
Notes and Brief Reports

Regional and State Patterns of Population Change and Benefit Receipt, 1980-84*

The population of the United States grew by 9.6 million (4.2 percent) from 1980 to 1984. More than 91 percent of this growth was in the South and the West. Among the social security beneficiary population, the growth for this same period was 2.7 percent. More than 71 percent of this increase occurred in the areas served by the Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, San Francisco, and Seattle regional offices of the Social Security Administration. Thus, the geographic areas in which the greatest population increases were noted were the same for the total population and for the beneficiary population.

The Nation's aged population—persons aged 65 or older—increased by 2.5 million persons (9.7 percent) in the 4-year period. Every State in the Union reported an increase in the number of persons in this age group. By the end of 1984, more than 90 percent of those aged 65 or older were receiving social security benefits.

Contrary to the overall population growth and the growth in the social security beneficiary population, the proportion of persons receiving federally administered supplemental security income (SSI) payments has declined (-2.7 percent), as has the proportion of individuals receiving both social security benefits and SSI payments (-5.3 percent).

This note discusses population changes and presents demographic data for each of the 10 Department of Health and Human Services regions of the United States. The text is accompanied by tables that present regional and State data.

Region I

The total population in the area serviced by the Boston Regional Office grew at roughly half the rate of the total U.S. population in 1980-84. For those aged 65 or older, the rate of growth was close to the average rate for the United States: 8.6 percent, compared with 9.7 percent. Rhode Island, where 18.1 percent of the popu-

lation was receiving benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) program in 1984, had the largest proportion of aged persons in this region and the second largest proportion in the Nation (14.3 percent), a distinction it shared with the State of Arkansas.

Massachusetts, the largest State in the region, had the largest number of persons aged 65 or older in Region I, but the proportion of OASDI beneficiaries in the State was 16.1 percent—somewhat less than that of Rhode Island but still among the top 10 for the United States. Vermont was number 49 when the States were ranked by the number of residents aged 65 or older.

In Maine and New Hampshire, SSI payments were made to smaller proportions of the population than the average proportion for the Nation. In Maine, 0.8 percent of the total population and 2.3 percent of those aged 65 or older were SSI recipients; in New Hampshire, the proportions were 0.6 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. For the Nation, the averages were 1.7 percent for the total population and 7.3 percent for those aged 65 or older.

