

Railroad Workers with Employment Covered by the Social Security Act, 1959

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Because of the coordination between the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program and the railroad retirement program, the extent to which railroad workers hold jobs covered by the Social Security Act is of continuing interest. Information on railroad employees who in 1959 had employment covered by the Social Security Act is reported in the following pages.

UNDER THE Railroad Retirement Act, workers may shift between railroad employment and work covered by the Social Security Act without losing their protection under the latter act. This continuity of protection is possible as a result of the coordination between the programs, which operates in three ways:

1. The railroad wage credits of workers who retire with less than 10 years of railroad employment are transferred to the program under the Social Security Act, and benefits are paid by that program.

2. Survivor benefits are paid by one agency only, on the basis of combined wage credits. If the employee had at least 10 years of railroad service and a recent attachment to the railroad industry at the time of his death, they are paid under the railroad retirement program; otherwise they are paid under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.

3. Through provision for financial interchange the old-age and survivors insurance and the disability insurance trust funds are maintained in the same position in which they would have been if railroad employment had been covered by the Social Security Act since 1936.

An employee with 10 or more years of railroad service has vested rights to a retirement annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act. In addition, he may receive old-age or disability benefits under the Social Security Act if he is qualified on the basis of employment covered only by that act.

The data in this report are a result of the work

done in connection with the financial interchange study covering the fiscal year 1959-60. They have been developed to show the extent to which employees with railroad service in 1959 also performed work covered by old-age, survivors, and disability insurance in that year or earlier. Because of the broad coverage of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, it may be assumed that virtually all nonrailroad work currently performed by railroad employees is covered by that program. A similar report of employment in the calendar year 1956 was made in the BULLETIN of November 1958.

TABLE 1.—Railroad employees with both railroad and OASDI covered employment in 1959,¹ and percentage distribution by amount of taxable earnings under each program²

Taxable railroad earnings ³	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Percentage distribution by amount of taxable OASDI earnings ³				
			Total	Less than \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000 or more
Total.....	241	100	100	54	22	11	13
Less than \$1,000.....	93	38	100	41	22	12	25
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	34	14	100	58	17	14	11
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	27	11	100	47	41	9	4
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	22	9	100	65	23	9	3
\$4,000-\$4,799.....	17	7	100	71	9	14	6
\$4,800.....	48	20	100	69	17	10	4

¹ At least 1 month of railroad service and at least 1 quarter of coverage under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.

² Based on special sample of 3,428 employees. Smaller numbers and percentages may not be statistically reliable. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

³ Annual maximum of \$4,800 used, although actual maximum for year was \$4,550.

Data on insured status in the two reports are not fully comparable because the effects of the 1958 and 1960 amendments to the Social Security Act were taken into consideration in the later study. The 1958 amendments increased from \$4,200 to \$4,800 a year (effective for 1959) the maximum amount of taxable earnings; the 1960 law reduced the number of quarters of coverage required for fully insured status¹ but made no change in the minimum and maximum requirements. The limit on compensation taxable under

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¹ The 1961 amendments further liberalized the insured-status requirements.

the Railroad Retirement Tax Act has also been increased—from \$350 a month to \$400 a month, beginning June 1959. For this study, however, railroad earnings are included up to the annual limit in the Social Security Act.

The current study was based on a sample of 3,428 workers out of a total of 1,229,000 who had some railroad service during 1959. The figures based on the sample are subject to the usual sampling errors. For some of the smaller groups, the estimates may not be statistically reliable.

As in the 1956 study, employment covered by the Social Security Act was disregarded if the earnings were insufficient to produce at least 1 quarter of coverage. In addition, the number of quarters of coverage and permanently insured status under that program were determined solely on the basis of employment covered under the Social Security Act.² In actual practice, however, railroad earnings are creditable under the Social Security Act if the employee has had less than

² To acquire permanently insured status under the Social Security Act, the worker must have a sufficient number of quarters of coverage to remain fully insured up to age 65 (age 62 for women), even if he acquires no additional quarters of coverage. For this study, insured status was determined on the basis of provisions in effect before the 1961 amendments.

10 years of railroad service or dies while he is not currently attached to the railroad industry. In a large proportion of cases, where there is less than 10 years of railroad service and permanently insured status is not acquired by earnings under the Social Security Act alone, such status is achieved if credits under the two acts are combined.

DUAL EMPLOYMENT

About 1,229,000 employees—94 percent of them men—worked in the railroad industry at some time in 1959. This total includes temporary workers and others who for various reasons did not work in the industry in every month, as well as regularly employed persons. It includes, for example, employees who were new entrants to the industry or reentered it after an absence of at least 1 calendar year, employees who were sick or unemployed for 1 or more months, and employees who died or retired after some service in the year.

