

with older students, relatively more of the other children were too old to receive benefits. More older students may also come from smaller families and thus have greater resources with which to continue their education.

Average monthly benefits for both black and other minority students were considerably lower than those for white students (table 4). Black and other minority students, however, differed little in benefit level, both had averages between 20 and 30 percent lower than the amounts payable to whites. Among both minority groups, the ratio of their average benefit to the average for white students was somewhat higher for the older than the younger students. The proportion of students under age 20 was highest for blacks.

Table 5 shows the number of student beneficiaries and average monthly benefits for each State at the end of 1975. Almost one-fourth of all student beneficiaries lived in three States: California and New York (with more than 70,000 each) and Texas (with 41,000). Eighteen percent lived in four other States having more than 30,000 student beneficiaries each—Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. By contrast, 17 States had fewer than 5,000 students each and together accounted for only 6 percent of all student beneficiaries. Since students may receive their benefit checks directly, the State distribution, in some instances, reflects the location of the school rather than the student's home State.

Average benefit amounts tended to be higher in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific States than in the other geographic divisions. They were lowest in the South, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington were among the 10 States with the highest average monthly benefits for each of the student-family groups. Similarly, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Carolina were consistently among the 10 States with the lowest average monthly benefits for each of the student-family groups.

The average benefit for students from retired-worker families was highest in Connecticut (\$122.32) and New Jersey (\$121.98) and lowest in Mississippi (\$67.28) and Arkansas (\$80.72).<sup>10</sup> For students from survivor families, the average

<sup>10</sup> These ranges are for the 50 States and exclude the District of Columbia, outlying areas, and foreign countries.

was highest in Oregon (\$171.39) and Michigan (\$169.17) and lowest in Mississippi (\$126.48) and South Carolina (\$137.53). The average benefit payable to students from disabled-worker families was highest in Pennsylvania (\$96.69) and Washington (\$95.71) and lowest in Mississippi (\$68.52) and New Mexico (\$73.70).

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## Social Security Numbers Issued To Indochina Refugees in 1975\*

On April 18, 1975, President Ford established a Federal interagency task force to coordinate all U.S. Government activities concerned with the evacuation, reception, and resettlement of Indochina refugees. By the end of 1975, approximately 130,000 refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia and a small number from Laos had been resettled in the United States.<sup>1</sup>

By the end of 1975, social security numbers had been issued and processed for 124,015 of these refugees from Indochina. The age and sex characteristics of those for whom the numbers were processed are noted below.

### AGE OF REFUGEES

The Indochina refugees are young. The majority of the numbers (about 74 percent) were issued to individuals under age 30. Persons in this age group made up only 52 percent of the total U.S. population.<sup>2</sup> Among the age groups shown in table 1, children under age 15 constituted the largest proportion (38 percent) issued numbers. This age group was also the largest in the U.S. population but accounted for only 25 percent of the total.

Both in the total population and among the Indochina refugees issued social security numbers, about half were persons aged 20-59, generally the most productive years. Slightly less than 2 percent of those issued numbers were aged 65 or

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<sup>1</sup> Report to the Congress by the HEW (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) Task Force for Indochina Refugees, March 15, 1976.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, unpublished estimates consistent with Series P-25, No. 614, adjusted to agree with Series P-25, No. 268.

TABLE 1—Number and percentage distribution of Indochina refugees issued social security numbers, by age and sex, 1975<sup>1</sup>

Age <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>3</sup>		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	124 015	100 0	66,486	100 0	57,192	100 0
Under 15	47 203	38 1	24 593	37 0	22 473	39 3
1-19	15 398	12 6	8 452	12 7	7 094	12 4
20-29	29 101	23 5	16,896	25 4	12 131	21 2
30-39	14 878	12 0	7 982	12 0	6 862	12 0
40-49	9 116	7 4	5 028	7 6	4,073	7 1
50-59	4 641	3 7	2,203	3 3	2,426	4 2
60-69	2,401	1 9	963	1 4	1 431	2 5
69-64	1 422	1 1	567	9	849	1 5
65-69	979	8	396	6	582	1 0
70 and over	1 077	9	375	6	698	1 2

<sup>1</sup> Issued and processed through December 1975

<sup>2</sup> Age on birthday in 1975

<sup>3</sup> Includes those with sex unreported

older, compared with nearly 11 percent in the total U S population

## SEX OF REFUGEES

More male than female refugees from Indochina were issued social security numbers, overall and in all the age groups under age 50, as table 1 shows. In the total U S population as of December 31, 1975, women outnumbered men, both overall and in all the age groups except those under age 30. Fifty-four percent of the refugees were male, compared with 49 percent of the U S population.