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WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Civil Action File No. 81-430B(E)

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: George E. Kruger v. U.S. Thomas P. O'Neil, William F. Smith, Ronald Reagan and John W. Hinckley, Jr.

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code - Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CW Holland</u>	ORIGINATOR ^{DD} <u>8/106/11</u>	<u>C 2/19/82</u>
<u>W AT 14</u>	Referral Note: ^{DD} <u>A 8/106/12</u>	<u>Central Files</u> <u>C 8/106/26</u>
<u>CW FIEE</u>	Referral Note: <u>S 8/106/26</u>	<u>FF. A 8/106/26</u>
	Referral Note: _____	_____
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- ACTION CODES:**
- A - Appropriate Action
 - C - Comment/Recommendation
 - D - Draft Response
 - F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
 - I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 - R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 - S - For Signature
 - X - Interim Reply
- DISPOSITION CODES:**
- A - Answered
 - B - Non-Special Referral
 - C - Completed
 - S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer
 Code = "A"
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Jun 26 81 FF ltr to Stuart G. Schiffer, DAS, attached

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EE 002 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
 - n - 0 - Unknown
 - n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 - n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 - n - 3 - Ron
 - n - 4 - Dutch
 - n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 - n - 6 - Ronald
 - n - 7 - Ronnie
- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
 - n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
 - n - 2 - Nancy
 - n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan
- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**
 - n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
 - n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B** - Box/package
- C** - Copy
- D** - Official document
- G** - Message
- H** - Handcarried
- L** - Letter
- M** - Mailgram
- O** - Memo
- P** - Photo
- R** - Report
- S** - Sealed
- T** - Telegram
- V** - Telephone
- X** - Miscellaneous
- Y** - Study

28 JUN 1981

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1981

Dear Stuart:

I enclose for handling by the Department of Justice photocopies of the Summons and Pro Se Complaint in Granger v. U.S., et al., Civil Action No. 81-430B(E), U.S.D.C. for the Western District of New York. Please be advised that these pleadings, which were forwarded by certified mail, were received by the White House on June 11, 1981. President Reagan is named as a defendant in this action, along with the United States, the Attorney General, and John W. Hinckley, Jr.

In his Complaint, plaintiff requests, inter alia, that all expenses incurred by the government due to the recent actions of John Hinckley, Jr., in his attempt on the life of the President, be calculated and placed as a judgment against Mr. Hinckley. In satisfaction of that judgment, plaintiff requests that any future revenue obtained by Hinckley as a result of profits from the sale of stories regarding his activities be turned over to the U.S. Treasury. Additionally, plaintiff requests that the Constitution be interpreted so as to preclude possession of weapons by any persons who are not members of a well-regulated militia, and that the public sale of handguns be barred.

Unless you request otherwise, it does not appear necessary that this office participate further in the defense of this action. However, should the Justice Department attorneys assigned to this case have any questions, please have them contact David Waller of this office at 456-2674.

Thank you for your cooperation in the defense of this matter.

Sincerely,



Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

Stuart E. Schiffer, Esq.
Acting Assistant Attorney General - Civil Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

11 JUN 1981

United States District Court

FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

GEORGE E. GRANGER

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 81-2513 (E)

028505

Plaintiff

v.

SUMMONS

UNITED STATES, THOMAS P. O'NEIL,
WILLIAM F. SMITH, RONALD REAGAN AND
JOHN W. HINCKLEY, JR.

Defendant

To the above named Defendant :

You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon
GEORGE E. GRANGER

plaintiff ~~XXXXXX~~, whose address

BOX 196 RT. 79
Burdett, New York 14818

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 60 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

JOHN K. ADAMS

Clerk of Court.

1st Sharon A. Czech

Deputy Clerk.

Date: May 27, 1981

[Seal of Court]

George E. Granger

v

United States

and

Thomas P. O'Neil

William F. Smith

Ronald Reagan

John W. Hinckley Jr.

CW-81-4306(L)

May it please the court: This suit is being brought against the United States and the above mentioned Individuals, (Mr. Thomas P. O'Neil as a representative of the Congress of the United States) in regard to the following claims of Civil action for the purpose of showing that they have violated the Constitution of the United States both by their actions and inactions, thus placing in peril, both the continuity of government and the civil peace and personal rights of the citizens of this country with an open disregard for the implications of their actions.

(1) It is alleged that the Government of the United States - the Executive and the Legislative branch are conducting the affairs of government, most specifically the constitutional guarantee's of the rights of personal freedom, the right to be secure in ones possessions and person, in a very uncaring and lax manner. It is further alleged that the present situation under which the citizens of the United States must exist on a day to day basis is counter-distinctive to the theme and purpose of said Constitution.

(2) It is alleged that Mr. John W. Hinckley Jr., a citizen of the United States, has committed, aside from a criminal act against the person's of Mr. James Brady; Mr. Timothy McCarthy; Officer Delahanty of the Washington D. C. police department, an act of criminal anarchy against the person of the Chief Executive of theis country, Ronald Reagan with the intent to disrupt the government by assassination.¹

(3) That the present state of the American Society is one, not of a Republic,² but rather that of a society in the state of Civil Anarchy.³

(4) That, due to this state of Civil Anarchy, the civil and personal rights of the citizens of this country are rapidly ceasing to exist, and that the powers vested in the Congress of the United States and the Executive Branch are not being used to maintain these rights, but rather that the responsibility is being placed on the people themselves, thus enhancing the progression of Civil Anarchy.

¹ Assassination - a definition, Black's Law Dictionary; 4th Edition., page 147

² Republic - a definition, Black's Law Dictionary; 4th Edition, page 1467

³ Civil Anarchy - Ibid, page 311 (Civil) and page 110 (Anarchy).

(5) That the United States, as a result of the aforementioned contention that civil anarchy exists, is living in a state of fear that has a deleterious effect on the productivity, creativity, mental health and fiscal soundness of this Nation.⁴

(6) That the continued existence of this state of civil anarchy could, if not reversed, result in a civil war among its citizens that would further sap the strength of this country.⁵

The constitution of the United States, in Amendment four to same, states that the citizens of this country have the right to be secure in their houses, papers and personal effects and persons against unreasonable search and seizure, but the present state of affairs belies the guarantees of the the Constitution in most every respect, rather stating that we only have redress of grievance if indeed, we can secure same.

In point of fact, not only do the citizens of this country not have the assurance of personal freedom, but they have been told by both word and deed that they can not expect same to return in the foreseeable future, thus leaving the responsibility for protection on the citizens themselves with the implications that it suggests and is providing, i. e. fear, fiscal problems, loss of community etc.⁶

On the other hand, the same government that states that it cannot provide for the security of its people, insists that these people continue to support said government by taxes.

Amendment number II reads as follows:

A well regulated militia,⁷ being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. 1791

At the time of the writing of that amendment, the founding fathers needed a citizen soldier to protect the citizenry in future conflicts with what were now foreign nations as well as the indigenous peoples of this continent due to the strained nature of the relationships as well as the desire of the new comers from Europe to attain more land with the feeling that, although they wanted to be unlike Europe in thinking, had to superimpose the thought system of property ownership on this continent. What was once necessary for the security of the people was a long rifle, and it had a use aside from defence, that of providing food and protection. The present situation, unlike that of the past, consists of the people of this country, few of who are members of a well regulated militia, having access to a type of weapon that was not thought of in 1791 but rather developed in the 1800's and has no place in modern society either as a tool of the militia or of a citizen

who is not a member of a militia who, because of its availability will purchase it and be subject to the changed thought patterns that possession seems, in all too many cases, to engender. This new thought pattern thus causing the aforementioned problems of society, fiscal responsibility decline, fear, and elimination of many people who are willing and able to contribute to the growth and development of this nation in the last half of the twentieth century.

The exact language of this amendment, it is contended, is limited to permit people who need to, and are willing to serve as militia, to have weapons for that purpose and does not extend to people who do not qualify under the interpretation of militia in *re. Black's law dictionary*, page 1145, 4th ed.

However, the present state of affairs, it is contended, grossly goes beyond the language of the second amendment to the Constitution and, indeed, consists of civil anarchy wherein people who would normally have no need or interest in having a handgun or a rifle, are purchasing them for their own protection, a protection that their government officials can not or will not provide.⁸ These people, and the people, or rather the fear that they are protecting themselves against, is, by no definition of the term, militia.

As a result of the laxity of the interpretation of Amendment Number II of the Constitution, it caused a situation to exist wherein some 400,000 people have died since 1963 and many have been disabled, with measurable effect on the fiscal situation of this society, including, but not limited to, the obvious drain on the Social Security Fund to pay benefits to the survivors of those killed because of the existence of handguns, as well as disability payments. This also extends to payments from various states to their citizens, not to mention the loss of taxes and the lowered circulation of money due to fear of going out in public.⁹

⁴The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid.

⁵Henry H. Chmielinski, Judge, Massachusetts, Newsweek, March 23, 1981, page 47

⁶Chief Justice Warren Burger, Time Magazine, March 23, 1981, page 16

⁷The Constitution of the United States.

⁸New York Times, May 18, 1981, page 1., attachment.

⁹Burger, *ibid.*

It is obvious, although the court, not this writer, has direct access to such records, that some of the problem with the depleted Social Security fund must be due to the amount of dollars that are going out to victims of violence by handguns in the form of survivors benefits, and disability benefits with a concomitant loss of revenue from the people to the fund who were working and paying in to the said fund.¹⁰

As the present situation continues, i. e. civil anarchy, the fiscal problems can only worsen and deepen as will the loss of people who are supporting this society but who do not have the right of personal freedom to live in peace as opposed to fear and its debilitating effects.¹¹

Conclusion:

On the basis of the aforesaid contentions, the following redresses are hereby petitioned:

(1) That all the expenses incurred by the Government (the people) by the actions of Mr. John W. Hinckly Jr., in regard to the attempt on the life of the Chief Executive of this nation, et al, be calculated and placed as a judgement against him and include any future revenue he or his story may create as well as including any funds that would come to anyone who would write about him and profit from same and that such profits or proceeds, be turned over to the treasury of the United States in satisfaction of the incurred expenses including, but not limited to the cost of hospitalization of the people he injured on the sidewalk of the Washington Hilton during the week of April 13th, 1981.

(2) That Amendment II be interpreted in a strict rather than loose construction from this point on i. e. that no one who is not a member of a well regulated militia have access to a weapon of any kind, and that the handgun, which has proven itself to be the root cause of much disorder and fiscal trauma, be banned from public sale immediatly.¹²

(3) That anyone who purchases a weapon as a result of becoming a member of a militia be charged \$1.00 extra that will go to the Social Security Administration to partially

¹⁰ Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980, attachment.

¹¹ Figgie Report, *ibid*.

¹² *Miller v. United States*, 307 U.S. 174, 178 (1939) & *Cases v. United States*, 131 F. 2d 916, 922 (C.A. 1, 1942), cert. den., 319 U.S. 770 (1943), "Apparently, then, under the Second Amendment, the federal government can limit the keeping and bearing of arms by a single individual as well as a group of individuals, but it cannot prohibit the possession or use of any weapon which has any reasonable relationship to the preservation or efficiency or a well regulated militia."

replenish the portion of the fund that would be still extant if the 2nd Amendment of the Constitution would have been interpreted in a strict sense just following the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963, thus saving many of the 400,000 lives that have been lost since then, and the concomitant loss to the country in terms of taxes and human resources since that time.

(4) That we return to the strict interpretation of Amendment Number II so as to avoid the continuing decline into fear, loss of creativity, loss of personal freedom and rights, and the fiscal chaos that is resulting from the widespread violence and its negative consequences for the health of this once viable, thriving, peaceful society.

(5) That, should the language of this brief not be in proper juristic format, an Attorney be appointed to assist in reconstruction of same, as an attorney would be appointed to assist in the defence of a person charged with a crime who has limited funds to present his case, so as to insure him a right to a fair hearing, i. e. Hinckley, John W. Jr. were he not to have funds; and that sufficient time be granted to prepare such reconstruction rather than having this suit dismissed as frivolous.

(6) That it be ruled on as a request for redress of civil rights as well as personal rights on the part of members of this society who have the obligation of supporting this society, but, as has been shown, are no longer guaranteed the rights due them in return.

(7) That the court rule on the contention that the United States does exist in a state of Civil Anarchy; with its deleterious effects that are causing this nation to become a nation of men as opposed to laws and further cause the citizens of this nation to take the law into their own hands which is leading into a state of civil war, which is usually the result of a state of civil anarchy.

(8) That a judgment in this matter be of a non-jury nature and that all rights to appeal be in force on the basis of a civil proceeding.

(9) That, should the court or the defendants see fit, or demand to have a jury trial in this matter, the plaintiff be permitted to act as his own attorney and that the court appoint an Attorney to assist the plaintiff who has a speciality in Constitutional Law.

