

Government

Elections and Politics (Series Y 1-271)

Y 1-26. Methods of electing presidential electors, 1788-1836.

Source: Charles O. Paullin, *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*, Carnegie Institution of Washington and American Geographical Society of New York, 1932, p. 89 (courtesy of the Carnegie Institution).

The presidential electors of each State, now chosen by popular vote in all States, are selected, according to the Constitution, "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct." The development of political party direction of the electoral college was not anticipated in the Constitution and, during the early years of the Republic, electors were chosen in the several States by a number of different devices. The principal methods were election by the State legislature itself, by State electors popularly chosen to elect presidential electors, and by direct popular vote for the electors. With few exceptions, presidential electors have been elected by popular vote since 1828. The Legislature of South Carolina, however, continued to elect presidential electors until 1860. Since the Civil War, legislatures have chosen electors only twice—in Florida in 1868 and in Colorado in 1876.

Y 27-78. Voter participation in presidential elections, by State, 1824-1968.

Source: Walter Dean Burnham, Dept. of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, unpublished data. The explanatory notes which follow were prepared by Professor Burnham.

The United States, unlike some other countries, has never developed an automatic, governmentally-operated system for enrolling potential voters. The uniform practice since the earliest times has been that each of the States is the sole judge of the electoral procedures which it prescribes within its jurisdiction, subject only to constitutional amendments, congressional legislation enacted pursuant to such amendments or other portions of the Constitution, and Federal judicial decisions. All of these may limit or abolish the States' discretion in specified areas of legal procedure pertaining to elections; otherwise, the general rule stated here has continuously applied to the conduct of elections in the United States.¹

¹ Only the most salient of such interventions are mentioned here, specifically as they apply to the composition of the potentially eligible electorate. They are: The Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867, which (with the Supplemental Act of March 23, 1867) required that the ten ex-Confederate States still without Federal representation eliminate all racial barriers to the suffrage as a precondition for re-admission.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution (1870), which forbade either the States or the Federal Government to deny the right of citizens to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and subsequent implementing legislation of 1870, 1871, and 1875. (See also *Givins v. United States*, 238 U.S. 347 (1915), in which the Supreme Court struck down the "grandfather clause" as a patent attempt to evade the command of this Amendment.)

The Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution (1920), which enfranchised women on the same constitutional terms as men.

The Supreme Court's invalidation of the white primary, and of the doctrine that political parties, being private associations, could exclude Negroes or any others they chose to exclude from their nominating processes. (*Smith v. Allwright*, 321 U.S. 649, (1944).)

The Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution (1961), extending presidential suffrage to the District of Columbia.

The Twenty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution (1964), prohibiting the levying of a poll tax or any other tax as a prerequisite to voting in Federal elections. (See also the Supreme Court's extension of this prohibition to State and local elections as well, *Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663 (1966).)

The Civil Rights Act of 1965 suspending all literacy tests in Alabama, Alaska, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, 40 counties in North Carolina, and one county in Arizona, and establishing Federal registrars in the affected areas.

The Civil Rights Act of 1970, which continued suspension for another five years; extended it to all literacy tests; lowered the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 in all Federal and State elections; and lowered the minimum residence requirement for voting in presidential elections to a uniform 30 days.

The Twenty-sixth Amendment to the Constitution (1971) which formally reaffirmed the lowering of the voting age minimum from 21 to 18 years.

As a result of this heterogeneity, it is not possible to achieve precise statements of the eligible electorate. The data in series Y 27-78 are estimates, and should be read throughout with that point in mind.

Every estimate of voting participation is, in effect, a ratio between a numerator and a denominator. Errors in estimates may occur because of errors in the numerator, the denominator, or both. Problems with the numerator include the following: (1) The reported vote cast may have been heavily inflated by fraudulent ballot-box stuffing, as for example in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, in 1844, or in Kansas City, Missouri, between 1934 and 1938; (2) the stated vote may be only a fraction of the real vote cast, either because of fraudulent suppression of returns, other forms of pressure on the electorate, or failure of subdivisions to report within the legal time limit (the latter very frequently occurring in Texas); (3) more or less major compiling or reporting errors, without fraudulent intent, may exist, and clearly did in a number of cases in the nineteenth century; and (4) available returns may be significantly fragmentary because the original records were lost.

Problems with the denominator, i.e. the population base, relate primarily to its derivation. Information which has been compiled into the denominator falls into the following classifications: (1) Age cohorts; (2) sex by age for and following every point at which women were enfranchised by State law or by the Nineteenth Amendment; (3) race, which substantially means adding the Negro adult male population to the denominator base in 1868 (ten Southern States) or 1870; (4) citizenship status, reported separately as "male citizens" in 1870, and in more detail beginning with the 1900 census.

The following possible elements of a denominator have not been compiled, though they have entered into State legislation regulating eligibility to vote: (1) Literacy of the adult male/adult population; (2) taxpaying components of the adult male/adult population; (3) other components (for example, the total number registered) which define those legally entitled to vote at any given time. There are two reasons for such exclusions: Many of such devices were deliberately employed, particularly between 1890 and shortly after 1960, to violate the letter and the spirit of the Fifteenth Amendment; and they are extremely heterogeneous—for example, some States have registration reporting covering all jurisdictions, some do not, and the times for which such information is available are extremely diverse.

The four major components of the denominator, the estimated eligible population, alone can be developed more or less accurately for all States and time periods but even these have very significant problems. In general, the denominator estimates are much more precise from 1900 on than they are for years prior to that date. The reason for this lies in the changing nature of census reporting of critical components which enter the calculation.

Age cohorts. From 1870, the adult male/adult population is specifically enumerated so that the whole number of those 21 years old and over can be stated. This was not the practice earlier. Procedures followed here were to sum all white male age cohorts entirely above 21, and to add to that sum a fraction of any age cohort which bracketed that age, i.e., which included both males above and below 21 years. The fraction was derived by a simple division of the relevant bracketed age grouping, and addition of the quotient to the sum already derived. For example: The 1820 census yields free white male age classifications of 16-25, 26-44, and 45 and over. For Maine in that year, the total number of free white males 26 and over was

46,920. The total number falling in the 16-25 age classification was 28,530. There being ten years in that classification, symmetrically divided five (16-20) and five (21-25), figure of 28,530 was divided by two, yielding 14,265; this was, in turn, added to the sum of free white males 26 and over (46,920) to produce a total estimated electorate of 61,185. (The figure of 61,185 is too precise but serves to provide the basis from which such estimates could best be derived; the procedure for dividing bracketed age classifications in the census arbitrarily presupposes a linear or uniform age distribution among all the years in the grouping. State-by-State actuarial estimates for this period could easily permit a different procedure. The effect of the procedure used is, unquestionably, to inflate the denominator from its "true" value and thus to generate a lower turnout figure than was actually achieved in these years.)

The following table indicates the bracketed age cohorts and the criteria for division and compilation:

Age Cohorts in the United States Census, 1790-1860 ^a

Census	Bracketed age classification	Distribution of years		Divisor
		Below 21	21 and over	
1790 ^b	16 and over			(^b)
1800	16-25	16-20	21-25	2
1810	16-25	16-20	21-25	2
1820	16-25	16-20	21-25	2
1830	20-29	20	21-29	10
1840	20-29	20	21-29	10
1850	20-29	20	21-29	10
1860	20-29	20	21-29	10

^a Throughout, the basis is that of free white males. This excludes a small fraction of free Negroes who were at least nominally entitled to vote in several States. No estimate of citizenship exists except for 1860.

^b The procedure for estimation in 1790 is a simple transfer from 1800 data: The proportion in each State of the total free white male population of age 16 and over which is estimated to be of age 21 and over.

Sex components. Women were universally enfranchised in 1920, but a number of States gave women suffrage earlier. In order of enfranchisement, the States which extended suffrage to women before 1920 were: Wyoming, as territory, 1869; Colorado, 1893; Utah, 1896; Idaho, 1897; Washington, 1911; California, 1911; Oregon, 1913; Arizona, 1913; Kansas, 1913; Montana, 1914; Nevada, 1914; Illinois, 1916, presidential only; Michigan, 1918; and New York, 1918. In all cases, appropriate sex-related adjustments were made in the denominator effective with the first election to which they applied.

Racial components. Negroes were enfranchised in ten Southern States effective with the 1868 election and nationally by the Fifteenth Amendment (1870). Prior to 1868, the proportion of free Negroes allowed to vote at all was extremely small; and the States in which they were allowed to vote had very small Negro populations. No effort, therefore, has been made to include a component for other than white races in the denominator prior to 1868/70. In Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York this means a tiny deflation of the denominator from its probable true value, and an equally small overestimation of the participation rates prior to 1870.

Citizenship components. This element represents the most difficult of the four major denominator components to estimate for the period prior to 1890-1900, for the following reasons: First, the 1928 election was the first presidential election in which American citizenship was a universal prerequisite for voting. In particular, the period from about 1840 through about 1910 was one in which a considerable number of States permitted aliens (those who had filed first papers, as a rule) to vote in elections. Every effort has been made here to identify by State and at what times these were legally qualified to vote. The denominator is thus grounded in part upon a legal definition which is heterogeneous across space and, for the States in which aliens were once allowed to vote, across time as well.

Second, the population census during most of the nineteenth century is not helpful in decomposing the foreign-born population, when reported, by citizenship status. Prior to 1870, no basis for estimation exists at all from the census materials. In 1870, males of 21 and

over are reported in two columns, one of which specifies male *citizens*. Combining this with analysis of the size of the foreign-born component of the voting-age male population, certain probable inferences can be made about the proportion of foreign-born males of legal age who had been naturalized, and about these compared with later censuses for which specific proportions are reported. No help is given on this question in the 1880 census. The 1890 census (Population, part II, p. lxvi) gives a percentage breakdown by State of the foreign-born population by status: Naturalized, first papers, aliens, unknowns. From 1900 onward, census figures are provided for these categories in absolute numbers.

A period of particular difficulty in estimation lies between 1860 and 1890. Prior to 1860 no effort is made to decompose the denominator (population base) estimate by citizenship. For 1860 and the years interpolated to 1870, the same *proportion* of citizens over 21 to all males over 21 which the 1870 census employs is used to derive the estimated potential electorate of 1860. Where proportions exist for 1890 and 1870 and the State requires citizenship status of its voters through this period, the mean of the two proportions is used for estimating the 1880 proportion and thus the denominator. Where States permitted alien voting, an effort was made to estimate the proportion of naturalized and first-paper foreign-born to all foreign-born for 1870, based upon the mean of 1890 and 1900 proportions. No such refinements were made for 1860.

There is some reason to believe that these proportions were relatively stable, particularly in States where the frontier stage of settlement had passed. With the raw figures of the 1870 census and the percentage decomposition of foreign-born males of voting age in 1890, the general outlines of this stability can be seen in the example of Ohio. In 1870, citizen males constituted 92.4 percent of the total male population of voting age; in 1890, 93.7 percent; in 1900, 94.4 percent.² From this an interpolated estimate of 93.1 percent was derived for 1880, and the 1870 figure, 92.4 percent, was used to calculate the estimated eligible electorate of the 1860 voting-age male population.

Distribution of Ohio Male Population of Voting Age, 1890-1910

Year	Citizens			Aliens	Total males 21 and over
	Native white	Naturalized	Negro		
1890	76.0	15.1	2.6	6.3	1,016,464
1900	78.8	13.0	2.6	5.6	1,212,233
1910	76.5	9.6	2.7	11.2	1,484,265

States which permitted alien suffrage and subsequently abolished it are presented below, with the effective year of abolition so far as is known.

Alien-Suffrage States

State	Effective year of abolition	State	Effective year of abolition
Arkansas	1925	Nebraska	1910
Colorado	1902	North Dakota	1898-1902
Illinois	1870	Ohio	1851
Indiana	1921	Oregon	1914
Iowa	1857	South Dakota	1918
Michigan	1894	Wisconsin	1908
Minnesota	1896		

The problems of estimation are clearly more acute in the citizenship area than in any other. The figures presented here are to be considered provisional and subject to revision; no claim is made that the denominators and the participation estimates derived from them are the best

² In 1910, as the consequence of the influx of the "new immigration" after 1900, this figure falls to 88.3 percent, corresponding to a percentage decline of naturalized to all foreign-born from 70.3 percent in 1890, to 69.6 percent in 1900, and to only 46.2 percent in 1910.

possible estimates. Limited explorations suggest that the probable margin of error in turnout estimates—at least for States requiring citizenship qualifications—is well under 1 percent for the 1870-1900 period.

One final remark about method involves the ratio between numerator and denominator. In the absence of any better estimation, the biennial figures are compiled throughout on the basis of *linear interpolation* between one decennial census year and the next. Obviously, patterns of population growth and decline are never perfectly linear and may deviate widely from that assumption. This is particularly visible as a problem in the “mining-camp” States of the West, especially in Nevada before World War I. A metal lode was discovered at a point in time following a census. Voting-age males poured into the State until the lode was exhausted; and then they left. All of this produced extreme deviations of empirical population realities from any linear model, with resultant wild fluctuations in turnout. Fortunately, the linear model does not appear sharply inconsistent with reality in well-settled States. In any event, no known alternative to it appears to exist throughout most of American political and demographic history except in those few States which published adequate censuses falling between Federal census years.

Y 79-186. General note.

The election of the President of the United States is provided for in the Constitution, article II, section 1, through the establishment of an electoral college in each State, for each presidential election. The method of casting the electoral vote was modified in 1804 by the adoption of the 12th amendment to the Constitution. The number of electors, and therefore of electoral votes, is “equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress.” Because of the varied practices in choosing electors in earlier years, the record of popular votes is inadequate to explain the elections until after 1824.

In four elections the entire electoral vote of certain States remained uncast: (a) 1789—no electoral vote was cast in New York because the legislature failed to agree on electors; (b) 1864—no vote in Confederate States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia); (c) 1868—no vote in Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia because these States had not yet been “readmitted” to the Union; (d) 1872—the vote of Arkansas was rejected, the count of the popular vote in Louisiana was disputed, and the votes of both sets of electors were rejected by Congress.

In addition to the sources cited below, the following references were used in compiling the data for series Y 79-186: U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House of Representatives, *Platforms of the Two Great Political Parties, 1932 to 1944*, pp. 437-447, and *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Elections*, various issues; Julius F. Prufer and Stanley J. Folmesbee, *American Political Parties and Presidential Elections*, McKinley Publishing Company, Philadelphia, 1928; Charles O. Paullin, cited above for series Y 1-26, pp. 88-104; Bureau of the Census, *Vote Cast in Presidential and Congressional Elections, 1928-1944*.

Y 79-83. Electoral and popular vote cast for President, by political party, 1789-1968.

Source: 1789-1832, Edward Stanwood, *A History of the Presidency*, two volumes, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1928, various pages (copyright); 1836-1892, W. Dean Burnham, *Presidential Ballots, 1836-1892*, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1955, pp. 246-257 and 887-889 (copyright); 1896-1932, Edgar Eugene Robinson, *The Presidential Vote*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1934, pp. 46

and 402 (copyright); 1936-1944, Edgar Eugene Robinson, *They Voted for Roosevelt*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1947, p. 183 (copyright); 1948-1960, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C., *America at the Polls*, 1965, pp. 15-22 (copyright); 1964-1968, Governmental Affairs Institute, *America Votes 7*, 1968, pp. 1 and 2, and *America Votes 8*, 1970, pp. 1 and 2 (copyright).

Y 84-134. Electoral vote cast for President, by State and political party, 1804-1968.

Source: For complete citation of the following, see sources cited for series Y 79-83: 1804-1832, Stanwood, various pages; 1836-1892, Burnham, pp. 887-889; 1896-1932, Robinson, *The Presidential Vote*, p. 402 (copyright); 1936-1944, Robinson, *They Voted for Roosevelt*, pp. 56-57 (copyright); 1948-1960, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C., *America at the Polls*, 1965, pp. 15-22 (copyright); 1964-1968, Governmental Affairs Institute, *America Votes 7*, 1968, pp. 1 and 2, and *America Votes 8*, 1970, pp. 1 and 2 (copyright).

Y 135-186. Popular vote cast for President, by State and political party, 1836-1968.

Source: For complete citation of the following, see sources cited for series Y 79-83: 1836-1892, Burnham, pp. 246-257; 1896-1932, Robinson, *The Presidential Vote*, pp. 46-53 (copyright); 1936-1944, Robinson, *They Voted for Roosevelt*, pp. 59-182 (copyright); 1948-1960, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C., *America at the Polls*, 1965, pp. 15-22 (copyright); 1964-1968, Governmental Affairs Institute, *America Votes 7*, 1968, pp. 1 and 2, and *America Votes 8*, 1970, pp. 1 and 2 (copyright).

Variations in figures reported for some States account for small differences between the sum of State data and the total shown for the United States.

Y 187-188. Costs of presidential general elections, 1860-1968.

Source: 1860-1900, *Congressional Record*, vol. 45, 61st Congress, 2d Session, 1910, p. 4931, except for series 187, 1892-1924, from Louise Overacker, *Money in Elections*, Macmillan Company, New York, 1932, p. 73; 1928-1944, Louise Overacker, *Presidential Campaign Funds*, Boston University Press, 1946, p. 32; 1948, William Goodman, *The Two Party System in the United States*, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York, 1956, p. 517 (copyright); 1952-1968, Citizens' Research Foundation, Princeton. Data presented in *History of American Presidential Elections, 1789-1968*, vol. IV, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Editor, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1971 (copyright).

Figures represent spending by all national level committees, but not by the candidates themselves. Figures for Republicans, 1912, and Republicans and Democrats, 1916-1944, include amounts transferred to the States as well. National-level committees proliferated after 1940, when the Hatch Act limitation of \$3 million on the expenditures of a single committee and the \$5,000 limitation on individual contributions went into effect.

For campaigns from 1860 to 1912, figures are estimates at best. For 1912 and later campaigns, figures are relatively reliable. Although the value of the dollar shrank and the voting population expanded more than fourfold from 1912 to 1952, the cost per vote was 19 cents in both of those campaigns. Between 1912 and 1952, however, the cost per vote fluctuated widely. By 1968, the cost per vote had increased to 60 cents.

Y 189-198. Congressional bills, acts, and resolutions, 1789-1970.

Source: U.S. Congress, *Calendars of the U.S. House of Representatives and History of Legislation*; Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Congress, *Congressional Record*, various issues.

³ These include such States as Iowa, Michigan, Massachusetts, and above all, New York between 1845 and 1875. There is a mass of potentially useful and still unrecovered or unused State material which should be employed for the nineteenth century. Such material includes lists of taxables triennially compiled from 1814 through 1828 in Pennsylvania (available in *Hazard's Register (1825(1835))*), and the Missouri State census of 1844, available only as an appendix to the *Missouri Senate Journal (1846)*.

Some measure of the activities of the U.S. Congress can be gained from the number of bills and resolutions which have been introduced in Congress and from the number of public and private laws which have been passed. The abrupt reduction in the number of private bills enacted into law beginning with the 60th Congress was the result of combining many private bills, particularly pension bills, into omnibus enactments.

Y 199-203. Congressional bills vetoed, 1789-1970.

Source: U.S. Congress. Senate Library, *Presidential Vetoes*, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969, p. v, and *Calendars of the U.S. House of Representatives and History of Legislation*, annual issues.

The term "veto," which does not appear in the Constitution, indicates the action of the President when he disapproves a bill and returns it with his objections to the House of Congress which originated the measure. These regular vetoes differ from pocket vetoes, which result when a bill fails to become law because the President has not signed it within 10 days but cannot return it with objections because the Congress has adjourned during the same period. For a bill to pass over a veto, both Houses of Congress must vote to override the veto.

Y 204-210. Political party affiliations in Congress and the Presidency, 1789-1970.

Source: 1st to 74th Congress, Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, "Political Trends—Both Houses of Congress—1789-1944" (typewritten tabulation based on *Encyclopedia Americana*, 1936 edition, vol. 7, pp. 516-518, 1st to 69th Congresses; and on Harold R. Bruce, *American Parties and Politics*, 3d edition, Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1936, pp. 174-179, 70th to 74th Congresses); 75th to 91st Congresses, U.S. Congress, *Congressional Directory*, annual volumes.

It is generally recognized today that popular government operates only through the agency of organized political parties. During the early development of the United States, party alignments and the function of political parties were neither fully appreciated nor provided for. Party alignments developed during the formative period, but designations for the different groups were not firmly fixed.

In the classification by party, the titles of parties during early years have been so designated as to be recognizable in the records of the periods concerned, and also to show the thread of continuity which tends to run from early alignments into the present 2-party system. Inasmuch as the party of Thomas Jefferson (generally known at the time as the Republican party) has with a considerable measure of continuity survived to the present time as the Democratic party, the name later accepted by the Jeffersonian Republicans of "Democratic-Republican" is used in the tables to avoid any confusion of the early Jeffersonian Republican with the present-day Republican party. Opposed to the early Republican party was the Federalist party, which was dominant in the first national administration and which, with interruptions, can be traced tenuously by elements of popular support through the National Republican, the Whig, and the Free Soil parties to the Republican party of today.

Y 211-214. Vote cast for Representatives, by political party, 1896-1970.

Source: 1896-1950, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C., unpublished data. (Figures adapted by Richard M. Scammon from Cortez A. M. Ewing, *Congressional Elections, 1896-1944*, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1947, and from unpublished work sheets used in its preparation and the biennial reports of the Clerk of the House of Representatives giving statistics of Congressional voting.) 1952-1962, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Congressional District Data Book (Districts of the 88th Congress)*; 1964-1968, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C., *America Votes 3*, 1970

(copyright); 1970, U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, *Statistics of the Congressional Election*.

Y 215-271. General note.

The number of members in the House of Representatives is fixed by the Congress at the time of each apportionment. The population figures used for apportionment purposes are those determined for the States by each decennial census. No reapportionment was made following the 1920 census, and no change in total House membership has been made since 1912. However, the legislation granting statehood to Alaska and Hawaii allotted one Representative to each of those States and, during 1960 to 1962, increased the total of members to 437. The total reverted to 435 after reapportionment following the 1960 census. The original assignment of Representatives for each State, to be in effect until after the first enumeration of the population, and the requirement that each State have at least one Representative are stated in the Constitution.

Prior to the passage of the 14th amendment, Representatives were apportioned among the States "according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." (Art. I. sec. 2.) In effect, censuses between 1790 and 1860 included three-fifths of slaves in the apportionment population. Since the passage of the 14th amendment in 1868, Representatives have been apportioned "among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed." At the time of the 1940 apportionment, it was determined that there were no longer any Indians who would be classed as "not taxed" under apportionment law.

In 1970, for the first time, the following classes of persons abroad were allocated to their home States for inclusion in the apportionment population: (1) members of the Armed Forces; (2) civilian employees of any Federal department or agency who were citizens of the United States or who had a home State; (3) spouses and children who were living abroad with persons classified in groups 1 and 2 above; and (4) other relatives living abroad in groups 1 and 2 who were citizens of the United States or who had a home State.

For detailed information about apportionment methods, see House Report 91-1314: *The Decennial Population Census and Congressional Apportionment*, 1970.

Y 215-219. Apportionment of Representatives among the States, 1790-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population: 1970*, vol. I, p. VIII.

See general note for series Y 215-271 for information about the apportionment population.

Y 220-271. Apportionment of membership in House of Representatives, by State, from adoption of Constitution to 1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population: 1970*, vol. I, p. 53.

Membership is shown as of the date of the fixing of the new House apportionment plus members added for new States admitted during the subsequent decade. Major boundary changes affecting State representation in the House occurred in 1820, when Maine separated from Massachusetts, and in 1863, when West Virginia separated from Virginia.

Prior to 1850, apportionment ratios were chosen arbitrarily; from 1850 to 1900, ratios were the apportionment population of the United States divided by a predetermined number of Representatives; from 1910 on, apportionment ratios were computed by dividing a fixed number (435) of Representatives into the apportionment population. For additional information, see general note for series Y 215-271.

Series Y 1-26. Methods of Electing Presidential Electors: 1788 to 1836

[L—by legislature; G T—by people, on general ticket; D—by people, in districts; A—by people, in the State at large; E—by electors. The number in parentheses following the symbol "D" is the number of districts into which the State was divided. As a rule, each district elected 1 elector. The number in parentheses following the symbol "A" is the number of electors elected at large]

Series No.	State	1836	1832	1828	1824	1820	1816	1812	1808	1804	1800	1796	1792	1788-1789
1	New Hampshire	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	L	G T and L ¹	G T ²	G T and L ¹
2	Massachusetts	G T	G T	G T	G T	D (13) and A (2)	L	D (6) ³	L	D (17) and A (2)	L	D (14) and L ⁴	D (4) and L ⁵	D (8) and L ⁶
3	Rhode Island	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	L	L	L
4	Connecticut	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
5	New York	G T	G T	D (30) and E ⁷	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
6	New Jersey	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	L	G T	G T	G T	L	L	L
7	Pennsylvania	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	L	L	L	L
8	Delaware	G T	G T	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
9	Maryland	G T	D (4) ⁹	D (9) ¹⁰	D (9) ¹⁰	D (9) ¹⁰	D (9) ¹⁰	D (9) ¹⁰	D (9) ¹⁰	D (9) ¹⁰	D (10)	D (10)	D (10)	D (8) ⁸
10	Virginia	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	D (21)	D (21)	G T and D (12)
11	North Carolina	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	L	D (14)	D (14)	D (12)	D (12)	L ¹¹	L
12	South Carolina	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
13	Georgia	G T	G T	G T	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
14	Vermont	G T	G T	G T	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
15	Kentucky	G T	G T	G T	D (3) ¹²	D (3) ¹³	D (3) ¹³	D (3) ¹³	D (2) ¹³	D (2) ¹³	D (4)	D (4)	D (4)	L
16	Tennessee	G T	G T	D (11)	D (11)	D (8)	D (8)	D (8)	D (5)	D (5)	E ¹⁴	E ¹⁴	E ¹⁴	L
17	Ohio	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	L
18	Louisiana	G T	G T	G T	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
19	Indiana	G T	G T	G T	G T	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
20	Mississippi	G T	G T	G T	G T	G T	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
21	Illinois	G T	G T	G T	D (3)	D (3)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
22	Alabama	G T	G T	G T	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
23	Maine	G T	G T	D (7) and A (2)	D (7) and A (2)	D (7) and A (2)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
24	Missouri	G T	G T	G T	D (3)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
25	Arkansas	G T	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
26	Michigan	G T	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

¹ A majority of the popular vote was necessary for a choice. In case of a failure to elect, the legislature supplied the deficiency.

² A majority of votes was necessary for a choice. In case of a failure to elect 1 or more electors a second election was held by the people, at which choice was made from the candidates in the first election who had the most votes. The number of candidates in the second election was limited to twice the number of electors wanted.

³ 1 district chose 6 electors; 1, 5 electors; 1, 4 electors; 2, 3 electors each; and 1, 1 elector.

⁴ A majority of votes was necessary for a popular choice. Deficiencies were filled by the General Court, as in 1792. It also chose 2 electors at large. In 1796 it chose 9 electors, and the people, 7.

⁵ 2 of the districts voted for 5 members each, and 2 for 3 members each. A majority of votes was necessary for a choice. In case of a failure to elect by popular vote the General Court supplied the deficiency. In the election of 1792, the people chose 5 electors and the General Court, 11.

⁶ Each of the 8 districts chose 2 electors, from which the General Court (i.e., the legislature) selected 1. It also elected 2 electors at large.

⁷ 1 district elected 3 electors; 2, 2 electors each; and 27, 1 elector each. The 34 electors thus elected chose 2 presidential electors.

⁸ Each qualified voter voted for 1 elector. The 3 electors who received most votes in the State were elected.

⁹ 1 district chose 4 electors; 1, 3 electors; 1, 2 electors; 1, 1 elector.

¹⁰ During the years 1804-1823, Maryland chose 11 electors in 9 districts, 2 of the districts elected 2 members each.

¹¹ The State was divided into 4 districts, and the members of the legislature residing in each district chose 3 electors.

¹² 2 districts chose 5 electors each, and 1 chose 4 electors.

¹³ Each district elected 4 electors.

¹⁴ In 1796 and 1800, Tennessee chose 3 presidential electors—1 each for the districts of Washington, Hamilton, and Mero. 3 "electors" for each county in the State were appointed by the legislature, and the "electors" residing in each of the 3 districts chose 1 of the 3 presidential electors.