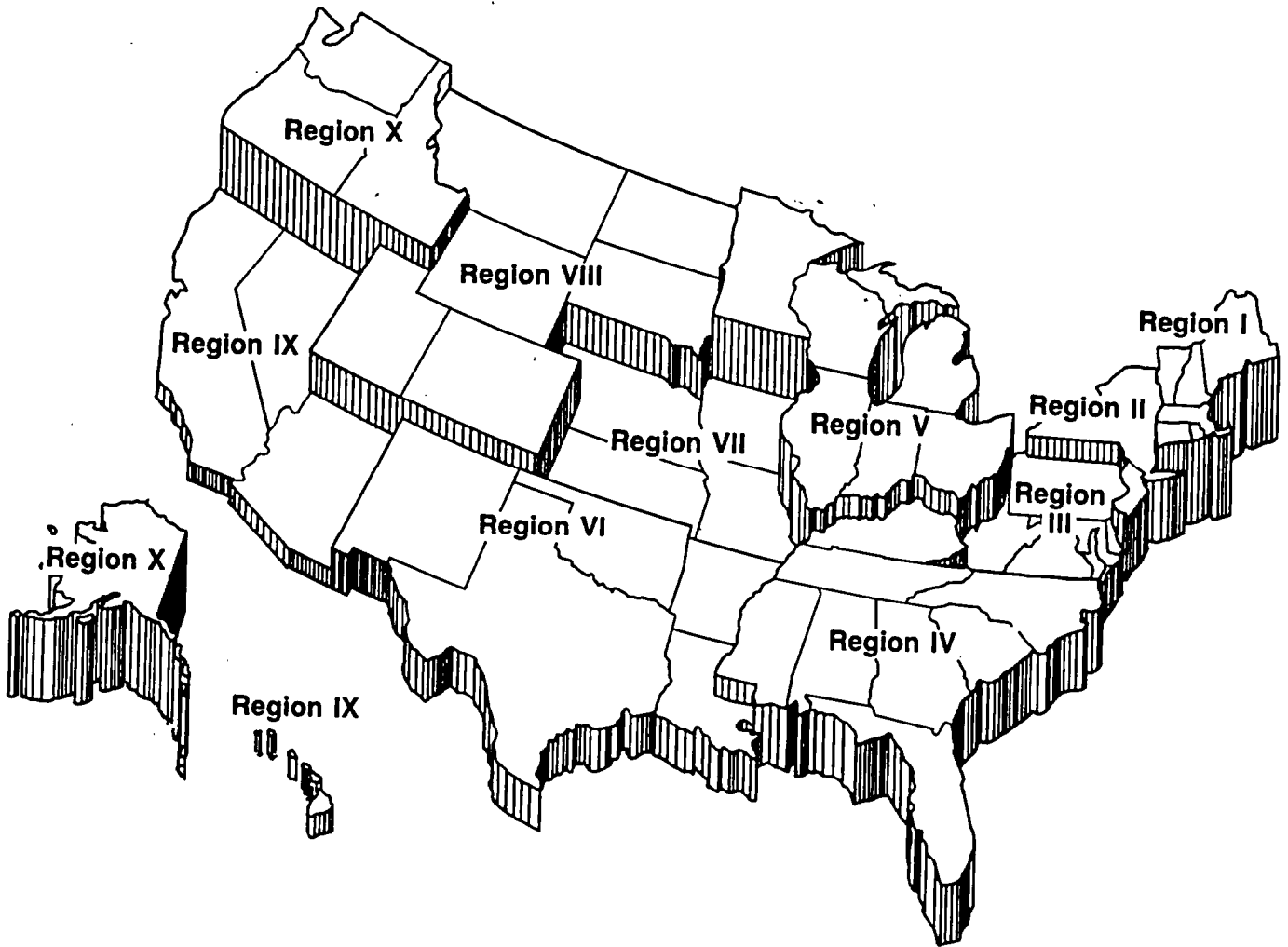
Region II

The State of New York ranked second in the Nation in both total population and in the number of residents aged 65 or older in both 1980 and 1984. The stability of that position is reflected in the fact that among all the States it also ranked second in having experienced the least change in the proportion of its aged population in 1980-84. In 1984, it had 2.2 million aged persons, an increase of only 4 percent from the 1980 level. The region as a whole had a relatively small population increase, compared with the national average: 1.3 percent, compared with 4.2 percent. This growth rate was affected by the low birth rates in New York and New Jersey (ranked numbers 46 and 49, respectively) and the high death rate in New York (ninth in the Nation) and high number of deaths in New Jersey and New York (ninth and second, respectively, among all the States). It was further affected by emigration from the State of New York: 149,000 more persons moved out of the State than moved into it. New Jersey had a net gain of 25,000 residents.

New York also ranked second nationally in the

*Prepared by the staff of the Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy, Office of Policy, Social Security Administration (SSA), based on data from the Bureau of the Census and SSA administrative records.

Chart 1.—Areas served by the 10 Social Security regional offices



number of OASDI beneficiaries and SSI recipients. For both New York and New Jersey, the numbers translated into proportions that were close to the national average. In New York, 15.8 percent of the population received OASDI benefits and 2.0 percent were SSI recipients; in New Jersey, the corresponding proportions were 15.7 percent and 1.2 percent. The national averages were 15.1 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Region III

The total population in this region increased by only about 2 percent in 1980–84. This small growth was despite the fact that births outnumbered deaths in every State in the region and were large enough in number to offset the net loss in population caused by the emigration from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The population aged 65 or older grew at five times the rate of the total population in this region, increasing by more than 10 percent in this period. In

Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, the increase equaled or exceeded 13 percent, the highest proportion among all the States in Region I, II, or III.

In Pennsylvania, the fourth most populous State in the Nation and the most populous in the region, the total population remained stable but the elderly population, which accounts for 14.1 percent of the total, increased at close to the national average. The OASDI population in that State was the fourth largest in the Nation, accounted for 13.0 percent of the State's residents, and included 93.1 percent of all residents aged 65 or older. Only in Delaware, which ranked first in the region, did the proportion of the aged receiving OASDI benefits (96.1 percent) exceed the proportion in Pennsylvania.

West Virginia was third nationally in the proportion of persons who were OASDI beneficiaries—18.2 percent. The proportion of the region's population that was receiving SSI payments was 1.4 percent, sixth among all the regions. Maryland had the smallest pro-

Table 1.—Number and percent of persons aged 65 or older receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) benefits and federally administered supplemental security income (SSI) payments, by Region and State, 1984

[Numbers in thousands]

Region and State	Total	OASDI beneficiaries		SSI recipients		Region and State	Total	OASDI beneficiaries		SSI recipients	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, United States	28,043	25,601	91.3	2,037	7.3	Michigan	1,007	964	95.7	45	4.4
Total, Region I	1,651	1,537	93.1	94	5.7	Minnesota	517	484	93.6	14	2.8
Connecticut	407	381	93.7	9	2.3	Ohio	1,280	1,185	92.6	42	3.3
Maine	152	145	95.4	11	7.1	Wisconsin	611	587	96.0	31	5.0
Massachusetts	777	714	91.9	60	7.8	Total, Region VI	2,821	2,486	88.1	311	11.0
New Hampshire	114	109	95.7	2	2.1	Arkansas	336	302	89.8	45	13.5
Rhode Island	138	129	93.4	7	5.4	Louisiana	435	373	85.6	67	15.3
Vermont	63	60	94.5	4	6.6	New Mexico	135	120	89.1	13	9.9
Total, Region II	3,189	2,937	92.1	201	6.3	Oklahoma	401	357	89.0	35	8.7
New Jersey	942	875	92.9	40	4.3	Texas	1,514	1,335	88.2	151	9.9
New York	2,247	2,062	91.8	160	7.1	Total, Region VII	1,631	1,518	93.1	65	4.0
Total, Region III	3,092	2,826	91.4	155	5.0	Iowa	410	388	94.7	11	2.7
Delaware	67	64	96.1	3	4.3	Kansas	323	299	92.6	8	2.6
Maryland	447	397	88.9	21	4.7	Missouri	682	630	92.3	39	5.8
Pennsylvania	1,676	1,561	93.1	67	4.0	Nebraska	216	201	93.1	6	2.6
Virginia	572	513	89.7	41	7.2	Total, Region VIII	729	673	92.3	27	3.6
West Virginia	255	230	90.3	17	6.5	Colorado	280	254	90.8	13	4.6
District of Columbia ¹	75	60	80.4	7	8.8	Montana	96	89	93.1	3	2.8
Total, Region IV	5,313	4,757	89.5	571	10.7	North Dakota	87	82	94.2	3	3.8
Alabama	476	429	90.1	80	16.8	South Dakota	96	92	96.3	4	4.0
Florida	1,931	1,701	88.1	104	5.4	Utah	128	117	91.0	3	2.3
Georgia	577	514	89.1	83	14.4	Wyoming	42	38	91.5	1	2.2
Kentucky	438	396	90.4	45	10.4	Total, Region IX	3,249	2,914	89.7	385	11.8
Mississippi	306	271	88.4	67	22.0	Arizona	375	340	90.7	14	3.9
North Carolina	688	635	92.3	76	11.1	California	2,693	2,408	89.4	361	13.4
South Carolina	331	301	90.9	46	14.0	Hawaii	94	85	90.7	6	6.0
Tennessee	566	511	90.3	68	12.1	Nevada	87	80	92.2	4	4.3
Total, Region V	5,409	5,051	93.4	197	3.6	Total, Region X	959	900	93.9	32	3.3
Illinois	1,356	1,231	90.8	49	3.6	Alaska	15	14	91.1	2	10.3
Indiana	638	600	94.1	16	2.6	Idaho	108	102	94.5	3	2.9
						Oregon	344	325	94.4	9	2.7
						Washington	492	460	93.5	18	3.6

