

# SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF 1,000,000 RECIPIENTS OF OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE\*

From annual reports submitted to the Social Security Board by State agencies administering approved plans for old-age assistance, information is available on the sex, marital status, and living arrangements of 1,063,000 recipients of old-age assistance. Of these recipients, 477,000 were accepted for aid in 42 States<sup>1</sup> in selected periods of the fiscal year 1936-37<sup>2</sup> and 586,000 were accepted in 50 States in the fiscal year 1937-38.

## Sex

In the continental United States according to the 1930 census, men comprised 50.1 percent of the population 65 years of age and over, and women 49.9 percent.<sup>3</sup> In both 1937-38 and in 1936-37, 52.2 percent of the persons accepted for old-age assistance in the continental United States were men. These percentages would seem to indicate that old-age assistance is being granted to a larger proportion of the aged men in the population than of the aged women. In some States, however, a joint grant may be made to a recipient covering the needs of an eligible spouse. A joint grant is more frequently paid to a husband than to a wife. If adjustment is made for the spouses of recipients of joint grants, the percentages of males and females accepted for old-age assistance in 1937-38 are 50.6 and 49.4 percent, respectively—almost identical with the percentages of males and females in the aged population in 1930. This is shown in table 1.

Although men comprised 50.1 percent of the total population 65 years of age and over in the continental United States, the proportion of men in the States varied from 42 percent in the District of Columbia to 64 percent in Nevada. In table 2 the proportion of men in the aged population of each State is compared with the proportion of men

among the recipients accepted for old-age assistance in 1937-38. The latter figures have been adjusted to include persons sharing in a joint grant. Even with this adjustment, it is evident that in many States there is uneven representation of men and women in the old-age assistance rolls as compared with the census distribution. Some States with large over-representation of men are New Hampshire, Maine, New York, Nevada, Indiana, New Jersey, Wyoming, and Wisconsin. Among the States with heavy under-representation of men are Utah, Colorado, South Carolina, New Mexico, North Carolina, District of Columbia, and Arkansas.

Table 1.—Old-age assistance: Percentage of males and females approved for grants during the fiscal year 1937-38 and of persons in the population 65 years and over, in all States<sup>1</sup>

Sex	Recipients accepted 1937-38	Spouses sharing in joint grants made in 1937-38	Total persons approved for grants made in 1937-38		Percentage distribution 65 years and over (1930 census)
			Number	Percent	
Total.....	584,378	22,146	606,524	100.0	100.0
Male.....	305,001	1,626	306,627	50.6	50.1
Female.....	279,377	20,520	299,897	49.4	49.9

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and also of Virginia, which had no plan for old-age assistance in 1937-38.

Some clue to the uneven representation of men and women accepted for old-age assistance in the different States lies in differences in the marital status of men and women in the aged population of these States. Marital status appears to be a conditioning factor in need.

## Marital Status

Of the individuals accepted for old-age assistance in 1937-38 and 1936-37, the proportions who were widowed, married, single, and divorced or separated were remarkably similar in the 2 years. In each year, as is indicated in table 3, about 43 percent of all recipients were widowed and 41 percent married. In analyzing the figures for 1937-38, however, the percentages of widowed and married persons are found to be strikingly different for men and women; 28 percent of the men and 60 percent

\* Prepared in the Social Data Section, Division of Public Assistance Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics.

<sup>1</sup> The term "State" is used in this article to include the District of Columbia and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. In 1936-37, 43 States were administering old-age assistance programs under plans approved by the Social Security Board, but only 42 States submitted annual reports.

<sup>2</sup> For the period covered in different States see *Second Annual Report of the Social Security Board*, 1937, p. 142.

<sup>3</sup> The Bureau of the Census estimates that in 1935, 49.7 percent of the population 65 years of age and over was male, and 50.3 percent female. The 1930 population data have been used in this article, however, since there are no later estimates of sex distribution for individual States.