Series Y 27-78. Voter Participation in Presidential Elections, by State: 1824 to 1968

[In percent]

Series No.	State	1968	1964	1960	1956	1952	1948	1944	1940	1936	1932	1928	1924	1920	1916	1912	1908	1904	1900	1896
27	United States	60.6	61.7	64.0	60.6	63.3	53.0	55.9	62.5	61.0	56.9	56.9	48.9	49.2	61.6	58.8	65.4	65.2	73.2	79.3
28	Alabama	52.8	36.1	31.2	27.6	24.2	12.6	15.0	18.9	18.8	17.5	19.1	13.5	20.6	24.3	22.6	21.5	24.2	38.9	51.9
29	Alaska	53.0	48.0	59.2																
30	Arizona	50.6	56.8	53.8	47.8	53.9	45.4	42.2	57.0	52.0	55.1	47.9	44.4	46.8	48.7	38.6				
31	Arkansas	54.1	51.2	41.1	38.0	36.9	21.9	19.3	18.2	17.3	22.1	21.4	15.3	20.9	40.0	30.7	40.2	33.8	40.8	48.2
32	California	62.0	66.1	67.9	64.0	69.4	63.2	65.1	73.4	66.0	64.0	59.0	50.8	47.2	58.0	46.9	60.2	61.7	69.9	75.0
33	Colorado	64.0	67.6	71.7	69.2	76.2	64.5	67.9	79.7	75.5	75.3	68.4	62.5	56.0	60.5	59.1	65.4	71.0	71.2	65.2
34	Connecticut	68.8	71.3	77.1	75.8	80.9	71.2	73.9	77.2	74.6	70.8	72.6	57.9	58.7	73.8	71.5	76.3	80.5	79.7	83.3
35	Delaware	68.7	69.5	74.5	72.7	78.4	68.5	66.9	79.4	79.8	76.3	75.3	68.1	75.1	86.1	84.1	86.2	82.0	81.9	64.6
36	District of Columbia	34.7	39.4																	
37	Florida	53.8	51.9	50.0	43.6	47.6	34.1	38.5	40.9	31.3	30.5	33.0	17.0	30.3	33.8	24.2	26.2	24.4	29.9	40.0
38	Georgia	44.7	45.3	32.9	31.3	31.9	21.4	17.6	17.7	17.7	16.5	15.7	11.5	10.5	23.7	18.9	22.0	23.8	24.4	34.3
39	Hawaii	53.3	52.4	58.9																
40	Idaho	71.9	75.2	80.6	75.2	78.2	63.1	64.5	77.0	71.8	74.4	66.0	65.2	61.1	67.4	59.8	65.8	65.3	77.8	76.1
41	Illinois	69.3	72.6	76.5	72.4	76.0	70.3	74.8	82.2	81.6	74.6	73.4	64.1	60.5	66.8	74.7	81.6	80.5	89.9	95.7
42	Indiana	69.5	71.7	76.9	73.7	75.7	67.2	71.7	81.1	78.7	78.9	74.9	70.7	71.0	81.9	77.8	89.9	89.7	92.1	95.1
43	Iowa	67.9	70.0	76.8	74.0	75.8	62.4	64.3	75.5	73.5	69.1	68.9	68.4	64.5	75.0	74.2	77.6	79.7	91.0	96.1
44	Kansas	63.4	63.6	71.8	67.4	71.7	65.0	62.2	75.1	76.6	71.1	65.9	64.1	58.0	65.8	76.3	82.5	78.1	91.2	85.5
45	Kentucky	51.3	54.8	60.5	60.5	57.0	47.9	51.9	59.5	59.9	67.4	67.7	61.0	71.8	82.8	74.6	84.0	77.7	87.0	89.2
46	Louisiana	54.9	47.1	45.1	36.0	40.2	27.5	25.1	29.4	27.3	28.4	20.1	12.4	14.1	21.6	19.3	19.8	15.6	21.7	35.8
47	Maine	66.4	65.0	74.0	61.8	63.1	49.0	57.3	65.0	64.4	66.3	60.2	44.9	46.9	65.1	63.4	53.2	49.5	56.0	63.0

Series Y 79-83. Electoral and Popular Vote Cast for President, by Political Party: 1789 to 1968

[Excludes unpledged tickets and minor candidates polling under 10,000 votes. Various party labels may have been used by a candidate in different States; the more important of these are listed below]

Year	Number of States	Presidential candidate	Political party	Vote cast		Year	Number of States	Presidential candidate	Political party	Vote cast			
				Electoral	Popular					Electoral	Popular		
				79	80					81	82	83	79	80	81	82	83
1968	50	Richard M. Nixon	Republican	301	31,785,480	1920	48	Warren G. Harding	Republican	404	16,143,407		
		Hubert H. Humphrey	Democratic	191	31,275,166			James M. Cox	Democratic	127	9,130,328		
		George C. Wallace	American	46	9,906,473			Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	-	919,799		
		Henning A. Blomen	Independent	-	52,588			P. P. Christensen	Farmer-Labor	-	265,411		
		Dick Gregory	Socialist Labor	-	47,133			Aaron S. Watkins	Prohibition	-	189,408		
		Fred Halstead	(1)	-	-			James E. Ferguson	American	-	49,000		
		Eldridge Cleaver	Socialist	-	41,388			W. W. Cox	Socialist Labor	-	31,715		
		Eugene J. McCarthy	Workers	-	36,563			Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	277	9,127,695		
		E. Harold Munn	Peace and Freedom	-	25,552			Charles E. Hughes	Republican	254	8,533,507		
			(2)	-	15,123			A. L. Benson	Socialist	-	585,113		
1964	50	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	486	43,129,566	1912	48	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	435	6,296,547		
		Barry M. Goldwater	Republican	52	27,178,188			Theodore Roosevelt	Progressive	88	4,118,571		
		Eric Hass	Socialist Labor	-	45,219			William H. Taft	Republican	8	3,486,720		
		Clifton DeBerry	Socialist	-	32,720			Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	-	900,672		
							Eugene W. Chafin	Prohibition	-	206,275			
							Arthur E. Reimer	Socialist Labor	-	28,750			
1960	50	John F. Kennedy	Democratic	303	34,226,731	1908	46	William H. Taft	Republican	321	7,675,320		
		Richard M. Nixon	Republican	219	34,108,157			William J. Bryan	Democratic	162	6,412,294		
		Eric Hass	Socialist Labor	-	47,522			Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	-	420,793		
		Rutherford L. Decker	Prohibition	-	46,203			Eugene W. Chafin	Prohibition	-	253,840		
		Orval E. Faubus	National States Rights	-	44,977			Thomas L. Hisgen	Independence	-	82,872		
		Farrell Dobbs	Socialist	-	40,165			Thomas E. Watson	People's	-	29,100		
		Charles L. Sullivan	Workers	-	18,162			August Gillhaus	Socialist Labor	-	14,021		
1956	48	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	457	35,590,472	1904	45	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	336	7,628,461		
		Adlai E. Stevenson	Democratic	473	26,022,752			Alton B. Parker	Democratic	140	5,084,223		
		T. Coleman Andrews	States' Rights	-	111,178			Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	-	402,283		
		Eric Hass	Socialist Labor	-	44,450			Silas C. Swallow	Prohibition	-	258,536		
		Enoch A. Holtwick	Prohibition	-	41,937			Thomas E. Watson	People's	-	117,183		
							Charles H. Corregan	Socialist Labor	-	31,249			
1952	48	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	442	33,936,234	1900	45	William McKinley	Republican	292	7,218,491		
		Adlai E. Stevenson	Democratic	89	27,314,992			William J. Bryan	Democratic	155	6,356,734		
		Vincent Hallinan	Progressive	-	140,023			John C. Wooley	Prohibition	-	208,914		
		Stuart Hamblen	Prohibition	-	72,949			Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	-	87,814		
		Eric Hass	Socialist Labor	-	30,267			Wharton Barker	People's	-	50,373		
		Darlington Hoopes	Socialist	-	20,203			Jos. F. Malloney	Socialist Labor	-	39,739		
		Douglas A. MacArthur	Constitution	-	17,205			William McKinley	Republican	271	7,102,246		
Farrell Dobbs	Socialist	-	10,312	William J. Bryan	Democratic	176	6,492,559						
							John M. Palmer	Democratic	-	133,148			
1948	48	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	303	24,179,345	1896	45	William McKinley	Republican	271	7,102,246		
		Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	189	21,991,291			William J. Bryan	Democratic	176	6,492,559		
		Strom Thurmond	States' Rights	39	1,176,125			Joshua Levering	Prohibition	-	132,007		
		Henry Wallace	Progressive	-	1,157,326			Charles H. Matchett	Socialist Labor	-	36,274		
		Norman Thomas	Socialist	-	139,572			Charles E. Bentley	Nationalist	-	13,969		
		Claude A. Watson	Prohibition	-	103,900			Grover Cleveland	Democratic	277	5,555,426		
		Edward A. Teichert	Socialist Labor	-	29,241			Benjamin Harrison	Republican	145	5,182,690		
Farrell Dobbs	Workers	-	13,614	James B. Weaver	People's	22	1,029,846						
1944	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	432	25,606,585	1892	44	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	277	5,555,426		
		Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	99	22,014,745			Benjamin Harrison	Republican	145	5,182,690		
		Norman Thomas	Socialist	-	80,518			James B. Weaver	People's	22	1,029,846		
		Claude A. Watson	Prohibition	-	74,758			John Bidwell	Prohibition	-	264,133		
		Edward A. Teichert	Socialist Labor	-	45,336			Simon Wing	Socialist Labor	-	21,164		
1940	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	449	27,307,819	1888	38	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	233	5,447,129		
		Wendell L. Willkie	Republican	82	22,321,018			Grover Cleveland	Democratic	168	5,537,857		
		Norman Thomas	Socialist	-	99,557			Clinton B. Fisk	Prohibition	-	249,506		
		Roger Q. Babson	Prohibition	-	57,812			Anson J. Streeter	Union Labor	-	146,935		
		Earl Browder	Communist	-	46,251			Grover Cleveland	Democratic	219	4,879,507		
		John W. Aiken	Socialist Labor	-	14,892			James G. Blaine	Republican	182	4,850,293		
											Benjamin F. Butler	Greenback-Labor	-	175,370
1936	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	523	27,752,869	1884	38	James A. Garfield	Republican	214	4,453,295		
		Alfred M. Landon	Republican	8	16,674,665			Winfield S. Hancock	Democratic	155	4,414,082		
		William Lemke	Union	-	882,479			James B. Weaver	Greenback-Labor	-	308,578		
		Norman Thomas	Socialist	-	187,720			Neal Dow	Prohibition	-	10,305		
		Earl Browder	Communist	-	80,159			Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	185	4,036,572		
		D. Leigh Colvin	Prohibition	-	37,847			Samuel J. Tilden	Democratic	184	4,284,020		
		John W. Aiken	Socialist Labor	-	12,777			Peter Cooper	Greenback	-	81,737		
1932	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	472	22,809,638	1880	38	James A. Garfield	Republican	214	4,453,295		
		Herbert C. Hoover	Republican	59	15,758,901			Winfield S. Hancock	Democratic	155	4,414,082		
		Norman Thomas	Socialist	-	881,951			James B. Weaver	Greenback-Labor	-	308,578		
		William Z. Foster	Communist	-	102,785			Neal Dow	Prohibition	-	10,305		
		William D. Upshaw	Prohibition	-	81,869			Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	185	4,036,572		
		Verne L. Reynolds	Socialist Labor	-	33,276			Samuel J. Tilden	Democratic	184	4,284,020		
		William H. Harvey	Liberty	-	53,425			Peter Cooper	Greenback	-	81,737		
1928	48	Herbert C. Hoover	Republican	444	21,391,993	1872	37	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	286	3,596,745		
		Alfred E. Smith	Democratic	87	15,016,169			Horace Greeley	Democratic	(*)	2,843,446		
		Norman Thomas	Socialist	-	267,835			Charles O'Connor	Straight	-	29,489		
		Verne L. Reynolds	Socialist Labor	-	21,603			Thomas A. Hendricks	Independent	-	-		
		William Z. Foster	Workers	-	21,181			Democratic	42	-			
		William F. Varney	Prohibition	-	20,106			B. Gratz Brown	Democratic	18	-		
											Charles J. Jenkins	Democratic	2
1924	48	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	382	15,718,211	1868	37	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	214	3,013,421		
		John W. Davis	Democratic	136	8,385,283			Horatio Seymour	Democratic	80	2,706,829		
		Robert M. LaFollette	Progressive	13	4,831,289			(Not voted)	23	-			
		Herman P. Faris	Prohibition	-	57,520								
		Frank T. Johns	Socialist Labor	-	36,428								
		William Z. Foster	Workers	-	36,386								
		Gilbert O. Nations	American	-	23,967								

See footnotes at end of table.

Series Y 79-83. Electoral and Popular Vote Cast for President, by Political Party: 1789 to 1968—Con.

Year	Number of States	Presidential candidate	Political party	Vote cast		Year	Number of States	Presidential candidate	Political party	Vote cast, electoral
				Electoral	Popular					
	79	80	81	82	83		79	80	81	82
1864	36	Abraham Lincoln George B. McClellan (Not voted)	Republican Democratic	212 21 81	2,206,938 1,808,787	1812	18	James Madison De Witt Clinton (Not voted)	Democratic- Republican Fusion	128 89 1
1860	33	Abraham Lincoln J. C. Breckinridge Stephen A. Douglas John Bell	Republican Democratic (S) Democratic Constitutional Union	180 72 12 39	1,865,593 848,356 1,382,713 592,906	1808	17	James Madison C. C. Pinckney George Clinton (Not voted)	Democratic- Republican Federalist Independent- Republican	122 47 6 1
1856	31	James Buchanan John C. Fremont Millard Fillmore	Democratic Republican American	174 114 8	1,892,955 1,339,932 871,731	1804	17	Thomas Jefferson C. C. Pinckney	Democratic- Republican Federalist	162 14
1852	31	Franklin Pierce Winfield Scott John P. Hale	Democratic Whig Free Soil	254 42 -	1,601,117 1,385,458 155,825	1800 ⁹	16	Thomas Jefferson Aaron Burr John Adams C. C. Pinckney John Jay	Democratic- Republican Democratic- Republican Federalist Federalist Federalist	73 73 65 64 1
1848	30	Zachary Taylor Lewis Cass Martin Van Buren	Whig Democratic Free Soil	163 127 -	1,360,967 1,222,342 291,263	1796 ⁹	16	John Adams Thomas Jefferson Thomas Pinckney Aaron Burr Samuel Adams Oliver Ellsworth George Clinton John Jay James Iredell George Washington John Henry S. Johnston C. C. Pinckney	Federalist Democratic- Republican Federalist Anti-Federalist Democratic- Republican Federalist Democratic- Republican Independent- Federalist Federalist Federalist Independent Independent- Federalist Federalist	71 68 59 30 15 11 7 5 3 2 2 2 1
1844	26	James K. Polk Henry Clay James G. Birney	Democratic Whig Liberty	170 105 -	1,338,464 1,300,097 62,300	1828	24	Andrew Jackson John Q. Adams	Democratic National Republican	178 83
1840	26	William H. Harrison Martin Van Buren	Whig Democratic	234 60	1,274,624 1,127,781	1824	24	John Q. Adams Andrew Jackson Henry Clay W. H. Crawford	No distinct party de- signations	84 99 37 41
1836	26	Martin Van Buren William H. Harrison Hugh L. White Daniel Webster W. P. Mangum	Democratic Whig Whig Whig Anti-Jackson	170 73 26 14 11	739,795	1820	24	James Monroe John Q. Adams (Not voted)	Republican Independent- Republican	231 1 3
1832	24	Andrew Jackson Henry Clay William Wirt John Floyd (Not voted)	Democratic National Republican Anti-Masonic Nullifiers	219 49 7 11 2	687,502 530,189	1816	19	James Monroe Rufus King (Not voted)	Republican Federalist	183 34 4
1828	24	Andrew Jackson John Q. Adams	Democratic National Republican	178 83	647,286 508,064	1789 ⁹	10	George Washington John Adams John Jay R. H. Harrison John Rutledge John Hancock George Clinton Samuel Huntington John Milton James Armstrong Benjamin Lincoln Edward Telfair (Not voted)	Federalist Federalist Democratic- Republican	132 77 50 4 1 69 34 9 6 6 4 3 2 2 1 1 1 12
1824	24	John Q. Adams Andrew Jackson Henry Clay W. H. Crawford	No distinct party de- signations	84 99 37 41	108,740 153,544 47,136 46,618					

- Represents zero.
¹ Total vote for Gregory includes write-in votes as well as votes for the Freedom and Peace Party, the Peace Freedom Alternative, the Peace and Freedom Party, and the New Party.
² Total vote for McCarthy includes write-in votes as well as votes for the Alternative in November Party, and the New Party.
³ 6 Democratic electors in Alabama, all 8 unpledged Democratic electors in Mississippi, and 1 Republican elector in Oklahoma voted for Senator Harry F. Byrd.
⁴ 1 Democratic elector in Alabama voted for Walter Jones.
⁵ Includes a variety of joint tickets with People's Party electors committed to Bryan.

⁶ Greeley died shortly after the election and presidential electors supporting him cast their votes as indicated, including 3 for Greeley, which were not counted.
⁷ Whig tickets were pledged to various candidates in various States.
⁸ No candidate having a majority in the electoral college, the election was decided in the House of Representatives.
⁹ Prior to the election of 1804, each elector voted for 2 candidates for President; the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President, the next highest, Vice President. This provision was modified by adoption of the 12th amendment, which was declared ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, Sept. 25, 1804.

Series Y 84-134. Electoral Vote Cast for President, by State and Political Party: 1804 to 1968—Con.

[Electoral votes are given for the period following the revision of the method of election in 1804, using these letter symbols for the various political parties: A—American; AJ—Anti-Jackson; AM—Anti-Masonic; C—Coalition; CU—Constitutional Union; D—Democratic; DR—Democratic-Republican; F—Federalist; N—Nullification; NR—National Republican; PP—People's Party; PR—Progressive; R—Republican; SD—Southern Democratic; SR—States' Rights; W—Whig. In the 1824 election, party lines were so indistinct that names of the individual candidates have been used]

Series No.	State	1904	1900	1896 ⁵	1892	1888	1884	1880	1876	1872 ⁶	1868	1864	1860	1856
113	New Hampshire	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	5R	5R	5R	5R	5R	5R	5R
114	New Jersey	12R	10R	10R	10D	9D	9D	9D	9R	9R	7D	7D	4R, 3D	5R
116	New York	39R	36R	36R	36D	36R	36D	35R	35D	35R	33D	33R	35R	35R
117	North Carolina	12D	11D	11D	11D	11D	11D	10D	10D	10R	9R	(⁸)	10SD	10D
118	North Dakota	4R	3R	3R	(¹⁰)									
119	Ohio	23R	23R	23R	22R, 1D	23R	23R	22R	22R	22R	21R	21R	23R	23R
121	Oregon	4R	4R	4R	3R, 1PP	3R	3R	3R	3R	3R	3D	3R	3R	3R
122	Pennsylvania	34R	32R	32R	32R	30R	30R	29R	29R	29R	26R	26R	27R	27D
123	Rhode Island	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R
124	South Carolina	9D	9D	9D	9D	9D	9D	7D	7R	7R	6R	(⁹)	8SD	8D
125	South Dakota	4R	4R	4D	4R									
126	Tennessee	12D	12D	12D	12D	12D	12D	12D	12D	12D	10R	(⁹)	12CU	12D
127	Texas	18D	15D	15D	15D	18D	18D	8D	8D	8D	(⁷)	(⁹)	4SD	4D
128	Utah	3R	3R	3D										
129	Vermont	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	4R	5R	5R	5R	5R	5R	5R	5R
130	Virginia	12D	12D	12D	12D	12D	12D	11D	11D	11R	(⁷)	(⁹)	15CU	16D
131	Washington	5R	4R	4D	4R									
132	West Virginia	7R	6R	6R	6D	6D	6D	5D	5D	5R	5R	5R	5R	5R
133	Wisconsin	13R	12R	12R	12D	11R	11R	10R	10R	10R	8R	8R	5R	5R
134	Wyoming	3R	3R	3D	3R									

Series No.	State	1852	1848	1844	1840	1836 ¹¹	1832	1828	1824	1820	1816	1812	1808	1804
84	Alabama	9D	9D	9D	7D	7D	7D	5D	5 Jackson	3DR				
87	Arkansas	4D	3D	3D	3D	3D								
88	California	4D												
90	Connecticut	6D	6W	6W	8W	8D	8NR	8NR	8 Adams	9DR	9F	9C	9F	9F
91	Delaware	3D	3W	3W	3W	3W	3NR	3NR	(¹²)	4DR	3F	4C	3F	3F
93	Florida	3D	3W											
94	Georgia	10D	10W	10D	11W	11W	11D	9D	9 Crawford	8DR	8DR	8DR	6DR	6DR
97	Illinois	11D	9D	9D	5D	5D	5D	3D	(¹⁴)	3DR				
98	Indiana	13D	12D	12D	9W	9W	9D	5D	5 Jackson	3DR	3DR			
99	Iowa	4D	4D											
101	Kentucky	12W	12W	12W	15W	15W	15NR	14D	14 Clay	12DR	12DR	12DR	12 DR	8DR
102	Louisiana	6D	6W	6D	5W	5D	5D	5D	(¹⁵)	3DR	3DR	3DR	3 DR	
103	Maine	8D	9D	9D	10W	10D	10D	8NR, 1D	9 Adams	9DR				
104	Maryland	8D	8W	8W	10W	10W	10W	5NR, 3D	(¹⁷)	11DR	18 DR	5C, 6DR	2F, 9DR	2F, 9DR
105	Massachusetts	13W	12W	12W	14W	14W	14NR	15NR	15 Adams	15DR	22F	22C	19F	19DR
106	Michigan	6D	5D	5D	3W	3D								
108	Mississippi	7D	6D	6D	4W	4D	4D	3D	3 Jackson	13 2DR				
109	Missouri	9D	7D	7D	4D	4D	4D	3D	3 Clay	19 3DR				
113	New Hampshire	5D	6D	6D	7D	7D	7D	8NR	8 Adams	7DR	8DR	8C	7F	7DR
114	New Jersey	7D	7W	7W	8W	8W	8D	8NR	8 Jackson	8DR	8DR	8C	8DR	8DR
116	New York	35D	36W	36D	42W	42D	42D	16NR, 20D	(²⁰)	29DR	29DR	29C	11 3DR	19DR
117	North Carolina	10D	11W	11W	15W	15D	15D	15D	15 Jackson	15DR	15DR	15DR	3F, 11DR	14DR
119	Ohio	23D	23D	23W	21W	21W	21D	16D	16 Clay	8DR	8DR	13 7DR	3DR	3DR
122	Pennsylvania	27D	26W	26D	30W	30D	30D	28D	28 Jackson	13 24DR	25DR	25DR	20DR	20DR
123	Rhode Island	4D	4W	4W	4W	4D	4NR	4NR	4 Adams	4DR	4DR	4C	4F	4DR
124	South Carolina	8D	9D	9D	11D	11AJ	11N	11D	11 Jackson	11DR	11DR	11DR	10DR	10DR
126	Tennessee	12W	13W	13W	15W	15W	15D	11D	11 Jackson	13 7DR	8DR	8DR	5DR	5DR
127	Texas	4D	4D											
129	Vermont	5W	6W	6W	7W	7W	7AM	7NR	7 Adams	8DR	8DR	8DR	6DR	6DR
130	Virginia	15D	17D	17D	23D	23D	23D	24D	24 Adams	25DR	25DR	25DR	24DR	24DR
133	Wisconsin	5D	4D						5 Crawford					

1 6 electors voted for Harry F. Byrd.
 2 1 elector voted for Walter Jones.
 3 8 electors voted for Harry F. Byrd.
 4 1 elector voted for Harry F. Byrd.
 5 Electors classed here as Democratic were elected in many States on joint Democratic and People's Party fusion tickets.
 6 Electoral votes from Arkansas and Louisiana were not counted. Due to the death of Greeley, Democratic electors divided their votes among Hendricks (42), Brown (18), Jenkins (2), and Davis (1).
 7 Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia did not participate in the election.
 8 Confederate States did not participate in the election.
 9 Excludes 3 votes for Greeley, which were not counted.
 10 1 each for Republican, Democratic, and People's Party.
 11 Whig electors divided their votes among Harrison (73), White (26), and Webster (14).
 12 Vote was as follows: 2 for Crawford, 1 for Adams.
 13 1 elector did not vote.
 14 Vote was as follows: 2 for Jackson, 1 for Adams.
 15 Vote was as follows: 3 for Jackson, 2 for Adams.
 16 2 electors did not vote.
 17 Vote was as follows: 7 for Jackson, 3 for Adams, 1 for Crawford.
 18 3 electors did not vote.
 19 1 elector voted for John Quincy Adams.
 20 Vote was as follows: 26 for Adams, 5 for Crawford, 4 for Clay, 1 for Jackson.
 21 6 electors voted for George Clinton.

Series Y 135-186. Popular Vote Cast for President, by State and Political Party, by States: 1836 to 1956—Con.

[In thousands. Rep.—Republican; Dem.—Democratic. Vote listed is normally that of the highest candidate for presidential elector for each party]

Series No.	State	1868			1864			1860					1856			
		Total	Rep.	Dem.	Total	Rep.	Dem.	Total	Rep.	Dem.	South- ern Dem.	Consti- tutional Union	Total	Rep.	Dem.	Amer- ican
135	United States..	5,720	3,013	2,707	4,011	2,207	1,804	4,690	1,866	1,333	848	593	4,045	1,340	1,833	872
136	Alabama.....	149	76	72				90		14	49	28	75		47	29
139	Arkansas.....	41	22	19				54		5	29	20	33		22	11
140	California.....	109	55	54	106	62	44	120	39	38	34	9	110	21	53	36
142	Connecticut.....	99	51	48	87	45	42	80	43	17	16	3	81	43	35	3
143	Delaware.....	19	8	11	17	8	9	16	4	1	7	4	14		8	6
145	Florida.....							13			8	5	11		6	5
146	Georgia.....	160	87	103				107		12	52	43	99		57	42
149	Illinois.....	448	250	198	348	190	159	337	171	158	2	5	239	96	106	38
150	Indiana.....	344	177	167	280	150	130	272	139	116	12	5	235	94	119	22
151	Iowa.....	194	120	74	135	86	48	128	70	55	1	2	90	44	36	9
152	Kansas.....	44	30	14	21	17	4									
153	Kentucky.....	155	39	116	90	27	63	146	1	26	53	66	133		70	63
154	Louisiana.....	114	33	80				51		8	23	20	43		22	21
155	Maine.....	113	70	42	109	64	45	101	63	30	6	2	110	67	39	3
156	Maryland.....	98	30	62	70	37	32	93	2	6	42	42	87		39	47
157	Massachusetts.....	196	136	59	175	127	49	169	107	34	6	22	167	108	39	20
158	Michigan.....	226	129	97	160	89	72	155	88	65	1		126	72	52	2
159	Minnesota.....	72	44	28	42	25	17	35	22	12	1					
160	Mississippi.....							69		4	40	25	59		34	24
161	Missouri.....	152	87	66	104	73	31	165	17	59	31	58	106		58	49
163	Nebraska.....	15	10	6												
164	Nevada.....	12	6	5												
165	New Hampshire.....	68	38	31	69	36	33	66	38	26	2		70	37	32	
166	New Jersey.....	163	80	83	129	61	68	121	58	63			100	28	47	24
168	New York.....	850	420	430	731	369	362	677	363	314			597	276	196	125
169	North Carolina.....	181	97	85				96		3	49	45	85		48	37
171	Ohio.....	519	280	239	471	266	206	443	232	187	11	12	386	187	171	28
173	Oregon.....	22	11	11	18	10	8	14	5	3	5					
174	Pennsylvania.....	656	342	314	574	296	277	476	268	17	179	13	460	148	231	82
175	Rhode Island.....	20	13	6	23	14	9	20	12	8			20	11	7	2
176	South Carolina.....	108	62	45												
178	Tennessee.....	82	57	25				144		11	64	69	140		74	66
179	Texas.....							63			48	15	48		32	16
181	Vermont.....	56	44	12	56	42	13	45	34	9		2	51	40	11	1
182	Virginia.....	49	29	20	34	23	10	167	2	16	74	74	150		90	60
184	West Virginia.....															
185	Wisconsin.....	194	109	85	145	80	63	152	86	65	1		120	66	53	1

Series No.	State	1852			1848			1844			1840			1836		
		Total	Whig	Dem.	Total	Whig	Dem.	Total	Whig	Dem.	Total	Whig	Dem.	Total	Whig	Dem.
135	United States..	3,162	1,385	1,601	2,879	1,361	1,222	2,701	1,300	1,338	2,412	1,275	1,128	1,505	740	765
136	Alabama.....	44	15	27	62	30	31	63	26	37	63	29	34	37	17	21
139	Arkansas.....	20	7	12	17	8	9	15	6	10	12	5	7	4	1	2
140	California.....	77	36	41												
142	Connecticut.....	67	30	33	62	30	27	65	33	30	57	32	25	38	19	19
143	Delaware.....	13	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	11	6	5	9	5	4
145	Florida.....	7	3	4	7	4	3									
146	Georgia.....	62	17	35	92	48	45	86	42	44	72	40	32	47	24	23
149	Illinois.....	155	65	80	125	53	56	108	46	59	93	46	47	33	15	18
150	Indiana.....	184	81	95	153	70	75	140	68	70	117	65	52	74	41	32
151	Iowa.....	35	16	18	22	10	11									
153	Kentucky.....	111	57	54	115	67	49	113	61	52	91	59	33	69	37	33
154	Louisiana.....	36	17	19	34	18	15	27	13	14	19	11	8	7	4	4
155	Maine.....	82	33	42	87	35	40	85	34	46	93	47	46	38	15	23
156	Maryland.....	75	35	40	72	38	34	69	36	33	62	34	29	48	26	22
157	Massachusetts.....	125	53	45	134	61	35	130	68	52	126	73	52	78	42	35
158	Michigan.....	83	34	42	65	24	31	56	24	28	44	23	21	12	6	7
160	Mississippi.....	45	18	27	52	26	27	46	20	26	37	20	17	20	10	10
161	Missouri.....	69	30	39	73	33	40	73	31	41	53	23	30	18	7	11
165	New Hampshire.....	51	15	29	50	15	28	49	18	27	59	26	33	25	6	19
166	New Jersey.....	84	39	44	78	40	37	76	38	37	64	33	31	52	26	26
168	New York.....	525	235	263	456	219	114	486	232	238	442	226	213	306	139	167
169	North Carolina.....	79	39	40	80	44	36	82	43	39	79	46	34	50	24	27
171	Ohio.....	353	163	169	329	139	155	312	155	149	273	143	124	203	106	97
174	Pennsylvania.....	386	179	199	369	185	173	331	160	167	288	144	144	179	87	91
175	Rhode Island.....	17	8	9	11	7	4	12	7	5	9	5	3	6	3	3
178	Tennessee.....	115	59	57	122	64	58	120	60	60	108	60	48	62	36	26
179	Texas.....	20	5	15	17	5	12									
181	Vermont.....	44	22	13	48	23	11	49	27	18	51	32	18	35	21	14
182	Virginia.....	133	59	74	92	45	47	96	45	51	86	43	44	54	23	30
185	Wisconsin.....	62	21	32	39	14	15									

Series Y 187-188. Costs of Presidential General Elections: 1860 to 1968

Year	Republicans	Democrats	Year	Republicans	Democrats
	187	188		187	188
1968 ¹	\$25,402,000	\$11,594,000	1912 ⁴	\$1,071,549	\$1,134,848
1964	16,026,000	8,757,000	1908	1,665,518	629,341
1960	10,128,000	9,797,000	1904	2,096,000	700,000
1956	7,778,702	5,106,651	1900	3,000,000	425,000
1952	6,608,623	5,032,926	1896	3,350,000	675,000
1948 ²	2,127,296	2,796,334	1892	1,700,000	2,350,000
1944	2,828,652	2,169,077	1888	1,350,000	855,000
1940	3,451,310	2,783,654	1884	1,300,000	1,400,000
1936	8,892,972	5,194,741	1880	1,100,000	355,000
1932	2,900,052	2,245,975	1876	950,000	900,000
1928	6,256,111	5,342,350	1872	250,000	50,000
1924 ³	4,020,478	1,108,836	1868	150,000	75,000
1920	5,417,501	1,470,371	1864	125,000	50,000
1916	2,441,565	2,284,590	1860	100,000	50,000

¹ American Independent Party, with George Wallace as candidate, spent \$7,223,000.
² Progressive Party, with Henry Wallace as candidate, spent \$1,133,863; States' Rights, with Strom Thurmond as candidate, spent \$163,442.

³ Progressive Party, with R. M. LaFollette as candidate, spent \$236,963.
⁴ Progressive Party, with T. Roosevelt as candidate, spent \$665,420.

Series Y 189-198. Congressional Bills, Acts, and Resolutions: 1789 to 1970

[Excludes simple and concurrent resolutions]

Period of session	Congress	Measures introduced			Measures passed						
		Total	Bills	Joint resolutions	Total	Public			Private		
						Total	Acts	Resolutions ¹	Total	Acts	Resolutions ¹
		189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
Jan. 1969-Jan. 1971	91st	26,303	24,631	1,672	941	695	695		246	246	
Jan. 1967-Oct. 1968	90th	26,460	24,736	1,674	1,002	640	640		362	362	
Jan. 1965-Oct. 1966	89th	24,003	22,483	1,520	1,283	810	810		473	473	
Jan. 1963-Oct. 1964	88th	17,480	16,079	1,401	1,026	666	666		360	360	
Jan. 1961-Oct. 1962	87th	18,376	17,230	1,146	1,569	885	885		684	684	
Jan. 1959-Sept. 1960	86th	18,261	17,230	1,031	1,292	800	800		492	492	
Jan. 1957-Aug. 1958	85th	19,112	18,205	907	1,720	986	936		784	784	
Jan. 1955-July 1956	84th	17,687	16,782	905	1,921	1,028	1,028		893	893	
Jan. 1953-Dec. 1954	83d	14,952	14,181	771	1,783	781	781		1,002	1,002	
Jan. 1951-July 1952	82d	12,730	12,062	668	1,617	594	594		1,023	1,023	
Jan. 1949-Jan. 1951	81st	14,988	14,219	769	2,024	921	921		1,103	1,103	
Jan. 1947-Dec. 1948	80th	10,797	10,108	689	1,363	906	906		457	457	
Jan. 1945-Aug. 1946	79th	10,330	9,748	582	1,625	733	733		892	892	
Jan. 1943-Dec. 1944	78th	8,334	7,845	489	1,157	568	568		589	589	
Jan. 1941-Dec. 1942	77th	11,334	10,793	541	1,485	850	850		635	635	
Jan. 1939-Jan. 1941	76th	16,105	15,174	931	1,662	1,005	894	111	657	651	6
Jan. 1937-June 1938	75th	16,156	15,120	1,036	1,759	919	788	131	840	835	5
Jan. 1935-June 1936	74th	18,754	17,819	935	1,724	987	851	136	787	780	7
Mar. 1933-June 1934	73d	14,370	13,774	596	975	539	486	53	436	434	2
Dec. 1931-Mar. 1933	72d	21,382	20,501	881	843	516	442	74	327	326	1
Apr. 1929-Mar. 1931	71st	24,453	23,652	801	1,522	1,009	869	140	513	512	1
Dec. 1927-Mar. 1929	70th	23,897	23,238	659	1,722	1,145	1,037	108	577	568	9
Dec. 1925-Mar. 1927	69th	23,799	23,250	549	1,423	879	808	71	544	537	7
Dec. 1923-Mar. 1925	68th	17,462	16,884	578	996	707	632	75	289	286	3
Apr. 1921-Mar. 1923	67th	19,889	19,333	756	930	654	549	105	276	275	1
May 1919-Mar. 1921	66th	21,967	21,222	745	594	470	401	69	124	120	4
May 1917-Dec. 1919	65th	22,594	21,919	675	453	405	349	56	48	48	
Dec. 1915-Mar. 1917	64th	30,052	29,438	614	684	458	400	58	226	221	5
Mar. 1913-Mar. 1915	63d	30,053	29,367	686	700	417	342	75	283	271	12
Apr. 1911-Mar. 1913	62d	38,032	37,459	573	716	530	457	73	186	180	6
Mar. 1909-Mar. 1911	61st	44,363	43,921	442	884	595	526	69	289	286	3
Dec. 1907-Mar. 1909	60th	38,388	37,981	407	646	411	350	61	235	234	1
Mar. 1905-Mar. 1907	59th	34,879	34,524	355	7,024	692	623	83	6,249	6,248	1
Mar. 1903-Mar. 1905	58th	26,851	26,504	347	4,041	575	502	73	3,466	3,465	1
Mar. 1901-Mar. 1903	57th	25,460	25,077	453	2,790	480	423	57	2,310	2,309	1
Dec. 1899-Mar. 1901	56th	20,893	20,409	484	1,942	443	383	60	1,499	1,498	1
Mar. 1897-Mar. 1899	55th	18,463	17,817	646	1,437	552	449	103	885	880	5
Dec. 1895-Mar. 1897	54th	14,585	14,114	471	948	434	356	78	514	504	10
Mar. 1893-Mar. 1895	53d	12,226	11,796	430	711	463	374	89	248	235	13
Dec. 1891-Mar. 1893	52d	14,893	14,518	375	722	398	347	51	324	318	6
Mar. 1889-Mar. 1891	51st	19,630	19,163	467	2,251	611	531	80	1,640	1,633	7
Dec. 1887-Mar. 1889	50th	17,078	16,664	414	1,824	570	508	62	1,254	1,246	8
Mar. 1885-Mar. 1887	49th	15,002	14,618	384	1,452	424	367	57	1,028	1,025	3
Dec. 1883-Mar. 1885	48th	11,443	10,961	482	969	284	219	65	685	678	7
Mar. 1881-Mar. 1883	47th	10,704	10,194	510	761	419	330	89	342	317	25
Mar. 1879-Mar. 1881	46th	10,067	9,481	586	650	372	288	84	278	250	28
Mar. 1877-Mar. 1879	45th	8,735	8,413	322	746	303	255	48	443	430	13
Mar. 1875-Mar. 1877	44th	6,230	6,001	229	530	278	251	27	302	292	10
Mar. 1873-Mar. 1875	43d	6,434	6,252	182	859	415	392	23	444	441	3
Mar. 1871-Mar. 1873	42d	5,943	5,725	218	1,012	531	515	16	481	479	2

See footnote at end of table.

