

ANALYSIS OF GRANTS TO 586,000 RECIPIENTS OF OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE *

From annual reports submitted to the Social Security Board by States with approved plans for old-age assistance, data are available concerning grants initially approved for 586,000 recipients accepted for old-age assistance during the fiscal year 1937-38 in 47 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii.¹ Analysis of the data reported by the 50 States supplies information concerning the amount and distribution of grants in relation to such factors as sex, type of living arrangement, status of spouse with respect to old-age assistance, and existence of other income.

Representativeness of Data

The 586,000 individuals accepted for old-age assistance during the period from July 1937 to June 1938 are less than one-third of the total number of individuals aided by the 50 State agencies during that year. On June 30, 1938, there were 1.7 million individuals on the old-age assistance rolls. Since some turn-over in the case load occurred during the year, the number aided throughout the year is somewhat in excess of this figure. The ratio of individuals accepted for old-age assistance during the year to individuals in the open case load at the end of the year is one to three. The ratios in the several States vary from 11 acceptances during the year to every 10 cases on the rolls at the end of the year, to less than 1 in every 10. In general it may be said that a State with a program in an early stage of development will have a high ratio of acceptances whereas a State with a well-established program and a stabilized case load will have a low ratio.

The wide differences in these State ratios indicate a very uneven representation of the several States in the aggregate data for all States combined. For example, one-fourth of all persons accepted for old-age assistance during the fiscal year were living in five States whereas the number of recipients in the open case load in these five States at the end of the period comprised but one-twelfth of the total case load. The national aggregates

used in this report have been adjusted so as to give each State proper representation.² Thus the figures for the Nation as a whole are not disproportionately influenced by the data for States with programs in an initial stage of development during the period.

In individual States the data about persons accepted for old-age assistance during the fiscal year may not be representative of the entire case load in the State and should not be used as the basis of generalization concerning the entire case load unless they are found by test to be representative. The stage of development of the program may influence the selection in a given period of individuals with particular characteristics. In a well-established program, for example, a large proportion of the individuals accepted for old-age assistance will be those who have just become old enough to be eligible for aid. It is probable that the size of grants tends to increase with the age of the recipient, since the older the individual the less likely it is that he will be able to contribute to his own support or to care for himself. The lowering of the age limit from 70 to 65, the transfer of aged blind persons from the aid to the blind program to the old-age assistance program, and curtailment of the amount of grant because of exhaustion of funds are other examples of factors exerting a bias on the data. While it has been possible to correct the aggregate data for the Nation by adjusting for uneven representation of the several States, no attempt has been made to correct them for other biases or to make adjustment in the State figures, which present a true picture of the individuals accepted by public-assistance agencies under this program.

Basis of Determining Amount of Grant

The amount of a grant for old-age assistance is determined by each State in accordance with its

² The method of adjustment is as follows: In each State the percentage which grants in each dollar group constitute of the total grants approved was computed. These percentages were then applied to the total number of individuals in the open case load of the State on June 30, 1938. The data for individual States were then aggregated to give a distribution by dollar groups of grants for all States. National aggregates for grants to selected groups of recipients, such as males, females, or recipients with different types of living arrangements, were adjusted in the same manner.

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¹ Hereafter the term "State" is used in this article to include the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

own State plan. It is usually intended to represent the amount needed to meet the standard which the State is willing to support as a reasonable basis for public assistance. The amount of the grant is frequently determined on the budget-deficit principle, but this principle is not universally applied. In States which employ this method, the needs of

the individual are computed from a standard budget, which covers such essentials as food, rent, heat, light, and clothing. After the budget has been adjusted to take account of any resources which the individual may have, the remainder represents the budget deficit. The amount of the grant, however, does not always equal the amount