¹ For purposes of this analysis, the District of Columbia is included with the States.

Source: Social Security Administration administrative records.

portion (1.1 percent) of SSI recipients within the region. It also had the smallest proportion (0.4 percent) of individuals receiving both an OASDI benefit and an SSI payment.

Region IV

The total population of the region grew at a somewhat faster pace (6.4 percent) than that of the Nation from 1980 to 1984, and it ranked second among all the regions in total population and in the number of persons aged 65 or older (5.3 million, of whom 89.5 percent were OASDI beneficiaries). The State of Florida had the third largest number of OASDI beneficiaries (2.2 million) and the largest proportion of OASDI beneficiaries (20.4 percent) in the Nation. Florida had the largest number of births and deaths in the region, as well as the largest net population increase from migration. In 1984, 17.6 percent of its population was aged 65 or older, giving it the largest concentration of aged residents in the

region and the Nation. However, among all the States, it was ninth in the growth of its aged population from 1980 to 1984. North Carolina and South Carolina also ranked in the top 10 States nationally in growth of the population aged 65 or older.

This region had the largest number of SSI recipients in the Nation. In six of the eight States in the region, at least 2.6 percent of the population received SSI payments. Among those aged 65 or older, 5.4 percent of those in Florida were SSI recipients and 88.1 percent were OASDI beneficiaries, the lowest proportions in both categories among all the States in this region. Mississippi had the largest proportion of elderly SSI recipients (22.0 percent) in the Nation and Alabama (with 16.8 percent) ranked second nationally.

Region V

Three of the six States that comprise this region rank in the 10 most populated States in the Nation: Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan. The region, with its more than

Table 2.—Number and percent of population receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) benefits, federally administered supplemental security income (SSI) payments, or income from either or both sources, by Region and State, 1984

[Numbers in thousands]