Series Y 189-198. Congressional Bills, Acts, and Resolutions: 1789 to 1970—Con.

Period of session	Congress	Measures introduced			Measures passed						
		Total	Bills	Joint resolutions	Total	Public			Private		
						Total	Acts	Resolutions ¹	Total	Acts	Resolutions ¹
		189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
Mar. 1869-Mar. 1871	41st	5,314	4,466	848	769	470	313	157	299	235	64
Apr. 1867-Mar. 1869	40th	3,723	3,003	720	765	354	226	128	411	380	31
Mar. 1865-Mar. 1867	39th	2,348	1,864	484	714	427	306	121	287	228	59
Mar. 1863-Mar. 1865	38th	1,708	1,402	306	515	411	318	93	104	79	25
Mar. 1861-Mar. 1863	37th	1,661	1,370	291	521	428	335	93	93	66	27
Mar. 1859-Mar. 1861	36th	1,746	1,595	151	370	157	181	26	213	192	21
Mar. 1857-Mar. 1859	35th	1,686	1,544	142	312	129	100	29	183	174	9
Dec. 1855-Mar. 1857	34th	1,608	1,515	93	433	157	127	30	276	265	11
Mar. 1853-Mar. 1855	33d	1,660	1,552	108	540	188	161	27	352	329	23
Mar. 1851-Mar. 1853	32d	1,167	1,011	156	306	137	113	24	169	156	13
Mar. 1849-Mar. 1851	31st	1,080	978	102	167	109	88	21	58	51	7
Dec. 1847-Mar. 1849	30th	1,433	1,305	128	446	176	142	34	270	254	16
Mar. 1845-Mar. 1847	29th	1,051	956	95	303	142	117	25	161	146	15
Dec. 1843-Mar. 1845	28th	1,085	979	106	279	142	115	27	137	131	6
Mar. 1841-Mar. 1843	27th	1,210	1,146	64	524	201	178	23	323	317	6
Dec. 1839-Mar. 1841	26th	1,122	1,081	41	147	55	50	5	92	90	2
Mar. 1837-Mar. 1839	25th	1,631	1,566	65	532	150	138	12	382	376	6
Dec. 1835-Mar. 1837	24th	1,107	1,055	52	459	144	130	14	315	314	1
Dec. 1833-Mar. 1835	23d	993	946	47	390	128	121	7	262	262	1
Dec. 1831-Mar. 1833	22d	1,000	976	24	462	191	175	16	271	270	1
Mar. 1829-Mar. 1831	21st	856	842	14	369	152	143	9	217	217	1
Dec. 1827-Mar. 1829	20th	632	612	20	235	134	126	8	101	100	1
Mar. 1825-Mar. 1827	19th	622	609	13	268	153	147	6	113	113	1
Dec. 1823-Mar. 1825	18th	493	481	17	395	141	137	4	194	194	1
Dec. 1821-Mar. 1823	17th	492	492	---	238	136	130	6	102	102	---
Dec. 1819-Mar. 1821	16th	480	480	---	208	117	109	8	91	91	---
Mar. 1817-Mar. 1819	15th	507	507	---	257	156	136	20	101	101	---
Dec. 1815-Mar. 1817	14th	465	465	---	298	178	163	10	125	124	1
Mar. 1813-Mar. 1815	13th	400	400	---	273	185	167	18	88	88	---
Mar. 1811-Mar. 1813	12th	406	406	---	209	170	163	7	39	39	---
Mar. 1809-Mar. 1811	11th	348	348	---	119	94	91	3	25	25	---
Oct. 1807-Mar. 1809	10th	266	266	---	105	85	87	1	17	17	---
Mar. 1805-Mar. 1807	9th	219	219	---	106	90	88	2	16	16	---
Oct. 1803-Mar. 1805	8th	217	217	---	111	93	90	3	18	18	---
Mar. 1801-Mar. 1803	7th	161	161	---	95	80	78	2	15	15	---
Dec. 1799-Mar. 1801	6th	157	157	---	112	100	94	6	12	12	---
Mar. 1797-Mar. 1799	5th	234	234	---	155	137	135	2	18	18	---
June 1795-Mar. 1797	4th	132	132	---	85	75	72	3	10	10	---
Mar. 1793-Mar. 1795	3d	122	122	---	127	103	94	9	24	24	---
Mar. 1791-Mar. 1793	2d	105	105	---	77	65	64	1	12	12	---
Mar. 1789-Mar. 1791	1st	144	144	---	118	108	94	14	10	8	2

¹ Public and private resolutions are carried only as public and private laws beginning with the 77th Congress.

Series Y 199-203. Congressional Bills Vetoed: 1789 to 1970

Period	President	Vetoed bills					Period	President	Vetoed bills				
		Total	Regular	Pocket	Vetoed sus-tained	Bills passed over veto			Total	Regular	Pocket	Vetoed sus-tained	Bills passed over veto
		199	200	201	202	203			199	200	201	202	203
1969-1970	Nixon	11	7	4	9	2	1869-1877	Grant	93	45	48	89	4
1963-1969	L. Johnson	30	16	14	30	2	1865-1869	A. Johnson	29	21	8	14	15
1961-1963	Kennedy	21	12	9	21	---	1861-1865	Lincoln	6	2	4	6	---
1953-1961	Eisenhower	181	73	108	179	2	1857-1861	Buchanan	7	4	3	7	---
1945-1953	Truman	250	180	70	238	12	1853-1857	Pierce	9	9	---	4	5
1933-1945	F. Roosevelt	635	372	263	626	9	1850-1853	Fillmore	---	---	---	---	---
1929-1933	Hoover	37	21	16	34	3	1849-1850	Taylor	---	---	---	---	---
1923-1929	Coolidge	50	20	30	46	4	1845-1849	Polk	3	2	1	3	---
1921-1923	Harding	6	5	1	6	---	1841-1845	Tyler	10	6	4	9	1
1913-1921	Wilson	44	33	11	38	6	1841	W. H. Harrison	---	---	---	---	---
1909-1913	Taft	39	30	9	38	1	1837-1841	Van Buren	1	---	1	1	---
1901-1909	T. Roosevelt	82	42	40	81	1	1829-1837	Jackson	12	5	7	12	---
1897-1901	McKinley	42	6	36	42	---	1825-1829	John Q. Adams	---	---	---	---	---
1893-1897	G. Cleveland	170	42	128	165	5	1817-1825	Monroe	1	1	---	1	---
1889-1893	B. Harrison	44	19	25	43	1	1809-1817	Madison	7	5	2	7	---
1885-1889	G. Cleveland	414	304	110	412	2	1801-1809	Jefferson	---	---	---	---	---
1881-1885	Arthur	12	4	8	11	1	1797-1801	John Adams	---	---	---	---	---
1881	Garfield	---	---	---	---	---	1789-1797	Washington	2	2	---	2	---
1877-1881	Hayes	13	12	1	12	1							

Series Y 204-210. Political Party Affiliations in Congress and the Presidency: 1789 to 1970

[Letter symbols for political parties: Ad—"Administration"; AM—Anti-Masonic; C—Coalition; D—Democratic; DR—Democratic-Republican; F—Federalist; J.—Jacksonian; NR—National Republican; Op—"Opposition"; R—Republican; U—Unionist; W—Whig. Figures are for the beginning of the first session of each Congress]

Year	Congress	House			Senate			President
		Majority party	Principal minority party	Other (except vacancies)	Majority party	Principal minority party	Other (except vacancies)	
		204	205	206	207	208	209		210
1969-1970	91st	D-245	R-189		D-57	R-43		R (Nixon)
1967-1968	90th	D-246	R-187		D-64	R-36		D (L. Johnson)
1965-1966	89th	D-295	R-140		D-68	R-32		D (L. Johnson)
1963-1964	88th	D-258	R-177		D-67	R-33		D (L. Johnson)
1961-1962	87th	D-263	R-174		D-65	R-35		D (Kennedy)
1959-1960	86th	D-283	R-153		D-64	R-34		R (Eisenhower)
1957-1958	85th	D-238	R-200		D-49	R-47		R (Eisenhower)
1955-1956	84th	D-232	R-203		D-48	R-47	1	R (Eisenhower)
1953-1954	83d	R-221	D-211	1	R-48	D-47	1	R (Eisenhower)
1951-1952	82d	D-234	R-199	1	D-49	R-47		D (Truman)
1949-1950	81st	D-263	R-171	1	D-54	R-42		D (Truman)
1947-1948	80th	R-245	D-188	1	R-51	D-45		D (Truman)
1945-1946	79th	D-242	R-190	2	D-56	R-38	1	D (Truman)
1943-1944	78th	D-218	R-208	4	D-58	R-37	1	D (F. Roosevelt)
1941-1942	77th	D-268	R-162	5	D-66	R-28	2	D (F. Roosevelt)
1939-1940	76th	D-261	R-164	4	D-69	R-23	4	D (F. Roosevelt)
1937-1938	75th	D-331	R-89	13	D-76	R-16	4	D (F. Roosevelt)
1935-1936	74th	D-319	R-103	10	D-69	R-25	2	D (F. Roosevelt)
1933-1934	73d	D-310	R-117	5	D-60	R-35	1	D (F. Roosevelt)
1931-1933	72d	D-220	R-214	1	R-48	D-47	1	R (Hoover)
1929-1931	71st	R-267	D-167	1	R-56	D-39	1	R (Hoover)
1927-1929	70th	R-237	D-195	3	R-49	D-46	1	R (Coolidge)
1925-1927	69th	R-247	D-183	4	R-56	D-39	1	R (Coolidge)
1923-1925	68th	D-225	R-225	5	R-51	D-43	2	R (Coolidge)
1921-1923	67th	R-301	D-131	1	R-59	D-37		R (Harding)
1919-1921	66th	R-240	D-190	3	R-49	D-47		D (Wilson)
1917-1919	65th	D-216	R-210	6	D-53	R-42		D (Wilson)
1915-1917	64th	D-230	R-196	9	D-56	R-40		D (Wilson)
1913-1915	63d	D-291	R-127	17	D-51	R-44	1	D (Wilson)
1911-1913	62d	D-228	R-161	1	R-51	D-41		R (Taft)
1909-1911	61st	R-219	D-172		R-61	D-32		R (Taft)
1907-1909	60th	R-222	D-164		R-61	D-31		R (T. Roosevelt)
1905-1907	59th	R-250	D-136		R-57	D-33		R (T. Roosevelt)
1903-1905	58th	R-208	D-178		R-57	D-33		R (T. Roosevelt)
1901-1903	57th	R-197	D-151	9	R-55	D-31	4	R (T. Roosevelt)
1899-1901	56th	R-185	D-163	9	R-53	D-26	8	R (McKinley)
1897-1899	55th	R-204	D-113	40	R-47	D-34	7	R (McKinley)
1895-1897	54th	R-244	D-105	7	R-43	D-39	6	D (Cleveland)
1893-1895	53d	D-213	R-127	11	D-44	R-38	3	D (Cleveland)
1891-1893	52d	D-235	R-88	9	R-47	D-39	2	R (B. Harrison)
1889-1891	51st	R-166	D-159		R-39	D-37		R (B. Harrison)
1887-1889	50th	D-169	R-152	4	R-39	D-37		D (Cleveland)
1885-1887	49th	D-183	R-140	2	R-33	D-34		D (Cleveland)
1883-1885	48th	D-197	R-118	10	R-38	D-36	2	R (Arthur)
1881-1883	47th	R-147	D-135	11	R-37	D-37	1	R (Arthur)
1879-1881	46th	D-149	R-130	14	D-42	R-33	1	R (Hayes)
1877-1879	45th	D-153	R-140		R-39	D-36	1	R (Hayes)
1875-1877	44th	D-169	R-109	14	R-45	D-29	2	R (Grant)
1873-1875	43d	R-194	D-92	14	R-49	D-19	5	R (Grant)
1871-1873	42d	R-134	D-104	5	R-52	D-17	5	R (Grant)
1869-1871	41st	R-149	D-63		R-56	D-11		R (Grant)
1867-1869	40th	R-143	D-49		R-42	D-11		R (A. Johnson)
1865-1867	39th	U-149	D-42		U-42	D-10		R (A. Johnson)
1863-1865	38th	R-102	D-75	9	R-36	D-9	5	R (Lincoln)
1861-1863	37th	R-105	D-43	30	R-31	D-10	8	R (Lincoln)
1859-1861	36th	R-114	D-92	31	D-38	R-26	4	D (Buchanan)
1857-1859	35th	D-118	R-92	26	D-36	R-20	8	D (Buchanan)
1855-1857	34th	R-108	D-83	43	D-40	R-15	5	D (Pierce)
1853-1855	33d	D-159	W-71	4	D-33	W-22	2	D (Pierce)
1851-1853	32d	D-140	W-38	5	D-35	W-24	3	W (Fillmore)
1849-1851	31st	D-112	W-109	9	D-35	W-25	2	W (Fillmore)
1847-1849	30th	W-115	D-108	4	D-36	W-21	1	D (Polk)
1845-1847	29th	D-143	W-77	6	D-31	W-25		D (Polk)
1843-1845	28th	D-142	W-79	1	W-23	D-25	1	W (Tyler)
1841-1843	27th	W-133	D-102	6	W-23	D-22	2	W (Tyler)
1839-1841	26th	D-124	W-118		D-23	W-22		D (Van Buren)
1837-1839	25th	D-108	W-107	24	D-30	W-18	4	D (Van Buren)
1835-1837	24th	D-145	W-98		D-27	W-25		D (Jackson)
1833-1835	23d	D-147	AM-53	60	D-20	NR-20	8	D (Jackson)
1831-1833	22d	D-141	NR-58	14	D-25	NR-21	2	D (Jackson)
1829-1831	21st	D-139	NR-74		D-26	NR-22		D (Jackson)
1827-1829	20th	J-119	Ad-94		J-28	Ad-20		C (John Q. Adams)
1825-1827	19th	Ad-105	J-97		Ad-26	J-20		C (John Q. Adams)
1823-1825	18th	DR-187	F-26		DR-44	F-4		DR (Monroe)
1821-1823	17th	DR-158	F-25		DR-44	F-4		DR (Monroe)

See footnote at end of table.

Series Y 204-210. Political Party Affiliations in Congress and the Presidency: 1789 to 1970—Con.

[Letter symbols for political parties: Ad—"Administration"; AM—Anti-Masonic; C—Coalition; D—Democratic; DR—Democratic-Republican; F—Federalist; J—Jacksonian; NR—National Republican; Op—"Opposition"; R—Republican; U—Unionist; W—Whig]

Year	Congress	House		Senate		President
		Major party	Principal minority party	Major party	Principal minority party	
		204	205	207	208		210
1819-1821	16th	DR-156	F-27	DR-35	F-7	DR (Monroe)
1817-1819	15th	DR-141	F-42	DR-34	F-10	DR (Monroe)
1815-1817	14th	DR-117	F-65	DR-25	F-11	DR (Madison)
1813-1815	13th	DR-112	F-63	DR-27	F-9	DR (Madison)
1811-1813	12th	DR-108	F-36	DR-30	F-6	DR (Madison)
1809-1811	11th	DR-94	F-48	DR-28	F-6	DR (Madison)
1807-1809	10th	DR-118	F-24	DR-28	F-6	DR (Jefferson)
1805-1807	9th	DR-116	F-25	DR-27	F-7	DR (Jefferson)
1803-1805	8th	DR-102	F-39	DR-25	F-9	DR (Jefferson)
1801-1803	7th	DR-69	F-36	DR-18	F-13	DR (Jefferson)
1799-1801	6th	F-64	DR-42	F-19	DR-13	F (John Adams)
1797-1799	5th	F-58	DR-48	F-20	DR-12	F (John Adams)
1795-1797	4th	F-54	DR-52	F-19	DR-13	F (Washington)
1793-1795	3d	DR-57	F-48	F-17	DR-13	F (Washington)
1791-1793	2d	F-37	DR-33	F-16	DR-13	F (Washington)
1789-1791	1st	Ad-38	Op-26	Ad-17	Op-9	F (Washington)

¹ Excludes Hawaii; 2 Senators (1-R, 1-D) and 1 Representative (D) seated August 1959.

Series Y 211-214. Vote Cast for Representatives, by Political Party: 1896 to 1970

[In thousands]

Year	Total	Republican	Democratic	Other	Year	Total	Republican	Democratic	Other
	211	212	213	214		211	212	213	214
1970	54,173	24,415	28,923	835	1932	37,657	15,575	20,540	1,542
1968	66,285	32,142	33,244	900	1930	24,777	13,032	11,044	701
1966	53,143	25,635	27,044	463	1928	33,906	19,163	14,361	382
1964	67,154	28,288	38,549	317	1926	20,435	11,643	8,284	508
1962	50,634	24,021	26,467	146	1924	26,884	14,932	10,854	1,098
1960	63,110	28,625	34,222	263	1922	20,409	10,548	9,131	730
1958	44,984	19,565	25,306	112	1920	25,214	14,773	9,033	1,403
1956	58,610	28,533	29,951	126	1918	12,579	6,600	5,421	558
1954	42,749	20,095	22,453	200	1916	16,140	7,810	7,463	862
1952	57,723	28,470	28,715	538	1914	13,275	5,650	5,727	1,898
1950	40,342	19,750	19,785	807	1912	13,517	4,602	6,128	2,787
1948	45,933	20,920	23,820	1,193	1910	11,669	5,427	5,536	705
1946	34,398	18,400	15,221	777	1908	14,021	6,975	6,466	580
1944	45,103	21,303	22,808	992	1906	10,552	5,350	4,653	543
1942	28,074	14,203	12,934	937	1904	12,697	6,837	5,298	562
1940	46,951	21,393	24,092	1,466	1902	10,654	5,250	4,980	424
1938	36,236	17,047	17,612	1,577	1900	13,626	6,973	6,086	567
1936	42,836	17,003	23,944	1,939	1898	11,513	5,258	5,373	882
1934	32,256	13,558	17,385	1,313	1896	14,652	6,345	6,339	1,468

Series Y 215-219. Apportionment of Representatives Among the States: 1790 to 1970

Year	Congress	Popula- tion base ¹ (1,000)	Apportionment act			Apportion- ment popu- lation per Represent- ative	Year	Congress	Popula- tion base ¹ (1,000)	Apportionment act			Apportion- ment popu- lation per Represent- ative
			Number of States	Number of Represent- atives ²	Date of act					Number of States	Number of Represent- atives ²	Date of act	
			215	216	217					218	219	215		216	217	218	219
1970	93d	³ 204,053	50	435	Nov. 15, 1941	469,088	1870	43d-47th	38,116	37	292	Feb. 2, 1872 ⁵	130,533
1960	88th-92d	178,559	50	435	Nov. 15, 1941	410,481	1860	38th-42d	29,550	34	241	May 23, 1850 ⁶	122,614
1950	83d-87th	149,895	48	435	Nov. 15, 1941	334,587	1850	33d-37th	21,767	31	234	May 23, 1850 ⁷	95,020
1940	78th-82d	131,006	48	435	Nov. 15, 1941	301,164	1840	28th-32d	15,908	26	223	June 25, 1842	71,338
1930	73d-77th	122,093	48	435	June 18, 1929	280,675	1830	23d-27th	11,931	24	240	May 22, 1832	49,712
1920	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	435	(⁴)	(⁴)	1820	18th-22d	8,972	24	213	Mar. 7, 1822	42,124
1910	63d-72d	91,604	48	435	Aug. 8, 1911	210,583	1810	13th-17th	6,584	17	181	Dec. 21, 1811	36,377
1900	58th-62d	74,563	45	386	Jan. 16, 1901	193,167	1800	8th-12th	4,880	16	141	Jan. 14, 1802	34,609
1890	53d-57th	61,909	44	356	Feb. 7, 1891	173,901	1790	3d-7th	3,616	15	105	Apr. 14, 1792	34,436
1880	48th-52d	49,371	38	325	Feb. 25, 1882	151,912		1st-2d		13	65	Constitution 1789	⁸ 30,000

¹ Excludes the population of the District of Columbia, the population of outlying areas, the number of Indians not taxed, and (prior to 1870) two-fifths of the slave population. ² Actual number apportioned at the beginning of the decade.

³ Includes 1,575,000 persons in population abroad; see text.

⁴ No apportionment was made after the census of 1920.

⁵ Amended by the act of May 30, 1872.

⁶ Amended by the act of March 4, 1862.

⁷ Amended by the act of July 30, 1852.

⁸ The minimum ratio of population to Representatives stated in the Constitution (art. I, sec. 2).

ELECTIONS AND POLITICS

Y 220-271

Series Y 220-271. Apportionment of Membership in House of Representatives, by States, From Adoption of Constitution to 1970

[Population figures used for apportionment purposes are those determined for States by each decennial census. No reapportionment based on 1920 population census]

Series No.	Item	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790	Constitution
220	Apportionment ratio.....1,000..	469	410	345	301	281	211	194	174	152	131	127	93	71	48	40	35	33	33	130
221	STATE Total number of Representatives....	435	435	437	435	435	435	391	357	332	293	243	237	232	242	213	186	142	106	65
222	Alabama.....	7	8	9	9	9	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	6			
223	Alaska.....	1	1	1																
224	Arizona.....	4	3	2	2	1	7													
225	Arkansas.....	4	4	6	7	7	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	6					
226	California.....	43	38	30	23	20	11	8	7	6	4	3	2	2	6					
227	Colorado.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	6									
228	Connecticut.....	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	1	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
229	Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
230	Florida.....	15	12	8	6	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	6						
231	Georgia.....	10	10	10	10	10	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
232	Hawaii.....	2	2	1																
233	Idaho.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	6									
234	Illinois.....	24	24	25	26	27	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	6			
235	Indiana.....	11	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	6			
236	Iowa.....	6	7	8	8	9	11	11	11	11	9	6	2	2	6					
237	Kansas.....	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	7	7	3	1							
238	Kentucky.....	7	7	8	8	9	9	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	
239	Louisiana.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	6			
240	Maine.....	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	8	6
241	Maryland.....	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	9	9	8	6
242	Massachusetts.....	12	12	14	14	15	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	13	17	14	8
243	Michigan.....	19	19	18	17	17	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	6	1	13	13	17	14
244	Minnesota.....	8	8	9	9	9	10	9	7	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
245	Mississippi.....	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	6			
246	Missouri.....	10	10	11	13	13	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	6			
247	Montana.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	6									
248	Nebraska.....	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	3	1	1	1	6						
249	Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
250	New Hampshire.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
251	New Jersey.....	15	15	14	14	14	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
252	New Mexico.....	2	2	2	2	1	6													
253	New York.....	39	41	43	45	45	43	37	34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
254	North Carolina.....	11	11	12	12	11	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5
255	North Dakota.....	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	6										
256	Ohio.....	23	24	23	23	24	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	6	5	4
257	Oklahoma.....	6	6	6	8	9	8	5												
258	Oregon.....	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	6						
259	Pennsylvania.....	25	27	30	33	34	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8
260	Rhode Island.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
261	South Carolina.....	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	7	9	9	8	8	6	5
262	South Dakota.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	6									
263	Tennessee.....	8	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	6	1
264	Texas.....	24	23	22	21	21	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	2
265	Utah.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	6											
266	Vermont.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	
267	Virginia.....	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
268	Washington.....	7	7	7	6	6	5	3	2	6	1									
269	West Virginia.....	4	5	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	3									
270	Wisconsin.....	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	6						
271	Wyoming.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6									

¹ The minimum ratio of population to Representatives stated in the Constitution (art. 1, sec. 2).
² Membership temporarily increased to 437 after legislation granting statehood to Alaska and Hawaii in 1959. See footnote 6.
³ Membership originally fixed at 283 but increased to 292 by act of May 30, 1872 (17 Stat. L. 192). See footnote 6.
⁴ Membership increased from 233 to 241 by act of Mar. 4, 1862 (12 Stat. L. 358). See footnote 6.

⁵ Membership increased from 233 to 234 by act of July 30, 1852 (10 Stat. L. 25). See footnote 6.
⁶ Assigned after apportionment.
⁷ Included in apportionment act in anticipation of statehood.
⁸ Included in the 20 members originally assigned to Massachusetts but credited to Maine after its admission as a State, Mar. 15, 1820 (3 Stat. L. 555).

Government Employment and Finances (Series Y 272-848)

Y 272-848. General note.

Governmental services in the United States are provided through a complex organizational structure made up of numerous public bodies and agencies. In addition to the widely recognized pattern of Federal, State, county, municipal, and township governments, there exist many offshoots in the form of single-function and multiple-function districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities that have varying degrees of autonomy. The basic pattern differs widely from State to State. Within a particular State, the various classes of local units may also differ in their characteristics.

Identification and enumeration of governmental units is, of course, a prerequisite to comprehensive reports on their activities. Thus, the U.S. Bureau of the Census report, *Census of Governments, 1967*, vol. I, *Governmental Organization*, provides information on numbers of governmental units by type, size, and location.

The summary historical table from the 1967 Census of Governments, reproduced below, presents the numbers of different types of governmental units for 1942, 1952, 1957, 1962, and 1967.

Table I. Governmental Units, by Type: 1942 to 1967

Type of government	Number of units				
	1967	1962	1957	1952	1942
Total	81,299	91,237	102,328	116,743	155,116
U.S. Government.....	1	1	1	1	1
States.....	50	50	48	48	48
Counties.....	3,049	3,043	3,047	3,049	3,050
Municipalities.....	18,048	18,000	17,183	16,778	16,220
Townships and towns.....	17,105	17,142	17,198	17,202	18,919
School districts.....	21,782	34,678	50,446	67,346	108,579
Special districts.....	21,264	18,323	14,405	12,319	8,299

Comparable data for the number of governments are not available for earlier years, principally because definition of the concept of "a governmental unit" and enumeration of the units in existence are beset with many difficulties. Professor William Anderson of the University of Minnesota has done extensive work in this field, and the enumerations by the Bureau of the Census in 1942 and later reflect his contributions.

Anderson's monograph, *The Units of Government in the United States: An Enumeration and Analysis*, first published in 1934 and revised in 1936, was extensively revised in 1942 and finally republished in 1945 with an appendix comparing the author's enumeration of governments with that of the 1942 Census of Governments. (Public Administration Service, Chicago, 1945.) Anderson reported 175,418 governments in the United States in 1930-33 and 165,049 in 1941. The 1942 Census of Governments adopted a more selective definition, eliminating 9,729 school districts and 204 other units from enumeration as separate entities. Anderson reported that he had "good reason to believe that the Bureau's figures represent a more accurate enumeration." (Source cited above, p. 48.)

The comparative totals reported by Anderson, on the basis of his definitions and procedures, are summarized in table II.

A governmental unit as defined in the 1967 Census of Governments (*Governmental Organization*, cited above, p. 13) is as follows:

A government is an organized entity which, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from

the administrative structure of any other governmental unit. To be counted as a government, any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in the foregoing definition: Existence as an organized entity, governmental character, and substantial autonomy.

Characteristics taken as evidence of the "essential attributes" of a separately existing governmental unit include organization, active operation, and the possession of specific corporate powers; the popular election or appointment of officers; the power to levy taxes or to issue debt that bears interest exempt from Federal taxation; responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental; public accountability; and considerable administrative and fiscal independence.

Despite the variety and apparent simplicity of these criteria, the proper classification of some local governmental entities remains doubtful and, in such cases, account has been taken of (a) local attitudes as to whether the type of unit involved is independent, and (b) the effect of the classification upon the collection and presentation of statistics of governmental finances and employment.

Table II. Governmental Units, by Type: 1930-33 and 1941

Type of government	1941	1930-33	Change in number
Total	165,049	175,418	-10,369
U.S. Government.....	1	1	-
States.....	48	48	-
Counties.....	3,050	3,053	-3
Incorporated places (cities, villages, etc., and D.C.).....	16,262	16,366	-104
Towns (as in New England) and organized townships (in a total of 23 States).....	18,998	20,262	-1,264
School districts.....	118,308	127,108	-8,800
Other units.....	8,382	8,580	-198

- Represents zero.

Two broad categories of governmental units may be distinguished—special-purpose organizations, such as school, park, and sanitary districts; and general-purpose governments, each with a broad spectrum of powers and duties, ranging in size from small village and town governments to the large metropolitan city, State, and Federal governments.

These diverse units can be represented by at least two kinds of measures that are universally applicable: (a) the number of persons serving in each governmental unit and their compensation, and (b) the broad financial aspects of the operations, as represented by revenues, expenditures, and indebtedness. The collection and reporting of such data are complicated by the large numbers and frequent changes of the governmental units to be covered, by changes (often unrecorded) in their internal structures and external relationships, and by the great diversity that exists in organizational forms, employment relationships, financial procedures, the adequacy and availability of records, and the categories and terminologies used in those records and in public reporting. For the most part, data for the Federal Government are derived from regular personnel and fiscal reports, published annually or oftener. Those for the States and large cities are compiled from annual public reports or other official records of each unit and its component organizational subdivisions; and those of other local governments are derived from surveys based on similar reports and records of carefully selected samples of each type of government.

Complete censuses of governments, covering governmental structure, personnel, expenditures, revenues, debt, and other selected aspects of all governments in the United States, were conducted for 1932, 1942, 1957, 1962, and 1967. Earlier periodic censuses (for decennial years for 1850-1890 and for 1902, 1912, and 1922) were narrower in scope, particularly with reference to expenditures and personnel.

The various censuses of governments and also the annual reports on personnel and finances, differ not only in completeness, but also in some of the basic concepts and classifications. Consequently, the preparation of historically comparable data covering all governmental units is extremely difficult. As is evident in the historical series for the Federal Government, events and changing concepts greatly affect the comparability, over long periods, of data for a single government. The problem of continuity in concepts and classifications is greatly multiplied in summaries for all governmental entities.

For such reasons, the consolidated historical series now available are for selected years beginning with 1902. The data available for earlier years are either inadequate for classifications now used or require more extensive reworking than could be achieved with available resources.

State and local government data in this chapter include Alaska and Hawaii for years after admission as States; they omit outlying areas of the United States. The District of Columbia is classified as a local government.

For references to publications containing the original data and statistics for individual State and local governments, see text for series Y 652-848.

For still another approach to the role of Government operations in the economy, see series F 66-70, reporting Government purchases of goods and services, in which the Federal Government totals for 1938-1970 are subdivided between national defense and other purposes. For national income originating in "Government" as an industry, see series F 141; and for estimates of "Government product" in the national income accounts, see series F 129.

Y 272-334. General note.

Statistics on government employment and payrolls in the United States appear in *The Trend of Government Activity in the United States Since 1900*, by Solomon Fabricant, assisted by Robert E. Lipsey, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1952, pp. 161-203. Fabricant and Lipsey relate their figures to the government employment data for 1929-1949 and earlier periods published by the Office of Business Economics and predecessor agencies. The latter figures differ from the former chiefly in omitting, for national income accounts, all Federal Government employees abroad. Also differentiated are earlier estimates prepared for the National Bureau of Economic Research by Simon Kuznets in *National Income and Its Composition, 1919-1938*, New York, 1941, vol. II, pp. 811-826. This study did not have data from the Work Projects Administration-Bureau of Labor Statistics compilations noted below. For reference to other studies for earlier years, see text for series Y 332-334.

The WPA-BLS figures, mentioned above, cover 1929-1939. They were obtained as part of a larger survey of State and local governments conducted in 1938-1943 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and financed and staffed by the Work Projects Administration. Annual estimates of employment and payrolls of State and local governments and the underlying detailed estimates of States, by classes of governments and major fields of employment, were published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in *Employment and Pay Rolls of State and Local Governments*, January 1946.

Sample surveys by the Bureau of the Census began in 1940 on a quarterly basis, giving reports of January, April, July, and October data. School data prior to 1946 were from the Office of Education and reported only for State and local aggregates, so that pre-1946 detail by level and type of government relates only to the non-school data.