Of those employed in the railroad industry in 1959, an estimated one-fifth (241,000) also acquired old-age, survivors, and disability insurance credits in that year (table 1). In 1956, the

TABLE 2.—Railroad employees in 1959 and average number of quarters of OASDI coverage, by year of entry into railroad service and by pattern of railroad service and OASDI coverage

Year of entry into railroad service	Number (in thousands) ¹	Percentage distribution by pattern of OASDI coverage ²					Average number of quarters of OASDI coverage ²					
		Total	None	All before railroad entry	All after railroad entry	Before and after railroad entry	Total	All before railroad entry	All after railroad entry	Before and after railroad entry		
										Total	Before	After
All railroad employees in 1959, total	1,229	100	29	22	21	27	17	15	10	24	14	10
Before 1938	430	100	67		33		11		11			
1938-42	223	100	13	26	22	39	16	11	10	22	11	11
1943-47	228	100	7	29	18	45	19	13	10	25	13	12
1948-52	142	100	3	28	12	57	21	16	9	27	17	10
1953-57	129	100	5	37	7	50	19	17	5	22	17	5
1958-59	77	100	8	75	3	14	16	16	2	22	20	2
With continuous railroad service ³	885	100	35	28	15	22	16	15	9	23	16	7
Before 1938	342	100	76		24		10		10			
1938-42	109	100	16	34	14	36	15	12	6	21	13	8
1943-47	152	100	8	43	10	38	16	14	5	23	15	8
1948-52	98	100	3	35	9	53	22	18	7	27	20	7
1953-57	106	100	6	44	6	44	18	17	4	22	17	5
1958-59	77	100	8	75	3	14	16	16	2	22	20	2
With noncontinuous railroad service	345	100	13	9	38	40	18	10	12	25	11	14
Before 1938	88	100	33		67		12		12			
1938-42	114	100	10	18	30	42	17	9	12	23	9	14
1943-47	75	100	5	5	32	58	22	10	13	28	11	17
1948-52	44	100	3	14	18	65	20	10	11	25	12	13
1953-57	23	100	1	5	10	83	23	13	8	25	18	7

¹ Based on 4-percent sample.

² Based on special sample of 3,428 employees. Smaller numbers and percentages and associated averages may not be statistically reliable. Detail

may not add to totals because of rounding.

³ Railroad service in every year after 1936 or year of entry, whichever is later.

group with dual coverage was larger; 405,000, or one-fourth of all railroad workers in that year, earned quarters of coverage. The considerable drop resulted from the decline in railroad employment and the generally higher level of unemployment.

The total number of railroad employees was 25 percent less in 1959 than in 1956, and—as usually occurs during a decline in employment—the number of new entrants and of reentrants to the industry went down sharply. About 100,000 employees entered or reentered the railroad industry in 1959, compared with 200,000 in 1956. This drop is significant because such employees are more likely than others to have acquired quarters of coverage under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance in the same year. In 1959, more than 70 percent of the new entrants and reentrants combined had 1 or more quarters of coverage.

The total number of unemployed workers in the United States averaged 3.8 million in 1959 and 2.8 million in 1956. It was obviously more difficult in the later year for unemployed railroad workers to find jobs in other industries or for employed workers to supplement their income with temporary or part-time work.

The number of workers who had earnings under both programs in 1959 and the percentage with specified taxable earnings under each program are shown in table 1. Dual-coverage employees were heavily concentrated, as would be expected, in the lower income brackets. Fifty-two percent of the employees with credits under both systems in 1959 earned less than \$2,000 for their railroad work during the year, and an even

TABLE 4.—Railroad employees in 1959, by completed years of railroad service and by quarters of OASDI coverage

Completed years of railroad service ¹	Number ² (in thousands)	Percentage distribution ³					
		Total	Permanently insured under OASDI ⁴	Not permanently insured, by specified number of quarters of OASDI coverage			
				None	Less than 10	10-19	20-39
Total.....	1,229	100	11	29	27	19	14
30 and over.....	267	100	5	81	10	3	(⁵)
20-29.....	129	100	4	48	39	7	2
10-19.....	443	100	13	11	34	24	18
under 10.....	390	100	14	5	29	28	24

¹ A completed year of service represents railroad employment, including employment before 1937, in 12-23 calendar months; 2 completed years, 24-35 months; and so on.

² Based on 4-percent sample.

³ Based on special sample of 3,428 employees. Smaller numbers and percentages and associated averages may not be statistically reliable. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴ Based on credits acquired in 1937-59, disregarding disability freeze provisions and adjusted for Social Security Amendments of 1960.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

larger proportion, 76 percent, earned less than \$2,000 from employment covered by the Social Security Act. Of those dual-coverage workers who received at least \$3,000 in railroad compensation, 68 percent had incomes of less than \$1,000 from other employment. In general, this distribution was similar to that found for employees in 1956.

About one-fourth (61,000) of the 241,000 workers with dual employment worked for a railroad in all 12 months of 1959. The amount of secondary jobholding is indicated by the size of this group, which represents nearly 7 percent of all 12-month railroad employees in 1959. The outside work was generally of a casual nature;

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TABLE 3.—Railroad employees in 1956 and 1959, by age, and percentage distribution by insured status under OASDI based on OASDI covered employment through December 1956 and December 1959

Age on birthday in year	1959 employees					1956 employees				
	Number ¹ (in thousands)	Percentage distribution ²				Number ¹ (in thousands)	Percentage distribution ²			
		Total	With no OASDI credits	Permanently insured under OASDI ⁴	With some OASDI credits but not permanently insured		Total	With no OASDI credits	Permanently insured under OASDI ⁴	With some OASDI credits but not permanently insured
Total.....	1,229	100	29	11	60	1,628	100	28	7	64
Under 35.....	304	100	7	2	91	520	100	6	3	91
35-44.....	282	100	10	10	80	348	100	12	10	78
45-54.....	277	100	29	16	55	346	100	36	9	55
55 and over.....	364	100	62	14	23	412	100	67	9	24

¹ Based on 4-percent sample.

² For 1959, based on special sample of 3,428 employees; for 1956, on special sample of 2,972 employees. Smaller numbers and percentages may not be statistically reliable. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

³ Based on credits acquired in 1937-59, disregarding disability freeze provisions and adjusted for Social Security Amendments of 1960.