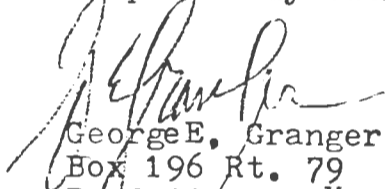
(10) That this suit receive prompt and serious attention of the Court at its' earliest convenience.

(11) That, should the case become a jury trial, the plaintiff, acting in concert with a court appointed Attorney with a specialty on Constitutional Law, have the right to call witnesses to testify, the names to be provided to the court in accordance with the practices of said court.

(12) That, should the defendants be unable to appear due to pressing obligations elsewhere, including legal holds, written depositions be accepted by the court in response to a statement of claims to be drawn up by the plaintiff and the court appointed Attorney that will be answered and returned by said defendants in a timely manner.

(13) That, in regard to Mr. Hinckley, all notice to appear or make deposition be held in abeyance, if necessary, pending the completion of current proceedings against him.

Respectfully submitted,



George E. Granger
Box 196 Rt. 79
Burdett, New York 14818.

...probably optimistic." "The results, however, are grim," it said.

The study was directed by Deborah

Continued on Page 26, Column 1

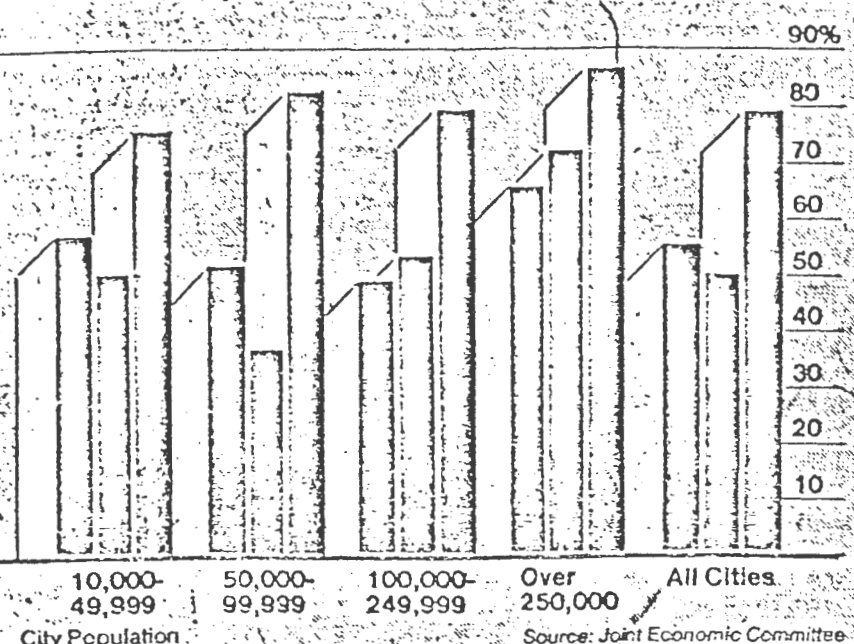
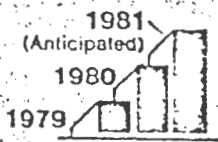
...over the rift. The move failed.

The new Foreign Minister, Mr. Sonoda, 67 years old, previously served as Health and Welfare Minister in the Suzuki Cab-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Percent of Responding Cities With Operating Fund Deficits

(By City Population Size)



Source: Joint Economic Committee

The New York Times / May 17, 1981

Burglaries Increase, but Arrests Fall As New York's Police Try to Cope

By BARBARA BASLER

Burglars are reportedly breaking into more New York City homes and apartments than at any time in the city's history, yet burglary arrests have dropped and police officials concede that, because of the lack of manpower, the vast majority of burglaries are not even investigated.

Burglary complaints, 70 percent of them from homeowners and apartment dwellers, rose to 212,748, a record, last year, according to police figures. Burglary arrests fell by more than 1,000, to 19,320.

The police said that in 1980 they closed only 6.7 percent of the reported burglary cases, in which citizens lost an estimated \$337.6 million in money and property.

In the first two months of this year, burglary complaints were 12.1 percent higher than in the first two months of 1980. Arrest figures for that period are not available, the police said.

When burglars broke into Carey Kozin's Brooklyn home a year ago, they took a pocketful of jewelry and left the bar they had used to pry open the door.

"We thought the police would take fingerprints," Mrs. Kozin said. "But they said, 'It's not like in the movies, we won't get any fingerprints here.'"

Recently, burglars broke into the Kozin home again and carted away some stereo equipment. "This time, the police didn't even come to the house," Mrs. Kozin said. "They just took the information over the phone."

James T. Sullivan, the Police Department's chief of detectives, said that unless a burglary involves an institution — a school, bank or museum — or property worth \$5,000 or more, there must be obvious clues, such as an eyewitness description before a detective is called to investigate.

Continued on Page 36, Column 1

The Italian police continued their virtually continuous interrogation of Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish gunman accused of shooting the Pope, but police sources said there were few new clues. The central question whether he acted alone or was part of a conspiracy remained unanswered tonight.

Doctor Gives a Guarded Prognosis

The second medical bulletin of the day, issued during the evening, said that the 60-year-old Pope's medical course continued to be favorable and that laboratory tests showed a "progressive improvement of the general condition" of the patient.

In a bulletin this morning, the Pope's temperature was reported as 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit. The evening bulletin said that there were signs of the return of normal intestinal activity.

"We are still not in a position to say whether the Pope will live," Dr. Emilio Tresalti, the hospital's chief medical officer told reporters. "There are many signs that the Pontiff will survive. There

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Parents' Groups Purging Of 'Humanist' Books and Organizations

By DENA KLEIMAN

In Onida, S.D., birth control information has been removed from the high school guidance office, and the word "evolution" is no longer uttered in advanced biology. "Brave New World" and "Catcher in the Rye" have been dropped from classes in literature. The award-winning children's book "Run Shelley, Run" has been banned from the library.

In Plano, Tex., teachers no longer ask students their opinions because to do so, they have been told, is to deny absolute right and wrong. In Des Moines, Iowa, a high school student production of "Grease," the hit Broadway musical, was banned. In Mount Diablo, Calif., Ms. Magazine is off the school library shelves; it is available only with permission from both a parent and a teacher.

Lobbying Methods Sophisticated

Emboldened by what they see as a conservative mood in the country, parents' groups across the nation are demanding that teachers and administrators cleanse their local schools of materials and teaching methods they consider antifamily, anti-American and anti-God.

Armed with sophisticated lobbying techniques and backed by such national

organizations as Eagle Forum and Casting Network, are joining together to replace text education courses with evolution with the at least. They also things as the open and creative writing relatively unstruc proaches break d and wrong and th sexual promiscuity

"Secular-Hu-

There have alw parents of one poli other. But visits t interviews with edu the movement in c show that today's numerous, well Their focus is no l course of study but of public education of "secular huma meates every fac learning the alph sons in American h "Secular huma

Continued on

Arts Grants Listed

An article and complete list of grants this year by the National Endowment for the Arts to individuals and groups in New York City start on Page 53.

HOME DELIVERY OF THE NEW YORK TIMES... (1) (64) 471-ADVT.

LILLIAN GLENWALD HAPPY 85TH BIRTHDAY TO A... (1) (64) 471-ADVT.

Blackjack Card... (1) (64) 471-ADVT.

Burglaries Increase, but Arrests All While City Police Struggle to Cope

Continued From Page 1

investigate the case.

There isn't the manpower to do more than that, he said.

That means most burglary cases are handled by a uniformed patrolman who makes out a report and files it. No detective goes to the house or apartment, no fingerprints are taken, no suspects are interrogated.

"Sure, we could give more time to more burglary cases — if we took time away from the homicides, the rapes, the robberies," Mr. Sullivan said.

In 1980, the New York City police made one arrest for every 11 burglaries reported. By comparison, figures supplied by the police in Los Angeles showed one arrest for every eight burglaries; in Philadelphia, one arrest for every five burglaries, and in Chicago, one arrest for every three burglaries.

'A Lack of Police Response'

Looking at the city's burglary statistics, Police Commissioner Robert J. McGuire said, "I'm not happy with those numbers and it is unacceptable to me to live with figures like that." He said that because of a loss of manpower, "there has been a lack of police response, and that's understandable, but not acceptable."

"We should be doing more forensic work, and we will when we get more men," he added. The forensic work includes collecting evidence and fingerprints at crime sites, and laboratory work and analysis.

The department is scheduled to add 1,000 more officers in the fiscal year beginning in July. The Commissioner said that then, "I think we should revive a very, very hard response to burglaries."

Mr. McGuire has been meeting with department heads to discuss hiring civilians to do forensic police work, but, he said, there has been no decision on exactly how many officers or civilians might be assigned that duty.

With their homes ransacked, their possessions stolen, their sense of security shattered, many burglary victims have been shocked to find that their cases are little more than paper work to the police.

An Attitude of Helplessness

A city official, who asked not to be identified, said after burglars broke into her home: "They cleaned me out, and the cops weren't going to do anything. But I got on the phone and raised a stink and they finally sent a detective."

"I know the police can't work on every burglary; nobody would want them to," Mrs. Kozin said. "But their attitude from the beginning seems to be 'There's nothing I can do.' It's an attitude that permeates this whole city, and that's the very thing we can't give into."

In 1980, a burglary was reported every three minutes. In 1979, there were fewer burglary complaints — 178,780 compared with 212,748 — and more burglary arrests — 20,503 compared with 19,320 — the police said. And that year, the police did not come close to matching their burglary arrest record of 25,193 in 1977.

Police officials explained the figures by noting that the city's arrest rate was

down for most felony crimes because the department had lost manpower each year since 1975. Chief Sullivan attributed the high arrest rate in 1977 to the black-out, when the police made a large number of arrests in a single night.

'Solvability' of Crimes Rated

"In 1969, we decided New York City had so many crimes, it would be unproductive and impossible to investigate all of them," Chief Sullivan said. "That's when we developed the concept of 'solvability.'"

He said that if the case did not involve an institution or \$5,000 in property or money, a uniformed officer must see fingerprints or clues that led him to believe there was a chance of solving the burglary or the case was closed then and there.

Chief Sullivan said a few precincts had uniformed officers trained in fingerprinting who were sent to burglary calls. But he said very few precincts have the manpower needed for a special burglary team.

One woman, who asked not to be named, said after burglars broke into her West Side apartment: "I had a jewelry box the burglars had dumped out, and I picked it up with a handkerchief to give it to the police. And the two men just laughed. They said I'd been watching too much TV."

"People want to be told something that won't happen," said Officer Peter Cullen, assigned to the 20th Precinct of Manhattan's Upper West Side. "But we are telling them the truth."

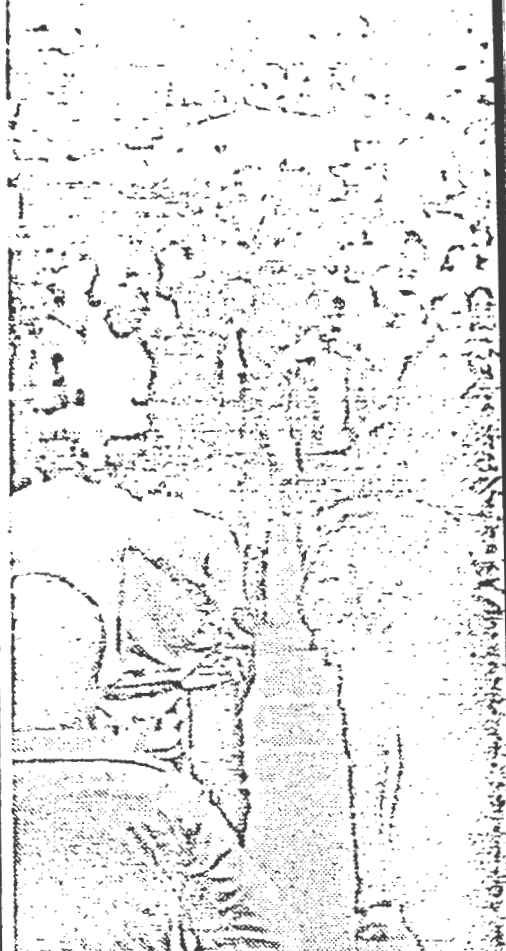
"When you have the 911 system and your precinct has five or seven radio cars answering calls," he explained, "you can't spend your time holding people's hands." In most burglaries, he said, "You take the call, fill out the report and turn it in."

Chief Sullivan said most burglars left no evidence and, when they were caught, they were caught in the act, spotted by patrolmen or neighbors. And, he said, since the typical burglar is young and active, by the time he is arrested, "He's probably done at least 10 jobs."

"That means his case must be treated with severity and he must be incarcerated, or the system doesn't work," he added.

