capita incomes. Conversely, the Southern and Mountain States, with a heavy population dependency burden, were all among the lowest third of the States ranked by per capita income.

The share of national income payments in 1953 and the proportion of all persons under age 18 and aged 65 and over in high- and low-income States are shown in the following tabulation.

| States ranked by per capita income | Percent of total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Persons under age 18 and aged 65 and over | Income payments |
| 12 highest. | 39 | 50 |
| 12 lowest. | 21 | 13 |

The 12 low-income States, with an aggregate income only about onefourth that of the 12 high-income States, had more than half as many persons in the dependent age groups -13.9 million compared with 25.5 million.

## Workmen's Compensation Payments and Costs, 1953

A total of $\$ 846$ million was paid in compensation for wage loss and in medical benefits under workmen's compensation programs in 1953. Although payments have continued to mount, the rate of increase has slowed down considerably; the 1953 total was only 7 percent greater than that in 1952, in contrast to increases of 11 percent and 15 percent for the preceding years.

The slower rate of increase is associated with an improvement in accident rates. Despite somewhat higher levels of employment during most of 1953, the total number of work injuries in that year and the resulting time loss were no higher than in 1952, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. If it is assumed that compensable injuries followed the pattern ior all injuries (including those of workers not covered by the programs and the noncompensable accidents of covered workers), the increase in workmen's compensation payments reflects the higher wages