**Table 2.—Old-age assistance: Percent of males among recipients accepted<sup>1</sup> during the fiscal year 1937-38 compared with the percent in the population 65 years and over in each State<sup>2</sup>**

State	Percent of males		Over- or under-representation of males in acceptances for old-age assistance
	Population 65 years and over (1930 census)	Recipients accepted 1937-38 <sup>3</sup>	
Total.....	50.1	50.0	+0.6
Utah.....	50.4	40.0	-9.8
Colorado.....	51.2	45.4	-5.8
South Carolina.....	49.8	43.4	-6.4
New Mexico.....	59.0	53.0	-6.4
North Carolina.....	50.3	45.8	-4.5
District of Columbia.....	42.1	36.7	-5.4
Arkansas.....	54.8	51.7	-3.1
Idaho.....	60.8	57.0	-3.8
Georgia.....	49.8	47.2	-2.6
California.....	60.3	48.2	-12.1
Mississippi.....	52.3	50.3	-2.0
Louisiana.....	48.5	46.0	-2.5
Maryland.....	47.4	45.8	-1.6
Florida.....	53.5	52.7	-0.8
Oklahoma.....	56.4	55.7	-0.7
Delaware.....	49.1	49.0	-0.1
Montana.....	61.8	61.7	-0.1
Tennessee.....	51.4	51.3	-0.1
Alabama.....	50.2	50.3	+0.1
Massachusetts.....	44.4	44.5	+0.1
Minnesota.....	54.0	54.5	+0.5
West Virginia.....	52.5	53.0	+0.5
Kentucky.....	51.2	51.8	+0.6
North Dakota.....	57.7	58.3	+0.6
Missouri.....	51.1	51.8	+0.7
South Dakota.....	56.2	56.9	+0.7
Nebraska.....	53.7	54.5	+0.8
Pennsylvania.....	46.5	47.5	+1.0
Texas.....	53.1	54.2	+1.1
Vermont.....	49.1	50.2	+1.1
Illinois.....	49.4	50.6	+1.2
Iowa.....	51.4	52.6	+1.2
Arizona.....	59.6	60.0	+0.4
Michigan.....	51.3	52.9	+1.6
Ohio.....	48.7	50.4	+1.7
Rhode Island.....	45.3	47.0	+1.7
Oregon.....	55.8	57.7	+1.9
Kansas.....	52.0	54.0	+2.0
Washington.....	56.4	59.2	+2.8
Connecticut.....	46.0	49.5	+3.5
Wisconsin.....	51.0	55.0	+4.0
Wyoming.....	61.0	64.2	+3.2
New Jersey.....	46.2	49.9	+3.7
Nevada.....	64.0	68.2	+4.2
Indiana.....	50.1	54.6	+4.5
New York.....	49.8	54.4	+4.6
Maine.....	49.5	54.2	+4.7
New Hampshire.....	47.2	54.8	+7.6

<sup>1</sup> Adjustment has been made to include persons sharing in joint grant to spouse.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and also of Virginia, which had no plan for old-age assistance in 1937-38.

<sup>3</sup> 60 years and over, to correspond with the State's age requirement for old-age assistance.

<sup>4</sup> 70 years and over, to correspond with the State's age requirement for old-age assistance.

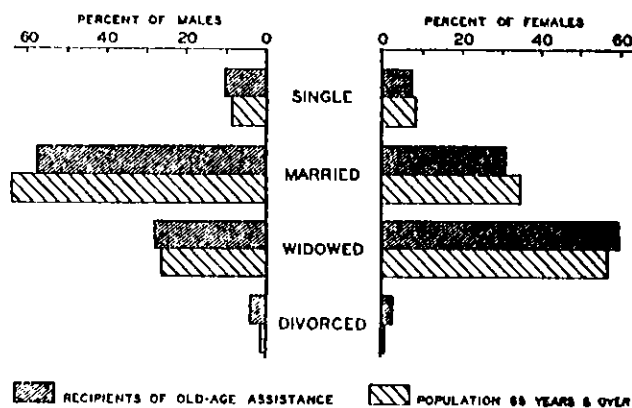
of the women approved for assistance were widowed, whereas 53 percent of the men and only 28 percent of the women were married. The percentages of single persons and of divorced or separated persons also vary in the two sex groups.