⁴ Based on credits acquired in 1937-56 and not adjusted for Social Security Amendments of 1960.

TABLE 7.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of monthly benefits withheld, by reason for withholding payment and type of benefit, June 30, 1961 ¹

[Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Reason for withholding payment ²	Total	Old-age			Disability	Wife's or husband's				Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Aged wife's ³	Young wife's ⁴	Husband's			
Total.....	418,097	242,419	173,044	69,375	2,147	63,128	46,103	16,539	486	19,461	90,792	150
Covered or noncovered employment ⁵ of beneficiary in United States or covered employment ⁵ of beneficiary outside United States.....	337,960	226,205	160,537	65,668	-----	13,020	2,805	10,186	29	16,635	82,082	18
Noncovered employment ⁵ of beneficiary outside United States.....	612	425	344	81	-----	58	48	10	0	50	79	0
Covered or noncovered employment ⁵ in United States or covered employment ⁵ outside United States of old-age beneficiary on whose earnings benefit is based.....	45,065	-----	-----	-----	-----	45,065	40,600	4,028	437	-----	-----	-----
Noncovered employment ⁵ outside United States of old-age beneficiary on whose earnings benefit is based.....	77	-----	-----	-----	-----	77	67	10	0	-----	-----	-----
Failure to have care of an entitled child.....	7,131	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,456	-----	1,456	-----	-----	5,675	-----
Recoupment of overpayment not attributable to beneficiary's earnings.....	1,949	1,104	820	284	0	228	190	38	0	328	266	23
Disabled person refused to accept rehabilitation services.....	0	-----	-----	-----	0	0	0	0	0	-----	0	-----
Determination of continuing disability pending.....	729	-----	-----	-----	617	112	20	92	0	-----	0	-----
Payee not determined.....	5,213	3,048	2,218	830	760	536	438	88	10	607	227	35
Administrative reasons.....	19,361	11,637	9,125	2,512	770	2,576	1,935	631	10	1,841	2,463	74

¹ Benefits withheld from (1) old-age (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents, (2) survivor beneficiaries, and (3) disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents, for whom data are shown separately in table 8. Data for child's benefits withheld are not available for children of retired or deceased workers; for children of disabled workers they are shown in table 8.
² As provided under sections 203, 222, and 225 of the Social Security Act

except for the reason "payee not determined," in which case benefit payments are accrued pending determination of guardian or appropriate payee.
³ Wife aged 65 or over, or wife aged 62-64 with no entitled child in her care.
⁴ Wife under age 65 with 1 or more entitled children in her care.
⁵ Includes self-employment.

TABLE 8.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of monthly benefits withheld from disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents, by reason for withholding payment and type of benefit, June 30, 1961 ¹

[Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Reason for withholding payment ²	Total	Disability			Wife's or husband's				Child's
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Aged wife's ³	Young wife's ⁴	Husband's	
Total.....	9,801	2,147	1,849	298	6,643	123	6,520	0	1,011
Covered or noncovered employment ⁵ of beneficiary in United States or covered employment ⁵ of beneficiary outside United States.....	6,358	-----	-----	-----	6,079	82	5,997	0	279
Noncovered employment ⁵ of beneficiary outside United States.....	0	-----	-----	-----	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to have care of an entitled child.....	246	-----	-----	-----	246	-----	246	-----	-----
Recoupment of overpayment not attributable to beneficiary's earnings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disabled person refused to accept rehabilitation services.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Determination of continuing disability pending.....	997	617	586	31	112	20	92	0	268
Payee not determined.....	1,008	760	616	144	21	0	21	0	227
Administrative reasons.....	1,192	770	647	123	185	21	164	0	237

¹ These data, except for child's benefits, are included in table 7.
² As provided under sections 203, 222, and 225 of the Social Security Act except for the reason "payee not determined," in which case benefit payments are accrued pending determination of guardian or appropriate payee.

³ Wife aged 65 or over, or wife age 62-64 with no entitled child in her care.
⁴ Wife under age 65 with 1 or more entitled children in her care.
⁵ Includes self-employment.

RALROAD WORKERS

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43 percent of these employees had earnings covered by old-age, survivors, and disability insurance that amounted to less than \$500, and 67 percent had less than \$1,000. In 1956, 6 percent of the 12-month employees had dual employment, and three-fourths of them earned less than \$1,000

in employment covered by old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. In comparing the percentages, some allowance should be made for the effect of wage increases; the average hourly wage for production workers, for example, was 7 percent higher in 1959 than in 1956.

No comparable data are available on the rate of multiple jobholding in the entire labor force;

TABLE 10.—Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, July 1960–July 1961¹