In 1980, the city's 19,320 burglary arrests resulted in 1,848 burglary convictions, according to Norma Sue Wolfe of the State Division of Criminal Justice Services. She said that 70.4 percent of those convicted received jail or prison sentences, while 29.6 percent walked away with probation or conditional discharges.

Robert M. Morgenthau, the Manhattan District Attorney, insisted his office had been tough on burglary cases. He explained the fall-off between burglary arrests and convictions by saying that a number of burglary arrests involved vagrants or drug addicts found in abandoned buildings, or quarreling neighbors who bashed in an apartment door, or cases that lacked the evidence for a burglary prosecution.



FOOD FETE CLOSES 9TH AVENUE TO C
the thousands who came yesterday to enjo
Ninth Avenue festival. The celebration, wh

State Paves Way to

By CHARLOTTE EVANS

Special to The New York Times

WHITE PLAINS, May 16 — After months of doubt that a highly specialized but debt-ridden facility for the retarded would be able to continue operating, the State Assembly this week gave final legislative approval to a bill allowing Westchester County to take it over.

The action followed approval by both houses of an appropriation in the state's capital construction budget of nearly \$2 million for the facility, the Mental Retardation Institute at Valhalla. The one-time appropriation was designed to wipe out an old debt and, thus, to pave the way for the transfer of the institute from New York Medical College to the county.

Governor Carey is expected to sign the bill, which was passed on Thursday. State Senator Joseph R. Pisani, Republican of New Rochelle, and Assemblyman William B. Finneran, Democrat of Greenburgh, were the major forces behind the legislation.

The institute, which is primarily an outpatient facility, provides basic medical and therapeutic services for retarded children and adults. The services include physical therapy; reading, speech and hearing therapy; dental care and psychological guidance for parents of retarded children.

Representatives of the state, Westchester County and organizations working on

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Vital Statistics

Death Rates

NO. 118. DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE, BY SEX, AGE, AND SELECTED TYPE: 1950 TO 1978

Rate per 100,000 population in specified age groups. Beginning 1970, based on the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States and excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. (See Appendix III)

RATE AT DEATH AND SELECTED TYPE OF HEART DISEASE	MALE					FEMALE				
	1950	1960	1970	1975	1978	1950	1960	1970	1975	1978
Total U.S. rate ¹	424.7	439.5	422.5	385.2	375.3	289.7	300.8	304.5	289.7	295.5
15-44 years	70.2	67.8	57.3	42.4	37.2	38.2	25.2	19.5	13.9	12.0
45-64 years	441.2	420.4	376.4	326.7	298.0	177.8	127.5	109.9	91.3	85.2
65 years and over	1,100.5	1,066.9	987.2	860.2	791.3	507.0	429.4	351.6	300.0	279.7
15-44 years and over	2,209.3	2,314.7	2,258.0	2,033.0	2,112.6	2,468.3	2,415.6	2,268.2	2,038.7	2,001.5
Ischemic heart disease	318.6	347.1	338.0	292.3	260.4	78.0	72.4	84.0	70.9	64.9
Coronary heart disease	24.3	19.9	11.4	7.3	5.9	23.8	19.5	10.6	8.1	5.4
Atherosclerotic heart disease	48.0	23.9	4.6	2.9	3.0	48.7	21.5	4.0	2.2	1.9
65-64 years old	792.9	885.2	904.8	779.1	704.4	275.0	295.8	299.1	252.9	230.4
Ischemic heart disease	35.0	29.0	21.5	16.2	13.5	30.5	28.4	20.8	15.3	13.1
Atherosclerotic heart disease	129.2	71.2	11.7	8.1	7.4	119.0	63.9	9.1	6.1	5.7
65 years and over	2,041.1	2,588.4	3,022.5	2,684.3	2,525.7	1,334.0	1,891.2	2,071.5	1,841.3	1,778.1
Ischemic heart disease	58.3	32.9	32.9	30.5	34.1	52.6	34.8	32.3	31.8	35.5
Atherosclerotic heart disease	442.4	268.5	54.9	36.2	32.0	487.9	321.2	60.0	41.2	35.0

¹Excludes persons under 25 years old, not shown separately. Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, annual; and unpublished data.

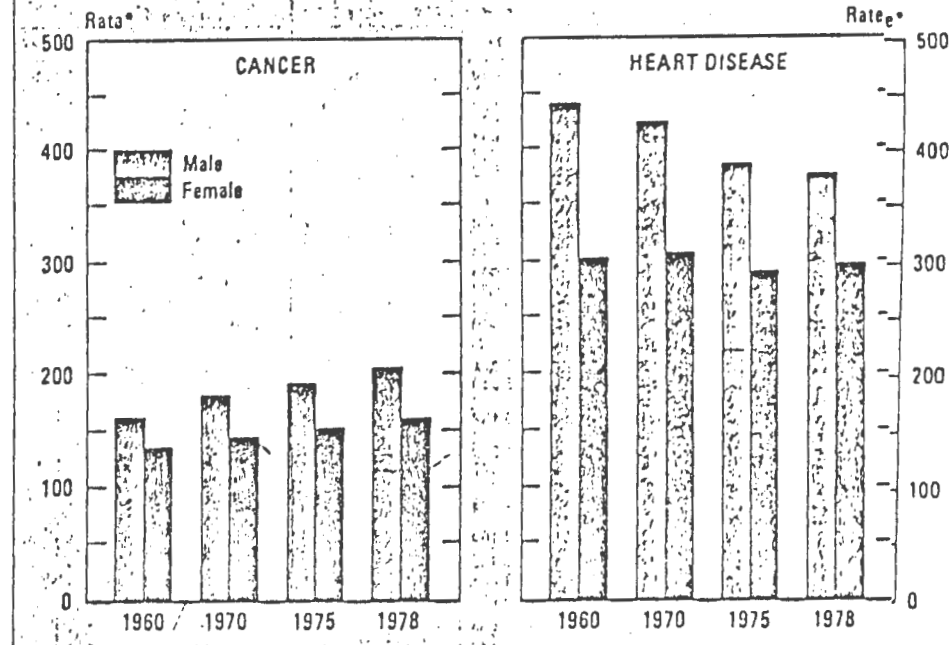
NO. 119. DEATH RATES FROM CANCER, BY SEX, AGE, AND TYPE OF CANCER: 1940 TO 1978

(Deaths per 100,000 population in the specified age groups. See headnote, table 118)

RATE AT DEATH AND SELECTED TYPE OF CANCER	MALE					FEMALE						
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1975	1978	1940	1950	1960	1970	1975	1978
Total U.S. rate ¹	114.1	142.9	162.5	182.1	192.3	203.5	126.4	136.8	136.4	144.4	152.1	161.4
15-44 years	24.6	31.0	34.2	33.9	28.7	26.9	50.3	49.1	45.8	40.3	33.4	31.0
45-64 years	135.3	156.2	170.8	183.5	187.4	192.2	204.1	184.0	183.0	181.5	176.6	177.1
65 years and over	352.2	413.1	459.9	511.8	512.3	522.0	384.1	368.2	337.7	343.2	357.7	369.7
15-44 years and over	896.2	968.9	1,066.2	1,221.2	1,301.1	1,357.0	792.3	755.7	709.1	708.0	725.2	758.0
15-44 years old	23.3	39.3	54.7	72.1	78.2	81.3	6.2	6.7	10.1	22.2	28.1	33.3
Respiratory system	70.7	59.9	53.2	45.9	44.8	45.0	58.8	47.0	38.9	32.5	29.7	29.0
Digestive organs, peritoneum	3	4	2	4	3	3	47.5	46.9	51.4	52.8	50.4	51.0
Bladder	5.8	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	69.2	59.0	44.8	34.4	29.9	28.4
Genital organs	(NA)	9.7	11.6	12.8	11.0	10.3	(NA)	5.7	7.1	8.3	7.4	7.0
Lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, excl. leukemia	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.3	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.9
Urinary organs	6.0	6.3	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.4	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.7
Mouth, throat, and pharynx	5.6	6.5	7.2	6.8	5.9	6.2	4.6	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.4
Leukemia	45.7	64.2	150.2	202.3	214.1	223.5	12.6	15.4	17.0	38.9	58.3	69.4
65-64 years old	185.3	174.8	153.7	139.0	129.5	128.9	149.1	125.1	102.2	85.0	83.5	81.0
Respiratory system	8	8	1.0	6	8	8	74.9	69.9	70.8	77.6	79.2	83.0
Digestive organs, peritoneum	30.7	26.2	23.5	22.8	23.3	23.3	100.9	87.4	73.0	58.2	53.0	51.8
Bladder	(NA)	18.2	23.1	27.1	26.7	25.8	(NA)	11.5	15.7	17.7	17.5	17.9
Lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues, excl. leukemia	23.7	26.9	25.9	26.4	24.8	24.1	11.8	11.2	9.3	9.4	9.0	9.2
Urinary organs	16.1	16.2	16.3	20.1	18.9	18.2	3.0	3.3	3.8	6.2	6.8	6.1
Mouth, throat, and pharynx	10.6	14.1	16.1	15.4	14.9	13.8	7.5	10.1	10.6	9.0	8.6	8.4
Leukemia												

¹Includes persons under 25 years old, not shown separately. Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, annual; and unpublished data.

Figure 2.4 Death Rates from Heart Disease and Cancer: 1960 to 1978



*Rate per 100,000 population. Source: Chart prepared by U.S. Bureau of the Census. For data, see tables 118 and 119.

NO. 120. DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE: 1950 TO 1978

(Death rates per 100,000 population. Beginning 1970, excludes deaths of nonresidents of the U.S. Deaths classified according to the revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, in use at the time (beginning 1970, based on the eighth revision). See Appendix III)

SEX, CAUSE OF DEATH, AND AGE	WHITE					BLACK AND OTHER				
	1950	1960	1970	1975	1978	1950	1960	1970	1975	1978
Male, total ¹	105.4	91.3	101.9	96.9	97.7	156.4	136.8	174.3	157.2	141.1
Motor vehicle accidents	35.1	31.5	39.1	32.2	36.2	38.2	34.4	44.3	33.8	34.1
All other accidents	47.4	38.8	38.2	35.5	32.1	65.7	60.8	80.7	50.2	44.1
Suicide	19.0	17.6	18.0	20.1	20.2	7.0	7.2	8.5	10.6	11.1
Homicide	3.9	3.8	6.8	9.1	9.2	45.5	34.5	80.8	62.6	52.6
15-24 years	102.1	105.2	130.7	129.7	138.3	159.2	147.8	224.3	179.5	155.7
25-44 years	95.9	88.5	107.1	103.4	104.5	218.7	200.1	275.4	256.4	223.9
45-64 years	134.3	118.8	121.4	104.0	95.2	193.8	185.1	236.8	203.3	176.5
65 years and over	288.1	220.5	216.9	185.3	173.2	223.6	202.0	218.0	200.5	191.7
Female, total ¹	43.2	38.3	42.4	38.3	38.2	52.8	50.6	60.7	45.0	41.7
Motor vehicle accidents	10.9	11.2	14.8	11.4	13.1	10.8	10.1	13.9	10.0	10.6
All other accidents	25.4	20.4	18.3	16.7	15.4	29.1	28.8	21.6	17.9	16.3
Suicide	5.5	5.3	7.1	7.4	6.9	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.3	3.1
Homicide	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.9	11.2	9.9	12.3	13.8	11.8
15-24 years	21.6	23.5	34.9	33.1	38.7	39.6	32.4	45.9	43.2	38.8
25-44 years	23.5	24.0	33.6	31.1	30.6	51.9	51.0	58.7	52.8	46.0
45-64 years	38.8	37.7	44.8	38.2	35.7	46.9	54.7	54.7	50.8	45.2
65 years and over	212.9	149.1	122.4	100.7	91.9	139.2	116.6	106.1	85.4	79.8

¹Includes persons under 15 years old, not shown separately. Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, annual; and unpublished data.