That marked differences should exist in the marital status of the men and women accepted for old-age assistance is to be expected, since similar differences exist between men and women in the

general population 65 years of age and over. In the total population the disparity between the sexes with respect to marital status may be accounted for by the fact that men generally marry women younger than themselves. This results in a greater proportion of married men than married women 65 years of age and over and a correspondingly smaller proportion of widowers than widows. Comparison of the marital status of men and women in the age group at risk in the general population in the continental United States and in the accessions to the old-age assistance rolls is made in chart I and in table 4.<sup>4</sup>

As shown in chart I, there is over-representation in the old-age assistance program of men who are single, widowed, or divorced and a substantial under-representation of married men. Both single women and married women are under-represented, whereas there is over-representation of women who are widowed and divorced. If adjustment, however, were made in the figures for these married women who are included in joint grants paid to their husbands, the under-representation of married women would be very slight.

**Chart I.—Old-age assistance: Percentage distribution of males and females according to marital status, for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38 and for the population 65 years and over, in all States<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and also of Virginia, which had no plan for old-age assistance in 1937-38.

It appears from the data that single women are more likely to be cared for by friends and relatives than are single men, and that married persons are less likely to become dependents than are single, widowed, or divorced persons.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2, table 4.

Information on the marital status of recipients accepted for old-age assistance in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board is shown in table 5. No attempt has been made to adjust the State percentages for joint grants. States may be interested to make further analysis of the data as an aid to their interpretation.

The percentages of recipients who are widowed, married, single, and divorced or separated vary to considerable extent in the different States. In a number of southern States—South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolina, the District of Columbia, Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, and West Virginia—more than one-half of all recipients were widowed. For the 50 States the percentage of widowed recipients is 43.

States in which more than 50 percent of all recipients are married—as contrasted with 41 percent in the 50 jurisdictions—are Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Colorado.

States with exceptionally high percentages of single recipients—15 percent or more—are Hawaii, Alaska, Nevada, Washington, Delaware, Rhode Island, and New York. In Hawaii the percentage of single recipients is 54 percent as con-

**Table 3.—Old-age assistance: Marital status of recipients accepted during selected periods of the fiscal year 1936-37 and during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States<sup>1</sup>**

Marital status	Recipients accepted			
	1936-37 Total	1937-38		
		Total	Male	Female
	Number			
Total.....	477,132	683,877	306,214	279,663
Widowed.....	209,499	252,756	85,938	166,818
Married.....	194,909	241,199	162,023	78,276
Single.....	41,173	51,787	31,572	20,215
Divorced or separated <sup>4</sup> .....	31,248	40,100	25,763	14,337
	Percent			
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowed.....	43.9	43.2	28.1	59.7
Married.....	40.9	41.2	53.2	28.0
Single.....	8.6	8.8	10.3	7.2
Divorced or separated <sup>4</sup> .....	6.6	6.8	8.4	5.1

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Virginia, which had no plan for old-age assistance in 1937-38.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes 303 cases for whom information concerning marital status was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes 35 cases (18 male, 17 female) for whom information concerning marital status was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes persons married and living apart whether or not legally separated.

**Table 4.—Old-age assistance: Marital status, by sex, of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38 and of the population 65 years and over, in all States<sup>1</sup>**

Marital status <sup>2</sup>	Recipients accepted for old-age assistance during 1937-38			Population 65 years and over (1930 census)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number					
Total.....	684,343	304,083	270,360	6,617,127	3,260,514	3,250,613
Widowed.....	252,297	85,076	165,021	2,704,242	868,438	1,835,804
Married.....	262,787	170,606	89,181	3,280,191	2,077,071	1,128,430
Single.....	61,123	30,910	29,294	539,311	270,541	262,770
Divorced.....	18,136	11,782	6,354	84,600	37,000	17,696
	Percent					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowed.....	43.2	28.1	59.7	41.0	26.7	56.6
Married.....	45.0	57.0	30.8	49.3	63.7	34.8
Single.....	8.7	10.1	7.2	8.3	8.5	8.1
Divorced.....	3.1	3.9	2.3	.8	1.1	.5