Region and State	Total	Number receiving—				Percent receiving—			
		OASDI benefits	SSI payments	OASDI and SSI	OASDI or SSI	OASDI benefits	SSI payments	OASDI and SSI	OASDI or SSI
Total, United States	236,161	35,603	4,029	1,999	37,633	15.1	1.7	0.8	15.9
Total, Region I	12,577	2,031	188	101	2,118	16.2	1.5	.8	16.8
Connecticut	3,154	495	25	8	512	15.7	.8	.3	16.2
Maine	1,156	200	22	14	209	17.3	1.9	1.2	18.0
Massachusetts	5,798	934	111	63	981	16.1	1.9	1.1	16.9
New Hampshire	977	147	6	3	150	15.0	.6	.3	15.4
Rhode Island	962	174	15	8	181	18.1	1.6	.8	18.8
Vermont	530	82	9	5	85	15.4	1.7	1.0	16.1
Total, Region II	25,250	3,978	436	172	4,241	15.8	1.7	.7	16.8
New Jersey	7,515	1,178	90	36	1,232	15.7	1.2	.5	16.4
New York	17,735	2,800	346	137	3,009	15.8	2.0	.8	17.0
Total, Region III	25,074	3,954	356	160	4,149	15.8	1.4	.6	16.5
Delaware	613	92	7	3	96	15.0	1.2	.5	15.6
Maryland	4,349	558	50	19	588	12.8	1.1	.4	13.5
Pennsylvania	11,901	2,120	159	70	2,209	17.8	1.3	.6	18.6
Virginia	5,636	748	83	43	788	13.3	1.5	.8	14.0
West Virginia	1,952	355	41	18	379	18.2	2.1	.9	19.4
District of Columbia ¹	623	81	16	6	91	13.0	2.5	1.0	14.5
Total, Region IV	41,306	6,869	1,014	545	7,338	16.6	2.5	1.3	17.8
Alabama	3,990	650	130	77	703	16.3	3.3	1.9	17.6
Florida	10,976	2,241	178	74	2,345	20.4	1.6	.7	21.4
Georgia	5,837	790	152	84	858	13.5	2.6	1.4	14.7
Kentucky	3,723	603	95	48	650	16.2	2.6	1.3	17.5
Mississippi	2,598	426	111	66	470	16.4	4.3	2.6	18.1
North Carolina	6,165	937	137	79	995	15.2	2.2	1.3	16.1
South Carolina	3,300	470	84	48	507	14.3	2.6	1.4	15.4
Tennessee	4,717	752	128	70	809	15.9	2.7	1.5	17.2
Total, Region V	45,764	6,983	510	212	7,281	15.3	1.1	.5	15.9
Illinois	11,511	1,666	127	40	1,753	14.5	1.1	.3	15.2
Indiana	5,498	844	44	19	870	15.4	.8	.3	15.8
Michigan	9,075	1,391	118	54	1,455	15.3	1.3	.6	16.0
Minnesota	4,162	627	31	13	645	15.1	.8	.3	15.5
Ohio	10,752	1,672	123	46	1,749	15.5	1.1	.4	16.3
Wisconsin	4,766	783	66	39	810	16.4	1.4	.8	17.0
Total, Region VI	27,522	3,597	531	282	3,846	13.1	1.9	1.0	14.0
Arkansas	2,349	439	72	45	467	18.7	3.1	1.9	19.9
Louisiana	4,462	583	125	60	648	13.1	2.8	1.3	14.5
New Mexico	1,424	183	26	12	196	12.9	1.8	.9	13.8
Oklahoma	3,298	488	59	30	517	14.8	1.8	.9	15.7
Texas	15,989	1,904	249	136	2,018	11.9	1.6	.8	12.6
Total, Region VII	11,962	2,008	138	69	2,076	16.8	1.2	.6	17.4
Iowa	2,910	503	26	13	516	17.3	.9	.5	17.7
Kansas	2,438	384	20	9	396	15.8	.8	.4	16.2
Missouri	5,008	864	78	41	901	17.2	1.6	.8	18.0
Nebraska	1,606	257	13	6	264	16.0	.8	.4	16.4
Total, Region VIII	7,557	918	60	27	952	12.2	.8	.4	12.6
Colorado	3,178	353	29	12	370	11.1	.9	.4	11.6
Montana	824	124	7	3	128	15.1	.9	.4	15.5
North Dakota	686	106	6	3	109	15.5	.9	.5	15.9
South Dakota	706	121	8	4	125	17.1	1.1	.6	17.7
Utah	1,652	161	8	3	166	9.7	.5	.2	10.0
Wyoming	511	53	2	1	54	10.4	.4	.2	10.6
Total, Region IX	30,625	4,037	714	393	4,358	13.2	2.3	1.3	14.2
Arizona	3,053	480	32	14	497	15.7	1.0	.5	16.3
California	25,622	3,316	665	371	3,609	12.9	2.6	1.4	14.1
Hawaii	1,039	125	11	4	132	12.0	1.0	.4	12.7
Nevada	911	117	7	4	120	12.8	.8	.4	13.2
Total, Region X	8,524	1,227	81	36	1,272	14.4	1.0	.4	14.9
Alaska	500	24	3	1	27	4.9	.7	.2	5.3
Idaho	1,001	140	8	4	144	14.0	.8	.4	14.4
Oregon	2,674	438	24	11	451	16.4	.9	.4	16.9
Washington	4,349	625	46	20	650	14.4	1.1	.5	15.0

¹ For purposes of this analysis, the District of Columbia is included with the States.

Source: Social Security Administration administrative records.

45.7 million residents, has the largest total population in the country, although it experienced a near-zero population growth in 1980-84. In that period, the area's 3.0 million births were offset by 1.7 million deaths and the loss of 1.3 million residents who moved elsewhere. The region had the largest population aged 65 or older—5.4 million—and 93.4 percent of that group received OASDI benefits.

Nationally, the region ranked fourth in both the number of SSI recipients and in the number of persons receiving both SSI payments and OASDI benefits, and second in the number of persons receiving either SSI payments or OASDI benefits. Persons aged 65 or older accounted for 11.8 percent of the total population in this area in 1984.

Region VI

This region ranked third in the Nation in two categories of benefit receipt: Among all persons receiving OASDI benefits and SSI payments, the region was third in both the number and proportion of its population receiving OASDI benefits and SSI payments. Among its aged population, 88.1 percent were OASDI beneficiaries. The region has the fourth largest population in the country, with Texas having the most residents in the region and ranking third nationally in population in 1984. Texas led the region in the number of births, deaths, and new residents, and it took second place in the Nation, behind Florida, in net migration in 1980-84.

Within the region, New Mexico registered the greatest percentage increase in its aged population—16.6 percent in 1980-84. In that period, Arkansas ranked first in the proportion of its population who received SSI payments and second for the proportion of OASDI beneficiaries. Nationally, it tied for second with Rhode Island in the proportion of population aged 65 or older. Louisiana ranked second nationally in the proportion of its total population who were SSI recipients and third in the proportion of SSI recipients among its aged population, exceeding the national average by 8.0 percent. At the other end of the scale, Nevada, Texas, and New Mexico shared sixth place nationally for the smallest proportion of persons aged 65 or older.

Region VII

This region had the third smallest population growth in the Nation (1.7 percent). In all four States in the region, births outnumbered deaths, but emigration outpaced immigration, resulting in a net loss of 128,000 individuals. The proportion of each State's population that was aged 65 or older kept all four among the top 10 States nationally and among the group of States that experienced the least change in the size of its aged population in 1980-84. Iowa and Pennsylvania tied for third

place nationally, each with 14.1 percent of its population aged 65 or older.