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged ²	Aid to dependent children ³			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ⁴	
			Families	Total ⁴	Children			Cases	Recipients
Number of recipients									
1960									
July.....	2,354,864		789,281	3,006,209	2,317,683	107,876	364,625	353,000	932,000
August.....	2,352,956		783,804	2,981,683	2,298,493	107,864	366,292	359,000	944,000
September.....	2,350,980		786,022	2,995,900	2,310,889	107,740	367,947	361,000	958,000
October.....	2,350,123		789,782	3,012,526	2,324,475	107,672	370,797	365,000	973,000
November.....	2,334,854	12,701	795,047	3,034,379	2,341,789	107,565	372,417	385,000	1,055,000
December.....	2,332,031	14,922	806,312	3,080,257	2,377,353	107,556	373,915	431,000	1,244,000
1961									
January.....	2,326,123	16,734	815,329	3,118,231	2,406,382	107,182	374,360	477,000	1,434,000
February.....	2,320,105	18,678	825,023	3,156,289	2,435,213	106,752	374,728	506,000	1,552,000
March.....	2,318,077	21,492	840,220	3,212,228	2,478,101	106,513	377,481	525,000	1,607,000
April.....	2,302,265	27,998	848,045	3,242,796	2,502,243	106,201	379,343	497,000	1,478,000
May.....	2,300,018	41,388	868,320	3,335,112	2,575,516	105,992	381,203	439,000	1,205,000
June.....	2,296,190	46,428	878,332	3,382,865	2,613,273	105,608	383,952	406,000	1,049,000
July.....	2,291,310	51,571	880,234	3,392,775	2,621,252	105,152	385,935	385,000	980,000
Percentage change from previous month									
1960									
July.....	-0.2		-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	+0.5	-3.6	-3.9
August.....	-1		-7	-8	-8		+5	+1.5	+1.3
September.....	-1		+3	+5	+5	(⁵)	+5	+6	+1.4
October.....	(⁶)		+5	+6	+6	-1	+8	+1.1	+1.5
November.....	-6		+7	+7	+7	-1	+4	+5.5	+8.7
December.....	-1	+16.7	+1.4	+1.5	+1.5	(⁵)	+4	+12.0	+17.5
1961									
January.....	-3	+12.1	+1.1	+1.2	+1.2	-3	+1	+10.7	+15.3
February.....	-3	+11.6	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2	-4	+1	+6.1	+8.2
March.....	-1	+15.1	+1.8	+1.8	+1.8	-2	+7	+3.7	+3.6
April.....	-7	+30.3	+9	+1.0	+1.0	-3	+5	-5.3	-8.1
May.....	-1	+47.8	+2.4	+2.8	+2.9	-2	+5	-11.6	-18.5
June.....	-2	+12.2	+1.2	+1.4	+1.5	-4	+7	-7.6	-12.9
July.....	-2	+11.1	+2	+3	+3	-4	+5	-5.0	-6.6

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 19. All data subject to revision.

² Program initiated in October 1960 under the Social Security Amendments of 1960.

³ Beginning May 1961 includes data on aid to dependent children of unemployed parents and, beginning June 1961, data on aid to dependent

children receiving foster-family care, authorized by P.L. 87-31.

⁴ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

⁵ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho; data not available.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

1956. Since the railroad labor force had 3 more years in which to acquire coverage, the proportion with such credits might have been expected to increase. That it did not grow is the result primarily of the 25-percent drop in railroad employment from 1956 to 1959 and the even greater drop in the proportions of new railroad employees and of persons reentering the railroad industry.

The drop in employment caused separation from the railroad industry of many young workers who were likely to have had employment in other industries. The reduction in the proportions of new entrants and reentrants is significant because nearly all of them have already earned old-age, survivors, and disability insurance credits; 92 percent of the new entrants and 98 percent of the reentrants in 1959 had earned some credits in or before that year, in contrast to only

69 percent of all other railroad employees.

Year of Entry and Pattern of Service

The railroad retirement and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs started at about the same time—more than 20 years ago. Thus, the proportion of dual-coverage workers and the average number of quarters of coverage that they have acquired naturally vary with the year of entry into railroad service. Only about one-third of those who entered railroad service before 1938 had earned any old-age, survivors, and disability insurance credits by the end of 1959 (table 2). Of those with railroad service in each of the years 1937–59, fewer than one-fourth had even 1 quarter of coverage. In contrast, 87

TABLE 11.—Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, July 1960–July 1961¹

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged ³	Aid to dependent children ⁴	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ⁵
Amount of assistance							
1960							
July.....	\$312,623,000	\$161,259,557	-----	\$87,728,164	\$7,852,139	\$24,138,385	\$23,565,000
August.....	314,345,000	161,762,171	-----	87,593,605	7,879,502	24,268,000	24,487,000
September.....	316,571,000	161,621,858	-----	88,805,831	7,914,113	24,543,299	24,786,000
October.....	318,543,000	163,112,944	-----	89,426,978	7,858,274	24,735,817	25,059,000
November.....	321,820,000	160,729,459	\$2,441,175	90,404,228	7,831,213	24,894,799	26,921,000
December.....	329,820,000	161,263,557	2,922,261	92,609,368	7,870,304	25,291,867	30,881,000
1961							
January.....	332,828,000	159,532,704	3,437,412	93,970,358	7,890,091	25,226,990	33,810,000
February.....	337,174,000	159,460,373	3,852,628	95,157,323	7,843,293	25,288,391	36,098,000
March.....	345,776,000	160,925,261	4,033,741	98,306,279	7,878,028	25,699,485	39,107,000
April.....	340,934,000	157,616,386	5,890,726	98,642,239	7,750,134	25,909,157	35,794,000
May.....	341,085,000	157,951,851	8,295,631	100,749,032	7,814,707	26,310,179	30,082,000
June.....	337,032,000	155,800,211	9,312,876	102,487,778	7,747,143	26,182,294	26,438,000
July.....	336,581,000	155,782,944	10,943,079	102,689,262	7,701,987	26,400,636	24,512,000
Percentage change from previous month							
1960							
July.....	-0.2	+0.5	-----	-0.3	-0.2	+0.9	-4.6
August.....	+6	+3	-----	-2	+3	+5	+3.9
September.....	+7	-1	-----	+1.4	+4	+1.1	+1.2
October.....	+6	+9	-----	+7	-7	+8	+1.1
November.....	+1.0	-1.5	-----	+1.1	-3	+6	+7.4
December.....	+2.5	+3	+19.7	+2.4	+5	+1.6	+14.7
1961							
January.....	+9	-1.1	+17.6	+1.5	+3	-3	+9.5
February.....	+1.3	(⁶)	+12.1	+1.3	-6	+2	+6.8
March.....	+2.6	+9	+4.7	+3.3	+4	+1.7	+8.3
April.....	-1.4	-2.1	+46.0	+3	-1.6	+8	-8.5
May.....	(⁷)	+2	+40.8	+2.1	+8	+1.5	-16.0
June.....	-1.2	-1.4	+12.3	+1.7	-9	-5	-12.1
July.....	-1	(⁶)	+17.5	+2	-6	+8	-7.3