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and also of Virginia, which had no plan for old-age assistance in 1937-38.  
<sup>2</sup> The 1930 census classifies as "married" all individuals who are married and living apart whether legally separated or not. Data from the State agencies classify the legally separated with the "divorced." In this table, to aid comparability of data, recipients of old-age assistance who are married and living apart, but not legally separated, are included with the "married." Those legally separated are classified as "divorced," since it was impossible to differentiate the legally separated from the divorced.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes 12,777 persons (6,864 males and 5,913 females) for whom information concerning marital status was unknown; these persons were omitted in computing the percentages.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes persons living apart but not legally separated.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes legally separated.

trasted with 9 percent for the 50 States. The Territorial Board of Public Welfare of Hawaii reports that many of the single recipients in Hawaii are Chinese who were imported as laborers and have not married.

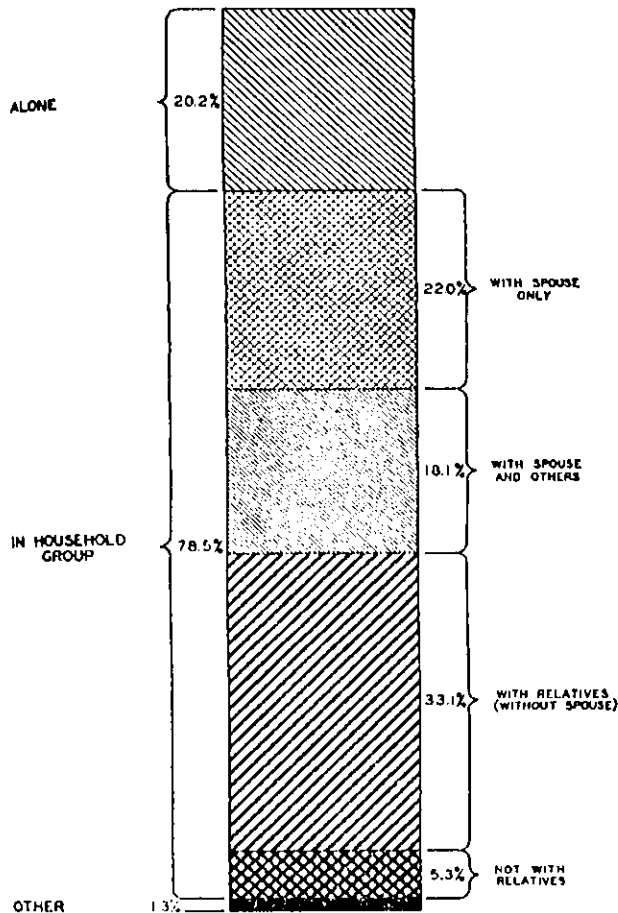
Relatively large proportions of divorced or separated recipients were accepted during 1937-38 in Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, California, Kansas, and the District of Columbia.

### Living Arrangements

The primary objective of the old-age assistance program is to enable aged persons who are in need to live in their own homes or to have a measure of independence in the homes of relatives or of other persons unable to provide for their care without serious burden. The data on living arrangements, which are summarized in table 6, supply evidence that this objective has been achieved. In both years four-fifths of the persons accepted for old-age assistance were living in household groups and about one-fifth alone.

A negligible number, about 1 percent, were living in institutions. This figure is significant in

Chart II.—Old-age assistance: Living arrangement effective at time of first payment for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Virginia, which had no plan for old-age assistance in 1937-38.

light of the fact that the Social Security Act permits Federal participation in grants to recipients living in private institutions. As a permanent arrangement, it appears probable that an even smaller proportion of the recipients will reside in institutions than is indicated by the data. Inasmuch as the Federal Government will not participate in grants to persons in public institutions, most States make no grants to such persons, although some States permit recipients to remain in public institutions until after the first payment has been made. Information on living arrangement is reported as of the time of first payment.

For 1937-38, detailed information is available concerning the living arrangements of recipients living in household groups. Such recipients comprise 78.5 percent of all recipients accepted for aid.