Although they are geographically removed from each other, Region VII and Region I shared a number of characteristics: The total aged population in each region was 1.6 million. Among those aged 65 or older, 1.5 million were receiving OASDI benefits and they were 93.1 percent of the aged population in both areas and more than 12 percent of the total population. Persons receiving both OASDI benefits and SSI payments accounted for less than 1.0 percent of the population in each region, and persons receiving payment from either of these sources accounted for about 17 percent of the population in both regions. In both areas, the proportion of SSI recipients aged 65 or older was below the national average.

Region VIII

This six-State region is the least populated area in the United States in terms of both total population and those aged 65 or older. Four of the States in this region are among the 10 least populated States in the Nation. Thus, the number of OASDI beneficiaries and SSI recipients would be expected to be low, as it, in fact, is. The region had 918,000 OASDI beneficiaries (12.2 percent of the total population) and 60,000 SSI recipients (0.8 percent of the population). Wyoming had the second smallest aged population and the second lowest number of OASDI beneficiaries in the Nation. Its SSI recipient population was the smallest in number and proportion. Utah's aged population was the second lowest proportionally (7.7 percent in 1984), but it had grown 16.9 percent from 1980 to 1984. In contrast, the birth rate in Utah in 1980-84 was 118 per 1,000 residents—the highest in the Nation—and the death rate was 22 per 1,000 residents, considerably below the national average of 36 per 1,000 residents.

The largest concentration of elderly residents in the region was found in South Dakota (13.6 percent), followed by North Dakota (12.6 percent) and Montana (11.6 percent). That proportion translates into a low number in each case: 96,000 persons each for South Dakota and Montana and 87,000 for North Dakota. Both North Dakota and South Dakota were among the 10 least populated States in 1980 and 1984, and South Dakota was the only State in the region to have lost population—11,000 persons—in net migration.

Region IX

This region is the third in the Nation in total population, population aged 65 or older, and number of births annually. In large part, this high ranking nationally is based on the demographics of the State of California, which in 1984 had the highest number of births among

Table 3.—Number of persons receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) benefits, federally administered supplemental security income (SSI) payments, or income from either or both sources, 1980, and percentage change in number from 1980 to 1984, by Region and State

[Numbers in thousands]

Region and State	Number receiving—				Percentage change, 1980-84, in number receiving—			
	OASDI benefits	SSI payments	OASDI and SSI	OASDI or SSI	OASDI benefits	SSI payments	OASDI and SSI	OASDI or SSI
Total, United States.....	34,682	4,141	2,200	36,724	2.7	-2.7	-5.3	4.4
Total, Region I.....	1,996	198	112	2,091	1.8	-5.1	-10.2	1.3
Connecticut.....	479	23	7	495	3.4	7.5	13.2	3.4
Maine.....	198	22	14	206	1.1	.5	-7	1.2
Massachusetts.....	927	124	76	984	.7	-10.4	-16.8	-.3
New Hampshire.....	141	5	2	144	4.1	9.9	11.1	4.2
Rhode Island.....	170	15	8	177	2.3	1.6	.5	2.3
Vermont.....	81	9	5	85	.7	1.4	2.4	.7
Total, Region II.....	4,011	451	187	4,275	-.8	-3.5	-8.0	-.8
New Jersey.....	1,138	86	34	1,190	3.5	4.4	3.9	3.6
New York.....	2,873	365	153	3,085	-2.5	-5.3	-10.7	-2.5
Total, Region III.....	3,857	356	161	4,052	2.5	.1	-.6	2.4
Delaware.....	87	7	3	91	6.0	.9	-1.3	5.8
Maryland.....	531	48	19	561	4.9	2.7	4.6	4.8
Pennsylvania.....	2,072	163	74	2,161	2.3	-2.5	-4.6	2.2
Virginia.....	721	81	42	759	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.8
West Virginia.....	360	41	18	383	-1.4	.5	-.1	-1.2
District of Columbia ¹	87	15	6	96	-6.7	2.4	3.2	-5.9
Total, Region IV.....	6,618	1,022	545	7,096	3.8	-.8	.1	3.4
Alabama.....	642	134	79	698	1.3	-3.1	-2.4	.8
Florida.....	2,080	174	72	2,182	7.7	2.6	2.4	7.5
Georgia.....	771	155	83	843	2.5	-2.0	1.3	1.8
Kentucky.....	602	94	48	648	.2	1.9	.7	.4
Mississippi.....	433	112	66	478	-1.6	-.9	-.1	-1.6
North Carolina.....	900	141	79	961	4.1	-2.7	-1.0	3.5
South Carolina.....	450	83	46	487	4.5	1.1	3.2	4.0
Tennessee.....	740	131	71	800	1.5	-2.2	-1.7	1.2
Total, Region V.....	6,832	498	215	7,115	2.2	2.3	-1.5	2.3
Illinois.....	1,639	124	40	1,723	1.6	3.1	.7	1.7
Indiana.....	822	41	19	845	2.7	6.9	-1.3	3.0
Michigan.....	1,359	114	54	1,419	2.4	3.6	1.2	2.5
Minnesota.....	617	32	14	634	1.7	-2.1	-6.2	1.7
Ohio.....	1,625	119	46	1,698	2.9	2.7	.2	2.9
Wisconsin.....	770	68	43	795	1.8	-2.7	-7.3	1.9
Total, Region VI.....	3,521	569	300	3,790	2.1	-6.6	-5.9	1.5
Arkansas.....	444	78	47	475	-1.2	-6.8	-5.7	-1.7
Louisiana.....	588	137	65	659	-.9	-8.7	-8.3	-1.8
New Mexico.....	176	25	12	189	4.0	.4	1.7	3.7
Oklahoma.....	482	67	33	517	1.2	-12.0	-7.8	.1
Texas.....	1,831	262	143	1,950	4.0	-4.7	-5.0	3.5
Total, Region VII.....	1,990	144	75	2,060	.9	-4.1	-7.0	.8
Iowa.....	494	26	13	506	1.8	3.0	-.3	1.9
Kansas.....	378	20	9	389	1.7	-.3	-3.7	1.7
Missouri.....	863	84	45	902	.1	-7.5	-10.1	-.1
Nebraska.....	256	14	7	263	.4	-2.2	-3.9	.4
Total, Region VIII.....	876	61	28	910	4.8	-1.3	-2.5	4.6
Colorado.....	332	30	13	349	6.4	-5.0	-6.8	5.9
Montana.....	119	7	3	123	3.8	3.1	4.5	3.8
North Dakota.....	105	6	3	108	.8	-.6	-2.3	.8
South Dakota.....	120	8	4	124	.7	-.9	-2.1	.7
Utah.....	149	8	3	154	7.8	6.3	5.4	7.8
Wyoming.....	50	2	1	51	6.2	9.4	9.2	6.2
Total, Region IX.....	3,834	764	452	4,146	5.3	-6.5	13.0	5.1
Arizona.....	426	30	13	443	12.5	6.3	8.0	12.2
California.....	3,198	717	432	3,484	3.7	-7.4	-13.9	3.6
Hawaii.....	114	10	4	119	10.1	6.0	-1.1	10.2
Nevada.....	96	7	4	99	21.5	10.7	3.3	21.4
Total, Region X.....	1,146	78	35	1,189	7.1	4.0	2.0	7.0
Alaska.....	21	3	1	23	14.3	7.9	13.6	13.8
Idaho.....	133	8	4	136	5.3	6.9	7.5	5.8
Oregon.....	412	22	10	424	6.4	9.0	10.4	6.4
Washington.....	580	45	21	605	7.6	.9	-3.5	7.5