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

³ Program initiated in October 1960 under the Social Security Amendments of 1960. Excludes money payments in Massachusetts not subject to Federal

participation; see table 15 for amount for current month.

⁴ Beginning May 1961 includes payments for children of unemployed parents and beginning June 1961 for children in foster-family care, authorized by P.L. 87-31.

⁵ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho; data not available.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

percent of those who entered railroad service during 1938–42 and 94 percent of those whose service began after 1942 had acquired 1 or more quarters of coverage.

Among the 1959 employees, the proportion that had earned old-age, survivors, and disability insurance credits was much smaller (65 percent) for those with continuous railroad service than for those whose service was noncontinuous (87 percent). The continuous-service employees who had credits under the Social Security Act had acquired, on the average, 16 quarters of coverage, compared with 18 for those with breaks in their railroad service. The group with continuous service had earned most of their quarters of coverage before they entered railroad service. The non-continuous-service employees, in contrast, had earned most of their quarters after the year of their entry into railroad service.

Insured Status Under OASDI

Eleven percent of all railroad employees in 1959 had sufficient quarters of coverage under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance to be permanently insured. For employees with 10 or more years of railroad service the proportion was 9 percent, and for those with less than 10 years it was 14 percent. (Permanently insured status was determined on the basis of credits acquired during 1937–59, with the disability freeze provisions of the Social Security Act disregarded.)

In 1956 only 7 percent of all railroad employees were permanently insured. The increase since then is almost entirely the result of the 1960 amendment to the Social Security Act that reduced the number of quarters of coverage required for many persons in the older age groups.

Data on dual coverage are more meaningful

TABLE 12.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, July 1961¹

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total	\$25,391,927	\$10,943,079	\$6,436,617	\$660,156	\$5,031,142	\$8,541,000
Alabama	360,739		584	1	449	
Alaska					(³)	⁴ 13,628
Arkansas	411,226		24,945	11,320	71,926	34,239
California	2,470,840		1,079,170	114,863	231,231	74,936
Colorado	825,967		26,351	2,405	12,649	83,238
Connecticut	985,082		182,177	10,223	140,198	(⁵)
Delaware				788		
District of Columbia	29,378		101	259	8,954	65
Florida	586,537		47,122	12,628	106,693	
Hawaii	7,249	9,445	16,526	339	7,782	
Idaho	56,076			235	9,578	
Illinois	2,387,514		723,938	70,704	543,834	⁴ 967,112
Indiana	547,859		170,563	29,089	(³)	⁴ 321,215
Iowa	869,399		117,799	11,985	10,745	⁴ 261,346
Kansas	356,984		89,212	7,893	56,562	73,684
Kentucky	53,741	1,599	36,902	2,312	7,713	
Louisiana	404,077		12,500	5,099	57,385	5,770
Maine	238,435		29,035	4,980	36,312	81,459
Maryland	60,187	46,581	62,130	705	3,739	
Massachusetts	1,030,614	3,102,890	241,837	3,247	601,508	140,196
Michigan	750,851	1,657,706	131,250	14,678	150,695	304,590
Minnesota	2,025,385		212,858	39,841	13,059	238,991
Mississippi	77,631					
Missouri	160,309		26,061		17,929	11,159
Montana	855					⁴ 260,792
Nebraska	391,414		14,506	27,694	55,647	⁴ 21,474
Nevada	16,242			1,133	(⁵)	⁴ 139,435
New Hampshire	106,431		22,639	4,823	15,166	⁵
New Jersey	689,239			370	147,579	254,025
New Mexico	118,090		93,081	1,185	36,036	8,043
New York	992,148	5,650,463	1,325,326	73,843	1,233,420	251,168
North Carolina	108,453		56,503	9,088	62,545	⁴ 164,592
North Dakota	277,248		31,859	892	45,979	⁴ 16,567
Ohio	1,351,458		253	29,370	150,056	⁴ 1,229,057
Oklahoma	1,333,770	52,514	170,705	182	181,548	(⁵)
Oregon	508,665		65,658	3,278	115,575	88,822
Pennsylvania	324,268		558,076	84,898	154,086	269,458
Rhode Island	99,060		103,961	1,265	44,670	⁴ 58,442
South Carolina	18,269		6,123	658	6,880	11,627
South Dakota						⁴ 133,529
Tennessee	188,464		33,793	3,161	14,871	
Utah	132,292		51,621	2,617	39,301	1,191
Vermont	119,879			619	8,080	
Virgin Islands	331	283		5	196	274
Virginia	161,905		20,447	9,715	53,551	⁴ 11,014
Washington	⁶ 1,869,427	174,218	⁶ 252,917	⁶ 19,551	⁶ 270,579	⁶ 242,020
West Virginia	128,234	247,380	166,847	5,795	42,549	⁴ 16,950
Wisconsin	1,729,584		225,804	36,080	258,541	179,965
Wyoming	30,121		5,437	340	5,346	40,098