State-by-State estimates were issued by the Bureau of the Census at least once a year from the early 1940's, except for 1951. Summary data were provided on the school (education) component, but other functional detail was supplied only for State and municipal governments until 1952. Development of separate payroll figures on full-time employees was begun in 1951, and derivation of employment figures on a full-time equivalent basis was initiated in 1952. Beginning with 1953, national and State-by-State data have been reported by function, on the full-time equivalent number of employees of State and local governments for the month of October (except 1957 data, which were for April).

Beginning with 1955, the Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for providing monthly statistics on government employment and payrolls.

Both series Y 272-289 and Y 332-334 cover all types of special-purpose districts as well as general-purpose local governments and all branches of the State governments; and both include the employees of government utilities as well as of general government services and agencies. Education employment includes noninstructional staff and the educational employees of State as well as local governments. Both tabulations omit military personnel and persons on work relief.

Federal Government employment and payrolls for 1952-70, series Y 273 and Y 291, respectively, are derived from Civil Service Commission data. Prior to 1952, these figures (Y 273 and 291) are basically the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures and, therefore, differ in coverage and date from the Civil Service Commission's historical tabulations for the Federal Government alone (series Y 308-317).

Differences from labor force data.—Data collected from the governmental employers, such as the Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics compilations on public employment referred to above, necessarily differ from government employment statistics derived from broad surveys of the labor force (see, for example, series Y 332-334).

Data on the labor force, and therefore on government workers, are collected by the Bureau of the Census in monthly surveys and published in its *Current Population Reports*. These surveys involve direct personal interviews with selected samples of households throughout the Nation. Governments are listed as an industry group, and members of the labor force who report that they are government workers are so classified.

Y 272-307. Public employees and government monthly payrolls, by type of government, 1940-1970.

Source: 1940-1967, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Governments: 1967*, vol. 6, No. 5, *Historical Statistics on Governmental Finance and Employment*; 1968-1970, *Public Employment*, annual issues.

Data on Federal employment and payrolls were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) prior to 1952 and the Civil Service Commission since that time. BLS figures were based on Civil Service data. Substantially all basic data for State and local governments were collected by mail surveys of the Bureau of the Census. However, prior to 1946, data on school employment were derived from the U.S. Office of Education publication, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*.

The reports on public employment outline the development of the Bureau of the Census reporting of statistics on public employees and payrolls, record data for the years back to 1940, and provide information on the concepts and definitions used. Additional data on Federal, State, and local governments are contained in the *U.S. Census of Governments: 1957*, vol. 2, *Governmental Employment*; the *U.S. Census of Governments: 1962*, vol. 3, *Compendium on Public Employment*; and the *U.S. Census of Governments: 1967*, vol. 3, *Public Employment*.

Public employees, as defined for the purpose of the Bureau of the Census survey of government employment, include all paid officials and civilian employees of Federal, State, and local governmental units. Employees of contractors, persons working on a contract

basis, and persons on work relief are not considered public employees. The term, however, does include fee officials, paid volunteer firemen, student help, and other persons employed on a part-time basis even though they may receive only nominal compensation for their services. Military personnel and their pay are omitted.

Figures for full-time equivalent employees, series Y 273-289, represent the number of persons that could have been employed, for the payroll amounts reported, if all personnel were engaged on a full-time basis at the average monthly rates applying to full-time workers for the particular functions and levels of government involved. Full-time employees are those persons employed during the pay period for the number of hours per week prescribed for full-time work in the jurisdiction concerned. The term includes temporary and emergency employees working on a full-time basis during the pay period.

Payrolls, series Y 290-307, include salaries, wages, fees, and other compensation earned in the calendar month by officials and other employees. Amounts reported are gross pay before deductions for withholding taxes, retirement contributions, social security, and other purposes. Full-time payrolls, series Y 292-307, are amounts paid to full-time employees as defined above.

Figures for State governments include, in addition to data for the regular departments and agencies, data for boards, commissions, authorities, institutions of higher education, and other semiautonomous agencies of State government. State employees include all persons paid by the State government.

Figures for municipalities (series Y 283-284 and Y 301-302) are for city, borough, village, and—except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin—town governments. They include boards, commissions, and semiautonomous districts and authorities controlled by such governments, as well as the regular municipal departments and agencies. In a number of States, some or all of the public schools serving city areas are operated by city governments, and city figures include their employees.

Figures for counties (series Y 285-286 and Y 303-304) include data for semiautonomous county agencies and for public schools or school facilities operated by county governments in a few of the States.

Data on school districts are restricted to independent districts operating public schools. They do not include data for school systems operated by State, city, county, or township governments. Between 76 and 81 percent of all local government education employees in October of each year, 1946-1970, were employees of independent school districts.

In addition to townships of the Midwestern States, which have limited governmental functions and play a minor role, township data include figures for New England, New York, and Wisconsin towns, and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships, where town and township governments are important in the local government structure. The New England town figures include school information for four States (all except New Hampshire and Vermont) in which town governments administer public schools. Data on special districts are for special-purpose units of local government set up to perform a specific service or services in a local area, but which are administratively and fiscally independent of the broader types of local government having jurisdiction in the area. These units range in size from drainage districts and other agricultural-resources districts having only intermittent activity or employment up to such entities as the Chicago Transit Authority, the Port of New York Authority, and other large-scale governmental employers.

Y 308-317. Paid civilian employment of the Federal Government, 1816-1970.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, unpublished data.

The data for 1816-1891 were compiled by the Civil Service Commission from *Official Register of the United States*; for 1901-1911, from the *Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission* and *Official Register*; for 1908-1970, from the Civil Service Commission, *Annual Report* and *Federal Civilian Manpower Statistics*, formerly titled

Monthly Report of Federal Employment, and supplemented throughout by Civil Service Commission records.

Prior to 1938, the data are for employees on the rolls, with or without pay; for 1938-1942, the number on the payroll with pay; and for 1943-1970, the number in active duty status.

Employees and officials of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches are included. Employees of the District of Columbia are not included; they are considered employees of a local government.

The figures exclude military personnel but include civilian employees of the military departments. However, mechanics and other workmen at army arsenals and navy yards are not included prior to 1881.

The data for the Post Office, series Y 314, exclude contractors but include substitutes, partly estimated.

Series Y 311 represents personnel employed under the act of January 16, 1883, establishing the Civil Service Commission and the competitive (classified) service. This service includes all civilian positions in the executive branch of the Federal Government that are not specifically exempted by or pursuant to statute, or by the Civil Service Commission. It also includes all positions in the legislative and judicial branches which are specifically made subject to the civil service laws by statute. Figures represent positions, including vacancies, prior to 1947; since 1948, they represent employees serving under competitive appointment, primarily in the executive branch.

Y 318-331. Paid civilian employment in full-time positions in the Federal Government, 1948-1970.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, *Pay Structure of the Federal Civil Service*, table 2, annual issues.

Over the years, the data in this table reflect increased coverage of paid Federal civilian employees. The data for 1948-1951 include only those employees in the conterminous United States; all later data are worldwide figures. Prior to 1954, only executive branch employees are shown; later data include all legislative branch employees except employees of Congress. Employees of the District of Columbia are not included as they are considered employees of a local government. The figures exclude military personnel but include civilian employees of the military departments.

Changes have also taken place over the years in the various employee pay systems. Data on the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule are shown for 1948-1951; some data on a different basis are also available in the annual issues cited above for 1952-1955. After 1955, this schedule was discontinued. The data for the Postal Pay Act do not include postal substitutes as full-time employees until 1953. Postal seasonal Christmas assistants are not included. The data for "other" employees include foreign nationals employed overseas after 1951.

Y 332-334. State and local government employment, 1929-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909-71*, BLS Bulletin 1312-8, p. 576.

Data for 1929-1939 are derived from a WPA-BLS survey (see general note for series Y 272-334). Figures for 1940-1954 are from Bureau of the Census reports on public employment and for 1955-1970, from Bureau of Labor Statistics compilations.

These series include regular full-time teachers for the summer vacation period, whether or not they were specifically paid in those months; elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen are omitted as nominal employees.

Series Y 332-334 differ from series Y 274-276 because the former measure average monthly employment, whereas the latter are for October 31 of each year (except for 1957).

For a discussion of studies conducted by Federal agencies, see general note for series Y 272-334. Estimates of employment and payrolls for the years 1909-1927 appear in Wilford I. King, *The National Income and Its Purchasing Power*, National Bureau of

Economic Research, 1930, pp. 360-365; and for 1926, a study by William E. Mosher and Sophie Polah based on approximately 500 reports from State and local governments, published in "Public Employment in the United States," supplement to *National Municipal Review*, vol. XXI, No. 1, January 1932.

Relying heavily on the Mosher-Polah article and public employment data issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in connection with certain of its national income studies, Simon Kuznets, in *National Income and Its Composition, 1919-1938*, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1941, vol. II, pp. 811-826, published revised estimates of government employees and payrolls for 1919-1938.

Y 335-338. Summary of Federal Government finances—administrative budget, 1789-1939.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Statistical Appendix to Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1970*, pp. 8-13 and 60-61.

Receipts and expenditures for 1789-1915 are based on warrants issued; for 1916-1939, on daily Treasury statements. Total gross public debt is on the basis of public debt accounts for 1791-1915, and on the basis of daily Treasury statements for 1916 to date. For description of the *Daily and Monthly Statements of the Treasury*, explanation of "warrants issued," "public debt accounts," and other pertinent items, see the source, pp. 1 and 2.

The receipts and expenditures data exclude amounts received in trust and expended from trust accounts. They also exclude amounts borrowed through the sale of Government securities and amounts paid to retire public debt. Receipts include the proceeds of sales of some types of Government-owned assets, including land. For recent years, however, proceeds from the disposition of some categories of Government property (including sales of commodities and securities purchased and repayments received on account of loans made by the Government) are reported as deductions from expenditures, rather than as receipts. Postal receipts and expenditures are included net for each year throughout the series; that is, a postal surplus is included in receipts and a postal deficit in expenditures.

Subject to the foregoing qualifications, figures for Federal Government receipts (series Y 335) represent "total receipts" through 1912 and "net receipts" thereafter. In determining net receipts, the following items are deducted from total receipts:

Refunds of receipts, principally for the overpayment of taxes, 1913-1939, are deducted from total receipts. (For earlier years, such refunds are included in expenditures.)

Certain interfund transactions are excluded from receipts and expenditures starting in 1932; for prior years, the amounts of such transactions are insignificant. Refunds of receipts are excluded from receipts and expenditures starting in 1913; comparable data are not available for prior years.

Transfers of tax receipts to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from 1937; to the railroad retirement account from 1938.

Capital transfers, consisting of payments to the Treasury principally by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings. (Although the exclusion applies to all fiscal years for 1931-1939, the only transfer of this kind identified for that period was an item of \$250 thousand in 1937.)

Figures for expenditures for 1931-1939 likewise are net of refunds paid and of capital transfers, but include any such payments in earlier years.

The surplus or deficit (series Y 337) is the difference between receipts and expenditures in any fiscal year. The change in public debt during any year is usually determined in large part by the surplus or deficit; it is, however, affected also by the increase or decrease in the Treasury cash balance and by various other financial operations. Consequently, there is only an approximate relationship between

series Y 337 and the year-to-year differences in the debt reported in series Y 338.

For comments on the total gross public debt (series Y 338) and other aspects of the public debt, see text for series Y 493-504.

In a statement on "Some Historical Aspects of Federal Fiscal Policy, 1790-1956" (in *Federal Expenditure Policy for Economic Growth and Stability*, papers submitted by panelists appearing before the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, Joint Economic Committee, 85th Congress, 1st sess., Nov. 5, 1957, Joint Committee Print, pp. 60-83), the official historical series on Federal receipts and expenditures—such as series Y 335 and Y 336—were characterized by Professor Paul B. Trescott as subject to "certain deficiencies for the economist" stemming in part from "capricious patterns of inclusion and exclusion." Important before 1870, according to Trescott, was lack of conformity between the accounts of the Treasury, which the official data summarize, and the accounts of the collecting and disbursing officers who actually dealt with the public. He reported that the payment of \$28 million of surplus revenue to the States in 1837 was omitted from Treasury accounts; that more than \$100 million reported in Treasury figures of expenditures in the Civil War years was accumulated in disbursing officers' balances; and that various other adjustments were desirable. In compiling alternative totals of receipts and expenditures on the basis of various official records additional to Treasury accounts, Trescott has adopted special concepts, so that the resulting totals are designed primarily to measure money-flows. To some extent, his work incorporates a revised expenditure series compiled by M. Slade Kendrick in *A Century and a Half of Federal Expenditures*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, Occasional Paper 48, revised, 1955. Kendrick's data are as nearly as possible on a cash-payment basis for 1917-1952 (see Appendix B, especially p. 67).

The adoption of the unified budget concept reflected in series Y 339-342 was in part designed to eliminate these problems of comparability, but the data have not been worked back prior to 1954. From 1940 to 1953 the consolidated cash data shown in series Y 339-342 are closer to the concept currently in use than the administrative budget, while the only official data available for years prior to 1940 are the administrative budget figures.

The differences between the administrative budget and consolidated cash statement were slight prior to the mid-1930's when the Social Security trust funds began. From 1934 to 1939, cash receipts totaled \$30.3 billion and administrative budget receipts totaled \$26.2 billion; cash payments totaled \$45.4 billion while administrative budget expenditures were \$44.9 billion; the cash deficit totaled \$15.0 billion and the administrative budget deficit totaled \$18.7 billion.

Y 339-342. Summary of Federal Government finances, 1929-1970.

Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget. For all series, 1929-1939, unpublished data. Series Y 339-341, 1940-1970, *The Budget of the United States Government, 1973*, p. 553. Series Y 342, 1940-1962, *Federal Government Finances* (unbound mimeographed tables); 1963-1970, *The Budget of the United States Government, 1973*, p. 543.

The unified Federal budget concept was first introduced in 1968 to incorporate reforms recommended by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts, whose report was published in 1967. Among the principal recommendations of the Commission incorporated into the new unified budget concept are the following:

- (1). The Federal budget should include all federally controlled funds—whether labeled "Federal funds" or "trust funds"—so that it provides a picture of the total impact of the government on the economy.
- (2). Any privately-owned activities—even if federally chartered—are not to be included in the Federal budget.
- (3). Federal receipts shall consist of all income which arises out of the Government's sovereign capacity to govern (that is,

taxes and compulsory payments plus unfettered gifts to the Government). All income derived from business-type activities (such as the sale of public lands) are recorded as negative outlays.

The objective was to provide a consistent, comprehensive overview of total Federal finances regardless of the legal technicalities over who "owns" the money the Federal Government controls.

In order to provide comparable data over a period of years, the Bureau of the Budget (now Office of Management and Budget) and the Department of the Treasury jointly produced a set of data back to 1954. It was felt that the differences from the consolidated cash statement were too minor to warrant the additional work required to produce completely comparable data for earlier years. For most purposes there is no serious discontinuity in using the consolidated cash data for the 1940-1953 period and unified budget data for subsequent years. For example, over the period from fiscal year 1954 to 1958 the consolidated cash receipts averaged only 3 percent higher (\$1.9 billion annually) than the unified budget receipts; cash payments averaged 2½ percent higher (\$1.6 billion annually) than unified budget outlays; and the cash statement averaged a \$.03 billion surplus while the unified budget averaged a \$.8 billion deficit.

The consolidated cash statement was the broadest budgetary measure of Federal finances prior to the adoption of the unified budget. It differs from the unified budget primarily for the following reasons:

- (1). The cash statement has a much more inconsistent treatment of income from business types of transactions. It treats large amounts of such income as offsets to outlays (called payments in the cash series) whereas other large amounts of such income are included in receipts.
- (2). The cash statement includes transactions of wholly privately-owned enterprises (such as the Federal Home Loan Banks).
- (3). The cash statement records interest when the cash is paid; the unified budget records interest when it is earned (accrued).

Consolidated cash data for current periods are no longer being produced since the existence of alternative budget concepts creates inordinate confusion.

At the same time that the budget concepts were reformed the debt concepts were also reformed; for many years there were two principal debt concepts: Public debt and debt subject to the debt limit. The public debt is that debt which originates from the Treasury Department. For most of our history this was the total debt, but in the past few decades the Congress has authorized other agencies (such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Federal Housing Administration) to borrow money without going through the Treasury Department. As a result, the public debt series does not include several billion dollars worth of Federal debt. The debt subject to limit includes almost all public debt but only part of the agency debt. Hence, a new comprehensive debt series was developed which includes both public and agency debt. This debt series is called "Gross Federal debt" (series Y 342 and Y 488) and data on a comparable basis have been compiled back to 1939. The differences between the gross Federal debt and the public debt (series Y 338 and Y 493) are quite large in the 1939-1944 period because of the large volume of agency borrowing which occurred in the 1930's, particularly in 1934.

Y 343-351. Federal Government receipts, by source, 1940-1970.

Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Federal Government Finances* (unbound mimeographed tables), October 31, 1972.

For 1940-1953, data are consolidated cash totals; for 1954-1970, data are based on the unified budget concept. The cash data are comparable to the unified budget data except for the "other miscellaneous receipts and "total" columns, where the cash receipts include certain transactions that are offset against outlays in the unified budget. In general, these differences have no effect on the surplus or deficit. For further details, see text for Y 339-342.

Y 352-357. Federal Government receipts—administrative budget, 1789-1939.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Statistical Appendix to the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1971*, pp. 8-12, except series Y 356, *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1946*, pp. 422-423.

See text for series Y 335-338, for a discussion of receipts according to the administrative budget concept.

Y 358-373. Internal revenue collections, 1863-1970.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1929*, pp. 419-424; 1946, pp. 406-409; and *Statistical Appendix to Annual Report of the Treasury, 1970*, pp. 46-51.

The three *Annual Reports* overlap as to years covered. To the extent that they differ in the grouping of items in any given year, the tabulation shown here generally follows the latest compilation; however, some exceptions are indicated below.

In *Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945*, series P 109-119, the corresponding figures exclude trust fund receipts for 1935-1945. The data shown here for series Y 358-373 follow later Treasury practice by including, among internal revenue collections, all taxes collected by the Internal Revenue Service, whether assigned to general revenue or to trust funds.

These data, from Internal Revenue Service reports of collections, differ from figures shown in other series. The variations reflect differences in the time or stage of operations when the receipts are recorded. Taxes are included in budget receipts when reported in the account of the Treasurer of the United States. Internal Revenue Service reports of collections through 1954 include taxes for which returns (and payments) were received in internal revenue offices. Under arrangements begun in 1950 for withheld individual income tax and old-age and survivors insurance taxes, and later extended to railroad retirement taxes and many excises, these taxes are paid directly into Treasury depositories. The depository receipts, issued as evidence of such payment, are attached to quarterly returns submitted to the Internal Revenue Service by employers and taxpayers. Under this procedure, the amounts are included in budget receipts in the month and year when the depository receipts are issued. Effective July 1, 1954, this accounting practice was extended to Internal Revenue Service reports of collections, so that the reported collections after fiscal 1954 likewise include depository receipts in the month when the depository receipts are issued.

Excise taxes paid into depositories cannot be fully classified in terms of specific taxes until the supporting returns are received. Consequently, the collections shown for designated excise taxes in fiscal years after 1954 are subject to an undistributed adjustment. (For the amounts involved, see *Statistical Appendix to Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1970*, p. 50.)

The principal taxes included in totals but not shown separately are as follows:

1863-1915. Income and profits, largely 1863-1874 and 1914-1915 (see comments below for series Y 359); corporation excise, 1910-1914; occupational (special) taxes, 1863-1871, 1898-1902, and 1915.

1916-1957. Occupational (special) taxes, 1916-1928; insurance, 1918-1922; soft drinks, 1918-1924; and agricultural adjustment taxes, 1934-1936.

Y 358, total collections. For items included in this series but not shown separately in series Y 359-373, see source publications.

Y 359, individual income taxes. Although not shown separately for 1863-1915, this was an important tax source under revenue legislation enacted during the Civil War. The first collections in 1863 and for other years are shown below as tabulated in the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1929*, p. 419.

The income tax legislation of the Civil War period expired in 1871 (see text for series Y 393-411). The collections in 1895 were under an act of 1894 that was declared unconstitutional. This type of tax was not imposed in other years during 1872-1913. The amounts shown in table III for 1873, 1874, 1876, 1881, and 1884 were late collections.

Table III. Individual Income Tax Collections: 1863 to 1895
[In thousands of dollars. For years ending June 30]

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1895	77	1874	139	1870	37,776	1866	72,982
1884	56	1873	5,062	1869	34,792	1865	60,979
1881	3	1872	14,437	1868	41,456	1864	20,295
1876	1	1871	19,163	1867	66,014	1863	2,742

Separate figures for the individual income tax collections are not available for 1914, 1915, and 1918-1924.

Since 1951, withheld income taxes and old-age and survivors insurance taxes on employees and employers, and since 1957, disability insurance taxes on employees and employers have been paid into the Treasury in combined amounts without separation as to type of tax. Since June 1965, hospital insurance taxes have been deposited in the same way. Similarly, since 1951 and 1957, respectively, the old-age and survivors insurance and the disability insurance taxes on self-employment incomes have been paid in combination with income tax other than that withheld. The distribution of these collections by type of tax is based on estimates made in accordance with section 201(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401(a)). Included in income taxes withheld by employers for 1951-1956 are amounts subsequently transferred to the Government of Guam under an act approved August 1, 1950 (48 U.S.C. 1421h). Since 1956 these amounts are excluded.

The relative importance of withholding by employers as a method of income tax collection is shown in table IV for the period since withholding was instituted.

Table IV. Individual Income Tax Collections, by Method of Collection: 1943 to 1970
[In millions of dollars. For years ending June 30]

Year	Total	Withheld by employers	Other collections	Year	Total	Withheld by employers	Other collections
1970	103,652	77,416	26,236	1956	35,338	24,016	11,322
1969	97,440	70,182	27,258	1955	31,650	21,254	10,396
1968	78,252	57,301	20,951	1954	32,814	22,077	10,737
1967	69,371	50,521	18,850	1953	32,536	21,132	11,404
1966	61,298	42,811	18,486	1952	29,274	17,929	11,345
1965	53,661	36,840	16,820	1951	22,997	13,090	9,908
1964	54,590	39,259	15,331	1950	17,153	9,889	7,264
1963	52,988	38,719	14,269	1949	18,052	10,056	7,996
1962	50,650	36,246	14,403	1948	20,998	11,534	9,464
1961	46,153	32,978	13,175	1947	19,343	9,842	9,501
1960	44,946	31,675	13,271	1946	18,705	9,858	8,847
1959	40,735	29,001	11,733	1945	19,034	10,264	8,770
1958	38,569	27,041	11,528	1944	18,261	7,823	10,438
1957	39,030	26,728	12,302	1943	6,630	686	5,944

Y 360, corporation income taxes. Includes excess profits tax, 1917 and 1934-1946; unjust enrichment tax, 1937-1946; and undistributed profits tax, 1937-1939.

The corporation income tax law, effective March 1, 1913, was preceded by a corporate excise tax enacted in 1909, under which collections were as shown in table V (see Treasury Department, *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, 1929, p. 420).

For 1914, 1915, and 1918-1924, the Treasury reports do not separate corporate income tax from individual income tax collections.

Collections shown for 1952-1970 include taxes on business income of exempt corporations. Also included is the income tax on the

Alaska Railroad, which was repealed for taxable years after June 30, 1952.

Table V. Collections Under the Corporate Excise Tax Act of 1909: 1910 to 1914

[In thousands of dollars. For years ending June 30]

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1914	10,671	1911	33,512
1913	35,066	1910	20,960
1912	28,583		

Y 361, employment taxes. Includes the employer, employee, and self-employed taxes for the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; the Federal unemployment insurance tax on employers; and the railroad retirement tax on employers and employees. Collections are received in combination with individual income taxes and the distribution by type of tax is based on estimates, as noted above in text for series Y 359.

Omitted from this series are railroad unemployment insurance contributions, collected by the Railroad Retirement Board under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1933, as amended (45 U.S.C. 360). Although based on payrolls, this levy is not considered an internal revenue tax.

State unemployment insurance taxes also are not internal revenue collections, although the proceeds are deposited in the unemployment trust fund in the Federal Treasury.

Y 362, estate and gift taxes. Comprises, for 1863-1871 and 1899-1907, taxes on legacies, successions, and inheritances. The estate and gift taxes are shown separately for 1917 and later in the Treasury reports cited above. The figures for 1917-1924 and 1927-1932, inclusive, are for estate tax only. As indicated below for series Y 440-449, estate tax rate increases under the Revenue Act of June 2, 1924, were repealed retroactively February 26, 1926. Gift tax rates levied in 1924 were also reduced retroactively by the act of 1926. Estate and gift tax collections reported for 1925 and 1926 may include amounts collected at the higher rates and subsequently refunded; the refunds were reported as expenditures rather than as deductions from revenue. (See Bureau of Internal Revenue, *Statistics of Income*, 1946, part 1, pp. 430-431; *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, 1926, pp. 291 and 350; 1927, pp. 965-966.)

Y 363-371 and Y 373, excise taxes. Series Y 363, excise taxes total, and series Y 366, manufacturers' excise tax subtotal, are shown for years in which these totals appear in the Treasury annual reports cited above. Taxes of these types were collected also in other years.

For the years for which they are shown, these totals include various taxes not specified in the table. The "manufacturers' excise taxes" include special taxes relating to manufacture and sale. For 1863-1868, the manufacturers' excise subtotal includes a tax on raw cotton. For 1916-1970, the series includes taxes on sales under the act of October 22, 1914; manufacturers', consumers', and dealers' excise taxes under war revenue and subsequent acts; and for 1932 and later, manufacturers' excises under the act of 1932, as amended. Excise taxes on soft drinks are in the total for series Y 363 but not in series Y 366.

Y 364, alcohol. Comprises taxes on distilled spirits, beer, wines, and other products and includes occupational taxes. Includes amounts collected by the customs service on imports of distilled spirits and beer. Beginning in 1954, the reported amounts include taxes collected in Puerto Rico on alcohol products of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States.

Y 365, tobacco. Comprises taxes on cigarettes, cigars, and other tobacco products. Beginning in 1954, the reported amounts include taxes collected in Puerto Rico on Puerto Rican tobacco products coming into the United States.

Y 367, automobiles and accessories. Includes tax collected for "passenger automobiles and motorcycles," "automobile trucks and

buses," and "parts and accessories for automobiles." Tax on motorcycles repealed effective September 1, 1955; tax on parts and accessories for automobiles (except truck parts) repealed effective January 1, 1966.

Y 370, admissions. Comprises "general admissions" and "cabarets," as shown separately in the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1970*, for 1936-1970. Tax repealed effective December 31, 1965.

Y 371, telephone, telegraph, radio, and cable facilities. Includes in all years the taxes on "telephone, telegraph, radio, and cable facilities," and also, for 1942 and later, the tax on "local telephone services." General and toll telephone and typewriter service reduced to 3 percent effective January 1, 1966; retroactively restored to 10 percent rate on June 28, 1968. Private communications service, telegraph service, and wire equipment service repealed effective January 1, 1966.

Y 372, capital stock tax. This tax was not levied for years ending in the period July 1, 1926, through June 30, 1932, and for years ending after June 30, 1945. Collections after the fiscal year 1950 are included in excises, series Y 363.

Y 374-380. Fiduciary income tax returns, 1937-1970.

Source: U.S. Internal Revenue Service, 1937-1965, *Statistics of Income, Fiduciary Income Tax Returns*; 1970, unpublished data.

These series were tabulated from returns (Form 1041) before official audit. All returns were used for 1937-1939, but only taxable returns were used for 1940-1951. Data for years after 1951 are based on a sample of returns filed. Prior to 1937, data for fiduciary income tax returns were shown combined with individual income tax returns.

Fiduciary returns show annual income from estates in process of settlement or any other trust for which the fiduciary acts as administrator. Only certain small trusts are excused from filing. For the period covered, returns were required if income equaled or exceeded the amounts specified for the following years:

Income of an estate—for 1937-1939, gross income of \$5,000 or net income taxable to the fiduciary of \$1,000; 1940, gross income of \$800; 1941, gross income of \$750; 1942-1947, gross income of \$500; 1948-1970, gross income of \$600.

Income of a trust—for 1937, gross income of \$5,000 or net income taxable to the fiduciary of \$1,000; 1938 and 1939, gross income of \$5,000 or net income of \$100; 1940, gross income of \$800 or net income of \$100; 1941, gross income of \$750 or net income of \$100; 1942-1947, gross income of \$500 or net income of \$100; 1948-1953, gross income of \$600 or net income of \$100; 1954-1970, gross income of \$600 or any taxable income of the fiduciary.

For any tax year, a return was required if any beneficiary of the estate or trust was a nonresident alien.

Total income (series Y 375) is gross income reported in accordance with the law for each tax year. For 1937-1952, this is after business and rental expenses and allowable loss from sales of capital assets and other property, and it includes capital gains as required under the various acts. For 1954 and later years, it includes gross profit from business, gross rents, and the entire capital gain without adjustment.

Net income or taxable income (series Y 376) as shown for 1954 and later years is less inclusive than the amounts shown for earlier years. For 1937-1952, this series represents total income less allowable non-business deductions and the amount distributable to beneficiaries. For these years, it is not the amount taxed, since the exemption allowed to trusts and estates has not been deducted from the net income taxable to the fiduciary. For 1954 and later years, the series shows income taxable to the fiduciary. This is total income after deduction of the exemption as well as all business and rental expenses, the authorized nonbusiness deductions, distributions to beneficiaries, and the fiduciary's share of dividend exclusions and of long-term capital gain.

Y 381-392. Corporation income tax returns, 1909-1970.

Source: U.S. Internal Revenue Service (formerly Bureau of Internal Revenue), 1909-1915, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, various issues; 1916-1970, *Statistics of Income, Corporation Income Tax Returns*, annual issues.

Income tax returns are required annually of all corporations except those specifically exempt, such as fraternal, civic, and charitable organizations not operating for profit.

Data for 1909-1915 are from returns received during the fiscal year beginning July 1 of the year specified. The data for 1915 include information from approximately 32,000 returns received during the preceding fiscal year.

Data for 1916-1970 are for returns with accounting periods that ended between July 1 of the year specified and June 30 of the following year (for example, figures for 1916 are for accounting periods ending July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917). A large proportion of the corporations' accounting periods coincide with the calendar year, and the calendar year is therefore used to identify the "income year." For the "income year" 1967, for example, 44.6 percent of the returns were for accounting periods that ended in December 1967; 22.5 percent for periods that ended during July-November 1967; 32.9 percent for periods that ended in the first half of 1968.

Data are based on returns as filed, prior to audit adjustments, carrybacks, renegotiation of war contracts, or other changes made after the returns were filed. For 1951-1970, data are based on a probability sample described in the annual *Statistics of Income*. Only the most important changes in law affecting historical comparability of the data can be noted here; others are specified in the annual *Statistics of Income*—for example, the varying provisions regarding life insurance company taxation.

Because of consolidated returns for affiliated corporations, the number of returns (series Y 381, Y 382, Y 386, and Y 392) is not the same as the number of corporations.

Total receipts of the corporations (series Y 383 and Y 387) include gross sales and receipts from operations, interest less amortizable bond premium, rents, royalties, net gain from capital assets (as defined by law) and other property, dividends, and other taxable income—all before "total deductions." These series also include nontaxable dividends from domestic corporations for 1918-1935 and nontaxable interest, but exclude all other nontaxable income. The data for 1916-1922 represent gross income. This was smaller than the total receipts by the amounts of wholly tax-exempt interest received on certain government obligations and, for 1918-1921, of nontaxable dividends.

Total deductions include the cost of goods sold and (beginning in 1932) the cost of operations, as well as other negative amounts reported under sources of income.

Net income (less deficit) (series Y 384 and Y 388) is gross taxable income less allowable current-year deductions, except statutory deductions. This category excludes tax-exempt interest on government obligations and, for 1918-1935, dividends from domestic corporations; these are included in total receipts. Beginning in 1936, contributions or gifts were deductible in determining net income. A deduction for amortization of emergency facilities was first allowable in 1940; the deduction was later extended to grain facilities and other items. Beginning with 1963, net income (less deficit) includes constructive taxable income from related foreign corporations.

Income tax (series Y 389), as shown for 1909-1915, represents tax collections. For 1909-1912, these amounts correspond to the corporate excise tax collections noted for the fiscal years 1910-1913 in the text for series Y 360, above. For the income year 1913, the amount represents income tax and excise tax. Beginning with 1916, "income tax" is the tax liability on the returns, but before deduction of credit for taxes paid to foreign countries or U.S. possessions. For 1936-1938, the amounts include surtax on undistributed profits, as well as normal tax. For 1940 and 1941, the series includes the income defense tax; for 1941-1970, normal tax and surtax; for 1942-1970, alternative tax; for 1963-1970, tax from recomputing prior year

investment credit; for 1967-1970, the surcharge; for 1969-1970, the additional tax for tax preferences.