As is indicated in chart II and table 6, 22 percent were living with their spouses only, 18 percent were living with a spouse and others, 33 percent were living with relatives but not with a spouse, and 5 percent were living in household groups, not with relatives.

Table 5.—Old-age assistance: Marital status of recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State<sup>1</sup>

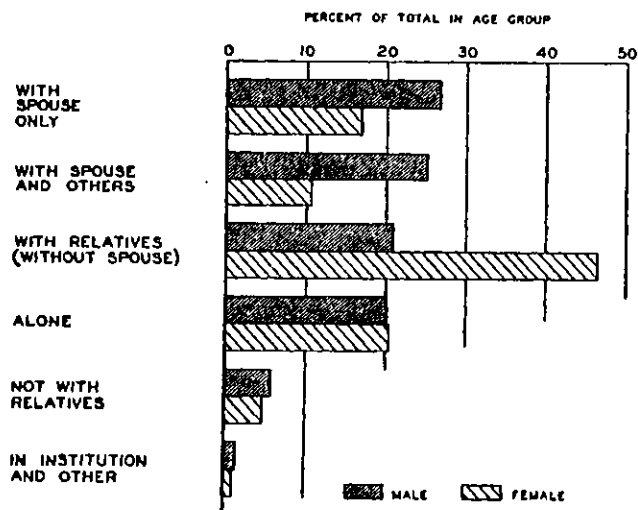
Region and State	Total recipients accepted	Percent of recipients <sup>2</sup> having specified marital status,			
		Widowed	Married	Single	Divorced or separated
Total.....	1 685,677	43.2	41.2	8.8	6.8
Region I:					
Connecticut.....	2,797	42.6	35.7	14.0	7.7
Maine.....	10,356	44.1	38.9	9.8	7.2
Massachusetts.....	19,550	40.9	40.1	12.7	6.3
New Hampshire.....	987	47.9	32.3	11.9	7.9
Rhode Island.....	2,688	40.6	37.0	15.1	7.3
Vermont.....	2,052	47.3	37.7	8.7	6.3
Region II:					
New York.....	23,423	39.3	28.5	15.0	7.2
Region III:					
Delaware.....	147	30.4	35.4	16.3	8.9
New Jersey.....	6,928	40.1	41.0	12.3	6.6
Pennsylvania.....	20,200	49.1	34.8	11.4	4.7
Region IV:					
District of Columbia.....	987	65.1	21.6	13.2	10.1
Maryland.....	4,952	48.0	33.0	11.0	7.1
North Carolina.....	33,060	55.9	32.8	8.1	3.2
West Virginia.....	4,498	50.1	34.8	7.1	6.0
Region V:					
Kentucky.....	5,767	44.3	43.9	5.8	6.0
Michigan.....	41,323	36.5	49.7	6.9	6.9
Ohio.....	19,020	36.6	45.1	9.9	7.4
Region VI:					
Illinois.....	25,133	40.4	41.5	10.0	8.1
Indiana.....	9,166	43.5	43.0	7.4	5.1
Wisconsin.....	9,209	34.2	50.8	9.1	5.9
Region VII:					
Alabama.....	6,470	52.9	34.0	6.8	6.3
Florida.....	21,082	44.1	43.3	4.8	7.8
Georgia.....	30,700	50.3	38.6	6.8	4.3
Mississippi.....	1,992	59.0	31.1	5.1	4.8
South Carolina.....	24,415	50.5	30.2	6.2	4.1
Tennessee.....	24,047	50.8	37.3	6.5	5.4
Region VIII:					
Iowa.....	14,316	36.8	48.1	8.8	7.3
Minnesota.....	8,855	33.1	48.7	12.3	5.9
Nebraska.....	3,510	34.3	51.8	7.7	6.7
North Dakota.....	1,486	32.5	50.8	12.1	4.6
South Dakota.....	8,988	37.7	49.7	7.7	4.9
Region IX:					
Arkansas.....	6,066	53.1	36.6	4.8	5.5
Kansas.....	21,510	41.0	39.7	9.2	10.2
Missouri.....	20,012	45.3	42.5	7.2	5.0
Oklahoma.....	7,432	37.6	50.9	8.9	7.6
Region X:					
Louisiana.....	8,479	46.6	40.6	6.1	6.7
New Mexico.....	1,002	40.9	36.0	0.0	8.1
Texas.....	16,934	35.2	51.2	5.6	8.0
Region XI:					
Arizona.....	6,540	39.3	37.0	11.0	11.8
Colorado.....	11,833	35.7	50.5	6.0	7.2
Idaho.....	1,546	39.5	41.7	10.2	8.6
Montana.....	3,216	36.7	42.6	13.2	7.5
Utah.....	7,585	42.6	40.3	3.9	4.2
Wyoming.....	631	44.2	29.8	12.8	13.2
Region XII:					
California.....	47,954	38.2	41.1	9.8	10.9
Nevada.....	2,145	37.0	24.4	26.2	12.4
Oregon.....	7,169	34.9	41.9	10.7	12.6
Washington.....	9,858	32.7	40.8	10.9	9.6
Territories:					
Alaska.....	554	37.2	27.8	28.0	7.0
Hawaii.....	945	28.8	13.0	63.9	8.7