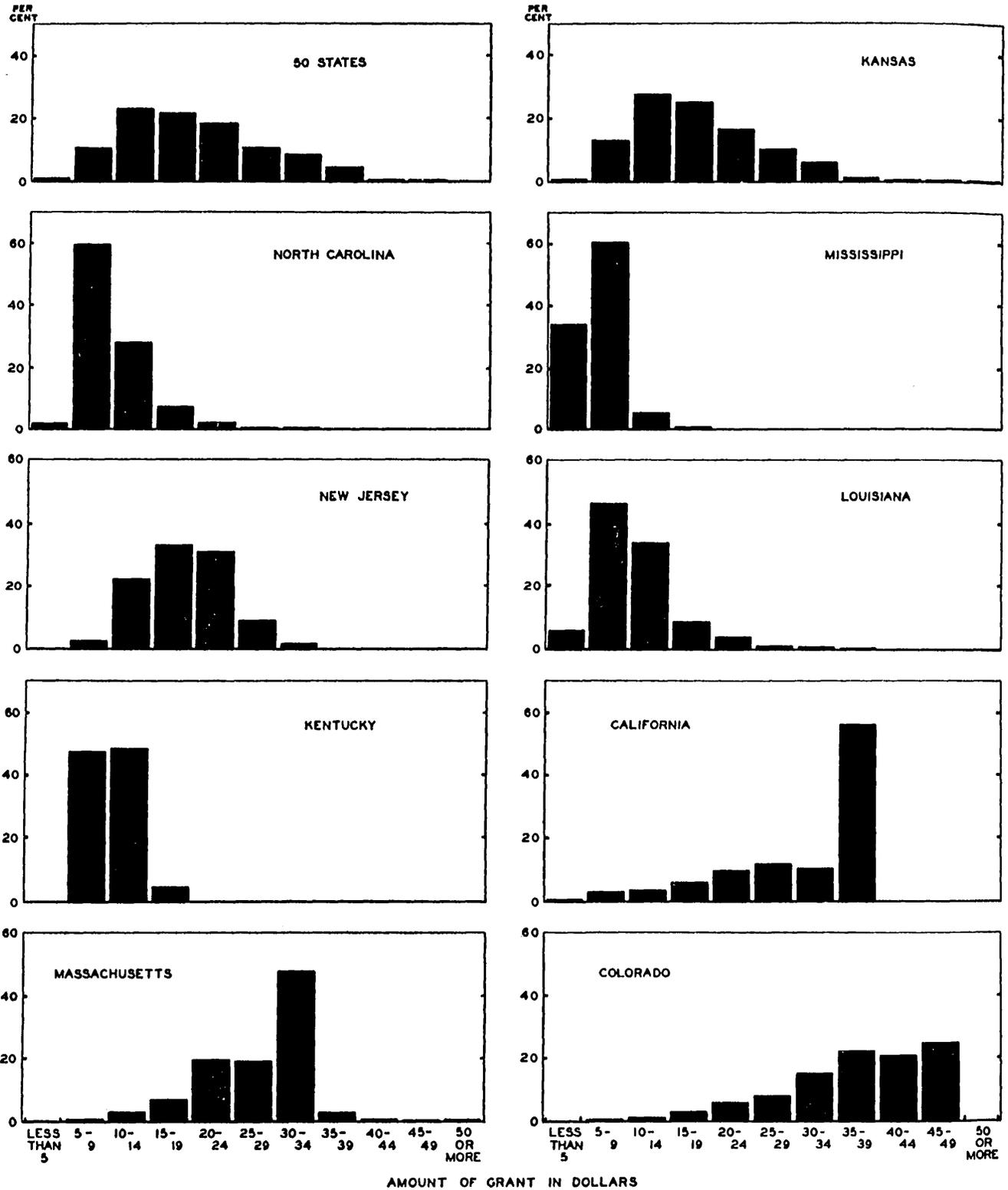
Table 1.—Old-age assistance: Percentage distribution of monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board