Vital Statistics

NO. 121. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENTS, BY TYPE: 1965 TO 1978

[Beginning 1970, excludes deaths of nonresidents of the U.S. See headnote, table 120 and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 163-165]

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	DEATHS					RATE ¹				
	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978
All accidents	108,004	114,638	103,030	103,202	105,561	55.7	56.4	48.4	47.7	48.4
Motor vehicle accidents	49,163	54,633	45,853	48,457	52,411	25.4	26.9	21.5	22.9	24.0
Traffic	48,050	53,493	44,820	48,457	51,337	24.8	26.3	21.0	22.4	23.5
Nontraffic	1,113	1,140	1,033	1,053	1,074	.8	.8	.5	.5	.5
Other road-vehicle accidents	319	257	255	200	204	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Water transport accidents	1,493	1,851	1,570	1,357	1,467	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7
Air and space transport accidents	1,529	1,812	1,552	1,643	1,880	.8	.8	.7	.8	.9
Aircraft	662	852	608	578	602	.5	.4	.3	.3	.3
Railway accidents	19,564	16,926	14,896	13,773	13,690	*10.3	8.3	7.0	6.4	6.3
Accidental falls	5,802	4,798	4,005	3,808	3,833	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.6
Fall from one level to another	5,738	4,798	4,005	3,808	3,833	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.6
Fall on the same level	8,444	11,300	10,359	9,462	9,368	4.4	5.8	4.9	4.4	4.3
Unspecified falls	5,485	6,391	6,640	5,961	5,784	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
Accidental drowning	7,347	6,718	6,071	6,357	6,183	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8
Fire and flames	2,344	2,408	2,380	1,982	1,808	1.2	1.2	1.1	.9	.8
Firearms	(NA)	2,505	3,132	2,214	1,908	(NA)	1.2	1.5	1.0	.9
Accidental poisoning by—	2,110	1,174	1,582	1,160	1,129	1.1	.8	.7	.5	.5
Drugs and medicines	1,528	1,620	1,577	1,598	1,737	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8
Other acid and liquid substances	1,484	3,581	3,184	3,107	3,078	.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4
Gases and vapors	1,836	2,753	3,106	3,037	3,063	.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Computations due to medical procedures	(NA)	5,968	5,495	5,271	5,188	(NA)	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4
Inhalation and ingestion of objects	1,071	1,140	1,224	1,183	984	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5
Industrial type accidents	(*)	530	389	439	381	(*)	.3	.2	.2	.2
Electric current	420	275	209	181	202	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Exposive material	(*)	152	140	127	142	(*)	.1	.1	.1	.1
Not substances, corrosive liquids	(*)	3,871	3,533	3,341	3,479	(*)	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6
Cutting or piercing instrument	(*)	5,149	5,149	5,458	5,475	(*)	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5
Other	10,921	5,591	5,149	5,458	5,475	5.8	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.5

NA Not available. ¹ For 1970, per 100,000 resident population as of Apr. 1; other years, per 100,000 population estimated as of July 1. * Data not comparable with later years due to change in classification. † Not available separately because of change in classification; included in "All other accidents." ‡ Includes accidents caused by radiation.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; and unpublished data.

NO. 122. CATASTROPHIC ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS, BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT: 1941 TO 1979

[Catastrophic accidents defined as those in which five or more persons were killed. Excludes military aviation accidents. In some instances data may be incomplete]

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS					DEATHS				
	1941-1950	1951-1960	1961-1970	1971-1978	1979, prel.	1941-1950	1951-1960	1961-1970	1971-1978	1979, prel.
All types	1,050	1,483	1,340	791	78	13,213	13,790	12,513	8,532	878
Motor vehicle	292	666	561	194	18	1,985	4,037	3,553	1,297	106
Percent of total	27.8	44.9	41.9	24.5	23.7	15.0	29.3	28.4	15.2	12.1
Bus	59	32	31	15	1	539	264	313	164	8
Collision with railroad train	12	5	5	4	-	139	35	90	28	-
Motor vehicle other than bus	233	634	530	179	17	1,446	3,773	3,240	1,133	98
Collision with railroad train	69	94	55	14	2	431	574	348	93	10
Air transportation	88	112	176	151	17	1,371	2,133	2,868	1,986	393
Water transportation	89	82	45	22	7	974	719	418	307	72
Railroad	45	24	6	6	-	861	369	52	85	-
Fire and explosion	330	420	420	298	17	4,529	3,099	3,090	2,292	129
Percent of total	31.4	28.3	31.3	37.7	22.4	34.3	22.5	24.7	26.9	14.7
Dwellings, apartments	166	312	322	199	10	1,034	1,917	1,969	1,181	56
Hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses	38	24	25	29	1	515	175	243	259	14
Institutions	16	17	12	16	3	281	254	200	151	43
Places of amusement	5	2	3	2	-	879	26	99	171	-
Other	107	65	58	52	3	2,020	727	579	530	18
Other	111	98	80	77	13	2,292	2,682	2,010	1,978	151

Marriages and Divorces

NO. 123. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: 1950 TO 1979

[Prior to 1960, excludes Alaska and Hawaii. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. *Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series A 158-159 and B 214-220]

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1974	1975	1978	1979
MARRIAGES									
Total (1,000)	1,867	1,531	1,523	1,800	2,159	2,230	2,153	2,155	2,171
Rate per 1,000 population	11.1	9.3	8.5	9.3	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.0	10
Rate per 1,000 unmarried women:									
15-44 years old	186.4	161.1	148.0	144.3	140.2	128.4	118.5	113.4	109.9
15 years old and over	90.2	80.9	73.5	75.0	78.5	72.0	66.9	65.2	63
First marriage of bride* (1,000)	(NA)	(NA)	664	1,043	1,252	1,271	1,191	1,163	1,14
Rate per 1,000 single women:									
14 years old and over	62.1	(NA)	87.5	84.4	82.9	74.8	68.1	64.8	62.1
18-19 years	(NA)	(NA)	208.4	166.9	151.4	133.5	115.0	105.1	95
20-24 years	(NA)	(NA)	203.9	237.3	220.1	159.5	143.8	133.4	121
25-44 years	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	96.4	82.5	85.7	81.7	81.8	78
45-64 years	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.0	8.8	9.8	9.2	9.3	8
Median age at first marriage: ²									
Male (years)	*22.8	*22.6	*22.8	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.7	22.9	23
Female (years)	*20.3	*20.2	*20.3	20.4	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.0	21
Remarriages of bride* (1,000)	(NA)	(NA)	197	305	393	494	510	518	531
Rate per 1,000 widowed and divorced:									
14 years old and over	(NA)	(NA)	32.7	33.7	38.6	40.0	40.1	39.7	40.1
14-24 years	(NA)	(NA)	407.7	471.0	317.8	332.1	319.9	324.4	323.1
25-44 years	(NA)	(NA)	139.8	142.3	147.3	144.5	132.4	129.9	129.9
45-64 years	(NA)	(NA)	22.0	24.5	24.8	24.4	23.5	23.5	22.2
Median age at remarriage: ³									
Male (years)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39.8	37.5	35.7	35.5	35.1	34.1
Female (years)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35.5	33.3	32.1	32.0	31.7	31.1
Percent married, of population 18 yr. old and over: ⁴									
Male	71.8	76.1	76.4	76.2	75.0	73.7	72.8	72.2	70.9
White	(NA)	(NA)	77.3	78.9	78.1	74.9	73.9	73.4	72.2
Black and other	(NA)	(NA)	68.4	70.2	65.4	63.1	63.5	62.0	60.8
Female	70.9	71.9	71.8	70.5	68.5	67.8	66.7	66.2	65.1
White	(NA)	(NA)	72.2	70.9	69.3	68.8	68.0	67.8	66.8
Black and other	(NA)	(NA)	66.3	67.6	62.6	58.9	57.3	56.2	55.1
DIVORCES⁵									
Total (1,000)	385	377	393	479	708	977	1,038	1,083	1,091
Rate per 1,000 population	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1
Rate per 1,000 married women, 15 yr. old and over:	10.3	9.3	9.2	10.6	14.9	19.3	20.3	21.1	21.1
Percent divorced, 18 yr. old and over: ⁶									
Male	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.1
White	(NA)	(NA)	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.1
Black and other	(NA)	(NA)	2.2	3.4	3.4	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.5
Female	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.0
White	(NA)	(NA)	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.0
Black and other	(NA)	(NA)	4.8	4.5	4.8	6.3	7.1	7.4	8.0
Divorced persons per 1,000 married, spouse present: ⁷									
Male	29	31	35	41	47	63	69	75	80
Female	24	26	28	34	35	49	54	58	60
Ever-married, 25-54 yr. old: ⁸									
Percent divorced: Male	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.3	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.0
Female	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.3	5.2	7.1	7.6	8.4	9.0
Percent separated: Male	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.9
Female	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4
Median duration of marriage* (years)	5.8	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Median age at divorce after 1st marriage: ⁹									
Male (years)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	30.5	30.3	30.2	30.3	30
Female (years)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	27.9	28.1	28.1	28.2	28
Children involved in divorces* (1,000)	(NA)	347	463	630	870	1,099	1,123	1,117	1,091
Avg. children involved	(NA)	.92	1.18	1.32	1.22	1.12	1.08	1.03	1.01

NA Not available. ¹ Includes 37,462 nonlicensed marriages registered in California for 1978 and preliminary. ² Number of States reporting: 1960, 33, including New York but excluding New York City; 1965, 39; and beginning 1974, 41. Beginning 1965, includes D.C. ³ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census Reports*, series P-20, No. 349, and earlier issues. ⁴ Includes annulments. ⁵ Number of States reporting: 1955, 23; 1960, 18; 1965, 22; 1970 and 1978, 28; and 1974-77, 29. ⁶ Number of States reporting: 1957, 78, 28. Median age computed on grouped ages. ⁷ Beginning 1970, based on divorce-registration area rate of 16 States as for prior years.

Source: Except as noted, U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, unpublished data.



Social Insurance and Welfare Services

This section presents data related to governmental expenditures on social welfare; governmental programs for old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance (OASDHI); governmental and railroad employee retirement; private pension and employee benefit plans; government unemployment and temporary disability insurance; Federal supplemental security income payments and aid to the needy; and child and other welfare services. Also included here are selected data on workers' compensation, including black lung benefits; vocational rehabilitation; the American Red Cross; United Way campaign; and philanthropic trusts and foundations.

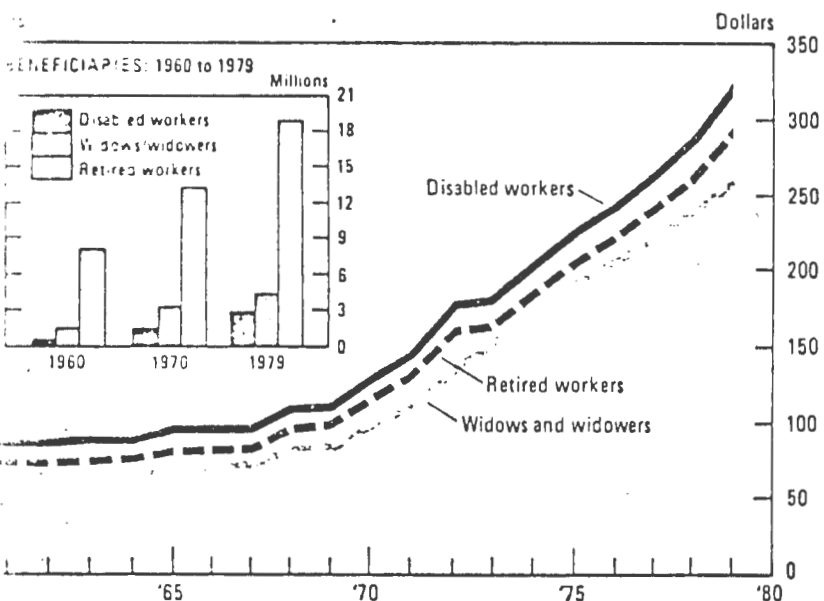
The principal source for these data is the Department of Health and Human Services', formerly Health, Education, and Welfare, monthly *Social Security Bulletin* and quarterly *Health Care Financing Review* which present current data on many of the programs and summary data in annual statistical supplements. Current data on employment security are published monthly in the Department of Labor's *Unemployment Insurance Statistics*. Data on the Medicare and Medicaid programs appear periodically in the Health Care Financing Administration's *Health Care Financing Notes*, and *Health Care Financing Program Statistics*. Statistics on aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) are presented in the U.S. Social Security Administration's monthly publication, *Public Assistance Statistics*.

Social Insurance under the Social Security Act.—Programs established by the Social Security Act provide protection against wage loss resulting from retirement, prolonged disability, death, or unemployment, and protection against the cost of medical care during old age and disability. The Federal OASDHI program provides monthly cash benefits to retired or disabled insured workers and their dependents and to qualified survivors of insured workers. To be eligible, a worker must have had a specified period of employment in which OASDHI taxes were paid. A worker becomes eligible for full benefits at age 65, although reduced benefits may be obtained up to 3 years earlier; the worker's spouse is under the same limitations. Special benefits are also provided to those persons 72 and over who do not meet insured status requirements. Benefits are payable to qualified dependents of a deceased retired insured worker and also to certain dependents of a deceased worker who had paid OASDHI taxes during a minimum period of current employment. Disability benefits are payable to an insured worker under age 65 with a prolonged disability and to the disabled worker's dependents on the same basis as dependents of retired workers. Also, disability benefits are payable at age 50 to a qualified surviving spouse of a deceased worker who was fully insured at the time of death. A lump sum benefit is also payable on the death of an insured worker.