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Virginia, which had no plan for old-age assistance in 1937-38.

<sup>2</sup> Includes persons married and living apart whether or not legally separated.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 35 recipients for whom information concerning marital status was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

**Chart III.—Old-age assistance: Percentage distribution of males and females according to living arrangement, for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Virginia, which had no plan for old-age assistance in 1937-38.

The fact that two-fifths of the recipients were living either alone or with a spouse only indicates a relatively high degree of independence of the old people.

The differences in living arrangements of the aged men and women reflect the differences in their marital status. As is shown in table 6 and chart III, 52 percent of the men were living with wives, whereas 27 percent of the women were living with husbands. These proportions correspond fairly closely to the percentages of married men and women accepted for assistance. If adjustment were made for the influence of joint grants, the disparity between the percentages of men and women living with the spouse would be lessened somewhat. About 21 percent of the men were living with other relatives, without a spouse, as contrasted with 46 percent of the women. Since a much larger proportion of the women than of the men are widowed, this is to be expected. Among both men and women, about 20 percent were living alone. A slightly higher proportion of the men than of the women, 6 percent and 5 percent, respectively, were living in household groups, not with relatives.

The percentages of recipients living in household groups, in institutions, and alone are shown for each State in table 7. In the continental United States, the proportion of persons living in

household groups varies from 46 percent in Nevada to 89 percent in Kentucky. In Hawaii only 35 percent were living in household groups.

It is believed that many of the persons who are living in household groups, not with relatives, are in effect "boarding out." This seems likely, since households with less than 10 lodgers are not classified as institutions in the definitions followed by the States in recording social data. Probably some of the aged persons in such household

**Table 6.—Old-age assistance: Living arrangement of recipients accepted during selected periods of the fiscal year 1936-37 and during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States<sup>1</sup>**

Living arrangement	Recipients accepted			
	1936-37 Total	1937-38		
		Total	Male	Female
		Number		
Total.....	\$ 477, 132	\$ 358, 877	306, 214	279, 663
In household group.....	378, 390	459, 866	240, 085	219, 811
With spouse only.....		128, 887	81, 744	45, 974
With spouse and others.....		106, 218	70, 846	29, 334
With other relatives, without spouse.....				
Not with relatives, but eating at same table.....		193, 069	63, 822	129, 867
Alone.....	20, 208	31, 122	17, 673	18, 436
In institution.....	83, 523	118, 640	61, 477	67, 093
Public.....	4, 423	5, 856	3, 861	4, 023
Private.....	153	173	142	31
Other.....	4, 772	8, 713	3, 719	1, 994
	2, 866	1, 486	750	720
		Percent		
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In household group.....	80.6	78.5	78.4	78.8
With spouse only.....		22.0	26.7	18.3
With spouse and others.....		18.1	25.1	10.6
With other relatives, without spouse.....				
Not with relatives, but eating at same table.....		33.1	20.8	46.4
Alone.....	5.6	5.3	5.8	4.8
In institution.....	17.8	20.2	20.1	24.4
Public.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	.7
Private.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other.....	1.0	1.0	1.2	.7
	.8	.3	.2	.3