State	Number	Percentage distribution									
		Less than \$5.00	\$5.00-9.99	\$10.00-14.99	\$15.00-19.99	\$20.00-24.99	\$25.00-29.99	\$30.00-\$34.99			\$35.00 or more
								Total	\$30.00-30.99	\$31.00-34.99	
Total ¹	585,877	0.8	10.7	23.3	21.8	18.4	10.7	8.4	7.1	1.8	5.9
Region I:											
Connecticut	2,707		2.4	2.2	13.3	17.4	24.9	39.8	39.8		
Maine	10,356	.1	2.4	13.9	30.0	23.2	15.3	14.5	14.5		
Massachusetts	10,550		.5	2.7	6.7	19.5	19.0	47.9	41.5	6.4	8.7
New Hampshire	987		1.8	11.3	21.1	24.3	16.5	25.0	25.0		
Rhode Island	2,588		4.7	28.0	23.3	23.8	13.9	6.3	6.3		
Vermont	2,052		16.2	42.1	25.9	11.0	2.8	2.0	2.0		
Region II:											
New York	23,423	.1	1.4	17.6	22.2	23.1	17.8	10.7	8.3	7.4	7.1
Region III:											
Delaware	147		33.4	42.9	19.7	2.0	2.0				
New Jersey	6,028	(²)	2.4	22.1	33.5	31.4	8.9	1.7	1.7		
Pennsylvania	20,260	.9	1.6	23.1	18.5	20.0	18.5	11.4	11.4		
Region IV:											
District of Columbia	987		.7	13.2	13.5	20.3	27.6	21.2	11.2	10.0	8.5
Maryland	4,652	.6	10.2	28.9	20.9	27.1	5.7	6.6	6.6		
North Carolina	33,690	2.0	50.0	28.1	7.4	2.1	.4	.4	.4		
West Virginia	4,498	.2	12.5	48.5	27.5	7.3	2.3	1.7	1.7		
Region V:											
Kentucky	5,757		47.3	48.3	4.4						
Michigan	41,323	.6	3.4	23.8	32.3	24.0	10.4	5.6	5.6		
Ohio	19,020	.1	1.4	7.2	32.3	83.7	19.8	5.5	5.5		
Region VI:											
Illinois	25,133		4.4	20.9	28.9	21.7	17.4	6.7	6.7		
Indiana	9,166	.6	8.8	36.3	31.3	16.1	5.0	1.9	1.9		
Wisconsin	9,209	.2	3.9	20.4	29.5	20.1	13.5	12.4	12.4		
Region VII:											
Alabama	6,470	2.3	28.5	33.3	16.5	10.0	4.3	5.1	5.1	(²)	
Florida	21,982		11.4	40.8	30.4	12.3	4.0	1.1	1.1		
Georgia	30,700	4.8	58.7	24.8	7.2	2.6	.9	1.0	1.0		
Mississippi	1,692	33.9	60.1	5.5	.5						
South Carolina	24,415	.3	43.7	37.4	12.4	6.2					
Tennessee	24,647	(²)	16.4	51.8	22.5	6.8	3.5				
Region VIII:											
Iowa	14,316	2.1	7.0	13.5	24.6	47.3	5.5				
Minnesota	8,855	.2	4.3	12.9	34.3	28.1	15.5	4.7	4.7		
Nebraska	3,510		10.5	40.6	31.3	12.8	3.9	.9	.9		
North Dakota	1,486	.1	6.4	28.3	32.8	20.5	8.0	3.9	3.9		
South Dakota	8,988	.2	3.0	22.1	43.9	21.7	6.6	2.5	2.5		
Region IX:											
Arkansas	6,066	.7	65.0	34.3							
Kansas	21,516	.5	12.8	27.5	25.0	16.4	10.1	6.0	4.1	1.9	1.7
Missouri	20,012	.1	8.5	37.2	33.5	14.4	4.9	1.4	1.4		
Oklahoma	7,432	.9	10.2	43.9	18.7	15.9	6.4	4.0	4.0		
Region X:											
Louisiana	8,479	5.8	46.4	34.0	8.4	8.7	.9	.7	.6	.1	.1
New Mexico	1,002	.3	32.6	31.8	10.7	9.1	5.1	8.5	2.0	.9	.9
Texas	10,934		15.7	49.9	25.3	7.0	1.4	.1	.1		
Region XI:											
Arizona	6,540	.2	.8	2.3	11.4	25.5	28.3	31.5	31.5		
Colorado	11,833	(²)	.4	1.1	2.8	5.7	7.7	15.0	8.4	6.6	67.3
Idaho	1,546	.2	1.8	13.2	30.1	26.8	12.7	15.2	15.2		
Montana	3,216		2.3	20.5	34.8	25.4	10.8	6.2	6.2		
Utah	7,585	.1	2.0	5.1	18.8	23.2	16.0	84.4	34.4		.4
Wyoming	531		1.9	10.9	20.4	31.2	19.4	10.2	10.2		
Region XII:											
California	47,954	.4	2.8	3.2	5.9	9.5	11.8	10.2	5.2	5.0	56.2
Nevada	2,145	(²)	.2	2.4	4.3	12.2	13.9	67.0	67.0		
Oregon	7,169	(²)	2.3	18.7	25.4	24.6	14.7	14.3	14.3		
Washington	9,858		.1	9.9	14.0	28.8	17.7	29.5	29.5		
Territories:											
Alaska	554			2.0	30.5	12.3	4.9	28.7	28.7		21.6
Hawaii	945	.3	16.3	57.2	17.9	2.9	1.7	3.7	3.7		

¹ Distribution of total has been adjusted for disproportionate representation of States.

² Less than 0.1 percent.

