	33,287	922	7,925	28.48	1,051	91,120
South Dakota.....	1,181	1.5	102	200	5,133	145	1,222	30.07	255	14,223
Tennessee.....	18,254	2.5	1,975	4,124	68,880	1,843	16,400	27.61	1,909	94,948
Texas.....	37,467	1.9	5,251	10,151	141,523	4,077	33,696	29.61	5,052	243,392
Utah.....	6,461	3.2	732	1,064	22,931	841	5,460	37.47	668	35,974
Vermont.....	2,288	3.0	310	542	9,779	315	2,328	34.12	168	6,522
Virginia.....	7,590	1.0	1,296	2,034	25,115	727	5,980	29.06	968	141,460
Washington.....	21,513	3.4	3,845	2,525	86,386	2,801	20,568	33.04	3,091	203,209
West Virginia.....	9,753	3.0	1,064	2,623	39,340	960	9,367	25.07	646	59,616
Wisconsin.....	13,708	1.4	1,814	3,219	54,761	2,261	13,038	42.68	1,527	201,989
Wyoming.....	1,508	2.3	157	337	5,642	213	1,343	39.22	123	8,792

¹ Excludes programs for Federal employees and for ex-servicemen; includes unemployment compensation for State and local government employees where covered by State law.

² Workers reporting completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

³ Based on average covered employment for most recent 12-month period.

⁴ Notices filed by workers to indicate they are starting periods of unemployment. Excludes transitional claims.

⁵ Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan. Includes payments made under temporary extended

unemployment insurance provisions.

⁶ Includes dependents' allowances in States that provide such benefits.

⁷ Includes temporary extended benefit exhaustions.

⁸ Sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust fund.

⁹ Includes data under the Puerto Rican sugarcane workers' program for average weekly insured unemployment and initial claims (other data not available).

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER WORKERS

(Continued from page 29)

was most pronounced in finance, insurance, and real estate, in wholesale and retail trade, and in manufacturing. Reporting units with fewer than 50 employees in mid-March in finance, insurance, and real estate and reporting units with less than 20 workers in the service division employed proportionately the largest number of

older men. Both for men and for women, the proportion of workers aged 65 and over in reporting units with 1,000 or more employees was twice as large in services as in any other industry division.

The inverse relationship in the proportion of older workers to the size of reporting unit appears for the most part to have been much the same for women as for men. Older women represented a very small proportion of the women