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds

and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

⁶ Estimated.

when they are related to both the employee's age and length of railroad service.³ As shown in tables 3 and 4, the proportion of railroad employees in 1959 with no credits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance increased with age and the length of their railroad service. This finding is consistent with the data on railroad employees according to the year of entry into railroad service and also with the results of the

³ A "year of railroad service" is defined as an accumulation of 12 months of service. "Ten years or more" means at least 120 months of service. A "month of railroad service" is any month for which compensation is paid.

dual-employment study for 1956.

Among railroad employees who had completed at least 10 years of railroad service by the end of 1959, 48 percent of those aged 45 and over had some old-age, survivors, and disability insurance credits but only 12 percent had sufficient quarters of coverage to be permanently insured. Of the employees with less than 10 years of railroad service, nearly all—98 percent—of those aged 45 and over had some employment under the Social Security Act and 3 out of 5 already had sufficient quarters of coverage to be permanently insured.

Almost one-fifth of the employees with 30 or more years of railroad service had old-age, sur-

TABLE 14.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1961¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	June 1961 in—		July 1960 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,291,310	\$155,782,944	\$67.99	-0.2	(3)	-2.7	-3.4
Ala.....	100,103	5,685,894	56.80	+2	+5.6	+1.1	+8.3
Alaska.....	1,420	4,95,984	67.58	0	+1.0	-3	+4.1
Ariz.....	14,134	858,254	60.72	(3)	-2	+7	-4
Ark.....	56,376	2,938,332	52.12	-1	-7	+1.2	+1.4
Calif.....	253,622	22,284,324	87.86	-1	-4.1	-4	-3.1
Colo. ³	50,277	5,018,506	99.82	-1.9	+1.4	-1.0	-3.1
Conn.....	14,270	1,630,472	114.26	+2.9	+81.0	-9	-8
Del.....	1,196	59,767	49.97	-7	-2	-6.7	-6.7
D. C.....	3,040	203,097	66.81	-2	+9	-2.8	+3
Fla.....	70,138	3,947,757	56.29	+1	-6.7	+1.1	+8
Ga.....	95,294	4,482,180	47.04	(3)	-1	-1.2	-1.7
Guam.....	104	2,657	25.55	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Hawaii.....	1,407	92,088	65.45	-2.2	-9.3	-1.2	+5
Idaho.....	6,593	456,879	69.30	-9.1	-23.8	-8.5	-8.5
Ill.....	60,897	5,453,351	78.02	-5	-7	-4.3	-4.1
Ind.....	26,128	1,711,362	65.50	-1	-1.0	-4.6	-1.2
Iowa.....	33,324	2,953,547	88.63	-5	-3	-2.2	+6.6
Kans.....	27,384	2,253,981	82.31	-5	-1.4	-3.1	(5)
Ky.....	55,980	2,894,743	51.71	+5	+3.5	-5	+2.3
La.....	126,187	8,987,756	71.23	+1	-2	+8	+5
Maine.....	11,090	755,670	68.14	+2	+9	-5.3	-3.2
Md.....	9,630	614,775	63.84	+2	+2	-1	+3.0
Mass.....	62,316	5,053,682	81.10	-7	-8	-20.5	-34.1
Mich.....	56,204	4,509,793	80.24	-5	(3)	-7.8	-3.7
Minn.....	45,487	4,422,667	97.23	-3	+2.6	-2.1	+6.8
Miss.....	81,440	2,876,566	35.32	+4	+1	+1.8	+3.9
Mo.....	112,943	6,917,813	61.25	-4	-1.1	-2.1	-2
Mont.....	6,447	410,791	63.72	-6	-1.4	-4.8	-4.5
Nebr.....	14,288	1,098,804	76.90	-6	(3)	-4.0	+1.9
Nev.....	2,527	196,675	77.83	-3	-1.0	-2.8	+1.1
N. H.....	4,819	434,733	90.21	-3	+5.4	+1	+16.1
N. J.....	18,928	1,735,783	91.70	-1	-9	(5)	+1.8
N. Mex.....	11,090	746,662	67.33	+3	+1	+1.7	+6
N. Y.....	60,610	4,879,297	80.50	-1.1	-2.4	-25.8	-44.6
N. C.....	47,567	2,149,555	45.19	-1	+2	-1.5	+3.5
N. Dak.....	7,016	670,911	95.63	-8	+6	-3.1	-6
Ohio.....	90,144	7,190,724	79.77	+4	+3.3	+1.2	+6.2
Okla.....	87,898	7,412,131	84.33	-3	+3.4	-1.6	+4.5
Oreg.....	16,167	1,359,042	84.06	-1.8	-1.9	-4.7	-7.9
Pa.....	49,858	3,522,111	70.64	-2	+5.3	-3	+3.1
P. R.....	37,809	313,664	8.30	-3	-4	-3.4	-2.6
R. I.....	6,604	536,118	81.18	-2	+2	-2.5	-1.4
S. C.....	30,790	1,203,092	39.07	-4	-15.1	-4.0	-3.6
S. Dak.....	8,458	544,666	64.40	-2	+3	-3.8	-4
Tenn.....	53,847	2,371,633	44.04	-3	-3	-1.2	+2.8
Tex.....	220,453	11,637,028	52.79	-1	(3)	-5	-8
Utah.....	7,509	512,695	68.28	-1	-3.5	-4.0	-8.6
Vt.....	5,602	398,055	71.06	-2	-7	+8	+12.5
V. I.....	531	16,564	31.19	+8	+2.1	-3.8	+27.0
Va.....	14,431	762,906	52.87	-2	-4.2	-5	+18.6
Wash. ⁷	46,800	4,536,427	96.93	-2	-2	-3.5	+1.2
W. Va.....	18,639	763,974	40.99	-2	-2	-4.8	+9
Wis.....	33,432	2,987,921	89.37	-3	(3)	-4.8	+9
Wyo.....	3,062	229,055	74.81	-1.4	-2.2	-6.0	-8