Table 1.-Givilian population by age group and by State, July 1, 1953

| State | Number (in thousands) |  | Percent of total population |  |  |  | 'Number of young and old per 100 persons aged 18-64 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under age $18^{1}$ | Aged 65 and over | Under age 18 and aged 65 and over |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aged } \\ & 18-64 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Under age 18 | Aged 65 and over |  |  |
| Total.-...-... | 51,971 | 13,324 | 41.8 | 33.3 | 8.5 | 88.2 | 72.0 |
| Alabama. | 1,200 | 208 | 45.8 | 39.0 | 6.8 | 54.2 | 84.5 |
| Arizona | 353 | 51 | 44.3 | 38.7 | 5.6 | 55.6 | 79.7 |
| Arkansas..........- | . 714 | 159 | 46.2 39.4 | 37.8 31.1 | 8.1 8.3 | 53.8 80.6 | 85.8 <br> 6.9 |
| Colorado | 3,660 479 | 193 126 | 13.4 13.8 | 34.7 | 9.1 | 56.2 | 78.1 |
| Connecticut....... | 641 | 202 | 39.2 | 29.8 | 9.4 | 60.8 | 64, 4 |
| Delaware-........ | 114 | 28 | 40.1 | 32.2 | 7.9 | 59.8 | 67.0 |
| Dist. of Col........ | 225 | 64 | 36.1 | 28.1 | 8.0 | 63.9 | 56.8 |
| Florida -.---...... | 1,067 | 271 | 41.1 | 32.8 | 8.3 | 58.9 | 69.8 |
| Georgia.-.---...- | 1,354 | 236 | 45.4 | 38.6 | 6.7 | 54.6 | 83.0 |
| Idaho | 299 | 48 | 46.3 | 38.3 | 8.0 | 53.8 | 86.0 |
| Illinois | 2,718 | 835 | 39.7 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 60.3 | 65.8 |
| Indiana | 1,367 | 383 | 42.6 | 33.3 | 9.3 | 57.4 | 74.2 |
| Iowa | 865 | 280 | 44.0 | 33.2 | 10.8 | 58.0 | 78.6 |
| Kansas. | 644 | 205 | 43.3 | 32.8 | 10.4 | 56.7 | 76.3 |
| Kentucky ........ | 1,081 | 239 | 45.7 | 37.4 | 8.3 | 54.3 | 84.2 |
| Louisiana | 1,092 | 193 | 45.3 | 38.5 | 6.8 | 54.8 | 82.8 |
| Maine-...--.-...- | 305 | 94 | 44.2 | 33.8 | 10.4 | 55.8 | 79.3 |
| Maryland .-...... | 824 | 175 | 40.5 | 33.4 | 7.1 | 59.4 | 68.2 |
| Massaohusetts... | 1,438 | 513 | 40.3 | 29.7 | 10.6 | 59.7 | 67.5 |
| Michigan .-......- | 2,329 | 523 | 41.7 | 34.1 | 7.6 | 58.3 | 71.6 |
| Minnesota ........ | 1,042 | 291 | 43.7 | 34.2 | 9.5 | 56.2 | 77.7 |
| Mississippi........ | 1,879 | 154 | 47.9 | 40.7 | 7.1 | 62.1 | 01.8 |
| Missourl...-...... | 1, 262 | 433 | 41.8 | 31.1 | 10.7 | 68.2 | 71.8 |
| Montana.....-...- | 218 | 57 | 45.2 | 35.8 | 9.4 | 55.0 | 82.1 |
| Nebraska.. | 440 | 141 | 43.3 | 32.8 | 10.5 | 56.7 | 76.3 |
| Nevada..-.-...-. | 64 | 13 | 38.7 | 32.2 | 6.5 | 61.3 | 63.1 |
| New Hampshire. | 166 | 58 | 42.8 | 31.7 | 11.1 | 87.2 | 74.9 |
| New Jersey --.-. | 1,484 | 445 | 38.1 | 29.3 | 8.8 | 61.9 | 61.5 |
| New Mexico....- | 312 | 37 | 47.7 | 42.7 | 5.1 | 52.1 | 91.6 |
| New York | 4,325 | 1,392 | 37.7 | 28.5 | 9.2 | 62.3 | 60.5 |
| North Carolina.- | 1,594 | 244 | 44.9 | 38.9 | 6.0 | 55.2 | 81.3 |
| North Dakota.... | 233 | 51 | 45.8 | 37.8 | 8.2 | 54.2 | 84.5 |
| Ohio -........---- | 2,697 | 775 | 41.6 | 32.3 | 9.3 | 58.4 | 71.2 |
| Oklahoma. | 765 | 204 | 43.7 | 34.5 | 9.2 | 56.3 | 77.6 |
| Oregon----- | 596 | 149 | 42.3 | 32.9 | 9.3 | 57.7 | 73.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 3. 293 | 954 | 40.0 | 31.0 | 9.0 | 60.0 | 66. 7 |
| Rhode Island. | 234 | 75 | 39.6 | 30.0 | 9.6 | 60.4 | 65.6 |
| South Carolina | 892 | 123 | 47.6 | 41.8 | 5. 8 | 22.4 | 90.8 |
| South Dakota... | 235 | 39 | 45.2 | 36.2 | 9.1 | 54.8 | \$2. 6 |
| Tennessee | 1. 196 | 245 | 43.6 | 36.2 | 7.4 | 56.5 | 77.2 |
| Texas....- | 2.942 | 277 | 43.5 | 36.4 | 7.1 | 56.4 | 77.2 |
| Utab. | 299 | 47 | 47.3 | 40.9 | 6.4 | 52.7 | 88.9 |
| Vermont. | 129 | 39 | 44.8 | 34. 4 | 10.4 | 55.5 | 80.8 |
| Virginia | 1,222 | 229 | 43.4 | 36.5 | 6.8 | 56.6 | 76.6 |
| Washington | , 807 | 232 | 43.3 | 33.6 | 9.7 | 56.7 | 76.3 |
| West Virginia ... | 732 | 140 | 45.0 | 37.8 | 7.2 | 54.9 | 82.0 |
| Wisconsin.---.--- | 1,175 | 334 | 42.9 | 33.4 | 9.5 | 57.1 58.9 | 75.2 |
| W youing......... | 108 | 21 | 43.7 | 36.6 | 7.1 | 58.9 | 78.2 |

1 Not adjusted for underenumeration of children under age 5 .
Source: U. S. Burean of the Census, Current
on which cash benefits are based, as well as the higher costs of hospitalization and medical services.