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Virginia, which had no plan for old-age assistance in 1937-38.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes 6,605 recipients in New Jersey for whom living arrangement was not reported and 814 recipients whose living arrangement was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes 69 recipients (35 male, 34 female) for whom living arrangement was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.  
<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

groups would be living in almshouses if old-age assistance grants were not available for their support. Hawaii, New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont show comparatively high proportions of recipients in households in which there are no relatives.

Table 7.—Old-age assistance: Living arrangement to be effective at time of first payment for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State<sup>1</sup>

Region and State	Total recipients accepted	Percent of recipients having specified living arrangement							
		In household group					Alone	In institution	Other
		Total	With spouse only	With spouse and others	With other relatives, without spouse	Not with relatives			
Total.....	585,877	78.6	22.0	18.1	33.1	5.3	20.2	1.0	0.3
Region I:									
Connecticut.....	2,797	79.0	18.7	15.5	35.5	9.3	18.5	1.7	.8
Maine.....	10,356	83.5	20.6	17.1	33.1	12.5	15.4	.9	.2
Massachusetts.....	19,550	79.8	18.9	20.2	34.7	6.0	16.3	1.9	( <sup>4</sup> )
New Hampshire.....	987	77.5	19.7	12.1	31.9	13.8	21.8	.5	.3
Rhode Island.....	2,588	77.1	20.3	16.0	34.1	6.7	21.5	.7	.7
Vermont.....	2,052	80.9	21.9	14.9	30.4	10.7	15.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1
Region II:									
New York.....	23,423	73.9	22.3	15.1	27.7	8.8	23.9	2.0	.2
Region III:									
Delaware.....	147	85.7	22.5	12.2	41.5	9.5	12.3		2.0
New Jersey.....	6,928	77.4	21.0	18.0	30.5	7.9	21.3	.4	.9
Pennsylvania.....	20,266	80.5	16.9	17.2	39.7	6.7	18.1	1.2	.2
Region IV:									
District of Columbia.....	987	69.5	7.4	13.7	39.5	8.9	29.2	.8	.5
Maryland.....	4,952	82.0	14.4	17.5	43.0	7.1	16.7	.8	.5
North Carolina.....	33,090	86.7	12.7	19.6	50.1	4.3	13.1	.1	.1
West Virginia.....	4,498	79.2	11.4	22.6	38.2	7.0	20.8		
Region V:									
Kentucky.....	5,787	88.6	24.2	19.5	40.6	4.3	11.2	.1	.1
Michigan.....	41,323	79.0	30.1	19.0	25.2	4.7	20.2	.6	.3
Ohio.....	19,020	80.4	21.5	23.8	29.7	5.4	18.5	.7	.4
Region VI:									
Illinois.....	25,133	77.5	24.8	16.0	32.1	4.6	20.2	2.2	.1
Indiana.....	9,166	78.4	25.0	16.0	31.4	5.0	17.8	3.7	.1
Wisconsin.....	9,209	82.3	27.4	22.6	27.3	5.0	16.6	1.1	
Region VII:									
Alabama.....	6,470	80.5	18.5	15.0	40.8	6.2	19.3	.1	.1
Florida.....	21,082	80.1	20.4	22.2	33.5	4.0	19.4	.3	.2
Georgia.....	36,700	84.7	16.6	21.7	42.4	4.0	14.8	.2	.3
Mississippi.....	1,992	81.4	14.3	16.3	47.3	6.5	15.5		.1
South Carolina.....	24,415	82.3	12.0	17.8	49.2	3.3	17.5	.1	.1
Tennessee.....	24,047	85.1	14.7	18.1	45.1	6.2	14.5	.1	.3
Region VIII:									
Iowa.....	14,316	81.9	26.4	18.5	27.3	9.7	16.8	.9	.4
Minnesota.....	8,555	78.7	22.3	25.2	20.1	5.1	18.2	2.7	.4
Nebraska.....	3,510	77.8	30.4	19.1	22.9	5.4	20.8	.8	.6
North Dakota.....	1,484	74.2	35.0	15.4	18.8	5.0	23.4	2.0	.4
South Dakota.....	8,988	81.6	28.1	21.1	29.1	3.3	17.4	.8	.2
Region IX:									
Arkansas.....	6,966	74.4	21.6	14.5	33.7	4.6	25.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	.8
Kansas.....	21,516	69.0	24.4	13.7	25.7	5.2	29.9	.6	.5
Missouri.....	29,012	81.2	22.5	15.9	34.2	8.6	18.0	.7	.1
Oklahoma.....	7,432	82.5	24.2	25.9	29.2	3.2	17.1	.3	.1
Region X:									
Louisiana.....	8,479	79.7	20.9	19.3	35.7	3.8	19.4	.6	.3
New Mexico.....	1,002	64.3	17.1	17.0	27.0	3.2	35.3	.3	.1
Texas.....	19,934	82.1	22.7	28.3	27.6	3.5	17.4	.2	.3
Region XI:									
Arizona.....	6,640	61.8	26.3	9.3	22.9	3.3	36.6	.5	1.1
Colorado.....	11,833	78.2	29.4	20.5	25.8	2.6	21.1	.4	.3
Idaho.....	1,546	64.2	26.2	14.8	19.9	3.3	34.5	.7	.6
Montana.....	3,216	66.5	21.5	20.0	21.2	3.8	32.0	.7	.8
Utah.....	7,585	79.0	28.7	20.4	28.9	1.6	29.2	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )
Wyoming.....	631	60.6	18.4	10.4	25.2	0.6	38.0	.6	.2
Region XII:									
California.....	47,054	70.2	27.3	13.0	26.0	3.9	20.6	2.9	.3
Nevada.....	2,145	45.6	17.2	7.0	17.2	4.2	33.6	.4	.4
Oregon.....	7,169	69.1	28.8	12.5	19.5	5.3	32.8	.7	.4
Washington.....	9,858	61.3	29.9	10.2	16.9	4.3	35.8	2.4	.5
Territories:									
Alaska.....	654	48.9	14.3	12.0	20.2	1.8	50.4		.7
Hawaii.....	945	34.9	4.0	5.1	11.3	14.6	45.2	18.9	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Virginia, which had no plan for old-age assistance in 1937-38.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 49 recipients for whom information concerning living arrangement at time of first payment was unknown; these cases were omitted in computing percentages.