Excess profits tax (series Y 390) for 1917-1922 comprises war profits tax and excess profits tax, and for 1933-1945, a declared-value excess profits tax effective for tax years that ended before July 1, 1946. Data for 1940 include the declared-value excess profits defense tax, and for 1940-1946, the excess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act of 1940. Amounts for 1942-1944 are for tax liability on the excess profits tax returns less a credit for debt retirement and the net postwar refund. Deferrals under section 710(a)(5) of the 1939 Internal Revenue Code (relating to abnormalities under section 722) are reflected in the data for 1942 but not for 1943-1946. Amounts for 1943-1946 are after adjustments under various other relief provisions. The data for 1950-1954 are for the excess profits tax effective with respect to tax years from July 1, 1950, to December 31, 1953. For all years, the tax shown is before credit for foreign taxes paid.

Dividends paid (series Y 385 and Y 391) exclude liquidating dividends. They include all other dividends. In including dividends paid in the corporation's own stock, this series differs from similar series published elsewhere (e.g., U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1973*, table 640). For selected years, the amounts paid in stock, as included in the historical table, are as shown in table VI.

Table VI. Stock Dividends Paid: 1935 to 1970

(In thousands of dollars)

Income year	Included in series Y 385	Included in series Y 391	Income year	Included in series Y 385	Included in series Y 391
1970.....	1,922,810	1,679,308	1960.....	1,965,587	1,865,572
1969.....	2,715,063	2,570,607	1959.....	2,173,518	2,091,226
1968.....	3,303,905	3,194,340	1958.....	1,603,895	1,507,144
1967.....	3,233,481	3,095,337	1957.....	1,777,670	1,686,463
1966.....	2,677,450	2,583,276	1956.....	2,725,210	2,676,783
1965.....	2,239,629	2,154,005	1955.....	1,996,477	1,965,391
1964.....	3,092,238	3,029,011	1954.....	1,350,041	1,316,460
1963.....	2,118,090	2,048,090	1953.....	1,110,260	1,089,355
1962.....	2,148,904	2,026,498	1950.....	1,292,460	1,278,903
1961.....	2,176,709	2,092,000	1940.....	139,989	130,578
			1935.....	136,851	112,162

Inactive corporation returns (series Y 392) are those which show no items of income or deductions.

Y 393-411. Individual income tax returns, 1913-1970.

Source: U.S. Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns*, annual issues.

The data represent returns of residents and citizens, including those with addresses outside Alaska, Hawaii, and conterminous United States. Detailed tabulations for each year, 1961-1970, with data by levels of gross income and by States, appear in *Statistics of Income, 1970, Individual Income Tax Returns, 1970*, pp. 307-322.

As noted above in the text for internal revenue collections (series Y 359), the individual income tax has been a continuing element of the revenue system since 1913, but was included in Federal revenue legislation in two earlier periods.

During the Civil War decade, this tax was included in the first revenue act of the war, in 1861, at a flat rate of 3 percent on incomes above \$800. Before the initial rate took effect, it was superseded in 1862 by rates of 3 percent on up to \$10,000, 5 percent above that amount of net income, and an individual exemption of \$600. Rates were raised further in 1864. The highest rates, levied for a single year, were 10 percent on net income of \$600 to \$5,000, 12.5 percent on \$5,000 to \$10,000, and 15 percent above \$15,000. In 1867, the rate became a flat 5 percent on income of more than \$1,000; for 1870 and 1871, the rate was 2.5 percent and the exemption \$2,000. The law expired at the end of 1871.

An individual income tax law adopted in 1894 was patterned generally after the law of 1867. It provided a 2 percent tax rate on individual and corporate net income, with a \$4,000 exemption for individuals. Personal property received by gift or inheritance was to be included in net income. The act was declared unconstitutional in 1895 in a Supreme Court decision (*Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.*, 157 U.S. 429, 158 U.S. 601). The personal income tax was not again levied until after adoption in 1913 of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution. For data showing individual income tax collections covering the period 1863-1895, see text for series Y 359.

The data for 1913-1970 relate to returns filed under the income tax laws of 1913 and subsequent years. A return is required of every citizen or resident with gross or net income above a specified minimum. The requirements for filing have changed from time to time and are summarized below.

Table VII. Requirements for Filing Individual Income Tax Returns: 1913 to 1970

Year	Return required if net or gross income equaled or exceeded amount specified	
	Single, or married and not living with spouse	Married couple, joint return ¹
1970.....	Gross, \$1,700 ²	Gross, \$2,300 ³
1954-1969.....	Gross, \$600 ⁴	Gross, \$600 each spouse ⁴
1948-1953.....	Gross, \$600	Gross, \$600 each spouse
1944-1947.....	Gross, \$500	Gross, \$500 each spouse
1942-1943.....	Gross, \$500 ⁵	Gross, \$1,200 ⁶
1941.....	Gross, \$750	Gross, \$1,500
1940.....	Gross, \$800	Gross, \$2,000
1932-1939.....	Net, \$1,000 or gross, \$5,000	Net, \$2,500 or gross, \$5,000
1925-1931.....	Net, \$1,500 or gross, \$5,000	Net, \$3,500 or gross, \$5,000
1924.....	Net, \$1,000 or gross, \$5,000	Net, \$2,500 or gross, \$5,000
1921-1923.....	Net, \$1,000 or gross, \$5,000	Net, \$2,000 or gross, \$5,000
1917-1920.....	Net, \$1,000	Net, \$2,000
1913-1916.....	Net, \$3,000	Net, \$3,000

¹ Through 1943, amount shown is combined net or combined gross income.

² Gross income of \$2,800 if age 65 or over.

³ Gross income of \$2,900, if one spouse age 65 or over; \$3,500 if both age 65 or over.

⁴ Gross income of \$1,200 for each person age 65 or older.

⁵ Also, for 1943, required to file if liable for 1942 tax, regardless of 1943 gross income.

⁶ Also, for 1943, required to file if gross income of either spouse exceeded \$624 or if either was liable for 1942 tax, regardless of 1943 gross income.

A joint return could be filed by husband and wife if income of both was included or if one spouse had no income.

For 1951-1970, a return was required of any individual whose net earnings for self-employment tax were \$400 or more, regardless of the gross income requirement for filing.

In addition, under the current tax payment system instituted in 1943, returns were filed to claim refunds of taxes overpaid, even though the individual was not otherwise required to file.

Fiduciary income of an estate or trust for 1913-1936 was reported on an individual return form when there remained in the hands of the fiduciary net income which was taxable to him and not distributed to beneficiaries. Such a return for net income taxable to the fiduciary was required under the same conditions as those stated above for single persons during this period.

Data for 1913-1915 were derived from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, net income being determined on the basis of number of returns filed and the average net income in each class. Subsequent data were taken from returns, unaudited except to insure proper execution. Data for 1916 were tabulated from each return, but for later years were compiled by sampling techniques to represent the universe of returns, Form 1040 and 1040A (replaced by W-2 for 1944-1947). Tabulated data cover individual and fiduciary returns with net income of \$3,000 or more, 1913-1916; returns with net income of \$1,000 or more, 1917-1920; returns with net income, 1921-1927; all individual and fiduciary returns with net income, but only individual returns with no net income, 1928-1936; individual returns with net income or no net income, 1937-1943; and individual returns with adjusted gross income or no adjusted

gross income, 1944-1970, except that returns with no information were excluded for 1953-1956.

In the great majority of cases, the returns are for the calendar year, although some returns are for accounting periods ended during the calendar year. Also, some returns cover income attributable to several tax years. Prior to 1957, the tabulations of adjusted gross income (series Y 397) included only income attributed to the current tax year. For 1957 and later years adjusted gross income includes the whole amount received by the taxpayer within his tax year even if it was reported as income earned over a period of time that included prior tax years.

Adjusted gross income for 1944-1970 is total income reported for tax purposes less deductions for certain expenses generally related to the acquisition of income. These deductions include business and rental expenses, certain travel and transportation expenses of employees, depreciation allowed life tenants of property held in trust, allowable loss from the sale of capital assets and other property, adjustments for long-term capital gain, net operating loss deductions, and for 1954-1970, excludable sick pay, the limited exclusion of dividends, and expenses of salesmen. For 1964-1970, deductions of expenses of employees moving to a new job and deductions of pension plan contributions of self-employed persons were allowed.

Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, taxable income (series Y 398) for 1954-1970 is the base on which the tax is computed. It consists of adjusted gross income less nonbusiness deductions, standard or itemized. Itemized deductions are for taxes, contributions, interest, and other specified purposes, and also include all personal exemptions. The figures for taxable income embrace all returns, including those showing the so-called "optional tax," i.e., a tax determined by reference to a simplified tax table involving standard deductions rather than itemized nonbusiness deductions.

During 1948-1969, personal exemptions were \$600 a year for each person—the taxpayer, his spouse, and dependents. A taxpayer aged 65 or older was allowed an additional \$600 exemption for himself and, if a joint return was filed, for his wife if she was 65 or older. Likewise, an additional \$600 exemption was allowed a blind taxpayer or a blind spouse. For 1970 the exemption amount was raised to \$625.

Total income (series Y 405 and Y 409) for 1913-1943 is the gross income reported for income tax purposes under the act in effect for the income year. It is the total income after deduction of business and rental expenses and allowable loss on sales of capital assets and other property. Capital gain is included to the extent provided under successive acts.

Net income (series Y 406) for 1913-1943 is total income less authorized deductions. However, in the *Statistics of Income* for 1922-1931 the allowable prior-year loss was not deducted, and for 1924-1933 a capital loss that gave rise to a tax credit was not deducted. In the case of fiduciary net income, distribution to the beneficiary was an authorized deduction for 1913-1936. Net income in all years is measured before deduction of personal exemptions; it is not the tax base. The series is not available after 1943.

The small amounts of tax reported for 1938-1941 for returns with no net income (series Y 411) are an alternative tax on a small number of returns which showed a long-term capital loss and, for 1940 and 1941, a defense tax. For 1943, a victory tax was due on 17,438 returns with no net income.

Y 412-439. Individual income tax liability and effective rates, for selected income groups, 1913-1970.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, unpublished data.

Maximum earned net income is assumed where it affects the amount of tax liability. In the case of the married couple (four exemptions), the computations assume prior to 1948 that only one spouse had income. Beginning with the income year 1948, all married couples have been permitted to combine their incomes in a joint return and to split the taxable income equally for purposes of the tax computation; a joint return on the split-income basis is therefore assumed for the married couple for the income years 1948-1970.

For the same years, persons of age 65 or older and blind persons were allowed additional exemptions; consequently, the illustrative data for 1948-1970 apply equally to any married couple claiming 4 exemptions, whether the additional exemptions were for dependents, age, or blindness.

The effective tax rate is the tax liability as a percentage of the amount of net income. The liability is the amount for income tax only, including the defense and victory taxes of 1940 and 1943; it does not include the self-employment tax for social security, applicable for 1951-1970.

Net income, as used here, is gross income (after 1943, adjusted gross income) minus nonbusiness deductions for contributions, interest, taxes, medical and dental expenses, and other allowable expenses, but before deduction of personal exemptions. Also excluded from net income (and from adjusted gross income) is tax-exempt interest on government obligations, excludable sick pay under the Revenue Act of 1954, certain expenses related to the acquisition of income, and other nontaxable income.

Statutory changes have been made from time to time in the allowable nonbusiness deductions. For example, the deduction for medical expenses was amended several times during 1944-1970. Another type of nonbusiness deduction, the amount allowed for contributions, was limited to 20 percent of adjusted gross income prior to 1954; for 1954-1970, taxpayers were allowed to deduct more than 20 percent to the extent that the excess (limited to 10 percent of adjusted gross income through 1969; 30 percent in 1970) was for contributions to hospitals, churches, or educational institutions.

In consequence of these and other changes, a given amount of net income could be associated with somewhat different amounts of gross income in different years. Even in any one year, a given amount of net income could be associated with different amounts of gross income for different taxpayers in accordance with their varying allowable deductions.

Beginning with the income year 1941, taxpayers with gross income of not more than \$3,000 from specified sources were allowed to use a simplified return, Form 1040A, with the tax determined by a table that allowed a standard percentage of earned income credit and deductions from income. Taxpayers who did not use the short form were required to itemize deductions. In either case, the 1943 victory tax had to be computed separately. Legislation simplifying the filing of tax returns made available (beginning in 1944) the option of a standard deduction of 10 percent of adjusted gross income, limited to \$500 for 1944-1947. For 1948-1970, the limit was raised to \$1,000 for single persons and for married persons filing joint returns. In general, this implies that, for 1944-1947, net incomes of \$4,500 or less and, for 1948-1970, net incomes of \$9,000 or less, as shown in the table, would represent adjusted gross incomes at least ten-ninths as large. (That is, \$800 net represents at least \$889 of adjusted gross income; \$1,000 net, at least \$1,111 gross; \$4,500 net, at least \$5,000 gross; etc.)

For some types of analysis, effective rates based on gross rather than net income might be more pertinent. Such rates can be computed by making uniform assumptions about the deductions associated with the several specified levels of net income. For example, if it is assumed that the standard deductions made up the whole difference between adjusted gross and net income in cases in which the standard deduction was available, the effective percentage rate of tax on adjusted gross income in these cases would be nine-tenths of the effective rates shown in series Y 412-439. For another type of computation of effective tax rates, see Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income, 1970, Individual Income Tax Returns*, p. 149.

The history since 1913 of the personal exemptions (including credits for dependents) and of the range of tax rates applicable to taxable individual incomes is summarized below in table VIII, from the following publications: 1913-1950, Treasury Department, *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1940*, pp. 466-467, and 1950, p. 251; 1951-1957, Joint Economic Committee, *The Federal Revenue*

System: *Facts and Problems, 1959*, 86th Congress, 1st session, p. 189; and 1958-1970, unpublished Treasury Department data.

Table VIII. Federal Individual Income Tax Exemptions, and First and Top Bracket Rates: 1913 to 1970

Income year	Personal exemptions					Tax rates			
	Single	Married				First bracket		Top bracket	
		Dependents				Rate (per-cent)	In-come	Rate (per-cent)	In-come-over-
		None	1	2	3				
1970 ^{1,2}	\$625	\$1,250	\$1,875	\$2,500	\$3,125	14	\$500	71.75	\$100,000
1969 ^{2,3}	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	14	500	77	100,000
1968 ^{2,4}	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	14	500	75.25	100,000
1965-1967 ²	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	14	500	70	100,000
1964 ²	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	16	500	77	200,000
1954-1963 ²	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	20	2,000	91	200,000
1952-1953 ²	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	22.2	2,000	92	200,000
1951 ²	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	20.4	2,000	91	200,000
1950 ²	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	17.4	2,000	84.36	200,000
1948-1949 ²	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	16.6	2,000	82.13	200,000
1946-1947	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	19	2,000	86.45	200,000
1944-1945	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	23	2,000	94	200,000
1942-1943 ⁵	500	1,000	1,550	1,900	2,250	7.19	2,000	83	200,000
1941	750	1,500	1,900	2,300	2,700	7.10	2,000	81	5,000,000
1940	800	2,000	2,400	2,800	3,200	7.4.4	4,000	81.1	5,000,000
1936-1939	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	7.4	4,000	79	5,000,000
1934-1935	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	7.4	4,000	63	1,000,000
1932-1933	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	4	4,000	63	1,000,000
1930-1931	1,500	3,500	3,900	4,300	4,700	8 1/2	4,000	25	100,000
1929	1,500	3,500	3,900	4,300	4,700	8 3/8	4,000	24	100,000
1925-1928	1,500	3,500	3,900	4,300	4,700	8 1/2	4,000	25	100,000
1924	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	8 1/2	4,000	46	500,000
1923	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	3	4,000	56	200,000
1922	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	4	4,000	56	200,000
1921	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	4	4,000	73	1,000,000
1919-1920	1,000	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	4	4,000	73	1,000,000
1918	1,000	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	6	4,000	77	1,000,000
1917	1,000	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2	2,000	67	2,000,000
1916	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2	20,000	15	2,000,000
1913-1915	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	1	20,000	7	500,000

¹ Includes 2.5 percent surcharge, but lowest bracket unaffected; maximum effective rate on earned income is 60 percent.
² Additional exemptions of \$600 (\$625 in 1970) are allowed to taxpayers and their spouses on account of blindness and/or age 65 or older.
³ Includes 10 percent surcharge, but lowest bracket unaffected.
⁴ Includes 7.5 percent surcharge, but lowest bracket unaffected.
⁵ Subject to maximum effective rate limitation: 90 percent for 1944-45, 85.5 percent for 1946-47, 77 percent for 1948-49, 80 percent for 1950, 87.2 percent for 1951, 88 percent for 1952-53, and 87 percent for 1954-59.
⁶ Exclusive of victory tax.
⁷ Before earned income credit allowed as a deduction equal to 10 percent of earned net income.
⁸ After earned income credit equal to 25 percent of tax on earned income.
⁹ If net income exceeds \$5,000, married person's exemption is \$2,000.

Y 440-449. Federal estate tax returns, 1916-1970.

Source: U.S. Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income, Estate Tax Returns*.

These data are from returns filed, before audit. Data for returns filed in 1966 and 1970 are based on a sample.

The Federal estate tax is a levy upon the transfer of property by a decedent. It differs from inheritance taxes, in which, generally, the tax is on the privilege of receiving property by inheritance and is levied upon the heirs.

The base of the tax is the value of the gross estate transferred, adjusted for exclusions, deductions, and exemptions. The tax is imposed at graduated rates, and certain credits are allowed against the tax so computed.

The estate tax in its present form became a permanent part of the Federal tax system in 1916, but four times earlier death taxes had been imposed by the Federal Government. During 1797-1802, a stamp tax applied to succession to personal property by inheritance. The Civil War Revenue Act of 1862 included an inheritance tax which was substantially increased in 1864; this tax was repealed in 1870. The income tax act of 1894 included an inheritance tax that was abandoned when the income tax was declared unconstitutional. The Revenue Act of 1893, for financing the Spanish-American War,

included a short-lived tax applicable to all estates of over \$10,000, except those inherited by spouses.

Table IX summarizes the history of Federal estate tax rates and exemptions for 1916-1970. An estate tax return was required if the value of the gross estate at the date of death exceeded the allowable specific exemption as shown in the table and footnote 1.

The estate of an individual who died in the period June 6, 1932, through August 16, 1954, was subject to two estate taxes—basic and additional. Basic tax was at the rates provided in the 1926 act; additional tax was the excess of a tentative tax at rates provided by the act in force at date of death, over the basic tax. Under the 1954 Code, these two taxes were combined and a single tax rate applied to the net taxable estate.

Table IX. Estate Tax Rates, Specific Exemption, and Insurance Exclusion: 1916 to 1970

Date of death	Tax rates, range (percent)	Minimum rate applies to first—	Maximum rate applies above—	Specific exemption ¹	Insurance exclusion
Oct. 22, 1942-1970	3.0-77	\$5,000	\$10,000,000	\$60,000	-----
Sept. 21, 1941-Oct. 21, 1942	3.0-77	5,000	10,000,000	40,000	\$40,000
Aug. 31, 1935-Sept. 20, 1941	² 2.0-70	10,000	50,000,000	40,000	40,000
May 11, 1934-Aug. 30, 1935	1.0-60	10,000	10,000,000	50,000	40,000
June 6, 1932-May 10, 1934	1.0-45	10,000	10,000,000	50,000	40,000
Feb. 26, 1926-June 6, 1932	1.0-20	50,000	10,000,000	100,000	40,000
Feb. 24, 1919-Feb. 26, 1926	³ 1.0-25	50,000	10,000,000	50,000	40,000
Oct. 4, 1917-Feb. 24, 1919	2.0-25	50,000	10,000,000	50,000	-----
Mar. 3-Oct. 3, 1917	1.5-15	50,000	5,000,000	50,000	-----
Sept. 9, 1916-Mar. 2, 1917	1.0-10	50,000	5,000,000	50,000	-----

¹ For estate of resident citizen or alien. The same specific exemption was granted for estates of nonresident citizens dying after May 10, 1934. Exemptions were not granted to estates of nonresident aliens until Oct. 22, 1942, when a \$2,000 exemption became available.

² For deaths from June 26, 1940, to Sept. 20, 1941, a defense tax was added equal to 10 percent of the net estate tax (computed at the rates of 2 to 70 percent) after deduction of credits for gift taxes and State death taxes.

³ Higher rates, ranging from 1 percent to a top-bracket rate of 40 percent on the excess over \$10,000,000 were provided in the Revenue Act of June 2, 1924, but the rates of the 1921 act were restored retroactively Feb. 26, 1926. Refunds were authorized for overpayments made at the higher rates. The net tax (series Y 445 and Y 449) was computed at the lower rates (*Statistics of Income, 1925*, pp. 70-71, 82).

Source: Adapted from Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income*, various issues; U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1940*, pp. 478-479, and 1950, p. 258.

A marital deduction for bequests to the surviving spouse applied to the estates of persons who died after 1947. The deduction is limited to the smaller of either one-half the value of the adjusted gross estate or the value of the qualifying property interests which pass to the surviving spouse. The impact of this provision is reflected in the statistics.

Gross estate (series Y 442 and Y 447) includes all property possessed to the extent of the decedent's interest therein at death, including certain transfers made during life without full consideration, joint estates, tenancies by the entirety, dower and courtesy of surviving spouse, and life insurance on the life of the decedent if the estate was administered under the 1942 or subsequent acts. The value of the gross estate may be either the value at date of death or as of the date one year after death, whichever the executor elected in case death occurred on or after August 31, 1935.

Net taxable estate (series Y 443 and Y 448) is gross estate less the deductions and specific exemptions allowed under the act in effect at date of death. These have varied somewhat among the different acts.

Y 450-456. Federal gift tax returns, 1924-1966.

Source: U.S. Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income, Gift Tax Returns*.

These data are from returns filed, before audit. Data for returns filed in 1961, 1963, and 1966 are based on a sample. Data have not been tabulated in years for which no figures are shown.

The Federal gift tax, like the estate tax, is a levy upon transfers of property by gift. The tax is a liability of the person making the gift and is based upon the value of the transferred property.

The gift tax was first levied for 1924 and 1925. For these years, a return was required for gifts of property located in the United States, made by individuals, corporations, associations, partnerships, trusts, or estates, if total gifts exceeded the sum of authorized deductions for exemption, charitable gifts, and previously taxed property, and if the aggregate exceeded \$500 to any one donee.

The present gift tax was introduced in 1932 in connection with substantial revisions in the estate tax. The rates were three-fourths of those in the estate tax, and this relationship was maintained through subsequent revisions (subject, however, to differences in the effective dates of rate and exemption changes). A return was required during 1932-1970 if aggregate gifts in the year to any donee exceeded the allowable annual exclusion per donee and for gifts of future interests regardless of value. Tax rates, specific exemptions, and annual exclusions are summarized in table X.

Table X. Gift Tax Rates, Exemptions, and Exclusions: 1924 to 1970

Calendar year of gift	Tax rates, range (percent)	Minimum rate applies to first—	Maximum rate applies above—	Specific exemption ¹	Annual exclusion per donee
1943-1970.....	2.25-57.75	\$5,000	\$10,000,000	\$30,000	\$3,000
1942.....	2.25-57.75	5,000	10,000,000	40,000	4,000
1939-1941.....	² 1.5-52.5	10,000	50,000,000	40,000	4,000
1936-1938.....	1.5-52.5	10,000	50,000,000	40,000	5,000
1935.....	75-45	10,000	10,000,000	50,000	5,000
1932-1934.....	75-33.5	10,000	10,000,000	50,000	5,000
1924-1925.....	1-25	50,000	10,000,000	50,000	500

¹ During 1924-1925, allowed in each calendar year; in later years, allowed only once.

² From June 26, 1940, through 1941, subject to additional defense tax equal to 10 percent of basic tax liability.

³ In effect for gifts June 7, 1932, and later.

⁴ In effect June 24, 1924.

Source: Adapted from Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income*, various issues; U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1940*, pp. 478-579, and 1950, p. 258.

Since 1932 the tax has applied to individuals only (citizens, residents, or nonresident aliens) for transfer of property situated in the United States.

Gift tax rates are progressive in application; that is, current graduated rates are applied to (a) the aggregate net taxable gifts made after June 6, 1932, and to (b) the aggregate net gifts exclusive of those made in the current year—the excess of tax in (a) over (b) being the current tax liability.

As indicated in table X, the donor is allowed to exclude gifts of less than a specified amount to each recipient in each year. This annual exclusion was \$3,000 for each donee for the years 1943-1970. In addition, a specific exemption (\$30,000 during 1943-1970) is allowed each citizen or resident and may be taken, at his option, entirely in a single year or spread over a number of years. After April 2, 1948, a marital deduction of one-half of the value of gifts made between a husband and wife was allowed citizens and residents.

Total gifts (series Y 452 and Y 456) is the value of property (real property or tangible or intangible personal property) transferred without full consideration in money or money's worth, whether transferred in trust or otherwise, whether direct or indirect, or of future interests. Generally, gifts of less than the allowable annual exclusion for each donee are not reported, except that gifts of future interests must be included regardless of value (and, for 1939-1942, gifts in trust).

Net taxable gift (series Y 453) is the tax base. It is the value of total gifts minus the exclusion for each donee, deductions, and specific exemptions.

Y 457-465. Outlays of the Federal Government, 1789-1970.

Source: All series except Y 463, U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Statistical Appendix to Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1970*, pp. 8-16. Series Y 463, 1789-1946, Department of the Treasury, *Annual Report, 1946*, pp. 422-423; 1947-1970, U.S. Office of Management and Budget (formerly Bureau of the Budget), *Budget of the United States Government*, annual issues, 1949-1970.

Data for 1954-1970 are unified budget outlays. For earlier years data are for the administrative budget, so they exclude expenditures from trust funds. Series Y 466-471 show consolidated cash data for the years 1940 through 1953. The consolidated cash data are more comparable to the unified budget data than are the administrative budget data, but data on cash payments by agency are not available.

In the case of public enterprise funds (including the postal service) and various intra-governmental funds, expenditures included in the total are on a net basis—that is, their collections are deducted from gross expenditures and the results are the net expenditures included in Federal Government expenditure accounts. In the case of the postal service, the net postal expenditure is included in the total and "other" (series Y 457 and Y 462) expenditures in the years in which there was a postal deficit. For a historical series showing gross postal expenditures in relation to postal receipts, see references in text for series Y 352-357.

Expenditures for 1789-1915 are based on warrants issued; for 1916-1952, on the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury*; for 1953-1970, on the Treasury's *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government*.

In the *Monthly Statement*, expenditures are reported on the basis of checks issued by disbursing officers, except for interest on the public debt and payments made in cash. Where payment is made by the issuance of bonds or by an increase in their redemption value, instead of by the issuance of checks, such an issuance or increase is an expenditure. Interest on the public debt is reported on an accrual basis. For years prior to those reported in the *Monthly Statement*, interest on the public debt is reported on the same basis as other expenditures.

The figures for 1916-1952 were compiled from daily reports received by the Treasurer of the United States from Government depositaries and Treasury offices holding Government funds. On this basis, the expenditures include payments on checks outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year and do not include checks unpaid at the end of the year. Beginning with the fiscal year 1947, expenditures of several departments and establishments were reported on the basis of checks issued, so that the detail in the daily statement was partly based on checks issued, partly on checks paid. The change to the monthly statement basis eliminated the necessity for showing an item of "adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis" in tabulations presenting components of the expenditure total.

Y 466-471. Outlays of the Federal Government, by major function, 1900-1939.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Budget, unpublished data.

Basic data are from the following:

1900-1914. Adapted from Bureau of the Budget compilation for 1900-1948 in U.S. Congress, *Congressional Record*, 80th Congress, 2d session, vol. 94, pt. 2, March 11, 1948, pp. 2576-2577. Series Y 469, veterans services and benefits, supplied from the Treasury compilation in series Y 463 (see below). Tax refunds of \$10 million a year deducted from 1913 and 1914 to conform to the 1959 *Federal Budget Mid-Year Review* (September 1958), p. 42, where budget receipt and expenditure totals are shown for each year, 1900-1939, with refunds excluded starting in 1913.

1915-1920. *Congressional Record*, cited above, but with tax refunds deducted.

1921-1938. Unpublished Bureau of the Budget table for 1920-1939, September 17, 1958; but with series Y 468, International affairs and finance, supplied from *Congressional Record*, cited above.

1939. Unpublished Bureau of the Budget table for 1939-1950, February 1959.

As Federal Government operations expanded in volume and variety, the limited classification of expenditures exemplified in series Y 457-465 (even when supplemented with additional items and subdivided to give more specific categories) was inadequate to delineate the scope of Government programs and to focus attention on significant shifts in the purpose of expenditures. The text for series Y 472-487 explains the development to and definitions of the current Government expenditures.

Series Y 469, veterans services and benefits, may be slightly understated for 1900-1914, as it comprises only the payments for veterans compensation and pensions, the same as series Y 463. Any such understatement in series Y 469 apparently would not exceed \$12 million a year and is balanced by an equal overstatement in the residual series, Y 471, for "All other."

Refunds are excluded from series Y 466-471 since 1912. Consequently, total expenditures, series Y 466, for 1913-1930 deviate from those shown in series Y 336 and Y 457 by the amount of refunds.

Y 472-487. Outlays of the Federal Government, by major function, 1940-1970.

Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Federal Government Finances* (mimeographed tables), October 31, 1972.

A systematic classification of expenditures by major functional categories and more specific subfunctions was introduced in the budget for the fiscal year 1948. Although each succeeding annual budget modified some of the categories or shifted particular items from one classification to another, continuity of the series was maintained by adjusting the data for prior years so that the data for each function is as consistent as feasible. Details concerning the composition of the classifications shown here (including the subfunctional groupings) may be found in the 1973 budget document.

In 1967 the President's Commission on Budget Concepts recommended substantial changes in the budget concept. These changes were first reflected in the 1969 Budget but the data were carried back on a comparable basis through 1954. While historical data on the current budget basis are not available prior to 1954, the consolidated cash statements are a reasonable approximation for earlier years. The principal differences between the cash and unified budget data are: (1) many proprietary receipts are included in the consolidated cash statement as income but are offsets to outlays under the unified budget, (2) the cash statement has certain timing adjustments not made in the unified budget, and (3) certain activities—such as two privately-owned but federally-chartered banking institutions—are included in the cash totals but excluded from the unified budget totals. In all cases, the functional data for the consolidated cash statement have been made as comparable as feasible; the discontinuities are concentrated in the unallocable column. For a more complete discussion see text for series Y 339-342.

For years prior to 1940, the figures in series Y 457-465 are a rough approximation of certain functional categories. The sum of expenditures for the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy are roughly equivalent to the national defense function; interest on the public debt is roughly equivalent to the interest function, and veterans compensation and pensions (series Y 463) is roughly equivalent to veterans benefits and services (series Y 469).

Y 488-492. Gross Federal debt outstanding, 1939-1970.

Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Federal Government Finances* (mimeographed tables), October 31, 1972.

Gross Federal debt is the broadest generally used measure of the Federal debt. It is composed primarily of the public debt (direct borrowing by the Treasury) but also includes agency debt (such as borrowing by the Tennessee Valley Authority or the Postal Service). About three-fourths of the gross debt is held by the public, and about

one-fourth is held by Government accounts. The Government-held debt results from the fact that the surpluses of trust funds are normally invested in public debt securities. The interest payments on this Government-held debt are made from one account within the budget to another account within the budget and do not, therefore, affect the budget deficit or surplus. Only the debt owed to the public gives rise to net budget expenditures for interest.

The Federal Reserve System is an independent, federally-chartered, central banking system. As the System is not included in the Federal budget, debt held by the System is included in "debt held by the public." Interest paid on Federal debt held by the System is not, therefore, an intrabudgetary transaction. However, since 1947 the Federal Reserve System has made annual payments to the Treasury from its surplus, which, in turn, arises primarily as a result of interest payments made by the Treasury to the Federal Reserve. In 1970, these payments amounted to \$3.3 billion, equal to the bulk of interest payments to the Federal Reserve System. Thus, interest payments to the Federal Reserve System have very little net effect on the budget deficit or surplus.

This series differs from series Y 493-504, which excludes Federal agency debt issuances. See also text for series Y 493-504.

Y 493-504. Public debt of the Federal Government, 1791-1970.

Source: Series Y 493-497, U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Statistical Appendix to Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1970*, pp. 60-61. Series Y 498-499, 1855 and 1892-1915, U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1921*, p. 829; 1856-1891 and 1916-1970, U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Annual Report, 1891*, p. XCIV, 1946, p. 546, and *Statistical Appendix, 1970*, pp. 220-221. Series Y 500-504, 1880-1915, U.S. Department of the Treasury, unpublished data; 1916-1970, *Annual Report, 1946*, p. 459, 1958, pp. 472-473, 1967, p. 506, and *Statistical Appendix, 1970*, p. 66.