Since July 1966, the Federal "Medicare" program has provided two coordinated plans for nearly all people age 65 and over: (1) A hospital insurance plan which covers hospital and related services and (2) a voluntary supplementary medical insurance plan, financed partially by monthly premiums paid by participants, which partly covers physicians' and related medical services. Since July 1973, such insurance also applies to disabled beneficiaries of any age under certain circumstances and to persons with chronic kidney disease. (See also below under "Health and welfare services" for discussion of "Medicaid.")

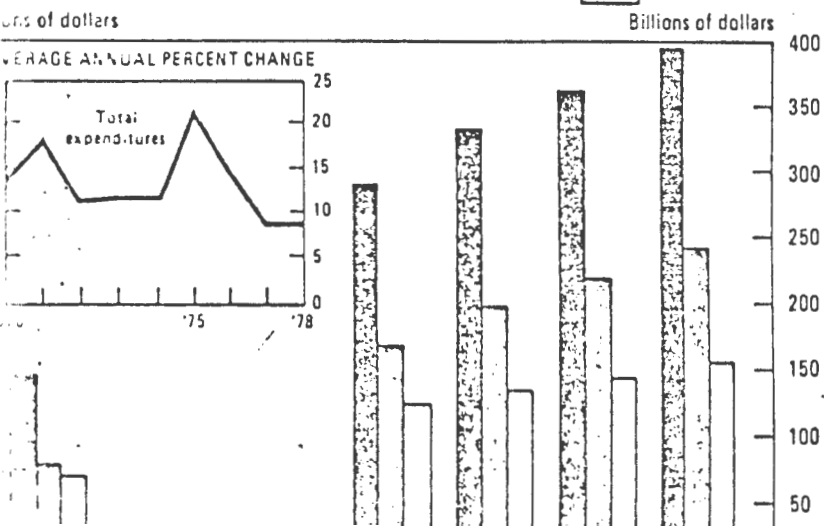
Retirement, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance benefits are funded by a payroll tax on annual earnings (up to a maximum of earnings set by law) of workers, employers, and the self-employed. The maximum taxable earnings are adjusted periodically through Federal legislation to reflect increasing income levels (see table 545). Tax receipts and benefit payments

Fig. 11.1
Social Security — Beneficiaries and Average Monthly Benefit Payments: 1960 to 1979



Source: Chart prepared by U.S. Bureau of the Census. For data, see table 547.

Fig. 11.2
Social Welfare Expenditures Under Public Programs: 1970 to 1978



NO. 534. SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES, BY SOURCE

[In millions of dollars. See headnote, table 531, and Historical Statistics.]

PROGRAM	1960		1970		1973		1974	
	Federal	State and local	Federal	State and local	Federal	State and local	Federal	State and local
Total	24,957	27,337	77,337	68,519	122,566	91,376	137,191	102,206
Insurance	14,307	4,999	45,246	9,446	72,249	13,917	82,832	16,169
Survivors, disability, health	11,032	(x)	56,835	(x)	57,767	(x)	66,287	(x)
Health insurance (Medicare)	(x)	(x)	7,149	(x)	9,479	(x)	11,348	(x)
Employee retirement ¹	1,520	1,050	5,517	3,142	8,878	5,133	10,785	5,893
Unemployment insurance and employment services ²	935	(x)	1,610	(x)	2,478	(x)	2,693	(x)
Railroad employee insurance ³	474	2,356	1,036	2,783	1,869	4,197	1,722	4,940
Temporary disability insurance ⁴	284	(x)	100	(x)	60	(x)	57	(x)
Widows' compensation ⁵	(x)	348	(x)	718	(x)	848	(x)	915
Hospital and medical benefits	63	1,245	148	2,803	1,177	3,739	1,287	4,422
Public aid	9	411	21	964	32	1,323	36	1,574
Public assistance ⁶	2,117	1,984	9,849	6,839	18,061	10,630	20,388	11,133
Medical payments (Medicaid) ⁷	2,058	1,984	7,594	6,839	13,372	10,630	13,307	10,520
Social services	200	293	2,607	2,606	4,997	4,211	5,833	4,539
Supplemental security income	(x)	(x)	522	191	1,719	588	1,563	592
Food stamps	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	46	(x)	2,219	613
Other ⁸	(x)	(x)	577	(x)	2,213	(x)	2,839	(x)
Health and medical programs	59	(x)	1,477	(x)	2,430	(x)	2,023	(x)
Hospital and medical care	1,737	2,727	4,775	5,132	6,698	6,749	7,145	7,809
Civilian programs	984	1,870	2,045	3,268	3,273	4,140	3,577	4,457
Defense Department ⁹	103	1,870	286	3,268	805	4,140	4,555	4,457
Maternal and child health programs	860	(x)	1,760	(x)	2,468	(x)	2,741	(x)
Medical research	35	106	196	235	221	234	235	259
Medical facilities construction	426	23	1,485	150	1,913	201	2,000	222
Defense Department	235	283	458	474	380	719	374	973
Other	40	(x)	53	(x)	76	(x)	86	(x)
Veterans programs	57	445	590	1,004	911	1,455	959	1,898
Pensions and compensation	5,367	112	8,952	126	12,903	123	13,874	239
Health and medical programs	3,403	(x)	5,354	(x)	6,606	(x)	6,777	(x)
Hospital and medical care	954	(x)	1,784	(x)	2,766	(x)	2,904	(x)
Hospital construction	879	(x)	1,651	(x)	2,587	(x)	2,787	(x)
Medical and prosthetic research	60	(x)	71	(x)	105	(x)	119	(x)
Education	15	(x)	62	(x)	74	(x)	78	(x)
Life insurance ¹⁰	410	(x)	1,018	(x)	2,648	(x)	3,207	(x)
Welfare and other	494	(x)	502	(x)	532	(x)	539	(x)
Other	107	112	253	126	351	123	368	239
Elementary and secondary	868	16,758	5,876	44,970	7,360	57,374	7,042	83,492
Construction ¹¹	442	14,667	2,957	35,676	3,548	44,529	3,710	48,749
Higher	71	2,591	35	4,623	20	4,988	22	4,957
Vocational and adult ¹²	293	1,898	2,155	7,752	2,646	10,294	2,178	11,778
Housing	1	357	466	1,101	394	1,090	214	1,173
Other social welfare	105	194	603	1,542	903	2,551	915	2,966
Vocational and adult ¹³	144	33	582	120	1,750	430	2,009	545
Other social welfare	417	723	2,259	1,886	3,546	2,152	3,902	2,819
Medical services and research	64	32	567	136	753	157	793	175
Institutional care ¹⁴	18	7	137	27	155	35	154	31
Child nutrition	21	400	22	179	27	236	25	260
Child welfare ¹⁵	306	93	711	185	1,409	298	1,614	412
Special OEO and ACTION programs ¹⁶	13	198	45	541	46	480	47	463
Welfare, not elsewhere classified ¹⁷	(x)	(x)	753	(x)	895	(x)	767	(x)
Other	12	(¹²)	161	845	415	980	657	1,510

¹ Excludes refunds to those leaving service. Federal data include military retirement. ² Includes aid for Federal employees and ex-servicemen, trade adjustment and cash training allowance, and payments under emergency, disaster, and special unemployment insurance programs. ³ Unemployment and temporary disability insurance. ⁴ Cash and medical benefits in 5 areas. ⁵ Benefits paid by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurance. ⁶ Beginning 1970, Federal includes black lung benefit programs. ⁷ Includes payments under State general assistance programs and, beginning 1970, work incentive activities, not shown separately. ⁸ Medical vendor payments are shown directly to suppliers of medical care. ⁹ Refugee assistance, surplus food for the needy, and work-experience programs under the Economic Opportunity Act and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. ¹⁰ Includes care for military dependent families. ¹¹ Excludes servicemen's group life insurance. ¹² Federal expenditures for administrative costs (Office of Education) and research not shown separately, but included in total.

OF FUNDS AND PUBLIC PROGRAM: 1960 TO 1978

[Colonial Times to 1970, series M 1-47, for related but not comparable data]

PROGRAM	1975		1976		1977		1978, prel.	
	Federal	State and local	Federal	State and local	Federal	State and local	Federal	State and local
Total	167,470	122,594	197,355	134,643	218,514	143,039	240,453	154,010
Social Insurance	99,715	23,298	119,594	25,998	134,744	26,123	147,324	27,778
Old-age survivors, disability, health	78,430	(x)	90,441	(x)	105,410	(x)	117,433	(x)
Health insurance (Medicare)	14,781	(x)	17,777	(x)	21,543	(x)	25,204	(x)
Public employee retirement ¹	13,339	6,760	15,664	7,777	17,833	8,663	20,145	9,784
Railroad employee retirement	3,085	(x)	3,500	(x)	3,819	(x)	4,020	(x)
Unemployment insurance and employment services ²	3,429	10,407	8,251	11,335	5,939	9,510	3,770	8,830
Other railroad employee insurance ³	75	(x)	227	(x)	189	(x)	207	(x)
State temporary disability insurance ⁴	(x)	990	(x)	1,022	(x)	1,042	(x)	1,103
Widows' compensation ⁵	1,357	5,129	1,512	5,864	1,554	6,908	1,749	8,060
Hospital and medical benefits	50	1,825	66	2,139	73	2,487	109	2,861
Public aid	27,205	13,502	32,527	15,458	35,399	17,495	40,979	18,641
Public assistance ⁶	14,547	12,212	16,529	13,961	18,765	15,949	19,953	17,021
Medical payments (Medicaid) ⁷	7,056	5,928	8,997	6,720	9,713	8,466	10,638	9,457
Social services	1,963	660	2,111	688	2,461	756	2,766	922
Supplemental security income	4,802	1,290	5,042	1,497	5,273	1,546	5,573	1,620
Food stamps	4,694	(x)	5,700	(x)	5,472	(x)	5,590	(x)
Other ⁸	3,162	(x)	5,256	(x)	5,890	(x)	8,853	(x)
Health and medical programs	8,547	9,241	9,863	9,410	10,067	10,371	11,452	11,552
Hospital and medical care	4,280	5,210	4,619	4,955	4,863	5,170	5,463	5,488
Civilian programs	1,195	5,210	1,505	4,555	1,480	5,170	1,891	5,488
Defense Department ⁹	3,085	(x)	3,114	(x)	3,383	(x)	3,572	(x)
Maternal and child health programs	277	269	306	297	317	315	333	331
Medical research	2,360	239	2,988	252	3,036	277	3,597	306
Medical facilities construction	489	1,360	674	1,344	644	1,352	649	1,303
Defense Department	96	(x)	230	(x)	301	(x)	267	(x)
Other	1,141	2,163	1,277	2,572	1,207	3,257	1,211	4,124
Veterans programs	16,570	449	18,843	162	18,851	155	19,569	174
Pensions and compensation	7,579	(x)	8,280	(x)	9,082	(x)	9,677	(x)
Health and medical programs	3,517	(x)	4,108	(x)	4,671	(x)	5,236	(x)
Hospital and medical care	3,287	(x)	3,802	(x)	4,321	(x)	4,854	(x)
Hospital construction	137	(x)	212	(x)	245	(x)	270	(x)
Medical and prosthetic research	93	(x)	94	(x)	104	(x)	112	(x)
Education	4,434	(x)	5,351	(x)	3,926	(x)	3,406	(x)
Life insurance ¹⁰	556	(x)	564	(x)	607	(x)	614	(x)
Welfare and other	485	449	541	162	575	155	636	174
Elementary and secondary	8,629	72,204	9,023	78,697	9,973	84,448	10,371	90,817
Construction ¹¹	4,563	55,182	4,306	58,920	4,830	63,852	5,082	68,613
Higher	21	5,725	23	5,897	16	6,221	20	6,403
Vocational and adult ¹²	2,864	13,521	3,572	15,170	3,889	16,167	3,891	17,124
Housing	274	1,239	266	1,292	185	1,254	155	1,252
Other social welfare	940	3,501	890	4,607	909	4,429	970	5,080
Vocational and adult ¹³	2,541	632	2,906	465	4,006	353	4,887	337
Other social welfare	4,264	3,269	4,598	4,454	5,485	4,094	5,872	4,711
Vocational rehabilitation	814	222	937	253	973	279	1,006	290
Medical services and research	174	44	176	43	197	49	208	51
Institutional care ¹⁴	20	276	17	305	18	342	20	402
Child nutrition	2,064	454	2,316	490	2,754	510	2,963	545
Child welfare ¹⁵	50	547	53	700	57	754	57	744
Special OEO and ACTION programs ¹⁶	638	(x)	572	(x)	749	(x)	881	(x)
Welfare, not elsewhere classified ¹⁷	677	1,770	704	2,705	915	2,210	945	2,730

¹ Construction costs of vocational and adult education programs included under elementary-secondary expenditures. ² Federal expenditures represent primarily surplus foods for nonprofit institutions. 1960 State and local expenditures for welfare, n.e.c., included in Institutional care. ³ Represents primarily child welfare services under title V of the Social Security Act. ⁴ Includes domestic programs consolidated in 1972 under ACTION (former VISTA, Foster Grandparents, and other domestic volunteer programs) and OEO programs such as community action and migrant workers consolidated in 1974 under Community Services Administration. ⁵ Federal expenditures include administrative expenses of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and of the Social and Rehabilitation Service; Indian welfare; and aging and juvenile delinquency activities. State and local include antipoverty and manpower programs, child care and adoption services, legal assistance, and other unspecified welfare services.
Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, Social Security Bulletin, May 1980, and earlier issues.