<sup>3</sup> Of this total less than 0.1 percent (reported by 8 States) were in public institutions; Oregon, South Carolina, and Tennessee each had less than 0.1 percent; Arizona and Kansas, each 0.1; Ohio, 0.2; Montana, 0.3; and Illinois,

0.4. Four States (Illinois, Kansas, Oregon, and Tennessee) which reported recipients in public institutions do not give old-age assistance to permanent residents of such institutions. Applicants in public institutions whose grants are approved are permitted to remain in the institution until the first payment is received and arrangements can be made for their removal.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

Among the States in which 2 percent or more of the recipients accepted for assistance were living in public or private institutions—that is, proprietary or incorporated institutions and lodging houses with 10 or more lodgers—are Hawaii, Indiana, California, Minnesota, Washington, Illinois, North Dakota, and New York. Illinois, however, does not make payments to permanent residents of institutions. In Hawaii 19 percent of all recipients were living in institutions.

The percentages of recipients living alone in the continental United States ranges from 11 in Kentucky to 54 in Nevada. In a number of

western States—Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, Washington, New Mexico, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana—the percentage was unusually large. In all these States except New Mexico the percentages of males and of single persons are high, and the level of grants is also high, thus enabling these recipients to maintain themselves independently.

The next Bulletin articles on the social characteristics of the recipients of old-age assistance will deal with their physical condition and medical care, and an analysis of such characteristics as age, race, and nativity.