Chart 1.—Old-age assistance: Distribution of monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and in nine selected States



of this deficit even in States using standard budgets. The limits set in some State laws as to the maximum amount which may be granted and shortage of available funds may operate to scale down this amount. In some States there is a tendency to make flat grants or flat grants with deductions for available income. In interpreting

Table 2.—Old-age assistance: Extreme, quartile, and median grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board

State	Lowest amount	First quartile	Median	Thrd quartile	Highest amount
Total 1	(1)	\$12	\$18	\$25	\$120
Region I:					
Connecticut	\$8	21	20	30	30
Maine	2	15	20	25	30
Massachusetts	2	22	30	30	100
New Hampshire	5	16	22	29	30
Rhode Island	5	13	18	23	30
Vermont	5	10	10	15	30
Region II:					
New York	3	16	21	27	62
Region III:					
Delaware	5	8	10	14	25
New Jersey	3	15	18	22	30
Pennsylvania	1	14	20	25	30
Region IV:					
District of Columbia	5	10	25	29	30
Maryland	3	12	16	21	30
North Carolina	1	6	8	10	30
West Virginia	3	10	12	15	30
Region V:					
Kentucky	5	8	10	11	15
Michigan	1	14	18	22	30
Ohio	2	17	20	25	30
Region VI:					
Illinois	5	14	19	24	30
Indiana	2	12	15	19	30
Wisconsin	2	15	18	25	30
Region VII:					
Alabama	1	8	12	16	32
Florida	5	11	14	18	30
Georgia	1	6	8	10	30
Mississippi	2	4	5	6	15
South Carolina	1	8	10	12	20
Tennessee	4	10	12	15	25
Region VIII:					
Iowa	1	15	20	22	25
Minnesota	2	15	19	23	30
Nebraska	5	11	14	18	30
North Dakota	4	13	16	20	30
South Dakota	2	14	17	20	30
Region IX:					
Arkansas	3	6	8	10	12
Kansas	1	11	16	22	120
Missouri	3	12	15	18	30
Oklahoma	2	11	14	20	30
Region X:					
Louisiana	(2)	6	9	12	49
New Mexico	4	8	12	17	45
Texas	5	10	13	16	30
Region XI:					
Arizona	2	22	26	30	30
Colorado	1	30	38	44	45
Idaho	2	15	20	25	30
Montana	5	15	18	21	30
Utah	2	19	25	30	50
Wyoming	5	16	20	25	30
Region XII:					
California	1	25	35	35	85
Nevada	3	25	30	30	30
Oregon	4	15	20	25	30
Washington	5	20	23	30	30
Territories:					
Alaska	10	15	30	30	45
Hawaii	2	10	11	15	30

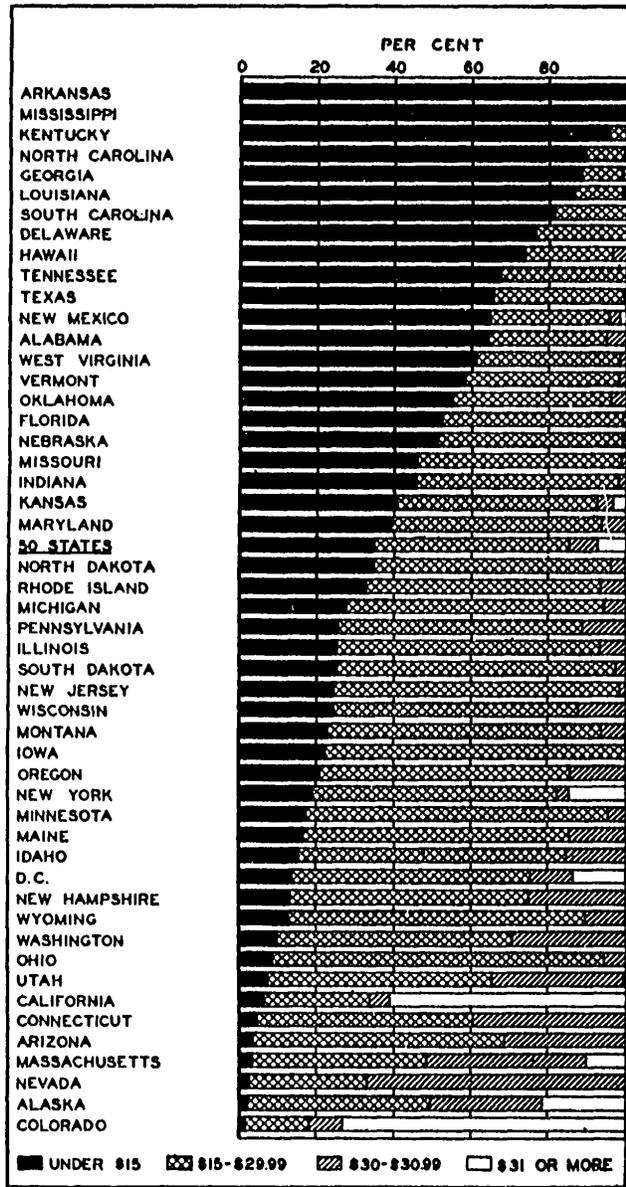
1 Figure given is the lower limit of the dollar interval in which the measure falls.
 2 Median and quartile amounts for total are computed from distribution which has been adjusted for disproportionate representation of States.
 3 Less than \$1.