NO. 535. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR INCOME SECURITY BENEFITS: 1970 TO 1979

[For years ending June 30 except beginning 1977, ending September 30]

CATEGORY AND PROGRAM	BENEFITS (bil. dol.)							PERCENT	
	1970	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1970	1979
Total benefits	60,209	111,167	139,638	164,639	179,656	195,376	215,453	100.0	100.0
Cash benefits and benefits	48,567	88,255	109,565	128,763	138,299	147,909	161,732	80.7	75.1
Non-cash benefits	11,641	22,912	30,053	35,875	41,357	47,467	53,721	19.3	24.9
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance	48,567	88,255	109,565	128,763	138,299	147,909	161,732	100.0	100.0
Supplemental security income	29,045	54,007	62,442	71,262	82,406	90,738	101,000	59.8	62.5
Unemployment insurance	26,267	47,849	54,633	62,140	71,271	78,524	87,572	54.1	54.2
Temporary disability insurance	2,778	6,159	7,511	9,222	11,135	12,214	13,426	5.7	8.3
Other employee benefits	5,768	11,322	13,333	16,703	19,426	20,677	24,768	11.9	15.3
Voluntary retirement	2,849	5,128	6,242	7,296	8,216	9,171	10,279	5.9	6.4
Non-Federal service retirement	2,518	5,429	6,325	8,055	9,257	10,570	12,011	5.2	7.4
Family benefits	5,340	7,167	8,141	8,734	9,562	10,151	11,026	11.0	6.8
Medical care for dependents and family	2,974	3,985	4,622	5,154	5,722	6,159	6,745	6.1	4.2
Family pensions	2,255	2,530	2,732	2,859	3,113	3,239	3,521	4.6	2.2
Assistance	3,868	6,832	8,672	9,803	10,059	10,921	10,601	8.0	6.6
Supplemental security income	(x)	1,815	4,021	4,440	4,618	5,234	4,782	(x)	3.0
Maintenance payments	3,668	5,017	4,532	5,363	5,442	5,687	5,819	8.0	3.6
Unemployment insurance	2,886	5,208	12,221	17,612	12,928	10,251	8,977	5.9	5.6
Other programs	2,733	5,139	11,933	16,413	12,339	9,368	8,585	5.8	5.3
Medical care	1,586	2,621	3,034	3,445	3,768	3,988	4,218	3.3	2.6
Other programs	74	1,097	1,063	1,105	1,149	1,183	1,142	.2	.7
Medical care for dependents	7	967	945	988	954	1,048	984	(2)	.6
Assistance to refugees	50	86	70	67	134	85	112	.1	.1
Benefits and nutrition	11,641	22,912	30,053	35,875	41,357	47,467	53,721	100.0	100.0
Medical care	1,590	4,466	6,468	7,714	8,278	8,500	10,205	13.7	19.0
Stamps	551	2,726	4,357	5,266	5,228	5,133	6,443	4.7	12.0
Nutrition	481	1,555	1,956	2,396	3,176	3,267	3,385	4.1	6.3
Medical insurance	9,576	16,673	21,513	25,896	30,674	36,067	40,763	82.3	75.9
Supplementary medical insurance	4,804	7,806	10,333	12,267	14,206	17,513	19,898	41.3	37.0
Unemployment insurance	1,979	2,874	3,733	4,671	5,565	7,080	8,259	17.0	15.4
Medical care	2,612	5,552	6,842	8,325	9,181	10,680	11,701	22.4	21.8
Family retirees care	181	433	543	633	721	794	869	1.6	1.6
Other	475	1,776	2,072	2,264	2,405	2,900	2,753	4.1	5.1
Housing	(NA)	1,116	1,312	1,392	1,271	1,701	1,440	(NA)	2.7

NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than .05 percent. Includes other benefits not shown separately. Includes survivors pensions. Basically, aid to families with dependent children. Includes special milk allowances. Includes medical care for retired Public Health Service officers, not shown separately. Includes rent and mortgage interest supplements.

NO. 536. FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR THE AGED, BY TYPE OF BENEFIT: 1971 TO 1979

[For years ending June 30 except beginning 1977, ending Sept. 30]

TYPE OF BENEFIT	BENEFITS (bil. dol.)							PERCENT			
	1971	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1971	1975	1979
Total outlays	44.0	56.9	65.7	81.3	92.0	95.7	103.9	116.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits	34.2	46.0	53.2	64.7	73.0	72.8	76.9	85.2	77.7	79.6	73.2
Supplemental security income	27.1	37.1	42.8	51.8	58.6	56.6	62.9	69.0	61.6	63.7	59.3
Other employee benefits	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.4	2.7
Voluntary retirement	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.5	6.4	7.1	5.0	6.2	5.2	6.8	5.3
Non-Federal service retirement	.7	.7	.8	.9	1.2	1.8	2.0	.8	1.6	1.4	.7
Family pensions	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	1.1	.2	.2	.9
Supplemental security income	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.2	1.5
Family pensions	.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.7
Other benefits	9.8	11.0	12.5	16.6	19.0	22.9	27.0	31.2	22.3	20.4	26.8
Medical care	7.5	9.0	9.9	12.9	15.0	18.3	21.5	24.6	17.0	15.7	21.1
Stamps	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.7
Nutrition	.2	.1	.1	.1	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	1.2	.4
Medical care for dependents	.2	.3	.2	.4	.4	.8	1.1	1.6	.5	.5	1.4

NO. 537. PUBLIC INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS—CASH BENEFIT PAYMENTS: 1950 TO 1978

[Includes payments outside the United States and benefits to dependents, where applicable]

PROGRAM	PAYMENTS (bil. dol.)								PERCENT		
	1950	1965	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1970	1978
Total	25.9	36.6	64.5	96.1	112.7	139.9	152.7	163.6	173.8	100.0	100.0
Percent of personal income	6.5	6.8	8.0	9.1	9.8	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.2	(x)	(x)
Federal	20.7	30.7	50.3	77.6	91.4	109.2	123.5	134.6	144.3	78.0	83.1
State and local	4.9	5.4	13.6	17.8	20.7	29.6	28.3	28.4	29.3	21.1	16.9
OASDHI	11.1	18.1	31.6	51.1	58.2	66.6	75.3	84.3	92.4	49.0	53.3
Public employee retirement	2.6	4.6	9.2	14.7	17.8	21.3	25.2	27.4	30.5	14.3	17.8
Railroad retirement	.9	1.1	1.8	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1	2.8	2.4
Veterans' pensions and compensation	3.4	4.2	5.5	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.4	9.1	9.4	8.5	5.5
Unemployment benefits	3.0	2.5	4.2	4.6	7.0	18.3	16.7	13.4	12.7	6.8	5.8
Temporary disability benefits	.4	.5	.7	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	.6
Workers' compensation	.9	1.2	2.0	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.3	3.1	3.9
Public assistance	3.3	4.0	8.9	11.4	8.9	10.6	11.4	11.9	12.1	13.8	6.9
Supplemental security income	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	5.2	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	(x)	3.8

X Not applicable. Includes lump sum death benefits, not shown separately. For base data, see table 738. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance under Federal Social Security Act; see text, p. 327. Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service. Includes black lung benefits. Beginning 1974, Federal grants to States for aid to aged, blind, and disabled replaced by supplemental security income programs; see text, p. 329. Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, Social Security Bulletin, monthly and unpublished data.

NO. 538. SELECTED SOCIAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS—PAID EMPLOYMENT BY COVERAGE STATUS: 1950 TO 1978

[In millions, except percent. Prior to 1960, excludes Alaska and Hawaii. OASDHI—Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance. Represents civilian noninstitutional population aged 14 and over through 1965, 16 and over thereafter, and Armed Forces. Average employment data based on calendar week in March, June, September, and December for which Current Population Survey was taken, except as noted; see text, p. 1. Coverage status generally determined on basis of job with greatest number of hours worked during survey week. See also Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970, series H 51-56 and H 186-187.]

COVERAGE STATUS	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Paid average employment	60.0	64.5	67.5	73.6	80.6	83.5	85.9	87.1	86.2	89.0	92.2	93.9
Covered by OASDHI	38.7	55.0	59.4	65.6	71.8	74.5	76.9	78.0	77.4	80.3	83.0	84.6
Percent of paid employment	64.5	85.3	88.0	89.1	89.1	89.2	89.5	89.6	89.8	90.2	90.0	90.1
Wage and salary	38.7	48.3	52.6	59.4	65.9	68.5	70.7	71.7	71.3	74.3	76.7	78.0
Self-employed	(x)	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.7
Not covered by OASDHI	21.3	9.5	8.1	8.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.7	9.2	9.3
Excluded by Federal law	21.3	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.5
Federal civilian	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
Nonfarm self-employment	6.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	.9	.9	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Domestic service	2.0	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Other	11.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	.9	1.2	1.4	1.5
Permitted by Federal law	(x)	3.7	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8
Civilian workers covered by												
Retirement systems	43.1	57.8	60.5	67.7	74.8	78.4	81.5	81.3	81.7	85.1	89.5	(NA)
OASDHI	37.1	51.8	55.7	62.8	69.2	72.6	75.6	75.7	75.7	79.1	83.5	(NA)
Railroad retirement	1.6	1.3	.9	.8	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	(NA)
Public employment	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	(NA)
Workers' compensation	38.7	42.9	44.6	52.5	59.0	63.4	68.0	67.8	68.6	70.9	74.2	(NA)
Unemployment insurance	36.0	41.7	43.7	50.3	55.8	66.0	69.0	69.5	69.7	72.1	75.8	(NA)
Temporary disability insurance	10.3	11.2	11.3	13.3	14.6	16.0	16.0	15.7	15.7	16.2	16.7	(NA)

NA Not available. X Not applicable. Includes railroad employees and all persons covered by Federal law except those on a group-elective or individual voluntary basis for whom coverage has not been arranged. Estimates based on number expected to report earnings at end of year. Farm workers, self-employed farmers, State and local government employees, employees of nonprofit organizations, and some additional small groups. Persons whose coverage was authorized but not arranged on a group-elective or individual voluntary basis, such as employees of State and local governments and self-employed farmers who were eligible to report a percentage of gross earnings rather than net earnings. As of December. Excludes railroad employees and Armed Forces. Excludes persons covered under both a government retirement system and OASDHI. State, railroad, and Federal employee programs. State and railroad programs. Excludes government employees covered by sick-leave provisions. Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, and unpublished data.

Social Insurance and Welfare Services

Social Security Rates—Trust Funds

NO. 542. POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1960 TO 1979, AND PROJECTIONS TO 2000

As of July 1. See headline, table 34. Projected numbers in this table are the same for series I, II, and III; projected percentages of total population are for series II. Base year for projections is 1976. See also tables 35 and 39.

AGE GROUP	NUMBER (mil.)						PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
	1960	1970	1975	1979	1985	1990	2000	1960	1970	1979	1985	2000
65 years and over	16.7	20.1	22.4	24.7	27.3	29.8	31.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent, all ages	9.2	9.8	10.5	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.2	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
65-74 years	6.3	7.0	8.1	8.7	9.2	10.0	9.2	37.7	35.0	35.2	33.9	28.9
75-79 years	4.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	7.3	7.8	8.2	28.6	27.2	26.7	26.7	25.9
80-84 years	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.5	6.4	18.5	19.2	17.3	18.7	20.1
85 years and over	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.1	9.6	11.5	11.3	11.2	13.3
90 years and over	.9	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.6	5.6	7.1	9.5	9.5	11.8

Not applicable. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-25, Nos. 519, 704, 721, and 870.

NO. 543. SOCIETAL DEPENDENCY RATIOS, 1940 TO 1979, AND PROJECTIONS TO 2030

As of July, except as noted. Includes Armed Forces overseas. Societal dependency ratios represent essentially the relative burden of older dependents on productive persons, defined either by age or economic status.