TABLE 15.—Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, July 1961¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average
Total	51,571	\$10,943,079	\$212.19
Hawaii.....	43	9,445	(2)
Kentucky.....	40	1,599	(2)
Maryland.....	2,799	46,581	16.64
Massachusetts.....	16,068	3,102,890	193.11
Michigan.....	4,956	1,657,706	334.48
New York.....	21,851	5,650,463	258.59
Oklahoma.....	324	52,514	162.08
Virgin Islands.....	16	283	(2)
Washington.....	680	174,218	256.20
West Virginia.....	4,794	247,380	51.60

¹ Figures in italics represent program under State plan not yet approved by the Social Security Administration. All data subject to revision.

² Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.

³ Excludes \$98,442 in money payments not subject to Federal participation.

TABLE 16.—Aid to dependent children of unemployed parents: Recipients and payments to recipients, July 1961¹

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		
		Total ²	Children	Total	Average per—	
					Family	Recipient
Total	28,029	132,316	104,490	\$4,160,070	\$148.42	\$31.44
Connecticut.....	758	3,326	2,568	127,934	168.78	38.46
Hawaii.....	130	668	668	17,457	134.28	26.13
Illinois.....	2,955	16,170	13,215	676,355	228.88	41.83
Maryland.....	170	845	875	26,200	154.12	31.01
Massachusetts.....	266	1,131	875	36,638	137.74	32.39
New York.....	9,298	45,600	36,324	1,432,886	154.11	31.42
Pennsylvania.....	12,876	57,689	44,854	1,593,569	128.76	27.62
Rhode Island.....	490	2,147	1,657	78,506	160.22	36.57
Utah.....	423	1,833	1,410	51,925	122.75	28.33
Washington.....	663	2,907	2,244	118,600	178.88	40.80

¹ Payments for children of unemployed parents under aid to dependent children were authorized by P.L. 87-31. Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 17. State plans not yet approved by the Social Security Administration. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

manently insured. Eight percent had some credits but not enough to be permanently insured.

WORKERS ELIGIBLE UNDER BOTH PROGRAMS

Employees who have 10 or more years of creditable railroad service and who are also permanently insured under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance are eligible for benefits under both programs upon attainment of the minimum retirement age. By the end of 1959, a total of 839,000 railroad employees who worked in the year had at least 10 years (120 months) of rail-

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,727 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$338,105 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ In addition, supplemental payments of \$4,285 from general assistance funds were made to 24 recipients.

⁵ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Estimated.