the data, it should be borne in mind that the amount of the grant does not necessarily and in fact usually does not represent the total amount of income of a recipient of old-age assistance.

Distribution of Grants

About 12 percent of the 586,000 monthly grants initially approved were for amounts under \$10; 23

Chart II.—Old-age assistance: Distribution of monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board



percent, from \$10 to \$14; 22 percent, from \$15 to \$19; 18 percent, from \$20 to \$24; 11 percent, from \$25 to \$29; and 14 percent, \$30 or more. The distribution of grants by class interval is given in table 1. Wide variations among the States are evident. Striking State differences are also revealed by chart I, which shows the distribution of monthly grants for the 50 States and for 9 separate States, chosen to illustrate types of distribution. Other States may wish to chart the distribution of their grants for comparison with distributions for the Nation and for States operating under somewhat similar conditions. Less detailed comparisons of the distribution of grants are shown in chart II, in which the States are ranked according to the proportion of grants under \$15.

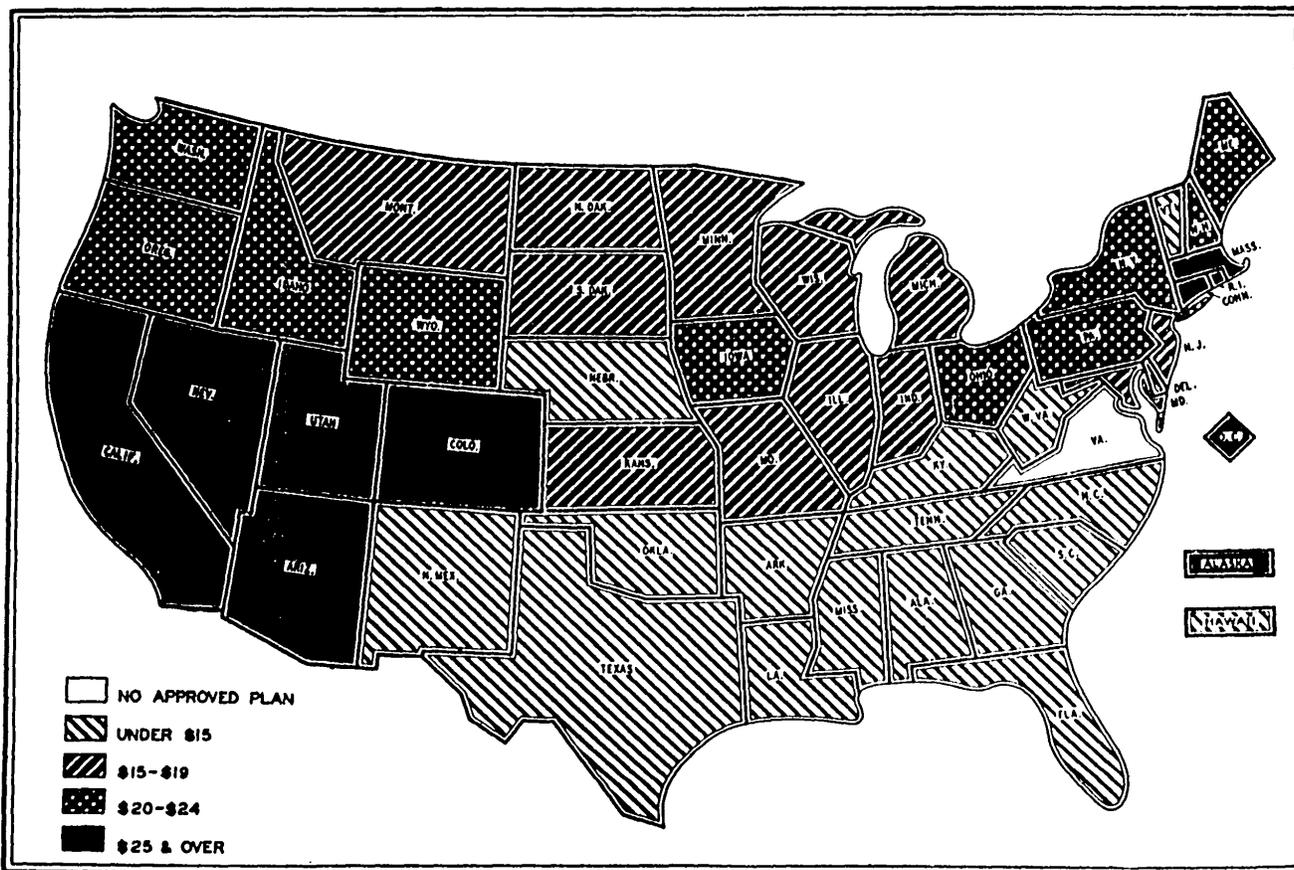
Some grants of less than \$15 per month were approved in all States. In Arkansas all grants approved during 1937-38 and in 18 other States more than half of all grants were for less than