¹ For purposes of this analysis, the District of Columbia is included with the States.

Source: Social Security Administration administrative records.

Table 4.—Total U.S. population, July 1, 1984, percentage change in population, April 1980–June 1984, and number of births and deaths and net migration, 1980–84, by Region and State

Region and State	[Numbers in thousands]				
	Total, July 1, 1984	Percentage change, 1980–84	Number of—		
			Births	Deaths	Net migration
Total, United States	236,158	4.2	15,461	8,480	2,638
Total, Region I	12,577	1.9	704	480	5
Connecticut	3,154	1.5	171	115	-9
Maine	1,156	2.8	70	45	7
Massachusetts	5,798	1.1	318	229	-28
New Hampshire	977	6.1	58	33	31
Rhode Island	962	1.6	53	39	1
Vermont	530	3.6	34	19	3
Total, Region II	25,250	1.3	1,455	1,004	-124
New Jersey	7,515	2.0	415	290	25
New York	17,735	1.0	1,040	714	-149
Total, Region III	25,074	1.9	1,476	973	-40
Delaware	613	3.1	37	20	1
Maryland	4,349	3.1	266	146	13
Pennsylvania	11,901	.3	677	514	-126
Virginia	5,636	5.4	340	182	131
West Virginia	1,952	.1	116	82	-32
District of Columbia ¹	623	-2.4	40	29	-27
Total, Region IV	41,306	6.4	2,541	1,543	1,431
Alabama	3,990	2.5	258	150	-11
Florida	10,976	12.6	605	467	1,092
Georgia	5,837	6.8	382	191	182
Kentucky	3,723	1.7	241	142	-36
Mississippi	2,598	3.1	194	100	-16
North Carolina	6,165	4.8	359	210	135
South Carolina	3,300	5.7	218	109	69
Tennessee	4,717	2.7	284	174	16
Total, Region V	45,764	.02	3,017	1,687	-1,326
Illinois	11,511	.7	779	434	-261
Indiana	5,498	-1.0	356	202	-147
Michigan	9,075	-2.0	587	324	-451
Minnesota	4,162	2.1	286	142	-58
Ohio	10,752	-4.4	696	412	-329
Wisconsin	4,766	1.3	313	173	-80
Total, Region VI	27,522	10.0	2,081	887	1,279
Arkansas	2,349	2.7	151	97	8
Louisiana	4,462	6.1	352	153	58
New Mexico	1,424	9.3	114	37	44
Oklahoma	3,298	9.0	237	124	160
Texas	15,989	12.4	1,227	476	1,009
Total, Region VII	11,962	1.7	804	480	-128
Iowa	2,910	-1.1	191	116	-80
Kansas	2,438	3.1	173	93	-6
Missouri	5,008	1.9	326	209	-26
Nebraska	1,606	2.3	114	62	-16
Total, Region VIII	7,557	8.8	611	211	207
Colorado	3,178	10.0	225	82	145
Montana	824	4.7	61	28	5
North Dakota	686	5.2	53	23	5
South Dakota	706	2.2	54	28	-11
Utah	1,652	13.0	173	36	53
Wyoming	511	8.9	45	14	10
Total, Region IX	30,625	8.8	2,172	947	1,251
Arizona	3,053	12.3	221	93	207
California	25,622	8.3	1,812	806	950
Hawaii	1,039	7.7	79	22	17
Nevada	911	13.8	60	26	77
Total, Region X	8,524	5.3	597	267	81
Alaska	500	24.4	46	8	59
Idaho	1,001	6.0	82	30	4
Oregon	2,674	1.6	175	91	-43
Washington	4,349	5.2	294	138	61