TABLE 10.—Public assistance: Number of recipients

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged		Aid to the blind				
	Number of recipients	Average payment			Number of recipients ¹	Average payment ³	Number of recipients	Average payment		
		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care				All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
Total	⁵ 2,150,643	\$79.69	\$62.30	\$17.39	257,749	\$191.65	95,387	\$86.43	\$75.69	\$10.74
Alabama	112,034	68.31	57.27	11.04	305	278.70	1,838	68.89	66.42	2.47
Alaska ⁸	1,372	98.38	70.72	27.66	---	---	111	83.89	83.89	---
Arizona	13,210	63.60	58.17	5.43	---	---	814	71.48	71.48	---
Arkansas	59,470	63.31	50.80	12.51	2,999	52.38	1,929	69.83	60.24	9.59
California	276,088	108.10	96.60	11.50	34,666	308.98	⁶ 12,369	132.35	118.67	13.69
Colorado	⁴ 43,984	94.29	80.31	13.99	4,904	203.08	256	86.65	71.13	15.52
Connecticut	6,701	82.76	61.90	20.86	7,101	191.13	301	110.83	87.98	52.86
Delaware	1,412	71.08	52.52	18.56	99	172.76	308	86.44	82.15	4.30
District of Columbia	2,361	90.47	63.94	26.54	828	316.56	205	74.78	72.48	2.29
Florida ⁸	74,042	64.44	49.25	15.18	988	353.67	2,595	66.12	59.79	6.33
Georgia	92,019	57.58	47.13	10.45	---	---	3,183	60.72	55.74	4.97
Guam	¹¹ 156	33.58	¹¹ 33.58	---	(¹²)	(¹²)	¹¹ 7	(¹³)	(¹³)	---
Hawaii ⁸	1,194	72.89	60.03	12.85	324	200.94	74	84.61	68.73	15.89
Idaho	4,243	70.78	60.88	9.90	2,446	138.07	133	73.69	73.05	0.64
Illinois ⁸	55,285	97.58	47.41	50.17	1,618	390.62	2,411	98.45	64.37	34.07
Indiana	22,671	90.20	44.20	46.00	275	233.05	1,763	91.06	62.03	29.03
Iowa	26,937	96.18	57.48	38.70	6,312	121.85	1,133	102.10	91.23	10.86
Kansas ⁸	21,523	94.43	70.48	23.95	2,866	150.38	503	97.64	77.82	19.82
Kentucky ⁸	59,022	64.39	49.61	14.78	11,367	50.15	2,488	72.63	63.07	9.56
Louisiana	131,289	84.88	66.97	17.90	627	154.47	2,756	81.31	78.63	2.68
Maine ⁸	10,842	83.70	52.70	31.00	361	272.19	298	85.22	72.72	12.50
Maryland ⁸	9,947	73.95	63.18	10.77	¹⁵ 10,804	---	389	81.86	71.86	10.00
Massachusetts	52,026	91.92	70.02	21.91	30,400	174.54	2,269	147.78	130.50	17.28
Michigan	48,480	98.93	80.88	18.04	6,129	377.38	1,656	91.87	80.53	11.34
Minnesota	31,698	89.17	52.99	36.18	14,001	200.31	1,040	119.38	65.17	51.21
Mississippi	73,256	39.87	37.67	2.20	---	---	2,590	44.65	44.07	0.58
Missouri	101,486	68.78	58.14	10.64	---	---	⁶ 4,368	75.13	75.13	---
Montana	5,193	71.69	71.49	0.20	---	---	243	84.51	---	---
Nebraska	12,469	97.57	40.26	57.30	350	402.01	629	103.61	55.33	48.28
Nevada	2,668	86.76	64.87	21.88	---	---	159	117.87	96.13	21.74
New Hampshire	4,357	101.50	79.72	21.78	1,854	47.10	260	106.67	86.07	20.61
New Jersey	13,973	89.07	64.33	24.74	5,843	252.48	919	93.23	78.62	14.61
New Mexico ⁸	10,242	77.72	58.57	19.15	---	---	343	93.85	74.26	19.59
New York ⁸	56,570	97.21	73.48	23.73	36,692	314.80	3,132	120.07	84.94	35.13
North Carolina	42,814	62.81	53.29	9.52	934	268.88	4,933	70.63	64.60	6.03
North Dakota ⁸	5,114	99.04	66.28	32.76	¹⁹ 1,359	215.86	77	95.27	72.31	22.96
Ohio	81,736	88.23	65.54	22.68	---	---	3,273	82.79	70.20	12.58
Oklahoma ⁸	82,406	96.31	76.59	19.72	1,203	156.68	1,627	122.84	102.97	19.87
Oregon	10,161	70.21	57.19	13.01	4,157	147.57	463	93.45	78.33	15.12
Pennsylvania	45,991	78.97	63.69	15.28	10,923	252.14	⁶ 17,576	75.74	71.55	4.19
Puerto Rico ⁸	30,124	8.54	7.07	1.47	²⁰ 4,162	²⁰ 32.40	1,330	8.57	8.48	0.08
Rhode Island ⁸	5,794	95.53	78.47	17.07	7,543	82.17	¹⁹ 5	99.76	81.92	17.84
South Carolina	25,338	54.36	39.98	14.37	1,252	170.43	1,866	64.18	54.35	9.83
South Dakota	6,985	100.27	110.27	30.00	619	47.43	112	69.20	69.20	---
Tennessee	44,648	58.21	45.12	13.09	9,819	33.86	2,083	56.64	54.04	2.60
Texas	230,613	70.35	57.53	12.82	---	---	4,694	69.64	69.64	---
Utah	4,741	65.53	56.69	8.83	2,347	94.19	168	72.63	56.83	15.79
Vermont ⁸	5,343	87.66	47.47	40.19	154	205.87	117	74.27	61.09	13.19
Virgin Islands	431	40.80	37.80	3.01	1	(¹³)	16	(¹³)	(¹³)	---
Virginia	13,114	65.64	45.81	19.82	3,158	71.16	1,138	70.11	60.11	10.00
Washington	32,413	82.13	61.18	20.95	10,192	140.65	661	94.38	69.24	25.14
West Virginia	13,995	54.26	39.37	14.88	10,006	27.91	781	57.40	42.43	14.97
Wisconsin	28,249	114.37	30.75	83.62	6,021	125.14	789	106.55	50.33	56.22
Wyoming	2,418	86.36	68.58	17.78	40	(¹³)	56	95.57	75.02	20.55

¹ All data subject to revision. Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both; money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. For general assistance, average vendor payments not computed because of differences among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance.

² Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month.

³ In the following States, based on payments that include money payments not subject to Federal participation: Colorado, \$25,660; Kansas, \$11,540;

Massachusetts, \$97,362; Minnesota, \$35,898; New Jersey, \$7,980; New York, \$49,592; and North Dakota, \$2,903.

⁴ Includes the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

⁵ Includes 3,817 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado with payments totaling \$335,012, made without Federal participation.

⁶ Includes recipients of payments made without Federal participation as follows: California, 112 (\$18,719); Missouri, 685 (\$51,954); and Pennsylvania, 12,806 (\$949,981).

employed in finance, insurance, and real estate and in the large reporting units in manufacturing. In wholesale and retail trade, however, the proportion of older women, unlike that for men, showed no marked decline as size of reporting

unit increased. On the contrary, in this division the proportion of older workers among women employed in 1959 was larger in reporting units with 100 or more employees than in those with 5-99 workers.