The total public debt (series Y 493) as reported at the end of each fiscal period is essentially the formal funded debt of the Federal Government, both long-term and short-term. It includes savings bonds at current redemption value. It differs from gross Federal debt (series Y 488) in that public debt represents borrowing by the Department of the Treasury; gross Federal debt also includes borrowing by Federal agencies. (The Federal agency debt outstanding at the end of fiscal 1970 was \$12.5 billion.)

Studies by Paul B. Trescott and others have suggested that the debt totals (series Y 493) as compiled by the Treasury Department for the early years of the Republic—1791 into the early 1800's—may omit obligations incurred otherwise than by the issuance of Treasury obligations and may include some contingent liabilities that would be excluded by the definitions adopted in later years. (Trescott, unpublished memoranda; see also Paul Studenski and Herman E. Krooss, *Financial History of the United States*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1952, p. 3, footnote 1.) See also text for series Y 335-338.

Although nearly all the public debt is interest-bearing, the total includes some obligations that bear no interest and matured debt on which interest has ceased. In recent years, a substantial part of the public debt has been held in the trust funds and other Treasury investment accounts. (For the ownership of Federal public debt securities at several dates for 1960-1970, see the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1970*, p. 14, and *Statistical Appendix* (ibid.), p. 230.) Certain unfunded obligations of the Government are not counted in the public debt—for example, a potential obligation of the Government for unpaid employer contributions to the civil service retirement and disability fund.

The formal concept of "the public debt," as used in Federal fiscal reports, appears to have emerged following initial enactment of a statutory ceiling on the debt of the Federal Government. Such a ceiling was first provided in the Second Liberty Bond Act of 1917; prior to May 26, 1938, the limitation applied to particular segments of the debt, not to the total. The debt ceiling has been modified from time to time in subsequent legislation. For a tabular summary of

the debt limit legislation, 1917-1970, see *Statistical Appendix to Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1970*, p. 108. See also Marshall A. Robinson, *The National Debt Ceiling, An Experiment in Fiscal Policy*, The Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C., 1959.

Despite the close relationship of "the public debt" (series Y 493) to the debt limitation, series Y 493 includes a relatively small amount of obligations not subject to statutory limitations. Robinson, cited above, points out (p. 8) that "the Federal debt is part of a larger structure of Federal Government obligations. . . . The legally defined gross Federal debt . . . is the debt that falls under the debt limitation, and it is what general usage calls the national debt." For a rough estimate of some additional obligations not included in "total gross debt," see a compilation by the Comptroller General of the United States, in *Investigation of the Financial Condition of the United States: Hearings Before the Senate Committee on Finance*, 85th Congress, 1st session, vol. 1, June 26, 1957, pp. 81-82, 269.

Various writers have contended that the most meaningful measure of the national debt in economic terms is "debt owed to the public." "Debt held by the public," series Y 490, closely corresponds to this concept, which includes Federal agency as well as Treasury (public) debt issues.

The computed annual interest charge, series Y 498, represents the amount of interest that would be paid if each interest-bearing issue outstanding at the end of the year should remain outstanding for a year at the applicable annual rate of interest. The charge is computed for each issue by applying the appropriate annual interest rate to the amount outstanding on that date. The aggregate charge is the total of the computed amounts for all interest-bearing issues. The average annual rate is computed by dividing the computed annual interest charge for the total of outstanding issues by the corresponding principal amount. Beginning December 31, 1958, the computed average rate is based upon the rate of effective yield for issues sold at premiums or discounts. Before that date the computed average rate was based upon the coupon rates of the securities.

Y 505-848. General note.

The concepts and terms used in these series were originally developed for the Bureau of the Census reporting on finances of State and local governments. These concepts have also been applied to Federal Government data to provide comparable comprehensive aggregates covering all levels of government.

For a full discussion of basic concepts and terminology and of the classifications of revenue and expenditure, see the source for years 1902-1967 for series Y 505-566, pp. 1-12. A few of the more important items are discussed here.

General revenue and general expenditure, as used in these series, refer to all sources or purposes other than certain specifically defined utility, liquor store, and insurance trust operations.

Intergovernmental revenue and intergovernmental expenditure refer to transactions between the Federal, State, and local governments. To avoid double counting, such transactions are netted out of aggregates comprising the groups of governments concerned. Transactions with governments of other countries are not defined as intergovernmental. The value of intergovernmental aid "in kind" (for example, commodities or other property given by the Federal Government to State or local government agencies) is not included in either intergovernmental or other revenue of the receiving government; the expenditures involved in granting such aid are included in direct expenditure of the granting government.

Besides intergovernmental aid "in kind," the following types of transactions between governments have not been isolated for special treatment as intergovernmental revenue or expenditure:

- a. Contributions by local governments to State-administered retirement systems that cover their employees. These are included without distinction as part of the "current operation" expenditure of the local governments, and the receipts are included with State insurance trust revenue.

- b. Interest paid or received on obligations of one government held by another government.

- c. Transactions in which governments deal as ordinary suppliers and customers—e.g., in purchasing property, utility services, or supplies from one another.

Direct expenditure comprises all expenditure other than intergovernmental expenditure.

Since the data utilized for each individual government represent a consolidation of amounts from its various funds, payments between funds are eliminated for census reporting. Thus, a government employer contribution to a retirement fund it administers is not counted as expenditure, nor is the receipt of this contribution by the retirement fund considered revenue; only the payment out of the fund for retirement benefits is classified in the census tabulations as a governmental expenditure (in this particular illustration, an insurance trust expenditure).

The substantial amount of interest paid by the U.S. Treasury to the Federal insurance trust funds, which have all their reserves invested in Federal securities, is excluded from Federal interest expenditure and insurance trust revenue to avoid double counting in Federal financial aggregates. However, the principle of eliminating interfund transactions is not followed in the case of interest paid by a State or local government on any of its own securities held as an investment by insurance funds it administers—mainly because of the difficulty of identifying such transactions.

Y 505-566. Federal, State, and local government finances, 1902-1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1902-1967, *Census of Governments, 1967*, vol. 6, No. 5, *Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment*; 1968-1970, *Governmental Finances in 1970-71*.

These data are a consolidation of data for the Federal Government in series Y 567-637 and for State and local governments in series Y 652-709. The amounts in these series are net of intergovernmental transactions between the Federal, State, and local governments.

Y 567-637. Federal Government finances, 1902-1970.

Source: See source for series Y 505-566.

The Bureau of the Census classification of Federal fiscal data was used in annual reports on *Governmental Finances* for the fiscal years 1952 through 1970. Derivation of the Federal Government data for earlier years is described on pp. 8-9 of *Historical Summary of Governmental Finances in the United States (Census of Governments: 1967, vol. IV, No. 3)*.

The classification used by the Bureau of the Census for reporting State and local government finance statistics differs from the classification used in the U.S. Budget. Accordingly, it was necessary to recast U.S. Budget data. This involved not only (1) grouping of individual Federal receipt items and "budget expenditure" amounts for various agencies and appropriation items in accordance with the functional framework used for reporting of State and local government finances, but also (2) applying certain adjustments to Federal "budget receipts" and "budget expenditures" data in order to arrive at "revenue" and "expenditure" amounts, as reported here. These adjustments took account of the following major differences between these series:

- (1) The financial transactions of government enterprises are included in Federal budget figures only to the extent of their net effect (plus or minus) upon budget expenditures; Census figures include gross revenue and expenditure of government enterprises (other than loan and investment transactions).

- (2) Receipts from various enterprises or market-oriented Federal activities, from interest on loans the government has made, from sales of property or products, and from certain other reimbursements from non-Federal sources, as well as receipts from charges

for quarters and subsistence furnished to employees are treated in the Federal budget as offsets against expenditures and result in reducing Federal expenditure totals of related activities. For census purposes, these amounts are counted as revenue and added back to expenditure.

(3) Federal budget receipts and expenditures now include various financial transactions of trust funds which were excluded before fiscal 1967. Such transactions are included in census reporting of Federal revenue and expenditure, except for trust funds handled on an agency basis for State and local governments (e.g., the State accounts in the unemployment compensation fund, and District of Columbia funds).

(4) Although interfund and intragovernmental transactions are netted out of Federal budget totals, such transfer amounts are included in Federal figures for various receipts and expenditure categories. Census figures exclude such transfers.

(5) Federal budget expenditures include interest accrued but not paid during the fiscal year; census data on interest are on a disbursement basis.

(6) The net excess of loan disbursements or loan repayments of Federal loan accounts is added to expenditures or to receipts in developing budget totals. Such loan transactions are excluded from census reporting of Federal data.

In the 1967 Census of Governments reports, the introductory text includes detail for 1942-1967 for the census category, "National defense and international relations," showing how related items in Federal budget reports are regrouped in the Census of Governments classifications; and for 1902-1967, showing the census treatment of items grouped in Federal budget reports under "Veterans services and benefits." Other functional categories also differ from those shown for the Federal Government in series Y 335-471.

Federal Government indebtedness and the change in debt outstanding (series Y 601-604) correspond with "public debt" as reported by the U.S. Treasury. Consequently, series Y 601 is the same as series Y 493.

Y 638-651. Federal grants to State and local governments, 1930-1970.

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, *Social Security Bulletin*, September 1971, p. 16. These series were compiled from the following Department of the Treasury sources: *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, 1939-1940 and 1946-1970, supplemented by Federal agency published and unpublished reports; 1941-1945, *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government* and agency reports.

The definition of Federal grants used in compiling these series differs from that used by the Treasury Department. These data are confined to grants for cooperative Federal-State or Federal-local programs administered at the State and/or local level and to those programs in which the bulk of the funds is channeled through agencies of State and local governments. Emergency grants and the value of grants-in-kind, such as surplus foods distributed domestically or Braille materials for the blind, are included when they conform to these criteria. Shared revenues and payments in lieu of taxes are excluded from series Y 638-651 although included in the Treasury series, as are programs in which the States or localities act solely as agents of the Federal Government. Loans are excluded by definition.

The categories of grants (health, education, etc.) follow the organization of programs in the Social Security Administration's social welfare expenditures series, with the addition of the "Highways" and "All other" groups. "All other" grants are often presented with further breakdown of "Urban affairs," "Agriculture and natural resources," and "Miscellaneous" grants. A detailed list of the grants programs in each group can be found in the source annual as well as

in the Federal grants article in the *Social Security Bulletin*, usually in the June issue.

Y 652-848. State and local government finances, 1902-1970.

Source: See source for series Y 505-566.

Periodic surveys of State and local government finance began in 1850; for that year and 1860 the data were published in conjunction with reports of the population census. For 1870-1922, the State and local government data were reported at approximately decennial intervals under the title, *Wealth, Debt, and Taxation*; for 1932, as *Financial Statistics of State and Local Governments*; and for 1942, 1957, 1962, and 1967, as the *Census of Governments*.

Census Bureau statistics on governmental finances, as initially published, have been broadly comparable within the three periods: Pre-1937, 1937 to 1950, and 1951 and subsequent years, but are less directly comparable from one period to another. The financial statistics shown here for 1950 and earlier years are substantially taken from several earlier studies, by which the statistics for particular years, as originally published, were recast and supplemented to derive comprehensive data in terms of the basic classification pattern which has applied since 1951.

For a summary discussion of the periodic censuses and annual Census Bureau reporting on governmental finances, see Census of Governments, 1967, vol. 6, No. 5: *Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment*, pp. 6-12. That report, and the similar "Historical" reports from the 1962 and 1957 censuses on governments present comparable nationwide data, by level of government, for selected years back to 1902, outline data classification changes, discuss the development of historically consistent data, and cite key source documents. They also provide combined State-local figures, by State, for selected years back to 1942.

For financial statistics of the individual State and local governments in 1967, see the detailed reports of the *Census of Governments, 1967*, especially vol. 4, presenting a separate bulletin for each State area.

For financial statistics in detail for the individual State governments, see the annual compilation by the Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances*, issued for 1942-1957, as *Compendium of State Government Finances*; and for 1915-1941, as *Financial Statistics of States*. There were no volumes for 1920 and for 1932-1936; partial data were published for 1921; and data for 1932 were collected for 41 States but were not compiled fully or published.

Reports for earlier years used systems different from those applied since 1951. Figures for individual States on the later reporting basis are available in Bureau of the Census, *Revised Summary of State Government Finances, 1942-1950*, (State and Local Government Special Studies No. 32, 1953).

For detail for individual large city governments, and in many years for every city with population above 25,000 or 30,000, see the annual compilations published by the Department of Labor for 1898-1901 and by the Bureau of the Census for 1902-1941 (with gaps for the years 1914 and 1920), as *Financial Statistics of Cities* (with early variations in title), for 1942-1957, as *Compendium of City Government Finances*, and since 1957, as *City Government Finances*. Prior to 1932, the city statistics covered cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more in the preceding decennial census. For 1932-1941, coverage was limited to cities of 100,000 or more; for 1942-1959, the population minimum was 25,000; and beginning 1960, a 50,000 minimum has been applied. Since 1956, nationwide aggregates have been published annually, including sample-based estimates for the smaller municipalities.

A series on county governments also was published for 1943-1946, following the inclusion of all county governments in the Census of Governments for 1942. The county series yielded nationwide aggregates of county transactions and individual statistics for large counties.

Series Y 308-317. Paid Civilian Employment of the Federal Government: 1816 to 1970—Con.

[As of June 30 except as noted]

Year	Employees			Competitive civil service employees (classified)	Executive branch				Legislative branch	Judicial branch ⁴
	Total ¹	Washington, D.C. ¹	All other areas		Total	Defense ³	Post Office	Other		
	308	309	310		311	312	313	314			315	316	317
1900				94,898						
1899				93,144						
1898				89,306						
1897				85,886						
1896				87,044						
1895				54,222						
1894				45,821						
1893				43,915						
1892				37,523						
1891	157,442	20,834	136,608	33,873	150,844	20,561	95,449	34,834	3,867	2,731
1890				30,626						
1889				29,650						
1888				22,577						
1887 ⁷				19,345						
1886 ⁸				17,273						
1885 ⁹				15,590						
1884 ¹⁰				13,780						
1881	100,020	13,124	86,896		94,679	16,297	56,421	21,961	2,579	2,762
1871	51,020	6,222	44,798		50,155	1,183	36,696	12,276	618	247
1861	36,672	2,199	34,473		36,106	946	30,269	4,891	393	173
1851	26,274	1,533	24,741		25,713	403	21,391	3,919	384	177
1841	18,038	1,014	17,024		17,550	598	14,290	2,662	332	156
1831	11,491	666	10,825		11,067	377	8,764	1,925	289	135
1821	6,914	603	6,311		6,526	161	4,766	1,595	252	136
1816	4,837	535	4,302		4,479	190	3,341	938	243	115

NA Not available.
¹ Excludes employees of the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.
² Data prior to June 1941 relate to District of Columbia only. Beginning July 1941, Alexandria city, Arlington County, and part of Fairfax County, Va. were added; parts of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md. were also added. Beginning 1950, all of Fairfax County, Va. and all of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md. are included. Beginning 1952, Falls Church city, Va. is included. Beginning 1965, Fairfax city, Va. is included. Beginning 1968, Loudoun and Prince William Counties, Va. are included.
³ Prior to 1947, War and Navy Departments; beginning 1881, includes mechanics and other workmen at army arsenals and navy yards.
⁴ Estimated for 1908-1923.
⁵ As of July 31.
⁶ As of Nov. 11.
⁷ Jan. 16, 1886-June 30, 1887.
⁸ Jan. 16, 1885-Jan. 15, 1886.
⁹ Jan. 16, 1884-Jan. 15, 1885.
¹⁰ July 16, 1883-Jan. 15, 1884.

Series Y 318-331. Paid Civilian Employment in Full-Time Positions in the Federal Government: 1948 to 1970

[As of June 30 except as noted. Excludes employees of Congress and Federal courts, maritime seamen of Department of Commerce, and small number for whom rates were not reported]

Year	Employees (thousands)							Average pay (dollars) ²						
	Total	Classification Act of 1949			Wage system ¹	Postal Pay Act	Other	Total	Classification Act of 1949			Wage system	Postal Pay Act	Other
		Total	General schedule ¹	Crafts, protective, and custodial schedule ¹					Total	General schedule	Crafts, protective, and custodial schedule			
318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	
1970	2,806	1,287		674		673	172	9,234	11,065		6,976		8,120	8,741
1969	2,879	1,299		746		657	178	7,980	9,367		6,249		7,343	7,461
1968	2,867	1,302		787		639	190	7,426	8,654		5,835		6,932	6,857
1967	2,784	1,252		757		605	170	7,014	8,148		5,538		6,574	6,805
1966	2,574	1,189		681		570	135	6,920	7,904		5,508		6,437	7,426
1965	2,398	1,112		621		534	131	6,868	7,707		5,887		6,219	7,032
1964	2,370	1,090		627		524	130	6,479	7,293		5,530		5,889	6,618
1963	2,387	1,084		658		521	125	6,149	6,808		5,358		5,744	6,298
1962	2,372	1,058		676		517	120	5,739	6,286		5,202		5,283	5,907
1961	2,291	1,007		663		503	118	5,664	6,216		5,086		5,292	5,775
1960	2,237	973		667		483	114	5,273	5,705		4,935		4,854	5,344
1959	2,239	970		688		474	107	5,165	5,611		4,742		4,837	5,292
1958	2,231	962		700		461	108	5,031	5,510		4,531		4,808	4,945
1957	2,272	971		747		447	108	4,540	4,848		4,275		4,326	4,490
1956	2,264	950		768		441	106	4,398	4,749		4,012		4,330	4,331
1955	2,255	993		731		434	97	4,250	4,602		3,790		4,196	4,356
1954	2,214	975		711		434	95	4,047	4,225		3,862		3,955	4,022
1953	2,344	1,014		803		431	97	3,937	4,144		3,685		3,916	3,942
1952	2,379	1,076		851		352	100	3,775	4,043		3,350		4,002	3,718
1951	2,121	1,005	886	119	719	348	49	3,481	3,596	3,700	2,814	3,245	3,523	4,302
1950	1,628	801	702	99	430	362	35	3,504	3,667	3,788	2,807	3,133	3,488	4,502
1949 ³	1,702	817	711	106	490	349	43	3,283	3,407	3,524	2,624	3,025	3,257	4,149
1948	1,639	794	691	103	473	328	40	2,928	3,027	3,140	2,267	2,757	2,839	3,843

¹ Beginning 1956, under amended Classification Act of 1949, approximately 1/2 of CPC employees were classified under General Schedule, and 1/3 were classified under Wage Boards.
² Arithmetic means based on annual rates and other rates converted to annual equivalents.
³ Data as of July 1.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCES

Y 339-351

Series Y 339-342. Summary of Federal Government Finances: 1929 to 1970

[In billions of dollars. For years ending June 30. Data for 1929-1953 are consolidated cash statement figures; for 1954-1970, unified budget figures]

Year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (-)	Total gross Federal debt	Year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (-)	Total gross Federal debt	Year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (-)	Total gross Federal debt
	339	340	341	342		339	340	341	342		339	340	341	342
1970	193.7	196.6	-2.8	382.6	1955	65.5	68.5	-3.0	274.4	1940	6.9	9.6	-2.7	50.7
1969	187.8	184.5	3.2	367.1	1954	69.7	70.9	-1.2	270.8	1939	6.6	9.4	-2.9	48.2
1968	153.7	173.3	-25.2	369.8	1953	71.5	76.8	-5.3	266.0	1938	7.0	7.2	-1.1	48.2
1967	149.6	153.3	-8.7	341.3	1952	68.0	68.0	(Z)	259.1	1937	5.6	8.4	-2.8	-----
1966	130.9	134.7	-3.8	329.5	1951	53.4	45.8	7.6	255.3	1936	4.2	7.6	-3.5	-----
1965	116.8	118.4	-1.6	323.2	1950	40.9	48.1	-2.2	256.9	1935	3.8	6.3	-2.4	-----
1964	112.7	118.6	-5.9	316.8	1949	41.6	40.6	1.0	252.6	1934	3.1	6.5	-3.3	-----
1963	106.6	111.3	-4.8	310.8	1948	45.4	36.5	8.9	252.0	1933	2.1	4.7	-2.6	-----
1962	99.7	106.8	-7.1	303.3	1947	43.5	36.9	6.6	257.1	1932	2.0	4.8	-2.7	-----
1961	94.4	97.8	-3.4	292.9	1946	43.5	61.7	-18.2	271.0	1931	3.2	4.1	-1.0	-----
1960	92.5	92.2	.3	290.9	1945	50.2	95.2	-45.0	260.1	1930	4.0	3.1	.9	-----
1959	79.2	92.1	-12.9	287.8	1944	47.8	94.0	-46.1	204.1	1929	3.8	2.9	.9	-----
1958	79.6	82.6	-2.9	279.7	1943	25.1	78.9	-53.8	142.6					
1957	80.0	76.7	3.2	272.4	1942	15.1	34.5	-19.4	79.2					
1956	74.5	70.5	4.1	272.8	1941	9.2	14.0	-4.8	57.5					

Z Less than \$50 million.

Series Y 343-351. Federal Government Receipts, by Source: 1940 to 1970

[In millions of dollars. As of June 30. Data for 1940-1953 are consolidated cash statement figures; for 1954-1970, unified budget data]

Years	Total	Customs	Individual income taxes	Corporation income taxes	Social insurance taxes and contributions	Excise taxes	Estate and gift taxes	Deposit of earnings of the Federal Reserve System	Other
	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351
1970	193,743	2,430	90,412	32,829	45,298	15,705	3,644	3,266	158
1969	187,784	2,319	87,249	36,678	39,918	15,222	3,491	2,662	247
1968	153,671	2,038	68,726	23,665	34,622	14,079	3,051	2,091	400
1967	149,552	1,901	61,526	33,971	33,349	13,719	2,978	1,805	303
1966	130,856	1,767	55,446	30,073	25,567	13,062	3,066	1,713	162
1965	116,833	1,442	48,792	25,461	22,258	14,570	2,716	1,372	222
1964	112,662	1,252	48,697	23,493	22,012	13,731	2,394	947	138
1963	106,560	1,205	47,588	21,579	19,804	13,194	2,167	828	194
1962	99,676	1,142	45,571	20,523	17,046	12,534	2,016	718	125
1961	94,389	982	41,338	20,954	16,438	11,860	1,896	788	131
1960	92,492	1,105	40,741	21,494	14,684	11,676	1,606	1,093	94
1959	79,249	925	36,776	17,309	11,722	10,578	1,333	491	114
1958	79,636	782	34,724	20,074	11,239	10,638	1,393	664	122
1957	79,990	735	35,620	21,167	9,997	10,534	1,365	434	138
1956	74,547	682	32,188	20,880	9,323	9,929	1,161	287	97
1955	65,469	585	28,747	17,861	7,866	9,131	924	251	104
1954	69,719	542	29,542	21,101	7,210	9,945	934	341	104
1953	71,495	596	29,780	21,238	6,821	9,878	881	298	2,003
1952	68,011	553	27,918	21,226	6,496	8,852	818	273	1,890
1951	53,390	609	21,604	14,101	5,714	8,648	708	189	1,817
1950	40,940	407	15,747	10,449	4,386	7,550	698	192	1,511
1949	41,576	367	15,544	11,192	3,309	7,502	780	187	2,195
1948	45,357	403	19,310	9,678	3,966	7,356	890	100	3,654
1947	43,531	477	17,930	8,614	3,333	7,132	771	15	5,209
1946	43,537	424	16,132	12,235	3,078	6,646	668	-----	4,354
1945	50,162	341	18,396	16,360	3,438	5,893	637	-----	5,097
1944	47,818	417	20,179	15,255	3,428	4,379	507	-----	3,653
1943	25,097	308	6,473	9,587	3,013	3,769	441	-----	1,506
1942	15,104	369	3,238	4,740	2,429	3,121	420	-----	787
1941	9,202	365	1,589	1,849	2,004	2,386	403	-----	606
1940	6,879	331	1,110	978	1,715	1,844	353	-----	548

Series Y 358-373. Internal Revenue Collections: 1863 to 1970—Con.

[In thousands of dollars. For years ending June 30. Total columns include components not shown separately]

Year	Total collections	Estate and gift taxes ¹	Excise taxes				Year	Total collections	Estate and gift taxes ¹	Excise taxes			
			Alcohol	Tobacco	Total manufacturers' ⁵	Stamp taxes (including playing cards)				Alcohol	Tobacco	Total manufacturers' ⁵	Stamp taxes (including playing cards)
	358	362	364	365	366	373		358	362	364	365	366	373
1915	415,681		223,949	79,957		24,130	1888	124,326		92,630	30,662	10	(Z)
1914	380,009		226,180	79,987		714	1887	118,837		87,752	30,108	22	8
1913	344,424		230,146	76,789		655	1886	116,903		88,769	27,907	24	8
1912	321,616		219,660	70,590		616							
1911	322,526		219,648	67,006		582	1885	112,421		85,742	26,407	23	2
1910	289,957		208,602	58,118		566	1884	121,590		94,990	26,062	24	166
1909	246,213		192,324	51,887		502	1883	144,553		91,269	42,104	72	7,053
1908	251,666		199,966	49,863		460	1882	146,523		86,027	47,392	82	7,569
1907	269,664	50	215,905	51,811		573	1881	135,230		80,854	42,855	149	7,375
1906	249,103	142	199,036	48,423		489	1880	123,982		74,015	38,870	228	7,134
1905	234,188	774	186,319	45,660		427	1879	113,450		63,300	40,135	299	6,238
1904	232,904	2,072	184,893	44,656		376	1878	110,654		60,358	40,092	430	5,937
1903	230,741	5,357	179,501	43,515		423	1877	118,549		66,950	41,107	238	6,004
1902	271,868	4,843	193,127	51,938		13,807	1876	116,768		65,998	39,795	509	6,049
1901	306,872	5,212	191,698	62,482	1	39,558	1875	110,072		61,226	37,303	864	6,084
1900	295,316	2,884	183,420	59,355	3	41,295	1874	102,191		58,749	33,243	625	5,683
1899	273,485	1,235	167,928	52,493	5	44,109	1873	113,504		61,424	34,386	1,267	7,131
1898	170,867		132,062	36,231	1	1,055	1872	130,890		57,734	33,736	4,616	15,296
1897	146,620		114,481	30,710	9	251	1871	143,198	2,505	53,671	33,759	3,632	14,530
1896	146,831		114,454	30,712	1	260	1870	184,303	3,092	61,925	31,351	3,017	15,611
1895	143,246		111,503	29,705	(Z)	382	1869	159,124	2,435	51,171	23,431	3,345	15,505
1894	147,168		116,674	28,618	2		1868	190,375	2,823	24,612	18,730	61,650	14,047
1893	161,005		127,269	31,890	7		1867	265,065	1,865	39,600	19,765	91,531	15,239
1892	153,858		121,347	31,000	2	1	1866	310,120	1,171	38,489	16,531	127,231	14,258
1891	146,035		111,901	32,796	4	(Z)	1865	210,856	547	22,466	11,401	73,318	10,889
1890	142,595		107,696	33,959	9	8	1864	116,966	311	32,619	8,592	36,223	5,715
1889	130,894		98,036	31,867	6	(Z)	1863	41,003	57	6,805	3,098	16,525	4,140

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.
 NA Not available. Z Less than \$500.
¹ Prior to 1916, series entitled "legacies, successions, inheritances" taxes.
² Beginning 1951, capital stock tax included in excise taxes; see text.

³ Repealed, effective noon Dec. 31, 1965.
⁴ Includes Alaska.
⁵ Prior to 1916, series entitled "manufactures and products" taxes.

Series Y 374-380. Fiduciary Income Tax Returns: 1937 to 1970

[In thousands of dollars, except number of returns]

Income year	Taxable returns				Nontaxable returns		
	Number of returns	Total income	Net income or taxable income ¹	Income tax (after credits) ²	Number of returns ³	Total income ⁴	Deficit (reduced by net income)
	374	375	376	377	378	379	380
1970	379,899	4,985,751	1,851,047	611,056	647,384	5,137,876	511,692
1965	343,596	5,310,590	1,947,684	658,885	453,905	3,201,180	149,414
1962	259,934	3,296,959	1,222,574	429,987	338,226	2,640,139	179,941
1960	226,382	2,810,714	1,045,676	361,665	353,278	2,456,308	221,972
1958	188,805	2,445,266	888,993	308,599	369,552	2,609,791	215,150
1956	172,185	2,543,617	901,626	326,945	318,511	2,340,802	192,716
1954	127,779	1,868,922	696,999	263,893	297,136	1,993,002	149,568
1952	132,927	1,307,721	626,760	234,933	289,736	1,480,439	56,808
1951	116,210	1,202,376	590,847	210,765	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1950	115,252	1,233,957	615,614	208,756	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1949	99,577	926,824	462,775	144,030	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1948	101,283	986,806	530,360	176,309	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1947	109,997	973,583	509,244	173,071	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1946	121,725	1,065,765	594,924	205,457	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1945	113,560	856,594	478,495	175,605	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1944	92,369	655,623	357,017	131,078	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1943	97,156	695,395	375,766	139,933	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1942	81,483	572,753	299,633	103,670	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1941	84,884	700,790	340,808	90,210	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1940	67,388	583,926	278,827	54,963	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1939	62,879	574,502	252,953	37,450	150,461	817,334	58,763
1938	52,881	506,172	236,444	39,098	147,945	785,316	60,816
1937	44,531	556,811	294,990	48,406	138,442	976,511	26,862

NA Not available.
¹ Prior to 1954, net income taxable to fiduciary before exemptions; thereafter, taxable income after exemptions.

² For 1937-1942 and 1944, income tax before credits. Tax for 1940-1941 includes defense tax, and for 1943, victory tax.
³ For 1954-1970, excludes returns with no information.
⁴ For 1952-1970, represents total income less deficit in total income.

Series Y 457-465. Outlays of the Federal Government: 1789 to 1970—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	Total	Department of the Army (formerly War Department)	Department of the Navy	Interest on the public debt	Other		Year	Total	Department of the Army (formerly War Department)	Department of the Navy	Interest on the public debt	Other	
					Total 2	Veterans compensation and pensions 4						Total 2	Veterans compensation and pensions 4
	457	458	459	461	462	463		457	458	459	461	462	463
1845	22,937	5,753	6,297	1,040	9,847	2,397	1818	19,825	5,623	2,954	6,016	5,232	391
1844	22,338	5,179	6,498	1,334	8,826	2,031	1817	21,844	8,004	3,315	6,389	4,136	297
1843	11,858	2,957	3,728	524	4,649	843	1816	30,587	16,012	3,908	7,213	3,453	189
1842	25,206	6,612	8,397	774	9,423	1,379							
1841	26,566	8,806	6,001	285	11,474	2,388	1815	32,708	14,794	8,660	5,755	3,499	70
1840	24,318	7,097	6,114	175	10,932	2,604	1814	34,721	20,351	7,311	4,593	2,466	90
1839	26,899	8,917	6,182	400	11,400	3,143	1813	31,682	19,652	6,447	3,599	1,984	87
1838	33,865	12,897	6,132	15	14,821	2,156	1812	20,281	11,818	3,959	2,451	2,052	91
1837	37,243	13,683	6,647	(NA)	16,914	2,672	1811	8,058	2,033	1,966	2,466	1,594	75
1836	30,868	12,169	5,808	(NA)	12,891	2,883	1810	8,157	2,294	1,654	2,845	1,363	84
1835	17,573	5,759	3,865	58	7,891	1,955	1809	10,281	3,346	2,423	2,866	1,641	88
1834	18,628	5,696	3,956	202	8,773	3,364	1808	9,932	2,901	1,884	3,428	1,719	83
1833	23,018	6,704	3,901	304	12,108	4,589	1807	8,354	1,289	1,722	3,370	1,974	71
1832	17,289	5,446	3,956	773	7,114	1,184	1806	9,804	1,224	1,650	3,723	3,206	82
1831	15,248	4,842	3,856	1,384	5,166	1,171	1805	10,506	713	1,598	4,149	4,047	82
1830	15,143	4,767	3,239	1,914	5,223	1,863	1804	8,719	875	1,190	4,267	2,388	80
1829	15,203	4,724	3,309	2,543	4,627	950	1803	7,852	822	1,215	3,849	1,966	63
1828	16,395	4,146	3,919	3,099	5,232	851	1802	7,862	1,179	916	4,125	1,642	85
1827	16,139	3,939	4,264	3,486	4,450	976	1801	9,395	1,673	2,111	4,413	1,197	74
1826	17,036	3,943	4,219	3,973	4,900	1,557	1800	10,786	2,561	3,449	3,375	1,402	64
1825	15,857	3,660	3,049	4,367	4,731	1,809	1799	9,666	2,467	2,858	3,186	1,155	95
1824	20,327	3,341	2,905	4,997	9,085	1,499	1798	7,677	2,010	1,381	3,053	1,232	105
1823	14,707	3,097	2,504	4,923	4,133	1,781	1797	6,134	1,039	383	3,300	1,412	92
1822	15,000	3,112	2,224	5,173	4,491	1,948	1796	5,727	1,260	275	3,195	997	101
1821	15,811	4,461	3,319	5,087	2,943	243	1795	7,540	2,481	411	3,189	1,459	69
1820	18,261	2,630	4,388	5,126	6,116	3,208	1794	6,991	2,639	61	3,490	800	81
1819	21,464	6,506	3,848	5,164	5,946	2,416	1793	4,482	1,130	(NA)	2,772	580	80
							1792	5,080	1,101	(Z)	3,202	777	109
							1789-						
							1791-	4,269	633	1	2,349	1,286	176

NA Not available.