Table 5.—Number and percent of U.S. population aged 65 or older, July 1, 1984, and percentage change in aged population, 1980–84, by Region and State

Region and State	[Numbers in thousands]		
	Aged 65 or older		Percentage change, 1980–84
	Number	Percent	
Total, United States	28,040	11.9	9.7
Total, Region I	1,651	13.1	8.6
Connecticut	407	12.9	11.6
Maine	152	13.1	7.6
Massachusetts	777	13.4	6.9
New Hampshire	114	11.7	10.6
Rhode Island	138	14.3	8.7
Vermont	63	11.8	7.8
Total, Region II	3,189	12.6	5.6
New Jersey	942	12.5	9.6
New York	2,247	12.7	4.0
Total, Region III	3,092	12.6	10.3
Delaware	67	11.0	13.8
Maryland	447	10.3	13.0
Pennsylvania	1,676	14.1	9.5
Virginia	572	10.2	13.2
West Virginia	255	13.0	7.1
District of Columbia ¹	75	12.1	1.5
Total, Region IV	5,313	13.5	11.9
Alabama	476	11.9	8.3
Florida	1,931	17.6	14.4
Georgia	577	9.9	11.7
Kentucky	438	11.8	6.8
Mississippi	306	11.8	5.9
North Carolina	688	11.2	14.1
South Carolina	331	10.0	15.1
Tennessee	566	12.0	9.4
Total, Region V	5,409	11.8	8.8
Illinois	1,356	11.8	7.5
Indiana	638	11.6	8.9
Michigan	1,007	11.1	10.3
Minnesota	517	12.4	7.7
Ohio	1,280	11.9	9.5
Wisconsin	611	12.8	8.4
Total, Region VI	2,821	10.5	9.3
Arkansas	336	14.3	7.4
Louisiana	435	9.7	7.5
New Mexico	135	9.5	16.6
Oklahoma	401	12.1	6.5
Texas	1,514	9.5	10.4
Total, Region VII	1,631	13.6	5.4
Iowa	410	14.1	5.9
Kansas	323	13.3	5.6
Missouri	682	13.6	5.3
Nebraska	216	13.4	4.8
Total, Region VIII	729	10.0	12.2
Colorado	280	8.8	13.4
Montana	96	11.6	13.2
North Dakota	87	12.6	7.6
South Dakota	96	13.6	5.8
Utah	128	7.7	16.9
Wyoming	42	8.2	12.3
Total, Region IX	3,249	10.6	13.6
Arizona	375	12.3	21.9
California	2,693	10.5	11.5
Hawaii	94	9.0	22.9
Nevada	87	9.5	32.2
Total, Region X	959	11.7	14.2
Alaska	15	3.0	32.6
Idaho	108	10.8	14.9
Oregon	344	12.9	13.4
Washington	492	11.3	14.0

¹ For purposes of this analysis, the District of Columbia is included with the States.

Source: Bureau of the Census, "State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984," *Current Population Reports* (Series P-25, No. 970), June 1985, table 1.

¹ For purposes of this analysis, the District of Columbia is included with the States.

Source: Bureau of the Census, "State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984," *Current Population Reports* (Series P-25, No. 970), June 1985, tables 3, 8, and 9.

Table 6.—Most populous States, by rank and population, 1984 and 1980

[Populations in thousands]

1984			1980		
State	Rank	Population	State	Rank	Population
California	1	25,622	California	1	23,668
New York	2	17,735	New York	2	17,558
Texas	3	15,735	Texas	3	14,229
Pennsylvania	4	11,901	Pennsylvania	4	11,864
Illinois	5	11,511	Illinois	5	11,427
Florida	6	10,976	Ohio	6	10,798
Ohio	7	10,752	Florida	7	9,746
Michigan	8	9,075	Michigan	8	9,262
New Jersey	9	7,515	New Jersey	9	7,365
North Carolina	10	6,165	North Carolina	10	5,882

Source: Bureau of the Census, "State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984," *Current Population Reports* (Series P-25, No. 970), June 1985, table 1.

Table 7.—Least populous States, by rank and population, 1984 and 1980

[Populations in thousands]

1984			1980		
State	Rank	Population	State	Rank	Population
Alaska	51	500	Alaska	51	402
Wyoming	50	511	Wyoming	50	470
Vermont	49	530	Vermont	49	511
Delaware	48	613	Delaware	48	594
District of Columbia ¹	47	623	District of Columbia ¹	47	638
North Dakota	46	686	North Dakota	46	653
South Dakota	45	706	South Dakota	45	691
Montana	44	824	Montana	44	787
Nevada	43	911	Nevada	43	800
Rhode Island	42	962	New Hampshire	42	921

¹ For purposes of this analysis, the District of Columbia is included with the States.

Source: Bureau of the Census, "State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984," *Current Population Reports* (Series P-25, No. 970), June 1985, table 1.

Table 8.—Most populous States ranked by largest number and percent, 1984, and largest percentage change, 1980-84, of population aged 65 or older

[Populations in thousands]

State	Rank	Population	State	Percent	State	Percentage change, 1980-84
California	1	2,693	Florida	17.6	Alaska	32.6
New York	2	2,247	Rhode Island	14.3	Nevada	32.2
Florida	6	1,931	Arkansas	14.3	Hawaii	22.9
Pennsylvania	4	1,676	Iowa	14.1	Arizona	21.9
Texas	3	1,514	Pennsylvania	14.1	Utah	16.9
Illinois	5	1,356	South Dakota	13.6	New Mexico	16.6
Ohio	7	1,280	Missouri	13.6	South Carolina	15.1
Michigan	8	1,007	Nebraska	13.4	Idaho	14.9
New Jersey	9	942	Massachusetts	13.4	Florida	14.4
North Carolina	10	688	Kansas	13.3	North Carolina	14.1

Source: Bureau of the Census, "State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984," *Current Population Reports* (Series

P-25, No. 970), June 1985, tables 3 and 9.