DEPENDENCY RATIO	1940	1950	1960	1970	1978	1979	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
65 years old and over, per 100 persons, 18 to 64 years old ¹	11	13	17	17	18	18	20	20	20	26	32
65 years old and over, per 100 persons, 20 to 59 years old ¹	19	23	27	29	30	30	31	30	33	43	48
workers, 60 years old and over, per 100 workers, 20 to 59 years old ²	21	25	28	30	29	30	31	32	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Not available. Ratios for 1990-2030 based on Series II; see table 34. Ratios for 1990 and 2000 based on Series III; see table 34. As of April. Labor force data are monthly averages based on or consistent with the Current Population Survey; see text, p. 1. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-23, No. 59, and series P-25, Nos. 704 and 870; unpublished data.

NO. 544. SOCIAL SECURITY (OASDHI)—EFFECT ON CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHANGES IN THE TAX RATES AND WAGE BASE: 1958 TO 1981

OASDHI—Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs. Effect of changes represents first full-year effect on contributions of changes in taxable wage base and combined tax rate.

YEAR	Workers taxable wage base (dol.)	Combined tax rate (percent)	EFFECT OF CHANGES (bil. dol.)			YEAR	Workers taxable wage base (dol.)	Combined tax rate (percent)	EFFECT OF CHANGES (bil. dol.)		
			Total	On wage base	On tax rate				Total	On wage base	On tax rate
1972	9,000	(*)	2.9	2.9	(*)	1972	9,000	(*)	2.9	2.9	(*)
1973	10,800	(*)	10.8	4.6	6.2	1973	10,800	11.70	10.8	4.6	6.2
1974	13,200	(*)	3.9	3.9	(*)	1974	13,200	(*)	3.9	3.9	(*)
1975	14,100	(*)	1.4	1.4	(*)	1975	14,100	(*)	1.4	1.4	(*)
1976	15,300	(*)	2.1	2.1	(*)	1976	15,300	(*)	2.1	2.1	(*)
1977	16,500	(*)	2.1	2.1	(*)	1977	16,500	(*)	2.1	2.1	(*)
1978	17,700	(*)	5.6	2.1	3.5	1978	17,700	12.10	5.6	2.1	3.5
1979	22,900	(*)	9.5	8.0	1.6	1979	22,900	12.26	9.5	8.0	1.6
1980	25,900	(*)	3.6	3.6	(*)	1980	25,900	(*)	3.6	3.6	(*)
1981	29,700	(*)	16.6	4.0	12.6	1981	29,700	13.30	16.6	4.0	12.6

Employee and employer contribute equally. No increase occurred. Estimated. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, February 1978, and unpublished data. Data from Social Security Administration.

NO. 545. SOCIAL SECURITY (OASDHI)—EFFECTIVE AND SCHEDULED CONTRIBUTION RATES: 1960 TO 1983

[OASDI—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance; HI—Hospital insurance]

YEAR	Annual maximum taxable earnings (dol.)	Maximum tax (dol.)	CONTRIBUTION RATES (percent)					Supplementary medical insurance, monthly rate ³ (dol.)	
			Each employer and employee			Self-employed			
			Total	OASDI	HI ¹	Total	OASDI		HI ¹
In effect:									
1960	4,800	144	3.00	3.00	(x)	4.50	4.50	(x)	(x)
1965	4,800	174	3.625	3.625	.35	5.40	5.40	.35	*3.00
1970	7,800	374	4.80	4.20	.60	6.90	6.30	.60	*5.30
1971	7,800	406	5.20	4.60	.60	7.50	6.90	.60	*5.60
1972	9,000	468	5.20	4.60	.60	7.50	6.90	.60	*5.80
1973	10,800	632	5.85	4.85	1.00	8.00	7.00	1.00	*6.30
1974	13,200	772	5.85	4.95	.90	7.90	7.00	.90	*6.70
1975	14,100	825	5.85	4.95	.90	7.90	7.00	.90	*6.70
1976	15,300	895	5.85	4.95	.90	7.90	7.00	.90	*7.20
1977	16,500	965	5.85	4.95	.90	7.90	7.00	.90	*7.70
1978	17,700	1,071	6.05	5.05	1.00	8.10	7.10	1.00	*8.20
1979	22,900	1,404	6.13	5.08	1.05	8.10	7.05	1.05	*8.70
1980	25,900	1,588	6.13	5.08	1.05	8.10	7.05	1.05	*9.60
Future schedule:									
1981	29,700	1,975	6.65	5.35	1.30	9.30	8.00	1.30	(NA)
1982	(*)	2,131	6.70	5.40	1.30	9.35	8.05	1.30	(NA)
1983	(*)	2,271	6.70	5.40	1.30	9.35	8.05	1.30	(NA)

NA Not available. X Not applicable. Hospital insurance for the aged, first effective in 1966; for the disabled, in 1973. Program began Jan. 1966. Voluntary program financed by equal contributions from participants 65 and older, and Federal Government. Beginning 1973, Federal Government finances cost of program not met by disabled and aged participants. As of July 1966. Effective July 1. Effective Aug. 13. Will be adjusted by Federal law to reflect increasing income levels.

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, and unpublished data.

NO. 546. SOCIAL SECURITY (OASDHI) TRUST FUNDS: 1965 TO 1979

[In millions of dollars, except percent. See also Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970, series H 238-242]

TYPE OF TRUST FUND	1965	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Old-age and survivors:									
Net contribution income ¹	16,017	30,256	45,975	52,081	56,816	63,362	69,572	75,471	87,919
Transfers from general revenue ²	(x)	449	442	447	425	614	613	614	557
Interest received	593	1,515	1,928	2,159	2,364	2,301	2,227	2,008	1,797
Benefit payments	16,737	28,796	45,741	51,615	58,509	65,699	73,113	80,352	90,556
Administrative expenses	328	471	647	865	896	959	981	1,115	1,113
Percent of benefit payments	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
Assets, end of year	18,235	32,454	36,487	37,777	36,987	35,388	32,491	27,520	24,660
Disability:									
Net contribution income ¹	1,188	4,481	5,932	6,826	7,444	8,233	9,198	10,413	15,114
Transfers from general revenue ²	(x)	16	52	52	90	109	128	142	118
Interest received	58	277	458	500	502	422	304	256	356
Benefit payments	1,573	3,067	5,718	6,903	8,414	9,966	11,463	12,513	13,708
Administrative expenses	90	164	190	217	256	285	399	325	371
Percent of benefit payments	5.7	5.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.6	2.7
Assets, end of year	1,606	5,614	7,927	8,109	7,354	5,745	3,370	4,226	5,630
Hospital:									
Net contribution income ¹	*3,152	4,881	9,945	10,850	11,509	12,736	14,128	17,579	21,008
Transfers from general revenue ²	*312	874	499	519	669	141	948	829	875
Interest received	*51	161	281	528	671	753	784	804	942
Benefit payments	*3,353	5,124	7,057	9,101	11,318	13,343	15,743	17,688	20,630
Administrative expenses	*77	157	232	270	263	336	276	489	443
Percent of benefit payments	*2.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.8	2.1
Assets, end of year	*1,073	3,202	6,467	9,119	10,517	10,605	10,442	11,477	13,228
Supplementary medical care:									
Net contribution income ¹	*640	1,098	1,550	1,804	1,918	2,060	2,247	2,469	2,878
Transfers from general revenue ²	*933	1,093	1,705	2,225	2,648	3,810	5,388	6,287	6,645
Interest received	*24	12	57	95	106	106	172	299	403
Benefit payments	*1,197	1,975	2,526	3,318	4,273	5,080	6,038	7,252	8,708
Administrative expenses	*110	238	318	410	462	542	467	503	558
Percent of benefit payments	*9.2	12.0	12.6	12.4	10.8	10.7	7.7	6.9	6.4
Assets, end of year	*412	188	1,111	1,506	1,444	1,799	3,099	4,400	4,902

No. 547. SOCIAL SECURITY (OASDI)—BENEFITS, BY TYPE OF BENEFICIARY: 1960 TO 1979

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. A person eligible to receive more than one type of benefit is generally counted only once as a retired-worker beneficiary. See also headnote, table 540; Appendix III; and *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970, series H 197-229*

TYPE OF BENEFICIARY	1960	1965	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	BENEFITS IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS ¹ (end of year)									
Number of benefits (1,000)	14,845	20,867	26,229	29,868	30,853	32,086	33,024	34,079	34,586	35,125
Retired workers ² (1,000)	8,061	11,101	13,349	15,365	15,959	16,588	17,165	17,821	18,358	18,970
Retired worker and wife ³	455	688	1,493	2,217	2,237	2,489	2,669	2,837	2,880	2,870
Survivors ⁴ (1,000)	2,355	2,857	2,952	3,189	3,258	3,320	3,370	3,457	3,471	3,457
Survivors ⁴ (1,000)	2,600	3,093	4,122	4,587	4,775	4,972	5,035	5,081	4,908	4,754
Disability ⁵ (1,000)	301	472	522	572	571	583	513	583	576	574
Total (1,000)	1,544	2,371	3,227	3,656	3,771	3,655	3,955	4,119	4,212	4,322
Average monthly benefit, current dollars:										
Retired workers ²	74	84	118	166	188	207	225	243	263	294
Retired worker and wife ³	124	142	199	277	312	344	374	404	438	(NA)
Survivors ⁴	89	98	131	183	207	226	245	265	288	322
Survivors ⁴ and husbands ⁶	39	43	59	81	91	100	108	117	126	141
Survivors ⁴ and mothers ⁷	59	65	87	118	134	147	160	174	190	213
Survivors ⁴ and widowers ⁸	58	74	102	156	178	194	209	224	241	257
Disability ⁵	60	76	103	141	156	172	185	198	214	238
Total (1,000)	(x)	(x)	534	558	275	224	188	159	134	112
Average monthly benefit, constant 1979 dollars:										
Retired workers ²	190	203	228	275	278	287	297	300	298	294
Retired worker and wife ³	319	342	384	460	462	476	493	499	497	(NA)
Survivors ⁴	229	236	254	304	306	313	324	328	326	322
Survivors ⁴ and husbands ⁶	100	104	113	135	135	138	142	145	143	141
Survivors ⁴ and mothers ⁷	152	158	178	195	197	204	211	215	215	213
Survivors ⁴ and widowers ⁸	150	178	156	260	262	268	276	276	273	267
BENEFITS AWARDED DURING YEAR (1,000)										
Number of benefits	2,336	3,072	3,722	4,221	4,101	4,427	4,341	4,611	4,166	4,227
Retired workers ²	982	1,183	1,338	1,493	1,413	1,506	1,464	1,594	1,480	1,597
Retired worker and wife ³	634	296	114	135	109	117	110	114	142	139
Survivors ⁴	207	579	745	912	903	964	972	1,075	974	1,017
Survivors ⁴ and husbands ⁶	141	303	479	446	401	425	362	404	364	441
Survivors ⁴ and mothers ⁷	208	253	350	492	536	592	552	569	457	409
Survivors ⁴ and widowers ⁸	394	330	436	478	451	499	494	543	477	471
Disability ⁵	416	783	1,091	1,250	1,220	1,332	1,327	1,366	1,234	1,191
Total (1,000)	93	100	112	119	109	116	114	119	110	110
Average monthly benefit, current dollars:										
Retired workers ²	239	353	467	572	565	577	565	417	404	446
Retired worker and wife ³	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Survivors ⁴	(x)	(x)	30	15	7	4	3	3	3	2
BENEFIT PAYMENTS DURING YEAR (mil. dol.)										
Total amount ¹¹	11,245	18,311	31,863	51,459	58,521	66,923	75,665	84,576	92,865	104,263
Retired workers ²	11,081	18,094	31,570	51,130	58,194	66,586	75,332	84,264	92,520	103,923
Retired worker and wife ³	7,053	10,984	18,437	29,352	33,376	38,078	43,057	48,134	53,255	60,379
Survivors ⁴	489	1,246	2,348	3,276	3,490	3,667	3,900	4,456	5,015	5,333
Survivors ⁴ and husbands ⁶	1,083	1,478	2,194	3,293	3,629	4,104	4,562	5,057	5,525	6,135
Survivors ⁴ and mothers ⁷	1,085	1,922	3,517	5,204	5,852	6,643	7,434	8,163	8,671	9,416
Survivors ⁴ and widowers ⁸	256	358	574	871	824	1,009	1,113	1,189	1,284	1,409
Disability ⁵	1,577	2,041	4,055	4,911	4,496	5,050	5,750	6,450	7,278	8,151
Total (1,000)	28	35	39	48	43	50	51	52	51	52
Average monthly benefit, current dollars:										
Retired workers ²	(x)	(x)	306	266	238	198	174	157	142	128
Total	164	217	294	329	327	337	332	312	344	340

¹ Not available. ² X Not applicable. ³ Benefit payment actually being made at a specified time with no reductions or with deductions amounting to less than a month's benefits, i.e., the benefits actually being received. ⁴ 62 years and over, except 1960 for men, 65 years and over. ⁵ Disabled workers under age 65. ⁶ Includes wife and dependent children in their care and, beginning Sept. 1965, entitled divorced wives. ⁷ Includes disabled widows aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18 (22, beginning Jan. 1973) and, beginning Sept. 1965, full-time students aged 18-21. ⁸ Includes surviving divorced mothers with entitled children in their care and, beginning Jan. 1973, widowed fathers with entitled children in their care. ⁹ Beginning Sept. 1965, includes widows aged 60 and over, beginning March 1968, disabled widows and widowers aged 50 and over, beginning Jan. 1973, widowers aged 60-61. ¹⁰ Benefits for persons aged 72 and over not insured under regular provisions of Social Security Act. ¹¹ Benefits payable with reduction for early retirement, at ages 62-64. ¹² Includes awards suspended chiefly because of earnings of the retired worker and awards converted from disability retirement awards on attainment of age 65. Also includes awards to transitionally insured persons aged 72 and over. ¹³ Includes total disbursements of benefit checks by the U.S. Dept. of the Treasury during the years specified. ¹⁴ Based on G-2, estimated.