this amount. On the other hand, in 27 States the majority of the grants were for from \$15 to \$29. Grants of \$30 were approved in 43 States; in 8 of these they comprised one-fourth or more of all grants. Since, under the terms of the Social Security Act, the Federal Government may match one-half the grant up to a total of \$30, grants of this amount are of particular significance as an indication that the Federal limitation tends to encourage States to set a similar maximum. Grants of \$31 or more were approved in only nine States. Substantially all the grants in this bracket were approved in California, Colorado, New York, and Massachusetts.

Measures of the Level of Grants

The average monthly payment per recipient is commonly used as a measure of the level of assistance payments. In June 1938 the average payment per recipient in the continental United

Chart III.—Old-age assistance: Median amount of monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board



States was \$19.48. In this analysis, however, the median payment is used as a measure of the level of assistance payments because it is less liable to distortion by extremes in the amount of grant.

For all States the median grant was \$18. Table

2 gives the median grants for individual States, and chart III shows the class interval in which the median grant falls. In interpreting the sectional differences in the level of assistance grants, it should be remembered that the level of grants in a State is conditioned by a number of variable

Table 3.—Old-age assistance: Median amount ¹ of monthly grants initially approved to recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, according to sex and living arrangement, in each State with a plan approved by the Social Security Board