Table 9.—Least populous States ranked by smallest number and percent, 1984, and smallest percentage change, 1980-84, of population aged 65 or older

[Populations in thousands]

State	Rank	Population	State	Percent	State	Percentage change, 1980-84
Alaska	51	15	Alaska	3.0	District of Columbia ¹	1.5
Wyoming	50	42	Utah	7.7	New York	4.0
Vermont	49	63	Wyoming	8.2	Nebraska	4.8
Delaware	48	67	Colorado	8.8	Missouri	5.3
District of Columbia ¹	47	75	Hawaii	9.0	Kansas	5.6
Nevada	43	87	Nevada	9.5	South Dakota	5.8
North Dakota	46	87	New Mexico	9.5	Iowa	5.9
Hawaii	...	94	Texas	9.5	Mississippi	5.9
Montana	44	96	Louisiana	9.7	Oklahoma	6.5
South Dakota	45	96	Georgia	9.9	Kentucky	6.8

¹ For purposes of this analysis, the District of Columbia is included with the States.

Source: Bureau of the Census, "State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984," *Current Population Reports* (Series P-25, No. 970), June 1985, tables 3 and 9.

all the States, the largest total population, and the largest number of beneficiaries under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.

It ranked third (behind Florida and Texas) in net migration, accounting for 950,000 of the more than 1.2 million net gain in the region's population. The majority of the population movement in the United States is seen in migration into these three States and emigration from the Midwestern States that form Region V into other areas.

In contrast to this picture for California, Nevada is one of the least populated States and is among the 10 States with the lowest number of births annually. All four States in this region are among the 10 States with the lowest death rates in 1980-84. Hawaii, however, ranked eighth in the Nation for high birth rates: It had 82 births per 1,000 population during the 4-year period under consideration.

With 13.4 percent of its aged population receiving SSI payments, California was seventh among the States in this category. The proportions for the region's other three States were considerably lower: Arizona, 3.9 percent; Nevada, 4.3 percent; and Hawaii, 6.0 percent. With the exception of California, the proportion of the elderly who were OASDI beneficiaries was 90 percent or more in each of the States. In California, 89.4 percent received such benefits.

Region X

This four-State region had the second lowest number of OASDI beneficiaries and SSI recipients in the country. It had the fewest births and the second lowest number of deaths in 1980-84. The State of Alaska was distinctive in several ways: It had the second highest birth rate in the Nation, although it ranked forty-seventh in the number of births nationally; it had the lowest death rate and lowest number of deaths, the smallest population in the United States in 1980 and 1984, and the smallest number and proportion of persons aged 65 or older. It outpaced the other three States in the region in total population growth (the range going from 1.6 percent for Oregon to 24.4 percent for Alaska). However, among those aged 65 or older, population growth in Alaska was considerably below growth in the other three States in the region in both number and proportion.

Of the total population in the region, the proportion of SSI recipients in Alaska (0.7 percent) was below the national average (1.7 percent). Of those aged 65 or older, however, 10.3 percent received SSI payments, exceeding the national average by 3.0 percent. In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, the proportion of SSI recipients aged 65 or older was lower than the national average.

Benefits and Beneficiaries Under Public Employee Retirement Systems, 1983*

In calendar year 1983, Federal, State, and local government employee retirement systems paid \$55.5 billion in benefits, or 7.1 percent more than in 1982. The number of persons receiving benefits rose to 6.3 million, representing an increase of 1.3 percent from the previous year.

Table 1 shows the growth in both benefits and beneficiaries under the major public retirement systems from 1973 to 1983. Benefit amounts are shown in 1983 dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation.

Total benefits grew 11 percentage points more than the total number of beneficiaries over the decade. However, the Federal component and the State and local retirement systems had extremely disparate experiences. Federal benefits rose more than 85 percent, while beneficiaries under the Federal systems increased only 56 percent. On the other hand, State and local government retirement systems had a larger growth in their beneficiary population than in real benefit expenditures—78 percent and 62 percent, respectively. In many cases, State and local benefits are not indexed for inflation. Also, many State and local employees retire under systems that are integrated with the social security program. In such integrated systems, rising social security benefits may have reduced the amount of State and local payments.

Table 2 presents data for 1983 on the amount of benefits and number of beneficiaries for each retirement system, arranged according to the category of benefit received. The percentage distribution of these data by category of receipt and level of issuing government can be found in table 3. Federal retirement systems, includ-

* By Ann Kallman Bixby, Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy, Social Security Administration.

Table 1.—Growth in benefits and beneficiaries under public employee retirement systems, 1973 and 1983

Calendar year	Public employee retirement systems		
	Total	Federal	State and local
Benefits in 1983 dollars (in millions)			
1973.....	\$31,369	\$20,235	\$11,134
1983.....	55,501	37,435	18,066
Percentage increase, 1973-83.....	77	85	62
Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)			
1973.....	3,796	2,171	1,625
1983.....	6,285	3,390	2,895
Percentage increase, 1973-83.....	66	56	78