No. 548. SOCIAL SECURITY (OASDI)—BENEFITS IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS, 1970 TO 1978, AND BY STATES AND OTHER AREAS, 1978

[Number of benefits and average monthly benefit as of December, OASDI—Old-age survivors, and disability insurance. By beneficiary's State of residence. See also headnote, table 547, and Appendix III]

YEAR AND STATE OR OTHER AREA	NUMBER OF BENEFITS (1,000)			BENEFIT PAYMENTS (mil. dol.)			AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFITS (dol.)				
	Total	Retired workers ^{1,2}	Survivors ³	Disabled workers ⁴	Total	Retired workers ^{1,2}	Survivors ³	Disabled workers ⁴	Retired workers ^{1,2}	Disabled workers ⁴	Widows and widowers
1970	24,229	17,093	6,470	2,665	31,863	21,075	7,721	3,067	115	131	102
1974	31,853	19,682	7,260	3,911	58,521	37,452	14,167	6,903	168	207	178
1975	32,086	20,322	7,411	4,353	66,923	42,645	15,864	8,414	207	226	194
1976	33,024	20,902	7,497	4,624	75,665	48,069	17,630	9,966	225	245	209
1977	34,079	21,636	7,582	4,851	84,576	53,591	19,522	11,463	243	265	224
1978, total	34,586	22,132	7,586	4,869	92,865	59,301	21,051	12,513	263	288	241
Ala.	625	356	163	106	1,455	820	387	248	234	271	206
Alaska	19	10	7	3	51	28	16	7	264	311	226
Ariz.	392	260	76	56	1,063	706	208	150	270	304	247
Ark.	434	264	91	80	979	583	216	180	226	264	200
Calif.	3,106	2,039	607	460	8,684	5,632	1,758	1,294	267	299	249
Colo.	321	208	72	41	854	543	202	109	256	292	241
Conn.	464	323	93	48	1,412	886	289	137	252	302	287
Del.	83	53	19	11	235	149	56	30	277	295	256
D.C.	89	56	22	11	219	140	51	28	233	253	219
Fla.	1,932	1,371	331	231	5,269	3,683	959	628	265	293	246
Ga.	744	411	185	148	1,756	970	439	347	233	264	208
Hawaii	106	74	20	12	274	192	52	30	266	290	230
Idaho	126	85	26	15	329	219	71	40	256	287	238
Ill.	1,614	1,064	373	178	4,707	3,107	1,100	500	279	301	258
Ind.	803	518	181	104	2,275	1,457	535	283	276	302	252
Iowa	487	339	104	45	1,324	901	305	119	262	287	243
Kans.	372	261	78	33	1,013	697	228	88	261	285	242
Ky.	588	340	141	107	1,381	781	354	246	234	279	214
La.	576	304	157	116	1,346	711	378	257	237	276	216
Maine	194	128	39	27	491	321	107	63	247	273	233
Md.	512	324	125	62	1,420	895	351	174	266	295	247
Mass.	907	621	187	100	2,588	1,769	552	267	271	291	257
Mich.	1,325	820	310	195	3,834	2,355	929	550	283	314	260
Minn.	605	426	126	54	1,590	1,088	360	141	255	287	240
Miss.	424	238	105	82	888	492	223	172	213	254	189
Mo.	851	560	180	111	2,232	1,447	502	283	255	283	237
Mont.	116	76	26	15	307	197	72	39	258	291	243
Nebr.	252	178	53	21	669	465	150	55	256	277	239
Nev.	84	55	17	13	239	154	49	37	264	303	248
N.H.	136	95	26	15	380	265	75	40	268	290	250
N.J.	1,134	744	242	148	3,423	2,268	733	423	269	304	265
N. Mex.	168	98	40	30	397	237	94	66	246	282	223
N.Y.	2,859	1,888	588	383	8,518	5,689	1,762	1,067	266	303	262
N.C.	661	500	208	144	2,056	1,216	493	347	237	263	205
N. Dak.	103	72	23	9	250	177	61	20	245	265	231
Ohio	1,588	984	378	226	4,463	2,724	1,123	616	272	303	255
Okl.	476	305	103	68	1,194	751	277	167	245	277	223
Oreg.	395	274	72	49	1,104	752	215	137	269	291	248
Pa.	2,018	1,308	457	254	5,803	3,714	1,373	716	277	300	

Administered by Federal trust funds. The special cash benefits for uninsured persons, age 65 and over; hospital benefits for persons 65 and over with specified amounts of social security coverage less than that required for cash benefit eligibility; and that part of the cost of supplementary medical insurance not financed by contributions from participants are financed from Federal general revenues.

Unemployment insurance is presently administered by the U.S. Employment and Training Administration and each State's employment security agency. By agreement with the U.S. Secretary of Labor, State agencies also administer unemployment compensation for eligible servicemen and Federal employees, unemployment assistance under the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, workers assistance and relocation allowances under the Trade Expansion Act, and direct aid (training and related cash allowances) under Federal manpower and adjustment

State unemployment insurance laws pay benefits, related to the individual's past earnings, to unemployed eligible workers. State laws vary concerning the length of time benefits are paid and their amount. In most States, benefits are payable for 26 weeks and, during periods of high unemployment, extended benefits are payable with congressional approval, under a Federal-State program to those who have exhausted their regular State benefits. The basic benefit can vary among States by over 100 percent. Some States also supplement the basic benefit with allowances for dependents.

Unemployment insurance is funded by a Federal unemployment tax levied on the taxable wages of most employers. Taxable payroll under the Federal Act and most State laws is the \$3,000 in wages paid each worker during a year. Employers are allowed a percentage of taxable payroll for contributions paid to States under State unemployment insurance laws. The remaining percent of the Federal tax finances administrative costs, the Federal cost of extended benefits, and advances to States.

State unemployment insurance covers agricultural and domestic service workers, and nonprofit organizations, although they are not covered by State law, are exempt from benefits and taxes and railroad workers are a special case (see below). Through legislation effective from 1974 to 1977, workers lacking sufficient covered employment to qualify for regular benefits were eligible for special unemployment assistance if they had worked in a high unemployment area. Beginning in 1978, most dependent employees were covered.

Unemployment insurance for railroad workers.—The Railroad Retirement Act, administered by the Railroad Retirement Board, covers railroad employees and companies and provides regular annuities for aged and disabled workers and for spouses of retired employees, and death benefits to survivors of deceased workers. Annuities and benefits, including medicare hospital insurance, are financed primarily through an employer-employee tax. Medicare health insurance is available to railroad workers on the same basis as to workers covered by social security. The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act provides benefits for unemployment and sickness, financed by contributions from covered employers on earnings not over \$400 a month.

Unemployment insurance for Government employees.—The civil service retirement program is the Federal system providing age and service, disability, and survivor annuities for Federal civilian employees. The employee contribution rate is 7 percent of total base pay; the Federal Government contributes the remainder of the cost. In addition, there are separate retirement systems for uniformed services (supplementing OASDHI) and for a few special groups of Federal employees.

Unemployment insurance for State and local government employees.—State and local government employees are covered for the most part by State and local government systems similar to the Federal civil service retirement system. In many jurisdictions, these systems supplement OASDHI coverage.

Workers' compensation.—All States provide protection against work-connected injuries and deaths although some States exclude certain workers (e.g., domestic help). Federal laws cover Federal employees, private employees in the District of Columbia, and longshoremen and harbor workers. In addition, the Social Security Administration and the Department of Health administer a "black lung" benefits program for coal miners disabled by pneumoconiosis for specified dependents and survivors. Specified occupational diseases are compensable to the extent. In most States, benefits are related to the worker's salary. The benefits may

or may not be augmented by dependents' allowances or automatically adjusted to prevailing wage levels.

Public aid.—State administered public assistance programs and the Federal supplemental security income (SSI) program administered by the Social Security Administration provide benefits to persons who qualify. Prior to 1974, States, assisted by Federal grants, provided social services and money payments to those eligible (e.g., the aged, blind, disabled, and families with dependent children). The Emergency Assistance Program and general assistance were also available.

Since 1974, the SSI program has replaced Federal grants for aid to the aged, blind, and disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Residents of the Northern Mariana Islands became eligible in 1978. Federal grants continue for the AFDC and Emergency Assistance programs, social services, Medicaid, and for assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The SSI program provides a minimum income for the aged, blind, and disabled and establishes uniform national basic eligibility requirements and payment standards. Some States supplement the basic SSI payment.

Health and welfare services.—Programs providing health and welfare services are aided through Federal grants to States for child welfare services, vocational rehabilitation, activities for the aged, maternal and child health services, maternity and infant care projects, comprehensive health services, and a variety of public health activities.

Under Medicaid, all States (except Arizona) offer basic health services to eligible low-income persons. The cost of providing these services is shared by the Federal Government, but each State determines its own eligibility criteria and may set benefits above the minimum established by Federal law. Almost all recipients of cash welfare programs are automatically eligible. In addition, 29 States extend Medicaid to families that satisfy all but the income requirements for welfare and that either have incomes which meet State definitions of "medically needy" or incur medical expenses which lower their incomes to medically needy levels.

Statistical reliability.—For discussion of statistical collection, estimation, and sampling procedures and measures of statistical reliability applicable to HHS and Census Bureau data, see Appendix III.

Historical statistics.—Tabular headnotes provide cross-references, where applicable, to *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*. See Appendix I.

No. 530. Social Welfare Expenditures Under Public Programs As Percent of GNP and Total Government Outlays: 1950 TO 1978

[See headnote, table 531. For explanation of average annual percent change, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

YEAR	TOTAL EXPENDITURES				FEDERAL				STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT			
	Total (bil. dol.)	Average annual percent change ¹	Percent of—		Total (bil. dol.)	Average annual percent change ¹	Percent of—		Total (bil. dol.)	Average annual percent change ¹	Percent of—	
			Total GNP ²	Total gov't. outlays			Total GNP ²	Total Federal outlays			Total GNP ²	Total State and local gov't. outlays
1950.....	23.5	20.6	8.9	37.4	10.5	19.4	4.0	26.2	13.0	21.7	4.9	59.2
1960.....	52.3	8.3	10.5	38.4	25.0	9.0	5.0	28.1	27.3	7.7	5.5	60.1
1965.....	77.2	8.1	11.7	42.2	37.7	8.6	5.7	32.6	39.5	7.6	6.0	60.4
1970.....	145.9	13.6	15.2	48.2	77.3	15.4	8.1	40.1	68.5	11.6	7.1	64.0
1971.....	171.9	17.9	16.9	51.7	92.6	19.7	9.1	44.9	79.3	15.8	7.8	64.0
1972.....	191.4	11.3	17.2	53.2	106.3	14.8	9.6	47.4	85.0	7.2	7.6	63.8
1973.....	213.9	11.8	17.3	55.5	122.6	15.3	9.9	50.5	91.4	7.5	7.4	64.9
1974.....	239.4	11.9	17.6	56.5	137.2	11.9	10.1	52.3	102.2	11.9	7.5	64.1
1975.....	290.1	21.2	19.9	57.9	167.5	22.1	11.5	54.0	122.6	20.0	8.4	65.0
1976.....	332.0	14.5	20.4	60.2	197.4	17.8	12.1	57.1	134.6	9.8	8.3	66.0
1977.....	361.6	8.9	19.7	59.5	218.5	10.7	11.9	56.3	143.0	6.2	7.8	65.9
1978, prel.....	394.5	9.1	19.3	58.1	240.5	10.0	11.8	55.3	154.0	7.7	7.5	63.6

¹ Change from prior year shown; for 1950, change from 1945. ² Gross national product.

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, *Social Security Bulletin*, May 1980 and earlier issues.

George E. Granger

V

United States
and
Thomas P. O'Neil
William French Smith
Ronald Reagan
John W. Hinckley
Jr.