

2,750 adult and AFDC cases in which clients secured employment, with 1,360 individual children directly benefiting from services.

1,500 adult and AFDC cases secured vocational preparation, with 158 individual children directly benefiting from services.

As indicated, the majority of the reports concerned services for self-support with considerable emphasis on training for employment. This emphasis appears largely responsible for the reported total monthly reduction in assistance payments of approximately \$700,000 due to terminations and reductions of assistance for cases served.

(f) *Pertinent geographic differentials.*—Nationwide¹ 13 percent of the aged population (persons 65 years of age and over) are recipients of public assistance—old-age assistance or medical assistance for the aged. (June 1965 data.) However, the several regions of the Nation vary widely in the extensiveness of this aid. In the Middle Atlantic States (New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey) fewer than 5 percent of the aged receive assistance; in the East North Central States only 7 percent, and in New England only 11 percent received aid. By contrast, high proportions of the aged population in the Deep South States receive assistance—32 percent in the East South Central and 28 percent in the West South Central States. Other areas have medium rates: In the Mountain States 18 percent of the aged population receives aid; in the Pacific States, 17 percent; and in the West North Central and South Atlantic areas, 13 percent.

In AFDC, too, there are large regional variations, but the pattern is quite different from that of the programs for the aged. Whereas in the Nation as a whole 4.6 percent of all children under 18 receive AFDC (June 1965 data), the rate ranges from 3.3 percent in the West South Central census division to 3.7 percent in the West North Central States, 3.8 percent in the East North Central States, 4 percent in New England and in the mountain area, 4.3 percent in the South Atlantic States, 5 percent in the East South Central States, 5.6 percent in the Middle Atlantic States, and a high of 5.8 percent in the Pacific census division.

There is a marked contrast between the types of places in which AFDC recipients are most typically found and those in which adult assistance recipients are mostly concentrated. The 1961 AFDC survey showed that 6.3 percent of all children living in the central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas were recipients of AFDC. In the nonmetropolitan counties rates were much lower—3.9 percent in the cities and towns, 4.1 percent in rural nonfarm places, and 2.7 percent among children living on rural farms. The lowest rate of all was in the suburban metropolitan areas—1.7 percent. For old-age assistance the highest rates, according to the 1960 study of that program, were in nonmetropolitan counties. Of all persons aged 65 and over, 19 percent of those in the cities and towns of nonmetropolitan counties were receiving OAA, as were 21 percent of those in rural nonfarm areas and 18 percent of those living on farms. As for the aged population of the standard metropolitan areas, only 13 percent of those living in the central cities were receiving OAA

¹ Rate per 1,000 for MAA included in this total includes only those on whose behalf payments were made in June 1965. Rate shown for MAA in table 1, above, is based on annual number of different individuals aided.