Z Less than \$500.

1 Effective Jan. 3, 1949, amounts refunded by the Government, principally for overpayment of taxes, are reported as deductions from total receipts rather than as outlays. Also, effective July 1, 1943, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings, are excluded in reporting both budget receipts and outlays. Neither change affects the budget surplus or deficit. Figures beginning with fiscal 1913 have been adjusted accordingly for comparability.

2 Includes interest payments by Government corporations and other business-type activities on securities issued to the Treasury.

3 Beginning 1954, undistributed intrabudgetary transactions are deducted from total. Beginning 1932, interfund transactions are deducted from total.

4 Excludes education and training.

5 Social Security trust fund outlays are reflected under the Department of the Treasury through fiscal 1962, and under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, thereafter.

6 Includes military assistance.

Series Y 466-471. Outlays of the Federal Government, by Major Function: 1900 to 1939

[In millions of dollars. For years ending June 30]

Year	Total	Major national security	International affairs and finance	Veterans services and benefits	Interest	All other	Year	Total	Major national security	International affairs and finance	Veterans services and benefits	Interest	All other
	466	467	468	469	470	471		466	467	468	469	470	471
1939	8,858	1,075	20	560	950	6,254	1920	6,357	3,997	435	332	1,024	569
1938	6,792	1,080	19	581	933	4,229	1919	18,448	13,548	3,500	324	616	460
1937	7,756	937	18	1,137	872	4,792	1918	12,662	7,110	4,748	235	198	371
1936	8,494	914	18	2,350	756	4,456	1917	1,954	602	891	171	25	265
							1916	713	305	6	171	23	208
1935	6,521	711	19	607	826	4,358	1915	746	297	5	176	23	245
1934	6,694	540	12	557	770	4,815	1914	725	298	5	173	23	226
1933	4,623	648	16	863	701	2,395	1913	715	293	5	175	23	219
1932	4,659	703	19	985	619	2,333	1912	690	284	5	154	23	224
1931	3,578	733	16	1,040	628	1,161	1911	691	283	(1)	158	21	229
1930	3,320	734	14	821	697	1,054	1910	694	284	(1)	161	21	228
1929	3,127	696	14	812	719	886	1909	694	308	(1)	162	22	202
1928	2,933	656	12	806	731	728	1908	659	294	(1)	154	21	190
1927	2,837	578	17	786	787	669	1907	579	247	(1)	139	24	169
1926	2,888	586	17	772	832	681	1906	570	247	(1)	141	24	158
1925	2,881	591	15	741	882	652	1905	567	244	(1)	142	25	156
1924	2,890	647	15	676	941	611	1904	584	268	(1)	143	25	148
1923	3,137	680	14	747	1,056	640	1903	517	202	(1)	138	29	148
1922	3,235	929	10	686	991	669	1902	485	180	(1)	138	29	138
1921	5,058	2,581	83	646	999	749	1901	525	206	(1)	139	32	148
							1900	521	191	(1)	141	40	149

1 Figures for "International affairs and finance" included with "All other."

Series Y 472-487. Outlays of the Federal Government, by Major Function: 1940 to 1970

[In millions of dollars. For years ending June 30. Data for 1940-1953 are consolidated cash statement figures; for 1954-1970, unified budget figures]

Table with 17 columns: Year, Total outlays, National defense, International affairs and finance, Space research and technology, Veterans benefits and services, Health, Income security, Education and man-power, Agriculture and rural development, Natural resources and environment, Commerce and transportation, Community development and housing, General government, Interest, Undistributed intra-governmental transactions, and Unallocable. Rows list years from 1940 to 1970 with corresponding values.

1 Represents employer share of employee retirement and interest received by trust funds.

2 Allowance for differences between the unified budget and the consolidated cash statement.

Series Y 488-492. Gross Federal Debt Outstanding: 1939 to 1970

[In millions of dollars. As of June 30]

Table with 11 columns: Year, Gross Federal debt, Held by Federal Government accounts, and Held by the public (Total, The Federal Reserve System, Other). Rows list years from 1939 to 1970 with corresponding debt values.

Series Y 567-589. Federal Government Revenue, by Source: 1902 to 1970—Con.

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total revenue	General revenue												
		Total	Taxes										Death and gift	Other taxes
			Total taxes	Individual income	Corporation income	Sales, gross receipts, and customs								
						Total	Customs duties	Motor fuel	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco products	Other			
567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579		
1955	71,915	65,322	57,589	28,747	17,861	9,578	585	972	2,694	1,571	3,757	924	478	
1954	75,835	69,798	62,409	29,542	21,101	10,367	542	845	2,716	1,580	4,684	934	465	
1953	74,239	68,687	62,796	29,816	21,238	10,852	596	906	2,781	1,655	4,414	881	508	
1952	71,798	66,615	59,744	27,921	21,226	9,332	532	720	2,549	1,565	3,966	818	446	
1951	56,781	52,125	46,032	21,643	14,106	9,143	609	589	2,494	1,378	4,073	708	432	
1950	43,527	40,061	35,186	15,745	10,488	7,843	407	534	2,165	1,325	3,412	698	412	
1948	47,254	44,277	37,876	19,305	9,678	7,650	403	479	2,203	1,297	3,268	890	353	
1946	46,405	43,629	36,286	16,157	11,833	6,964	424	406	2,479	1,156	2,499	669	1,663	
1944	51,399	48,663	40,321	19,701	14,737	4,723	417	271	1,592	986	1,457	507	1,653	
1942	16,062	14,788	12,265	8,205	4,727	3,425	369	370	1,037	779	870	421	1,487	
1940	7,000	6,194	4,878	959	1,123	2,127	331	226	613	607	350	357	1,312	
1938	7,226	6,595	5,344	1,277	1,333	2,021	343	204	556	567	351	413	1,300	
1936	5,176	5,086	3,882	666	745	1,905	372	177	493	499	2,864	377	1,189	
1934	3,886	3,801	2,942	405	386	1,877	299	203	248	424	2,703	110	1,164	
1932	2,634	2,542	1,813	405	598	733	311	-----	8	398	16	41	36	
1927	4,469	4,396	3,364	879	1,259	1,088	585	-----	20	376	107	90	47	
1922	4,261	4,221	3,371	-----	1,939	1,152	318	-----	44	270	520	139	1,142	
1913	962	962	662	-----	35	612	310	-----	223	77	2	-----	15	
1902	653	653	513	-----	-----	487	243	-----	187	49	8	5	21	

Year	General revenue—Con.				Insurance trust revenue					
	Charges and miscellaneous general revenue				Total ⁴	Employee retirement	Unemployment compensation	Old-age and survivors insurance	Veterans life insurance	Railroad retirement
	Total	Postal receipts	Sales of agricultural products ³	Other						
	580	581	582	583							584	585	586	587	588	589
1970	17,500	6,181	880	10,439	41,980	1,713	123	38,485	679	980
1969	16,848	5,986	492	10,370	36,793	1,479	126	33,649	600	939
1968	15,686	5,408	1,096	9,182	31,999	1,375	131	29,029	606	858
1967	15,748	4,866	2,216	8,666	30,482	1,220	137	27,663	668	795
1966	14,452	4,584	2,074	7,794	22,595	1,126	139	20,023	623	683
1965	13,010	4,339	1,890	6,781	19,117	1,071	143	16,742	525	636
1964	11,793	4,120	1,975	5,698	18,659	1,006	144	16,386	529	598
1963	11,347	3,727	2,026	5,595	16,412	946	150	14,195	563	559
1962	9,754	3,420	1,362	4,972	14,425	877	147	12,289	548	564
1961	9,592	3,300	1,799	4,493	14,279	866	150	12,131	561	571
1960	10,085	3,260	1,748	5,077	12,712	769	153	10,656	527	607
1959	7,992	3,054	772	4,166	10,210	770	102	8,294	519	525
1958	8,105	2,566	1,475	4,064	9,894	677	90	8,044	507	575
1957	8,588	2,512	2,092	3,984	8,663	644	74	6,857	472	616
1956	7,986	2,435	1,324	4,177	8,132	577	31	6,442	441	641
1955	7,733	2,363	1,187	4,183	6,594	442	16	5,087	450	599
1954	7,390	2,269	1,194	3,987	6,037	432	18	4,554	430	603
1953	5,891	2,093	544	3,254	5,552	423	15	4,060	428	625
1952	6,871	1,967	800	4,104	5,183	418	10	3,547	473	735
1951	6,093	1,777	1,772	2,544	4,606	377	15	3,119	520	575
1950	4,875	1,677	933	2,265	3,466	359	10	2,107	440	550
1948	6,401	1,411	414	4,576	2,977	239	131	1,616	434	557
1946	7,343	1,221	700	5,422	2,776	282	117	1,201	893	233
1944	8,342	1,113	343	6,886	2,786	270	109	1,260	834	263
1942	2,523	860	385	1,278	1,274	90	76	869	98	141
1940	1,316	767	-----	549	806	45	-----	538	56	121
1938	1,251	729	-----	522	631	39	46	387	59	146
1936	1,204	665	-----	539	90	33	-----	-----	57	-----
1934	859	587	-----	272	85	29	-----	-----	56	-----
1932	730	588	-----	142	91	33	-----	-----	58	-----
1927	1,032	683	-----	349	73	25	-----	-----	48	-----
1922	850	485	-----	365	40	14	-----	-----	26	-----
1913	300	287	-----	93	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1902	140	122	-----	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- Represents zero.

¹ Includes capital stock tax.

² Includes agricultural adjustment taxes.

³ In connection with price support program; excludes sales to Federal Government agencies.

⁴ Excludes interest on Federal securities held by Federal agencies and funds.

Series Y 652-670. State and Local Government Revenue, by Source: 1902 to 1970—Con.

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Revenue from all sources		Inter-governmental revenue (from Federal Government)	Revenue from State and local sources									
	Total	General revenue (direct and inter-governmental)		Total ¹	General revenue								Charges and miscellaneous
					Total	Taxes					Other taxes		
						Total	Individual income	Corporation income	Sales and gross receipts	Property			
652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663		
1955	37,619	31,073	3,131	34,489	27,942	23,483	1,287	744	7,643	10,735	3,125	4,459	
1954	35,386	29,012	2,966	32,420	26,046	22,067	1,127	778	7,276	9,967	2,918	3,979	
1953	33,411	27,807	2,870	30,541	24,437	20,908	1,065	817	6,927	9,375	2,723	3,529	
1952	31,013	25,181	2,566	28,447	22,615	19,323	998	846	6,357	8,652	2,471	3,292	
1950	25,639	20,911	2,486	23,153	18,425	15,914	788	593	5,154	7,349	2,080	2,511	
1948	21,613	17,250	1,861	19,752	15,389	13,342	543	592	4,442	6,126	1,638	2,047	
1946	15,983	12,356	855	15,128	11,501	10,094	422	447	2,986	4,986	1,254	1,407	
1944	14,333	10,908	954	13,379	9,954	8,774	342	451	2,289	4,604	1,089	1,180	
1942	13,148	10,418	858	12,290	9,560	8,528	276	272	2,351	4,537	1,092	1,031	
1940	11,749	9,609	945	10,804	8,664	7,810	224	156	1,982	4,430	1,018	854	
1938	11,058	9,228	800	10,258	8,428	7,605	218	165	1,794	4,440	988	823	
1936	9,360	8,395	948	8,412	7,447	6,701	153	113	1,484	4,098	858	746	
1934	8,430	7,678	1,016	7,414	6,662	5,912	80	49	1,008	4,076	699	750	
1932	7,887	7,267	232	7,655	7,035	6,164	74	79	752	4,487	772	871	
1927	7,838	7,271	116	7,722	7,155	6,087	70	92	470	4,730	725	1,068	
1922	5,169	4,781	108	5,061	4,673	4,016	43	58	154	3,321	440	657	
1913	2,030	1,912	12	2,018	1,900	1,609	-----	-----	58	1,332	219	291	
1902	1,048	986	7	1,041	979	860	-----	-----	28	706	126	119	

Revenue from State and local sources—Con.

Year	Utility and liquor stores revenue	Insurance trust revenue					Other
		Total	Employee retirement	Unemployment compensation			
				Total	Contributions	Interest (credited by U.S. Govt.)	
664	665	666	667	668	669	670	
1970	8,614	10,736	6,493	3,101	2,531	569	1,143
1969	7,840	9,764	5,654	3,049	2,557	491	1,051
1968	7,502	8,815	4,865	2,972	2,554	418	977
1967	6,911	8,474	4,272	3,285	2,920	365	917
1966	6,619	7,964	3,744	3,337	3,049	288	883
1965	6,355	7,422	3,423	3,244	3,002	241	755
1964	5,975	7,038	3,072	3,260	3,054	205	708
1963	5,532	6,607	2,783	3,181	3,000	181	643
1962	5,308	5,932	2,561	2,820	2,655	164	650
1961	5,116	5,378	2,324	2,519	2,323	196	535
1960*	4,877	4,896	2,099	2,323	2,142	183	472
1959 ²	4,536	4,131	1,871	1,833	1,652	181	425
1958	4,211	3,832	1,688	1,717	1,497	220	425
1957	4,127	3,638	1,486	1,725	1,514	210	427
1956	3,854	3,171	1,295	1,505	1,318	187	371
1955	3,688	2,858	1,180	1,329	1,141	188	349
1954	3,496	2,877	1,070	1,470	1,266	204	337
1953	3,324	2,781	909	1,556	1,374	182	315
1952	3,108	2,724	835	1,602	1,442	160	287
1950	2,712	2,016	606	1,180	1,032	148	229
1948	2,511	1,851	433	1,208	1,062	144	212
1946	2,033	1,593	289	1,165	1,037	123	140
1944	1,633	1,792	228	1,409	1,323	86	154
1942	1,277	1,454	195	1,142	1,083	59	117
1940	998	1,142	169	885	850	35	88
1938	877	953	143	731	706	25	79
1936	747	218	125	23	23	-----	79
1934	590	162	107	-----	-----	-----	55
1932	463	157	93	-----	-----	-----	64
1927	403	164	67	-----	-----	-----	97
1922	266	122	45	-----	-----	-----	77
1913	116	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
1902	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.

¹ To avoid duplication, transactions between State and local governments are excluded; see text.

² Includes Alaska.

GOVERNMENT

Series Y 710-735. State Government Revenue, by Source: 1902 to 1970—Con.

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Revenue from State sources—Con.										
	General revenue—Con.				Liquor stores revenue	Total	Employee retirement	Insurance trust revenue			Other
	Taxes—Con.			Charges and miscellaneous				Total	Contributions	Unemployment compensation	
	Property	Motor vehicle and operators' licenses	Other		Interest (credited by U.S. Govt.)						
	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735
1950	307	755	888	909	810	1,831	425	1,176	1,028	148	229
1948	276	593	747	774	857	1,711	296	1,203	1,059	144	212
1946	249	439	616	482	798	1,494	193	1,162	1,034	128	140
1944	243	394	520	413	528	1,702	142	1,405	1,319	86	154
1942	264	431	472	370	373	1,366	115	1,134	1,076	58	117
1940	260	387	453	344	281	1,074	108	878	844	34	88
1938	244	359	472	328	262	890	85	726	702	24	79
1936	228	360	370	296	183	168	75	23	23		70
1934	273	305	294	264	90	119	64				55
1932	328	335	348	266	—	118	54				64
1927	370	301	330	249	—	137	40				97
1922	348	152	212	181	—	106	29				77
1913	140	5	101	59	—						
1902	82		46	25	2						

- Represents zero.

Series Y 736-782. State Government Expenditure, by Character and Object, by Function, and State Government Debt: 1902 to 1970

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Expenditure, by character and object										Debt		
	Total	Inter-governmental expenditure	Direct expenditure					Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt	Insurance benefits and repayments	Expenditure for personal services	Out-standing at end of fiscal year	Increase or decrease (-) during year
			Total	Current operation	Capital outlay								
	Total	Construction			Other								
	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748
1970	85,055	28,892	56,163	30,971	13,295	11,185	2,110	4,387	1,499	6,010	17,786	42,008	2,455
1969	74,227	24,779	49,448	27,052	12,701	10,610	2,091	3,509	1,275	4,911	15,592	39,553	3,887
1968	66,254	21,950	44,304	23,379	12,210	10,053	2,158	2,960	1,128	4,626	13,799	35,666	3,194
1967	58,760	19,056	39,704	20,201	11,544	9,550	1,994	2,665	1,026	4,268	12,011	32,472	2,908
1966	51,123	16,928	34,195	16,855	10,193	8,287	1,906	2,301	894	3,952	10,561	29,564	2,530
1965	45,639	14,174	31,465	14,980	9,307	7,600	1,707	2,236	822	4,170	9,257	27,034	1,993
1964	42,583	12,968	29,616	13,492	8,820	7,263	1,558	2,175	765	4,364	8,408	25,041	1,865
1963	39,583	11,885	27,698	12,449	8,110	6,717	1,393	2,112	721	4,306	7,722	23,176	1,153
1962	36,402	10,906	25,495	11,290	7,214	5,960	1,254	2,118	635	4,238	7,051	22,023	2,004
1961	34,693	10,114	24,578	10,384	6,865	5,699	1,166	2,044	584	4,701	6,524	19,993	1,450
1960*	31,596	9,443	22,152	9,534	6,607	5,509	1,098	2,015	536	3,461	5,914	18,543	1,613
1959 ¹	31,125	8,689	22,436	8,775	7,059	5,937	1,122	1,891	453	4,259	5,474	16,930	1,536
1958	28,080	8,089	19,991	8,161	5,946	5,022	924	1,813	396	3,675	5,063	15,394	1,656
1957	24,235	7,440	16,796	7,330	5,163	4,318	845	1,639	351	2,313	4,473	13,738	848
1956	21,686	6,538	15,148	6,758	4,564	3,872	692	1,531	311	1,984	4,132	12,890	1,692
1955	20,357	5,986	14,371	6,234	3,992	3,404	589	1,482	251	2,411	3,795	11,198	1,598
1954	18,686	5,679	13,008	5,886	3,347	2,831	515	1,486	193	2,096	3,491	9,600	1,776
1953	16,850	5,384	11,466	5,540	2,847	2,472	375	1,501	162	1,416	3,222	7,824	950
1952	15,834	5,044	10,790	5,173	2,658	2,323	336	1,402	144	1,413	2,956	6,874	652
1950	15,082	4,217	10,864	4,450	2,237	1,966	272	1,891	109	2,177	2,450	5,285	1,137
1948	11,181	3,233	7,947	3,837	1,456	1,268	188	1,439	86	1,020	1,960	3,676	708
1946	7,066	2,092	4,974	2,701	368	292	75	663	84	1,158	1,240	2,353	-154
1944	5,161	1,842	3,319	2,134	380	288	42	527	101	226	1,061	2,776	-214
1942	5,343	1,730	3,563	1,827	642	560	82	466	122	505	961	3,257	-233
1940	5,209	1,654	3,555	1,570	737	643	94	517	130	601	902	3,590	58
1938	4,598	1,516	3,082	1,508	701	612	89	448	128	302	848	3,343	-32
1936	3,862	1,417	2,445	1,192	634	553	81	416	124	79	685	3,413	-9
1934	3,461	1,318	2,143	985	619	540	79	356	119	64	576	3,248	167
1932	2,829	801	2,028	982	786	686	100	83	114	63	616	2,832	223
1927	2,047	596	1,451	762	492	430	62	43	83	71	465	1,971	145
1922	1,397	312	1,085	562	302	263	39	122	45	54	343	1,181	230
1913	388	91	297	218	48	42	6	17	14		125	379	47
1902	188	52	136	114	2	2		10	10		65	230	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Series Y 736-782. State Government Expenditure, by Character and Object, by Function, and State Government Debt: 1902 to 1970—Con.

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total expenditure	Total general expenditure (direct and intergovernmental)	Intergovernmental expenditure, by function						Direct expenditure, by function									
			Total	Education	Highways	Public welfare	Other specified purposes	General local government support	Total	General expenditure						Public welfare		
										Total	Total	State institutions of higher education	Local schools	Other education	Highways	Total	Categorical cash assistance	
749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765		
1970	85,055	77,642	28,892	17,085	2,439	5,003	1,408	2,958	56,163	48,749	13,730	11,011	437	2,332	11,044	8,203	3,534	
1969	74,227	68,023	24,779	14,858	2,109	4,402	1,275	2,135	49,448	43,244	12,304	10,004	365	1,935	10,414	6,464	2,827	
1968	66,254	60,395	21,950	13,321	2,029	3,527	1,079	1,993	44,304	38,446	10,957	8,982	339	1,637	9,819	5,122	2,421	
1967	58,760	53,305	19,056	11,845	1,861	2,897	868	1,585	39,704	34,249	9,384	7,728	300	1,357	9,423	4,291	2,243	
1966	51,123	46,090	16,928	10,177	1,725	2,882	783	1,361	34,195	29,162	7,572	6,353	231	989	8,624	3,138	1,986	
1965	45,639	40,446	14,174	8,351	1,630	2,436	655	1,102	31,465	26,273	6,181	5,258	189	735	8,214	2,998	1,970	
1964	42,533	37,242	12,968	7,664	1,524	2,108	619	1,053	29,616	24,275	5,465	4,649	207	609	7,850	2,796	1,935	
1963	39,583	34,377	11,885	6,993	1,416	1,919	545	1,012	27,698	22,491	4,718	3,992	222	504	7,425	2,712	1,909	
1962	36,402	31,281	10,906	6,474	1,327	1,777	490	839	25,495	20,375	4,270	3,634	202	434	6,635	2,509	1,863	
1961	34,693	29,118	10,114	5,963	1,266	1,602	462	821	24,578	19,004	3,792	3,170	226	396	6,230	2,311	1,767	
1960*	31,596	27,228	9,443	5,461	1,247	1,483	447	806	22,152	17,784	3,396	2,856	189	351	6,070	2,221	1,728	
1959 ¹	31,125	26,006	8,689	4,957	1,207	1,409	391	725	22,436	17,318	3,093	2,614	150	329	6,414	2,124	1,683	
1958	28,080	23,537	8,089	4,598	1,167	1,247	390	687	19,991	15,449	2,728	2,305	117	305	5,507	1,944	1,563	
1957	24,235	21,087	7,440	4,212	1,082	1,136	341	668	16,796	13,647	2,342	1,958	112	272	4,875	1,826	1,481	
1956	21,686	18,857	6,538	3,541	984	1,069	313	631	15,148	12,319	2,138	1,678	219	241	4,367	1,603	1,364	
1955	20,357	17,176	5,986	3,150	911	1,046	288	591	14,371	11,190	1,905	1,468	227	210	3,899	1,600	1,321	
1954	18,686	15,788	5,679	2,930	871	1,004	274	600	13,008	10,109	1,715	1,324	199	192	3,254	1,548	1,298	
1953	16,850	14,678	5,384	2,737	803	981	271	592	11,466	9,294	1,634	1,277	150	202	2,781	1,534	1,307	
1952	15,834	13,697	5,044	2,523	728	976	268	549	10,790	8,653	1,494	1,180	125	189	2,556	1,410	1,192	
1950	15,082	12,250	4,217	2,054	610	792	279	482	10,864	8,033	1,358	1,107	87	164	2,058	1,566	1,337	
1948	11,181	9,469	3,283	1,554	507	648	146	428	7,897	6,186	1,081	895	65	121	1,510	962	820	
1946	7,066	5,245	2,092	953	339	376	67	357	4,974	3,153	518	397	48	73	613	680	589	
1944	5,161	4,508	1,842	298	368	41	274	3,819	2,666	1,684	489	380	40	69	540	577	506	
1942	5,343	4,549	1,780	790	344	390	32	224	3,563	2,769	391	296	30	65	790	523	414	
1940	5,209	4,384	1,654	700	332	420	21	181	3,555	2,730	375	290	29	56	793	527	321	
1938	4,598	4,092	1,516	656	317	346	17	180	3,082	2,576	347	268	28	51	815	453	257	
1936	3,862	3,640	1,417	573	285	245	151	163	2,445	2,223	297	231	24	42	754	422	395	
1934	3,461	3,327	1,318	434	247	211	281	145	2,143	2,009	228	177	20	31	738	363	337	
1932	2,829	2,766	801	398	229	28	6	140	2,028	1,965	278	234	17	27	843	74	61	
1927	2,047	1,976	596	292	197	6	3	98	1,451	1,380	218	196	-----	22	514	40	29	
1922	1,397	1,343	312	202	70	4	1	35	1,085	1,031	164	143	-----	21	303	38	27	
1913	388	388	91	82	4	-----	-----	5	297	297	55	49	-----	6	26	16	20	
1902	188	186	52	45	2	-----	-----	5	136	134	17	13	-----	4	10	-----	6	

Direct expenditure, by function—Con.

Year	General expenditure—Con.										Insurance trust expenditure						
	Public welfare—Con.		Hospitals	Health	Police	Natural resources	Veterans services, not elsewhere classified	Financial administration and general control	Interest on general debt	Social insurance administration	Correction	Other and unallocable	Liquor stores expenditure	Total	Employee retirement	Unemployment compensation	Other
	Other cash assistance	Other public welfare															
766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	
1970	145	4,524	4,002	786	688	2,158	65	1,720	1,499	767	1,051	2,985	1,404	6,010	2,376	2,713	921
1969	91	3,545	3,582	676	585	2,035	49	1,496	1,275	665	914	2,786	1,293	4,911	2,088	1,984	840
1968	57	2,643	3,233	599	516	1,954	31	1,310	1,128	606	838	2,332	1,233	4,626	1,810	2,042	774
1967	54	1,994	2,857	501	441	1,801	23	1,175	1,026	545	747	2,036	1,187	4,268	1,606	1,934	728
1966	57	1,096	2,533	433	385	1,532	21	1,024	894	500	664	1,842	1,081	3,952	1,398	1,884	671
1965	62	965	2,317	384	348	1,343	20	948	822	457	632	1,609	1,022	4,170	1,238	2,288	644
1964	59	801	2,127	337	315	1,185	19	871	765	426	586	1,534	977	4,364	1,125	2,627	612
1963	60	743	2,006	324	297	1,097	20	830	721	411	536	1,393	900	4,306	995	2,750	562
1962	61	585	1,878	283	276	973	95	763	635	399	508	1,152	882	4,238	933	2,802	502
1961	78	466	1,799	260	261	906	84	726	584	351	479	1,223	873	4,701	791	3,456	453
1960*	76	417	1,664	232	245	842	112	654	536	313	425	1,073	907	3,461	700	2,359	402
1959 ¹	66	375	1,627	223	228	813	61	619	453	303	413	948	860	4,259	626	3,268	365
1958	55	326	1,549	211	214	753	121	559	396	270	370	818	869	3,675	587	2,751	337
1957	49	296	1,373	198	179	688	38	531	351	234	328	685	836	2,313	511	1,495	307
1956	37	203	1,268	202	159	670	88	477	311	215	295	526	845	1,984	437	1,273	274
1955	44	234	1,145	193	139	597	61	447	251	207	268	478	770	2,411	373	1,780	258
1954	32	218	1,089	187	130	563	102	419	193	190	250	469	803	2,096	352	1,504	237
1953	37	188	1,014	170	119	531	113	399	162	187	238	411	757	1,416	292	908	216
1952	37	182	968	164	106	539	142	361	144	177	223	369	723	1,413	247	971	195
1950	92	137	788	159	85	468	462	317	109	172	198	293	654	2,177	163	1,845	169
1948	58	84	533	130	65	344	633	266	86	150	153	273	691	1,020	123	756	141

See footnotes at end of table.

GOVERNMENT

Series Y 736-782. State Government Expenditure, by Character and Object, by Function, and State Government Debt: 1902 to 1970—Con.
[In millions of dollars]

Direct expenditure, by function—Con.																	
Year	General expenditure—Con.												Liquor stores expenditure	Insurance trust expenditure			
	Public welfare—Con.		Hospitals	Health	Police	Natural resources	Veterans services, not elsewhere classified	Financial administration and general control	Interest on general debt	Social insurance administration	Correc-tion	Other and unallo-cable		Total	Em-ployee retire-ment	Un-employ-ment com-pensation	Other
	Other cash assistance	Other public welfare															
	766	767																768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782
1946	35	56	308	116	45	207	54	192	84	60	97	179	663	1,158	92	965	102
1944	32	39	253	78	41	164	1	162	101	35	83	142	426	226	71	65	90
1942	72	37	235	64	40	159	1	164	122	59	80	141	238	505	65	369	71
1940	170	36	236	64	34	144	-----	151	130	64	86	126	224	601	56	492	53
1938	165	31	209	59	30	128	-----	146	128	48	85	128	204	302	48	202	52
1936	(2)	27	180	41	19	93	-----	130	124	3	73	87	143	79	36	-----	43
1934	(2)	26	167	36	15	85	-----	108	119	1	70	79	70	64	27	-----	37
1932	(2)	13	181	34	15	119	-----	114	114	-----	87	106	-----	63	18	-----	45
1927	(2)	11	146	24	7	94	-----	96	83	-----	64	94	-----	71	12	-----	59
1922	(2)	11	105	20	4	61	-----	69	45	-----	64	158	-----	54	9	-----	45
1913	(2)	6	47	6	1	14	-----	38	14	-----	28	52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1902	(2)	4	28	4	-----	9	-----	23	10	-----	14	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.

1 Includes Alaska.

2 Other cash assistance included with categorical public assistance.

Series Y 783-795. Local Government Expenditure, by Character and Object, and Local Government Debt: 1902 to 1970
[In millions of dollars]

Year	Expenditure										Debt		
	Total	Inter-govern-mental ex-pendit-ure (to States)	Direct expenditure							Expens-iture for personal services	Out-standing at end of fiscal year	Increase or decrease (-) during year	
			Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Assis-tance and subsid-ies	Interest on debt 1	Insurance benefits and repayments				
					Total	Construc-tion							Other
783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	
1970	92,522	633	91,889	66,943	16,355	13,067	3,289	3,703	3,624	1,263	45,212	101,563	7,568
1969	82,698	546	82,152	59,126	15,539	12,294	3,245	3,217	3,128	1,141	40,103	93,995	8,503
1968	72,357	427	71,930	51,932	13,521	10,747	2,773	2,689	2,761	1,027	35,197	85,492	4,307
1967	66,648	374	66,274	47,639	12,689	9,811	2,877	2,349	2,587	1,008	32,439	81,135	4,463
1966	60,994	283	60,711	43,857	12,187	9,514	2,622	2,014	2,374	830	29,498	77,487	5,009
1965	55,482	262	55,221	38,999	11,360	8,905	2,456	1,891	2,191	780	26,838	72,478	5,297
1964	51,199	235	50,964	36,197	10,267	8,127	2,140	1,709	2,061	730	24,902	67,181	5,300
1963	47,237	235	47,002	33,294	9,528	7,536	1,992	1,625	1,875	680	23,017	61,881	2,942
1962	45,279	226	45,053	31,446	9,577	7,665	1,912	1,590	1,789	651	21,678	58,779	3,521
1961	42,641	196	42,445	29,416	9,226	7,515	1,711	1,564	1,641	598	19,937	55,030	3,618
1960*	39,056	209	38,847	26,785	8,497	6,843	1,654	1,503	1,492	570	18,531	51,412	4,232
1959 ²	36,341	205	36,136	24,594	8,292	6,786	1,506	1,438	1,287	525	17,055	47,180	4,387
1958	34,023	302	33,721	22,701	8,040	6,682	1,358	1,346	1,141	493	15,723	42,793	3,492
1957	31,057	300	30,757	20,653	7,454	6,069	1,385	1,189	1,025	436	14,234	39,301	3,323
1956	28,273	269	28,004	18,771	6,843	5,482	1,361	1,089	910	392	12,986	35,978	2,909
1955	26,230	226	26,004	16,951	6,713	5,644	1,069	1,179	807	353	11,744	33,069	3,738
1954	23,814	215	23,599	15,622	5,778	4,907	871	1,148	723	327	10,851	29,331	3,374
1953	21,662	191	21,471	14,425	5,058	4,291	767	1,057	635	296	9,868	25,957	2,731
1952	20,229	156	20,073	13,360	4,778	4,063	715	1,070	580	285	9,089	23,226	1,332
1950	17,041	(3)	³ 17,041	11,498	3,810	3,203	607	1,027	504	202	7,593	18,830	1,979
1948	13,363	(3)	³ 13,363	9,578	2,269	1,817	452	882	457	177	6,470	14,980	1,133
1946	9,093	(3)	³ 9,093	6,989	937	678	259	546	473	148	4,705	13,664	-600
1944	7,180	(3)	³ 7,180	5,714	379	274	105	425	534	128	3,927	14,703	-1,080
1942	7,351	(3)	³ 7,351	5,230	835	681	154	590	584	112	3,554	16,080	-337
1940	7,685	(3)	³ 7,685	4,606	1,778	1,185	593	558	657	86	3,400	16,693	162
1938	6,906	(3)	³ 6,906	4,466	1,157	926	231	546	656	81	3,176	16,093	6
1936	6,056	(3)	³ 6,056	4,036	890	712	178	336	717	77	2,871	16,061	306
1934	5,699	(3)	³ 5,699	3,665	788	630	158	459	718	69	2,618	15,681	-826
1932	6,375	(3)	³ 6,375	4,197	1,090	872	218	305	726	57	2,925	16,373	9
1927	6,359	(3)	³ 6,359	3,823	1,864	1,491	373	50	579	38	2,680	12,910	929
1922	4,567	(3)	³ 4,567	2,915	1,216	973	243	30	385	21	2,041	8,978	1,216
1913	1,960	(3)	³ 1,960	1,287	500	400	100	7	159	8	901	4,035	-----
1902	959	(3)	³ 959	682	203	162	41	5	69	-----	475	1,877	-----

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.