State	Total	Male	Female	Living alone			Living in household group			Living in institution	
				Total	Male	Female	Total	With spouse only	With relatives		Without relatives
Total ²	\$18	\$18	\$17	\$21	\$20	\$21	\$17	\$19	\$16	\$20	\$26
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	20	28	20	30	30	30	20	28	24	30	30
Maine.....	20	20	19	23	21	25	19	19	18	24	25
Massachusetts.....	30	30	20	30	30	30	25	25	25	30	34
New Hampshire.....	22	22	22	23	20	25	21	25	20	22	(³)
Rhode Island.....	18	19	17	24	22	25	16	20	14	20	(³)
Vermont.....	10	12	10	15	14	15	10	10	10	15	(³)
Region II:											
New York.....	21	21	22	28	27	30	20	22	18	23	30
Region III:											
Delaware.....	10	10	10	(³)	(³)	(³)	10	10	10	(³)	-----
New Jersey.....	18	18	18	20	20	22	18	20	16	20	20
Pennsylvania.....	20	22	20	25	25	26	19	21	18	24	22
Region IV:											
District of Columbia.....	25	25	25	29	28	29	23	25	22	25	(³)
Maryland.....	16	16	16	20	18	21	15	16	15	18	22
North Carolina.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	(³)
West Virginia.....	12	14	12	12	12	12	13	15	12	12	-----
Region V:											
Kentucky.....	10	10	10	11	11	10	10	9	10	10	(³)
Michigan.....	18	18	17	20	20	21	17	18	16	19	20
Ohio.....	20	20	21	24	24	25	20	21	19	23	25
Region VI:											
Illinois.....	19	19	18	23	23	23	18	18	17	22	26
Indiana.....	15	15	14	17	16	18	15	16	14	17	13
Wisconsin.....	18	19	18	20	20	22	18	18	17	20	24
Region VII:											
Alabama.....	12	12	10	10	12	10	12	13	11	12	(³)
Florida.....	14	15	14	15	15	15	14	15	14	15	23
Georgia.....	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	18
Mississippi.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-----
South Carolina.....	10	10	9	9	8	9	10	12	10	10	10
Tennessee.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	12	12	(³)
Region VIII:											
Iowa.....	20	20	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	20	22
Minnesota.....	19	19	19	21	21	22	18	20	18	20	25
Nebraska.....	14	14	14	17	16	17	14	15	13	16	(³)
North Dakota.....	16	18	15	18	18	18	15	15	15	18	20
South Dakota.....	17	17	17	19	19	20	17	18	16	18	(³)
Region IX:											
Arkansas.....	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	9	8	8	(³)
Kansas.....	16	17	14	13	13	14	18	21	15	16	21
Missouri.....	15	15	15	16	17	16	15	15	15	16	22
Oklahoma.....	14	16	12	15	15	15	13	15	12	13	(³)
Region X:											
Louisiana.....	9	10	8	10	8	10	8	8	8	9	15
New Mexico.....	12	14	10	9	10	9	14	14	14	12	(³)
Texas.....	13	13	12	14	15	13	12	13	12	14	(³)
Region XI:											
Arizona.....	20	27	25	27	27	28	25	25	25	20	30
Colorado.....	38	40	37	40	43	39	37	39	35	45	45
Idaho.....	20	20	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	18	(³)
Montana.....	18	19	15	20	20	20	17	17	16	17	(³)
Utah.....	25	25	23	30	30	20	23	20	20	25	(³)
Wyoming.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	25	20	(³)	(³)
Region XII:											
California.....	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	30	35	35
Nevada.....	30	30	25	30	30	30	20	30	25	30	(³)
Oregon.....	20	20	18	20	20	21	20	20	19	20	25
Washington.....	23	25	21	25	25	25	22	22	22	25	30
Territories:											
Alaska.....	30	30	15	30	30	20	15	20	15	(³)	-----
Hawaii.....	11	11	12	10	10	13	12	18	13	10	14

¹ Figure given is the lower limit of the dollar interval in which the median falls.

² Medians for total are computed from distribution which has been adjusted for disproportionate representation of States.

³ Median not significant.

factors, such as the provisions of State laws, the cost and standard of living, the availability of tax resources, the degree of urbanization, the existence of supplementary income, wage levels, and public attitudes toward the problem of dependency.

Other significant measures of assistance payments are the first and third quartile values, since

Table 4.—Old-age assistance: Median amount¹ of monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, according to status of recipient with respect to other income, by States

State	Total	Some other source of income	No other source of income
Total ²	\$18	\$15	\$19
Region I:			
Connecticut.....	26	26	28
Maine.....	20	18	20
Massachusetts.....	30	21	30
New Hampshire.....	22	20	23
Rhode Island.....	18	16	20
Vermont.....	10	10	20
Region II: New York.....	21	17	22
Region III:			
Delaware.....	10	10	10
New Jersey.....	18	15	20
Pennsylvania.....	20	16	21
Region IV:			
District of Columbia.....	25	21	25
Maryland.....	16	13	17
North Carolina.....	8	8	8
West Virginia.....	12	12	13
Region V:			
Kentucky.....	10	9	10
Michigan.....	18	15	19
Ohio.....	20	17	21
Region VI:			
Illinois.....	19	14	20
Indiana.....	15	13	15
Wisconsin.....	18	14	20
Region VII:			
Alabama.....	12	12	12
Florida.....	14	12	15
Georgia.....	8	7	9
Mississippi.....	5	5	5
South Carolina.....	10	9	10
Tennessee.....	12	12	12
Region VIII:			
Iowa.....	20	16	21
Minnesota.....	19	15	20
Nebraska.....	14	12	15
North Dakota.....	16	15	17
South Dakota.....	17	16	17
Region IX:			
Arkansas.....	8	8	8
Kansas.....	16	14	17
Missouri.....	15	13	15
Oklahoma.....	14	12	14
Region X:			
Louisiana.....	9	8	10
New Mexico.....	12	12	12
Texas.....	13	11	14
Region XI:			
Arizona.....	26	23	26
Colorado.....	38	31	41
Idaho.....	20	15	20
Montana.....	18	15	18
Utah.....	25	20	30
Wyoming.....	20	20	20
Region XII:			
California.....	35	25	35
Nevada.....	30	20	30
Oregon.....	20	17	20
Washington.....	23	20	25
Territories:			
Alaska.....	30	20	30
Hawaii.....	11	10	11

¹ Figure given is the lower limit of the dollar interval in which the median falls.