As a rough indication of the higher wages to be compensated, payrolls covered by workmen's compensation programs were 8 percent higher in 1953 than in 1952. The payroll increase from $\$ 137.5$ billion to $\$ 148.5$ billion accompanied an increase of less than 3 percent in the number of covered workers in an average week, estimated to be somewhere between $381 / 2$ and $391 / 2$ million in 1952 and between $391 / 2$ and $401 / 2$ million in 1953.

Population Reports, Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 106.

Of the total payments of $\$ 846$ million in 1953, private carriers were responsible for 62 percent, State funds for 25 percent, and self-insurers for 13 percent. State fund disbursements, including payments to Federal Government employees, increased at a somewhat faster rate than private carrier payments- 9.2 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively.

It is estimated that almost \$1.5 billion or 1.0 percent of covered payroll was spent by employers in 1953 to insure or self-insure their risks under workmen's compensation programs. This total consists of $\$ 1,074$

Estimates of workmen's compensation payments, by State and type of insurance, 1953 and 1952 I
[In thousands]


[^0]tor: Insurance by States of Fire, Marine, Casualty Surety and Miscellaneous Lines, 81st and 82nd annual issues.
${ }^{3}$ Net cash and medical benefits paid by state funds; compiled from State reports (published and unpublished) and from the Spectator; estimated for some States.
4 Cash and medical benofits pald by self-insurers plus the value of medical benefits paid by employers carrying workmen's compensation policies that do not include the standard medical coverage. Esti. mated from available State data.
million in premiums paid to private insurance carriers; $\$ 295$ million in premiums paid to state funds (in the case of the program for Federal employees, which is financed through
congressional appropriations, these "premiums" are the sum of the benefit payments and the cost of the administrative agency); and about $\$ 120$ million as the cost of self-insur-
ance (benefits paid by self-insurers, increased 5-10 percent to allow for their administrative costs).

Benefit payments of $\$ 846$ million represented about 57 percent of the aggregate of $\$ 1.5$ billion in premiums.
Medical and hospitalization benefits amounted to $\$ 280$ million in 1953 , somewhat more than a third of total payments. Of the $\$ 566$ million in nonmedical payments, seven-eighths took the form of cash compensation for nonfatal injuries and the remaining eighth was paid in death cases. The distributions by type of payment for 1953 and for 1952 are shown below.
[In millions]

| Type of payment | 1953 | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | \$846 | \$788 |
| Medical and hospitalizatio | 280 | 360 |
| Compensation, total | 566 | 528 |
| Disability. | 496 | 463 |
| Survivor | 70 | 65 |

## Recent Publications*

## Social Security Administration

Children's Bureau. The Adolescent in Your Family, by Marion L. Faegre. (Children's Bureau Publication No. 347.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 110 pp. 25 cents. Children's Bureau. Diagnoses of Children Served in the Crippled Children's Program, 1950. (Statistical Series, No. 21.) Washington: The Bureau, 1954. 26 pp. Processed. A summary analysis of all diagnoses and a detailed analysis of seven selected diagnostic groups. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

## Division of the Actuary. Summary

 of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System as Modified by the 1954 Amendments. Washington: The Division, Aug. 1954. 7 pp . Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Division of the(Continued on pege 26)

[^1]
[^0]:    1 Data for 1953 preliminary. Calendar-year figures except for Montana and West Virginia, for Federa employees, and for state fund asbursements in Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and Utah, for which data for fiscal years ended in 1952 and 1953 were used. Includes benefit payments under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Wiorkers Compensation Act and the Defence Baces Compen sation Act for the States in which such payments sation Act
    Bre made.
    are made. Net cash and medical benefits paid by private insurance carriers under standard workmen's com pensation policies. Data primarily from the specta-

[^1]:    * Prepared in the Departmental Library, Department of Ifealth, Education, and Welfare. Orders for ttems listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