TABLE 17.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1961 ¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		June 1961 in—		July 1960 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total ³	880,234	3,392,775	2,621,252	\$102,669,262	\$116.64	\$30.26	+0.3	+0.2	+12.9	+17.0
Alabama	21,385	86,457	67,814	878,397	41.08	10.16	-.4	-.4	+1.5	+7.6
Alaska	1,200	4,166	3,139	140,913	117.43	33.82	+2.7	+7.8	-.1	+4.4
Arizona	8,830	35,850	27,617	1,076,467	121.91	30.03	+7	+6	+20.8	+19.9
Arkansas	6,452	24,523	18,894	395,821	61.35	16.14	-9.5	-9.5	-.8	-.7
California	86,930	309,482	244,155	14,133,408	162.58	45.67	-5	-3.6	+15.3	+15.4
Colorado	8,131	31,375	24,618	1,050,463	129.19	33.48	-5	-9	+10.8	+10.9
Connecticut ⁴	8,515	29,543	22,170	1,460,234	171.49	49.43	+1.5	-2.8	+17.3	+22.4
Delaware	1,826	7,060	5,509	160,874	88.10	22.79	-6	-.4	+14.8	+14.6
District of Columbia	5,529	24,809	19,438	847,947	153.36	34.18	+8	+2.8	+19.6	+20.8
Florida	23,958	87,718	69,805	1,479,674	61.76	16.87	+4	+1.0	-.9	+5
Georgia	16,096	59,672	46,145	1,398,091	86.86	23.43	-9	-8	+7.3	+6.0
Guam	161	927	771	11,252	69.89	12.14	+3.0	-12.6	+54.2	+50.5
Hawaii ^{3 4}	2,548	10,223	8,147	342,338	134.36	33.49	+6.7	+2.5	+11.0	+9.4
Idaho	2,396	8,973	6,632	364,760	152.24	40.65	-1.3	-1.6	+15.1	+16.0
Illinois ^{3 4}	44,970	192,501	150,089	7,745,596	172.24	40.24	+2.6	+2.8	+28.5	+31.7
Indiana	12,151	45,260	34,312	1,287,329	105.94	28.44	+4	+2	+7.3	+8.6
Iowa	10,103	37,296	28,198	1,265,072	125.22	33.92	-9	-1.8	+10.1	+1.1
Kansas	6,491	24,843	19,713	909,566	140.13	36.61	-1.5	-1.3	+6.0	+6.7
Kentucky	21,487	76,879	57,733	1,884,142	87.69	24.51	+4	+1.5	+5.0	+7.1
Louisiana ⁴	22,323	91,858	71,400	2,146,064	96.14	23.36	+8	+6	+10.2	+11.7
Maine	5,807	20,669	15,329	561,464	96.69	27.16	-3	+3.8	+2.4	+1.2
Maryland ^{3 4}	10,184	43,131	33,964	1,277,491	125.44	29.62	+1.8	+5	+21.5	+21.8
Massachusetts ³	16,521	55,464	41,160	2,548,398	154.25	45.95	+1	+3.4	+13.4	+17.5
Michigan	30,258	108,641	80,024	3,971,445	131.25	36.56	+1.2	+9	+13.8	+13.8
Minnesota	10,765	37,429	29,242	1,705,358	158.42	45.56	-2	-1.7	+8.0	+10.2
Mississippi	20,786	81,201	63,731	756,267	36.38	9.31	(⁵)	-.1	+5.5	+4.4
Missouri	26,434	101,799	77,467	2,469,575	93.42	24.26	-3	-5	+1.6	+7.5
Montana	1,965	7,321	5,794	250,427	127.44	34.21	-1	+7	+6.8	+11.0
Nebraska	3,139	12,243	9,432	374,842	119.41	30.62	-5	-.1	+15.4	+18.5
Nevada	1,273	4,411	3,482	133,701	105.03	30.31	+1	+10.5	+11.3	+26.8
New Hampshire	1,096	4,197	3,175	181,141	165.27	43.16	-4.8	-9	+5.1	+10.4
New Jersey	18,933	67,576	51,345	3,179,070	167.91	47.04	+1.4	+1.2	+29.6	+31.7
New Mexico	7,646	30,049	23,214	970,619	126.94	32.30	-1	-3	-2.1	-1
New York ³	81,272	333,835	255,321	14,036,263	172.71	42.05	+2.5	+2.0	+26.6	+25.8
North Carolina	27,888	110,791	85,686	2,221,485	79.66	20.05	-3.4	-3.4	+8.4	+11.2
North Dakota	1,873	7,007	5,473	279,579	149.27	39.90	-3	-1.5	+8	+1.5
Ohio	31,896	127,094	96,887	3,913,948	122.71	30.80	+1.8	+1.8	+20.6	+24.1
Oklahoma	18,845	68,025	51,804	2,310,315	122.60	33.96	(⁵)	-.4	+6.4	+14.3
Oregon	6,605	23,001	17,068	981,716	148.63	42.68	-8.1	-4.7	+15.9	+22.4
Pennsylvania ³	66,898	271,756	208,082	8,561,162	127.97	31.50	-5	+6.1	+43.9	+43.5
Puerto Rico	58,424	227,198	182,107	861,944	14.75	3.79	+4	-.2	+4.7	+2.9
Rhode Island ³	5,315	19,802	14,996	769,953	144.86	38.88	-1	+7	+22.5	+27.6
South Carolina	9,410	37,520	29,779	529,794	56.30	14.12	-8	-8.8	+7	-6
South Dakota	3,194	11,241	8,467	321,868	100.77	28.63	0	-12.8	+2.4	-6.0
Tennessee	22,529	84,555	64,272	1,581,921	70.22	18.71	+3	+2	+4.1	+3.5
Texas	19,041	79,127	60,426	1,470,391	77.22	18.58	-7	-5	-3.0	+4.2
Utah ³	4,131	15,493	11,648	583,043	141.14	37.63	+3.6	+7.1	+24.7	+21.3
Vermont	1,321	4,739	3,548	145,454	110.11	30.69	-1.8	-1.7	+4.8	+5.3
Virgin Islands	269	928	780	16,418	61.03	17.69	+8.0	+2.8	+1.0	+29.4
Virginia	10,428	42,407	33,263	1,016,648	97.49	23.97	+9	(⁵)	+12.5	+28.1
Washington ^{3 6}	13,415	46,575	36,350	1,948,417	145.24	41.83				
West Virginia	20,210	77,942	60,755	1,973,113	97.63	25.32	-1.3	-1.4	-2.0	+1.6
Wisconsin ⁴	10,201	37,306	28,454	1,679,998	164.69	45.03	-2	+1.1	+8.6	+12.5
Wyoming	780	2,887	2,228	107,626	137.98	37.28	-1.9	-4.4	+14.6	+18.4

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Includes data on aid to dependent children of unemployed parents; see table 16.

⁴ Includes data on foster-family care as follows: Hawaii, \$45 for care of 1 child from 1 family; Illinois, \$4,322 for 34 children from 17 families; Louisiana, \$1,159 for 16 children from 5 families; Maryland, \$678 for 13 children from 6 families; and Wisconsin, \$916 for 25 children from 16 families.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Estimated.

road service, including service before 1937. About 76,000 or 9 percent were also permanently insured under the Social Security Act.

Three years earlier, 928,000 employees had 10 or more years of railroad service; only 37,000 (4 percent) could also qualify for benefits under

old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. The doubling of the number of employees qualified to receive benefits under both programs resulted largely from the 1960 amendment to the Social Security Act that relaxed the insured-status requirements.