² Medians for total are computed from distribution which has been adjusted for disproportionate representation of States.

half of all the grants fall within these values. These amounts, together with the amounts of the highest and lowest grants, are given for each State in table 2. For the 50 States combined, the first quartile value is \$12, and the third quartile \$25. One half of the grants, therefore, fall between \$12 and \$25.

Types of Living Arrangement

For all recipients accepted for old-age assistance in 1937-38, the median grant, as has already been indicated, is \$18. For men, the median grant is \$18, and for women \$17. There is no indication, however, that men receive preferential treatment. Probably payments to men include the needs of the spouse more frequently than do payments to women.

Obviously, the amount of assistance needed by an aged individual is largely conditioned by type of living arrangement. Some aged persons are living alone, others in household groups, and still others in private or public institutions.³ Wide variations among States with respect to the amount of the grant given to aged persons with different types of living arrangements are shown in table 3, and the median payment to each of these groups is shown in chart IV.

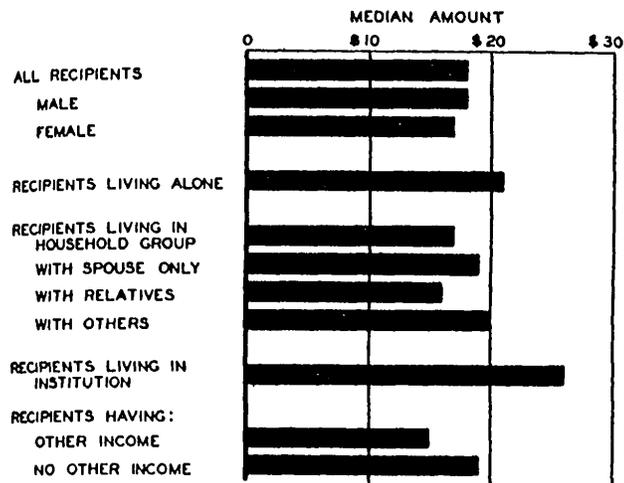
For recipients living alone, the median grant is \$21, substantially higher than the median payment of \$17 for persons living in household groups. For aged persons living with a spouse only, the median grant is \$19; for individuals living with relatives, \$16; and for individuals living in a household group, but not with relatives, \$20. For aged individuals living in institutions the median grant is \$26. It is assumed that a substantial share of recipients living in institutions may require medical and nursing care

Status of Spouse

In some instances, a husband and wife, both of whom have been accepted for old-age assistance, receive separate grants; in others a joint grant covers the needs of both; sometimes the husband or wife receives a grant which covers the need of

³ Under the provisions of the Social Security Act the Federal Government does not participate in a grant made to an aged person living in a public institution, except when the plan of a State provides that a resident of an institution who is accepted for old-age assistance may remain in the institution until after the first assistance payment is received. Since information on living arrangement in these annual reports applies to the time of first payment, some recipients of old-age assistance are reported as living in public institutions.

Chart IV.—Old-age assistance: Median amount of monthly grants initially approved for recipients accepted during the fiscal year 1937-38, according to sex, living arrangement, and other income, in all States with plans approved by the Social Security Board



the spouse, even though the spouse is not eligible for old-age assistance; again the husband or wife receives a grant which covers his or her individual needs only, even though the spouse is living in the household.

The median grant to all married individuals is \$18. To those with a spouse not receiving a separate grant, the median is \$19; where the spouse

receives a separate grant, the median is \$17. The small difference between the median payments to these last two groups suggests that the amount granted to those with a spouse not receiving a separate grant or not included in a joint grant often covers the needs of the spouse. Joint grants were made in only 21 of the 50 States.

Other Income and Amount of Grant

No quantitative information is available concerning the amount of income which recipients of old-age assistance derive from such sources as pensions, income from investments, rent, earnings, sale of farm produce, and regular contributions from friends and relatives. (See table 4.) Since the median amount granted to individuals with other income is \$15 and the median amount granted to individuals without other income is \$19, it would appear that the amount of income other than the assistance payment is small. It is doubtless larger than is suggested by comparison of the medians, however, since the practice in budgeting is sometimes to exempt income up to a certain amount.

Later issues of the Bulletin will carry additional analyses of the data contained in annual reports from States. Such analyses will provide further information on the characteristics of recipients of public assistance in the several States.