1 Includes interest on debt of utilities operated by local governments.

2 Includes Alaska.

3 Minor amounts of intergovernmental expenditure to States not segregable from "Direct expenditure."

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCES

Y 796-816

Series Y 796-816. Local Government Revenue, by Source: 1902 to 1970

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Revenue from all sources		Intergovernmental revenue		Revenue from local sources							
	Total ¹	General revenue (direct ¹ and intergovernmental)	From Federal Government	From State governments	Total	General revenue					Charges and miscellaneous	
						Total	Taxes					
							Total	Individual income ²	Sales and gross receipts	Property		Other taxes ³
796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	
1970	89,082	80,916	2,605	26,920	59,557	51,392	38,833	1,630	3,068	32,963	1,173	12,558
1969	79,274	71,943	2,245	23,837	53,192	45,861	34,781	1,381	2,470	29,692	1,239	11,080
1968	70,171	63,181	1,954	20,342	47,875	40,886	31,171	1,077	1,932	26,835	1,327	9,714
1967	64,608	58,235	1,753	18,434	44,419	38,045	29,074	916	1,956	25,186	1,016	8,971
1966	59,268	53,172	1,378	16,391	41,499	35,404	27,361	472	2,041	23,836	1,012	8,044
1965	53,408	47,528	1,155	14,010	38,242	32,362	25,116	433	2,059	21,817	807	7,245
1964	49,578	44,084	956	12,873	35,749	30,256	23,542	376	1,806	20,519	841	6,714
1963	45,586	40,558	831	11,760	32,995	27,967	21,897	311	1,574	19,145	867	6,070
1962	43,147	38,346	763	10,879	31,506	26,705	20,993	309	1,456	18,414	815	5,711
1961	40,483	35,899	719	10,185	29,579	24,995	19,804	258	1,432	17,370	744	5,192
1960*	37,324	33,027	592	9,522	27,209	22,912	18,081	254	1,339	15,798	692	4,831
1959*	33,572	29,621	489	8,399	24,684	20,733	16,531	230	1,150	14,417	734	4,202
1958	31,348	27,723	404	7,974	22,970	19,345	15,461	215	1,079	13,514	652	3,885
1957	29,021	25,531	343	7,321	21,357	17,866	14,286	191	1,031	12,385	679	3,580
1956	26,352	23,137	309	6,590	19,453	16,238	12,992	164	889	11,282	657	3,246
1955	24,166	21,092	368	5,987	17,811	14,737	11,886	143	779	10,323	641	2,851
1954	22,402	19,562	298	5,635	16,468	13,629	10,978	122	703	9,577	576	2,651
1953	21,007	18,371	300	5,384	15,323	12,687	10,356	96	718	9,010	530	2,331
1952	19,398	16,952	237	5,044	14,117	11,671	9,466	85	627	8,282	473	2,205
1950	16,101	14,014	211	4,217	11,673	9,586	7,984	64	484	7,042	394	1,602
1948	13,167	11,373	218	3,233	9,666	7,872	6,599	44	400	5,850	305	1,273
1946	9,561	8,227	53	2,092	7,416	6,082	5,157	33	183	4,737	204	925
1944	8,535	7,340	28	1,842	6,665	5,470	4,703	26	136	4,361	180	767
1942	8,114	7,122	56	1,780	6,278	5,286	4,625	27	133	4,273	192	661
1940	7,724	6,939	278	1,654	5,792	5,007	4,497	18	130	4,170	179	510
1938	7,329	6,651	167	1,516	5,646	4,968	4,473	-----	120	4,196	157	495
1936	6,793	6,179	229	1,417	5,147	4,533	4,083	-----	90	3,865	128	450
1934	6,363	5,820	83	1,318	4,962	4,419	3,933	-----	30	3,803	100	486
1932	6,192	5,690	10	801	5,381	4,879	4,274	-----	26	4,159	89	605
1927	6,333	5,903	9	596	5,728	5,298	4,479	-----	25	4,360	94	819
1922	4,148	3,866	9	312	3,827	3,545	3,069	-----	20	2,973	76	476
1913	1,755	1,637	6	91	1,658	1,540	1,308	-----	3	1,192	113	232
1902	914	854	4	52	858	798	704	-----	-----	624	80	94

Year	Revenue from local sources—Con.								
	Utilities revenue					Liquor stores revenue	Insurance trust revenue		
	Total	Water supply system	Electric power system	Transit system	Gas supply system		Total	Employee retirement	Unemployment compensation ⁵
	808	809	810	811	812		813	814	815	816
1970	6,608	2,687	2,385	1,135	401	258	1,299	1,288	11
1969	5,931	2,464	2,166	934	366	245	1,155	1,145	10
1968	5,683	2,313	2,119	919	332	262	1,044	1,035	10
1967	5,246	2,187	1,881	860	319	195	933	921	12
1966	5,069	2,115	1,911	743	300	189	837	826	11
1965	4,908	2,004	1,833	776	295	177	795	785	10
1964	4,616	1,917	1,718	715	266	164	713	703	10
1963	4,216	1,804	1,488	675	249	155	657	647	10
1962	4,026	1,725	1,422	643	236	148	627	619	8
1961	3,856	1,621	1,450	588	197	141	587	579	8
1960*	3,613	1,529	1,307	581	196	136	549	541	7
1959*	3,320	1,388	1,178	565	190	131	500	495	6
1958	3,041	1,256	1,096	516	173	112	471	464	6
1957	2,944	1,235	1,011	541	157	118	429	423	6
1956	2,718	1,162	887	542	127	117	380	376	5
1955	2,609	1,092	870	544	104	117	347	343	4
1954	2,403	971	787	554	90	119	317	313	4
1953	2,237	939	713	500	85	120	230	275	5
1952	2,071	839	683	479	70	113	262	256	5
1950	1,808	705	574	468	61	94	185	181	4
1948	1,565	640	474	399	52	89	140	137	3
1946	1,169	556	348	227	38	66	99	96	3
1944	1,066	521	305	208	32	39	90	86	4
1942	887	439	251	170	27	17	88	80	8
1940	704	401	220	58	25	13	63	61	7
1938	605	371	169	47	18	10	68	58	5
1936	558	369	131	41	17	6	50	50	-----
1934	499	342	115	32	10	1	43	43	-----
1932	463	317	111	25	10	-----	39	39	-----
1927	403	247	111	35	10	-----	27	27	-----
1922	266	175	72	13	6	-----	16	16	-----
1913	116	99	16	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----
1902	60	56	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.

¹ Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded.

² Includes minor amounts of corporation income tax.

³ Includes licenses. ⁴ Includes Alaska. ⁵ Washington, D.C., only.

Armed Forces and Veterans (Series Y 849-1031)

Y 849-855. Estimates of total cost of U.S. wars.

Source: U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, *The Military Budget and National Economic Priorities*, part I, pp. 149 and 150, 91st Congress, 1st session (statement of James L. Clayton, University of Utah, at Hearings before the Subcommittee on Economy in Government); and for series Y 853, U.S. Veterans Administration, *Annual Report of Administrator of Veterans Affairs*.

Details concerning individual estimates and the sources used by Professor Clayton are given in the source document.

An earlier study, *Cost of U.S. Wars* (typewritten form), was made by Raymond E. Manning, Senior Specialist in Taxation and Fiscal Policy, Legislative Reference Service, The Library of Congress, October 1956. This report gives details as to the period covered, the costs which are included and those excluded, and the assumptions and statistical method used for the computations for each war from the American Revolution through the Korean conflict.

Y 856-903. Selected characteristics of the Armed Forces, by war.

Source: The President's Commission on Veterans Pensions, *Veterans' Benefits in the United States*, vol. I; Staff Report No. IV, "Veterans in our Society," House Committee Print 261, 84th Cong., 2d session; and revised estimates prepared by the Department of Defense.

The time coverage for a particular war may vary from series to series. See source for exact coverage.

The number of personnel serving in the Revolutionary War is not known, but estimates range from 184,000 to 250,000. In the War of 1812, it is estimated that 286,730 served and in the Mexican War, 78,718. In the Civil War, estimates for Confederate forces range from 600,000 to 1,500,000.

Y 904-916. Military personnel on active duty, 1789-1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, reports and unpublished data.

Primary sources of Army data are as follows: 1789, 1794, and 1795, *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, vol. 1 (except for officers, 1789, Thomas H. S. Hamersly, *Complete Regular Army Register of the United States for One Hundred Years (1779-1879)*, Washington, D.C., 1880); 1801-1821, *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, vol. 2; 1822-1939, *War Department Annual Reports* (except as follows: Regular Army, 1847 and 1866, Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, vol. 2, Washington, D.C., 1903; Army Nurse Corps, 1920, Army field clerks, 1917, and Quartermaster Corps field clerks, 1917 and 1918, *Special Report 196*, Revised, Statistics Branch, War Department, General Staff, 1927; 1919 and 1920, Quartermaster Corps field clerks, *Regular Report 189*, Statistics Branch, War Department, General Staff, 1922; 1940-1957, Office of The Adjutant General, *Strength of the Army*, monthly reports. For data on U.S. Military Academy cadets, 1802-1821, *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, vol. 2; 1822-1920, *Official Register of the Officers and Cadets at the United States Military Academy* (except as follows: 1871, 1910, 1913, 1915, 1917, and 1918, *War Department Annual Reports*); 1921-1941, *War Department Annual Reports*; 1942-1970, *Strength of the Army*, monthly reports.

Some of the figures for the Navy and Marine Corps appear in the following sources: Gordon R. Young (ed.), *Army Almanac*, Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1959; Bureau of Navy Personnel, *Navy and Marine Corps, Military Personnel Statistics*, June and December 1956; Navy Department, Bureau of Personnel, *Progress Report*, March 1948.

Officers include warrant officers, flight officers, nurses, medical specialists, and field clerks. Enlisted personnel include U.S. Military Academy cadets, U.S. Naval Academy midshipmen, U.S. Air Force Academy cadets, and other officer candidates.

Army data (series Y 905-907) begin with 1789, the year in which the Department of War (now Department of the Army) was established. Although a "regular" Army has existed continuously from that time, the total strengths cannot be documented from available records, nor can reliable estimates be made for 1790-1793 and 1796-1800. Beginning 1861, the data include all military personnel on extended active duty with the Army (Regulars, volunteers, militia, inductees, Reserves, National Guardsmen, and reactivated retired Regular personnel) and U.S. Military Academy cadets. Data prior to 1861 are for Regular Army and cadets only, except for 1836-1840 (Seminole Indian War) and 1846-1848 (Mexican War). Source documents for other years do not contain adequate strength statistics on nonregular personnel called out during the War of 1812 or for short periods of service during the numerous Indian disturbances. For most years prior to 1878, data were compiled from the latest returns received; some of the reports used, especially those from the frontier garrisons, were weeks or months in transit.

The Army figures include the Army Nurse Corps beginning 1898; Army field clerks and field clerks in the Quartermaster Corps for 1917-1925; warrant officers beginning 1919; flight officers for 1943-1947; and the Women's Army Corps (formerly the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps) and the Women's Medical Specialist Corps (later redesignated the Army Medical Specialist Corps), beginning 1943. All data for these categories are as of June 30, except the 1898 figure for the Army Nurse Corps which is as of September 15.

The Army Nurse Corps became a part of the permanent Army military establishment in 1901. It traces its origin, however, to 1898, when authority was received to employ by contract as many nurses as needed during the war with Spain. For this reason, data on nurses have been included for 1898-1900.

The positions of Army field clerks and field clerks in the Quartermaster Corps were created by Act of Congress, August 29, 1916. Field clerks of both classes were subject to the rules and articles of war, and had the status of officers, although not commissioned officers. By Act of Congress, April 27, 1926, the Secretary of War was authorized and directed to appoint as warrant officers all field clerks then in active service.

The Army figures for 1908-1947 include strength of the Army Air Force and predecessor agencies. Those beginning with 1948 consist of military personnel under the command of the Army only, resulting from the establishment of the Department of the Air Force as an executive department by the National Security Act of 1947. Data for 1948 and 1949 include a small number of Department of the Air Force military personnel assigned for duty with Army commands, and data for 1948-1955 exclude a larger number of Department of the Army military personnel assigned for duty with Air Force commands.

Navy data for 1794, 1795, and 1798 are an approximation of the "on board" personnel authorized by Congress in conjunction with the construction of six frigates to reconstitute a Navy which had existed for 1775-1785 under the Continental Congress. A separate Navy Department was authorized and organized in 1798. Since the crews usually were obligated, during the early years of the Navy, for only a specific sailing or mission, rather than a continuous tour of duty, the strengths shown are more in the nature of averages and are therefore noted as estimated. Data exclude an unknown number of Naval Militia, supplied by the States, who served during the War of

1812, the Mexican War, and the Spanish-American War. Since 1916, naval reservist and retired personnel on extended active duty have been included.

The Marine Corps was founded in 1775 by the Continental Congress and served during the Revolutionary War, but ceased to exist in 1783. It was reactivated in 1794 when Congress authorized the building of the six frigates and a small number of marines were used as guards. The data in series Y 914-916 begin with 1798, since reliable estimates are not available for prior years. Since 1917, reservist and retired personnel on active duty have been included.

Y 917-926. Classification of selective service registrants, 1940-1970.

Source: U.S. Selective Service System. Series 917, 1940, *Selective Service in Peacetime*, Appendix 20. Series 917-925, 1941-1947, *Summary Reports of Classification, Continental United States, March 31, 1941-April 1, 1947*, vol. 1, parts 1-3; 1948-1950, *Statistics and Special Reports Digests, September 1948-September 1951*, U.S. Summary, vol. 1, part E; 1951-1952, *Statistics-Periodic Reports of Classifications, U.S. and State Summaries, October 1951-February 1956*, vol. II, part B, section 1, Regular Registrants; 1953-1970, compiled from Selective Service System Form 116. Series 926, 1940-1945, *Quotas, Calls, and Inductions*, Special Monograph No. 12, vol. II, Appendices F-H; 1946-1947, unpublished data; 1948-1970, compiled from Selective Service Form 262.

The Selective Service System is responsible for the registration, examination, classification, selection, and delivery for induction into the Armed Forces of all men required by law to register, or, in lieu of induction, for ordering them to perform civilian work. The law also provides exemptions or deferments from service for many persons for reasons of previous service, essential occupation, family dependency, etc.

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which became law on September 16, 1940, was the first peacetime conscription law in U.S. history. The classification system under that Act provided for classification of registrants into four main groups in the order of their being called into the Armed Forces: Class I, persons available for training and service after the physical examination; Class II, persons available for training and service but temporarily deferred as necessary in defense industries for varying periods up to six months; Class III, persons who had dependents requiring their support; and Class IV, persons who were exempted from training and service by statute, or were nondeclarant aliens, or had completed military service (up to Pearl Harbor), or conscientious objectors against both combatant and noncombatant service, or who were physically, mentally, or morally unfit for service. Within these main classes there were certain subdivisions which indicated more specifically the status of the registrants.

For details concerning changes over time in legislation, classification, registration regulations, etc., see the annual and semiannual reports of the Director of the Selective Service System and the System's series of special monographs. A list of monographs covering the early years appears on the inside front cover of *Quotas, Calls, and Inductions*, cited in the source note.

Y 927-942. Disposition of defendants charged with violation of selective service acts, 1945-1970.

Source: U.S. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts, 1970*, table H10.

Statistics reflect defendants charged with violations of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1948.

These data exclude District of Columbia, Canal Zone, Guam, and Virgin Islands.

Y 943-956. Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by age, 1865-1970.

Source: U.S. Veterans Administration, reports and unpublished data.

Age distribution for veterans of World War I, Spanish-American War, Civil War, Mexican War, and War of 1812 were obtained by procedures used in estimating the number of living veterans in civil life, as described in the text for series Y 957-970. The ages for veterans of Indian wars and Regular Establishment (peacetime service) were obtained from records of the Veterans Administration and predecessor agencies. Age distribution for Regular Establishment veterans is not included after 1965.

The ages of World War II veterans included in the total for 1945 were based on the ages of those veterans on the Veterans Administration disability compensation rolls on June 30, 1945. The estimated number of veterans by age, for 1950 and thereafter, were derived by the application of appropriate survival rates to the male and female components of the potential World War II veteran population as of July 25, 1947. In this particular case, the potential World War II veteran population is defined as: (a) The estimated number of men and women who had served in World War II and who had returned to civil life prior to July 25, 1947, and (b) those still in the service as of July 25, 1947. The age distribution of this population was derived from the Veterans Administration's sample of approximately 1 percent of the records of the men and women separated from the Armed Forces between September 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947, and from estimates provided by the Armed Forces for World War II participants who were still in service on the latter date.

The ages of Korean conflict veterans included for 1955 and thereafter were derived from the Veterans Administration's sample of approximately 1 percent of Department of Defense records for persons returning to civil life between June 27, 1950, and June 30, 1970.

The ages of veterans who served between the end of the Korean conflict and the inception of the Vietnam era included in 1966 and thereafter were derived from the Veterans Administration's sample of approximately 1 percent of Department of Defense records for persons returning to civil life in the period February 1, 1955, through August 4, 1964.

The ages of veterans who served in the Vietnam era included in 1966 and thereafter were derived from the Veterans Administration's sample of approximately 1 percent of Department of Defense records for persons returning to civil life between August 4, 1964, and June 30, 1970.

Y 957-970. Estimated number of veterans in civil life, by period of service, 1865-1970.

Source: U.S. Veterans Administration, reports and unpublished data.

The estimates for the War of 1812 were derived by a backward chain computation involving the application of appropriate survival rates to the age distribution of the 165 living veterans of this war on the pension rolls in 1892. It was assumed that all living veterans of the War of 1812 were on the pension rolls after 1873.

Estimates for the Mexican War were computed by applying appropriate survival rates to the age distribution of the 2,195 living Mexican War veterans on the pension rolls in 1907. For 1890 and later years, the estimates were based on the assumption that 90 percent of the living Mexican War veterans were on the pension rolls. Estimates for years prior to 1890 were based on a backward chain computation.

Estimates for the Indian wars include only veterans on pension rolls of the Veterans Administration or predecessor agencies.

The Civil War estimate for 1865 was based on Armed Forces data. Estimates for years after 1865 were computed from actuarial projections, based on the American Experience Mortality Table, 1868, applied to the age distribution of one million Civil War participants included in Surgeon General, *The Medical Department of the U.S. Army*

in the World War, vol. XV, *Statistics*, part I, 1921. The totals so obtained were modified by the assumptions that 75 percent of the living Civil War veterans were on the pension rolls in 1900-1915 and that practically all living Civil War veterans were on the rolls in 1920 and later years. The estimates pertain to Union forces only.

For the Spanish-American War, estimates for 1905 and later years were computed by application of appropriate survival rates to the 1902 age distribution of Spanish-American War participants (not shown here). For 1900, the estimate is based on total participants, inservice deaths, and discharges to civil life.

Estimates for World War I were computed by applying appropriate survival rates to the 1918 distribution of World War I participants by year of age based on records of 3.7 million War Risk Insurance applications (*The Medical Department of the U.S. Army . . .*, cited above).

For World War II, the Korean conflict, the Vietnam era, and service between the Korean conflict and Vietnam era, the estimates were derived from Armed Forces data on the number of persons returned to civil life less Veterans Administration estimates of deaths and less the number who reenlisted from civil life.

Data on the Regular Establishment include only former members of the peacetime forces receiving disability compensation or pension from the Veterans Administration or predecessor agencies.

The following periods are covered by the specified wars for determining veterans status:

- War of 1812—June 18, 1812, through February 17, 1815
- Mexican War—April 25, 1846, through May 30, 1848
- Civil War—April 12, 1861, through April 13, 1865
- Indian wars—1817 through 1898 (approximately)
- Spanish-American War—April 21, 1898, through July 4, 1902
(includes the war with Spain, Boxer Rebellion, and Philippine Insurrection. For persons serving in the Moro Province, hostilities ended July 15, 1903)
- World War I—April 6, 1917, through November 11, 1918
(for persons serving in Russia, the war ended April 1, 1920)
- World War II—September 16, 1940, through July 25, 1947
- Korean conflict—June 27, 1950, through January 31, 1955
- Service between Korean conflict and Vietnam era—February 1, 1955, through August 4, 1964
- Vietnam era—service after August 4, 1964

Y 971-983. Expenditures of Veterans Administration and predecessor agencies from appropriated funds, by period of service, 1790-1970.

Source: U.S. Veterans Administration. Original data are taken from annual reports of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Bureau, Bureau of Pensions, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and records of the Veterans Administration.

The data pertain to expenditures from appropriated funds (see text for series Y 984-997) for veterans and their dependents through June 30, 1970. Thus, they include expenditures for pensions since 1790 and for care in the National Homes (now Veterans Administration domiciliaries) since 1867. Grants-in-aid for the care of veterans in State homes were first made in 1889 and are included thereafter.

Expenditures on behalf of World War I veterans, made originally as allowances for the dependents of enlisted men in the Armed Forces, compensation for death and disability, medical care and treatment, vocational rehabilitation and training, and insurance against death or permanent disability, are included since October 1917. Subsequent adjustments of benefits for World War I veterans and for veterans of the earlier wars (e.g., extension of hospital benefits) are reflected in the ensuing years. Expenditures for World War II veterans began in 1941, and for veterans of the Korean conflict in 1951.

Trust and working fund expenditures (e.g., the U.S. Government Life and National Service Life Insurance Trust Funds, the Adjusted Service Certificate Trust Fund, and the General Post Fund) are excluded; transfers from appropriations to the insurance trust funds, however, are included. Also excluded are expenditures made by

other Federal and State agencies (e.g., unemployment compensation paid to Korean conflict veterans by the Department of Labor, expenditures for retirement pay by the Department of Defense, and bonus payments made by State governments).

Of the \$174.8 billion in total expenditures through 1970, \$139.0 billion (79 percent) was directly allocated by war. The distribution of the remaining expenditures was estimated. Therefore, the figures are subject to a varying and unknown degree of error. For example, variations in average hospital costs between wars, or unusual administrative workloads are not reflected in the distribution factors used.

Y 984-997. Expenditures for veterans benefits and services by Veterans Administration and predecessor agencies, 1790-1970.

Source: U.S. Veterans Administration, *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs*, various issues, and unpublished data.

Data are based on checks paid through December 31, 1947, and on vouchers approved for payment thereafter. The data are gross, since they include expenditures made from amounts earned (in the form of reimbursements) by the various accounts. Expenditures from revolving funds are also gross, i.e., receipts have not been netted out of these funds except in minor instances noted elsewhere. Accordingly, these data do not agree with those reported in the statements of the Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Budget.

Y 984, total expenditures. This series measures the gross cost of benefits and services (including capital expenditures and administrative costs) provided veterans and their beneficiaries, irrespective of the source of funds. Included are expenditures from general and special funds appropriated by the Congress, revolving and management funds authorized to finance a continuing cycle of operations using receipts derived from these operations, and trust funds held by the Government for the benefit of veterans and their beneficiaries. Transfers from appropriations to insurance trust funds, from which the actual expenditures are made, are not included in the total, in order to avoid duplication. Expenditures from the Veterans Administration Revolving Supply Fund, established July 1, 1954, also are excluded from the total, since these amounts generally duplicate expenditures made by Veterans Administration administrative appropriations for supplies, equipment, and certain services procured through the fund.

Y 985, compensation and pensions. Data represent total expenditures less refund of overpayments.

Y 986, insurance and servicemen's indemnities. Data include direct payments to beneficiaries from insurance appropriations, servicemen's indemnities, and benefits and dividends paid from insurance trust funds. Some noncash transactions (e.g., interest credited to dividends left on deposit) also are included as expenditures from the trust funds. Transfers from appropriations to the insurance trust funds, from which the benefit payments are made, are not included in these amounts. Beginning fiscal year 1949, the reporting of expenditures from the U.S. Government Life Insurance and National Service Life Insurance trust funds was changed from a net to a gross basis. This resulted in an understatement in varying amounts for prior years. The cumulative differences for the prior years between the net figures and what the figures would have been on a gross basis have been added in a lump sum to the 1948 figures. This adjustment amounted to \$295,651,000.

Y 987, education and training. This series includes subsistence allowances, tuition, supplies, and equipment of veterans training under Public Law 346, education and training allowances to veterans training under Public Law 550, veterans and servicemen training under Public Law 89-358, and educational assistance for dependents and survivors of totally disabled or deceased veterans under Public Laws 634, 88-361, and 90-631.

Y 988, vocational rehabilitation. Data include subsistence allowances, tuition, supplies, and equipment of veterans training under Public Laws 16, 894, and 87-815, and vocational rehabilitation allowances for World War I veterans.

Y 989, unemployment and self-employment allowances. Includes allowances to World War II veterans to assist in their readjustment to civilian employment. Similar allowances paid to Korean conflict and Vietnam veterans by the Department of Labor are excluded.

Y 990, loan guaranty. Includes payments on defaulted loans, and the cost of property and securities acquired. The amounts are gross and do not reflect the cost of the loan guaranty program to the Government. Refunds and recoveries on claims paid returned to the general fund and deposits to the loan guaranty revolving fund amounted to \$2.9 billion through June 30, 1970. Other losses of the program are subject to further recovery from the liquidation of securities and repayments by borrowers.

Y 991, direct loans. Includes direct mortgage loans and advances to veterans, interest expenses on capital borrowed from the U.S. Treasury, and other expenses (excluding Veterans Administration administrative expenses) of the direct loan program. Expenditures are gross and do not reflect the cost of this program to the Government. Through June 30, 1970, receipts paid into the direct loan fund amounted to \$3.1 billion, bringing net expenditures to \$108 million. This will be further reduced, as the program matures, by payments of interest and principal by borrowers.

Y 992, miscellaneous benefit payments. Includes statutory burial allowances; expenditures not classified as to purpose from the compensation and pensions appropriation; automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans; specially adapted homes for paraplegic veterans; payments to participants in the yellow fever experiments; military and naval family allowances of World War I veterans; marine and seamen's insurance in World War I; adjusted service compensation (World War I bonus); General Post Fund expenditures; withdrawals of the personal funds of patients held by the Veterans Administration as banker and funds due incompetent beneficiaries; soldiers' and sailors' civil relief; and the vocational rehabilitation revolving fund. These expenditures are gross with the exceptions of soldiers' and sailors' civil relief and the vocational rehabilitation revolving fund, which are on a net basis.

Y 993, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services. Figures include expenditures for hospital nursing bed care, and domiciliary care, out-patient medical and dental treatment, medical research, and related costs; appropriations to the Canteen Service Revolving Fund; and grants to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of veterans. Beginning 1921, the data are estimated. Prior to July 1, 1879, the fiscal year of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers ended on various dates. For this period, the data have been proportionately adjusted by the Veterans Administration to reflect expenditures for years ending June 30.

Y 994, hospital and domiciliary facilities. These data include expenditures for the construction and equipping of hospitals and domiciliary facilities, and major alterations, improvements, and repairs thereof; grants to the Republic of the Philippines for the construction and equipping of a hospital; grants for construction of State extended care facilities; expenditures from funds allotted under the National Recovery Act of 1933 and Public Works Administration Act of 1933; and \$436,623,692 transferred to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for the construction of hospitals.

Y 995, administration and other benefits. Includes expenses for vocational counseling of veterans, beneficiary travel for certain programs, reporting allowances paid schools for certifying the attendance of veteran trainees, private laws for relief, and all administrative salaries and expenses.

Y 996-997, expenditures from general and special fund appropriations. Series Y 996 represents expenditures from appropriations made by the Congress to finance the general and ordinary operations of the Veterans Administration and predecessor agencies. The figures differ from amounts shown under total expenditures (series

Y 984) after 1917 in that they do not include expenditures from trust funds, working funds, and deposit funds. Transfers from appropriations to insurance trust funds (series Y 997) are included in the figures for series Y 996.

Y 998-1009. Veterans pensions and compensation—number of veterans and expenditure, by type, 1866-1970.

Source: U.S. Veterans Administration, records. Data were compiled from various annual reports of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, and of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The basic distinction between pension and compensation is that pension is a benefit payable for total and permanent disability or death which is not attributable to the veteran's military service. Compensation is payable for the disability or death resulting from injury or disease incurred in, or aggravated by, military service. In the series relating to death benefits, the number of veterans refers to the number of deceased veterans whose dependents are receiving benefits, rather than to the number of dependents in receipt of such benefits; the data on expenditures refer to the amount received by these dependents. In the disability cases, the data refer to the number of veterans, and the amount of money paid to these veterans in the form of retirement pay administered by the Veterans Administration or its predecessor agencies.

For 1866-1890, separate data are not available for the death and disability series. Likewise, information is not available which would permit a separation of the data on the pensions and compensation earned for military service prior to 1904. As a result, all data on veterans of the Spanish-American and earlier wars have been arbitrarily included in the pension series.

The compensation data refer (with the qualifications as noted above for the series on deaths) to the number of, or expenditures paid to, veterans of the Regular Establishment, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and Vietnam. Data on these veterans were first included in 1904, 1918, 1942, 1951, and 1965, respectively.

Y 1010-1027. Patients receiving hospital or domiciliary care authorized by Veterans Administration, 1921-1970.

Source: U.S. Veterans Administration, *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs*, various issues, and unpublished data.

These data do not in all cases agree with information previously published in some of the earlier annual reports of the Veterans Administration. Revisions were made to adjust some of the data for earlier years for comparability with current data.

The data for admissions is by type of patient; through 1960 neurological patients were included with neuropsychiatric, thereafter with general. Tuberculosis patients are included with general.

The data for all veterans receiving hospital care (series Y 1014) and veterans with service-connected disabilities (series Y 1019) are identical prior to 1925. The act which made Veterans Administration hospital care available to veterans with nonservice-connected disability was passed in 1924, and it was not until 1925 that such patients were admitted to Veterans Administration hospitals.

Data for veterans receiving hospital care for service-connected disabilities (series Y 1019-1022) exclude those veterans with service-connected disabilities who are being treated for nonservice-connected ailments.

Series Y 1018 shows the number of nonveteran patients in Veterans Administration hospitals. This group of patients is made up for the most part of persons still in the military service who have not yet attained veteran status, and cases admitted to Veterans Administration hospitals for humanitarian reasons.

Domiciliary care was provided by the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers through July 30, 1930; later, it was provided by other agencies. The number of veterans in State homes receiving domiciliary care (series Y 1025) is shown because the Veterans Administration contributes to the support of veterans cared for in approved State homes who would be eligible for admission to Veterans Administration domiciliaries.

Series Y 849-855. Estimates of Total Cost of U.S. Wars

[In millions of dollars, except percent]

War	Estimated total war costs	Original war costs ¹	Veterans' benefits			Estimated interest payments on war loans	
			Total costs under pres-ent laws ²	Percent of original costs	Total costs to 1970	Total	Percent of original war costs
			849	850	851	852	853	854	855
Vietnam conflict ³	352,000	110,000	4220,000	4200	2,461	22,000	20
Korean conflict	164,000	64,000	99,000	184	15,016	11,000	20
World War II	664,000	288,000	290,000	100	87,445	86,000	30
World War I	112,000	26,000	75,000	290	45,585	11,000	42
Spanish-American War	6,460	400	6,000	1,505	5,436	60	15
Civil War (Union only)	12,952	3,200	8,580	260	8,570	1,172	37
Mexican War	147	73	64	88	64	10	14
War of 1812	158	93	49	53	49	16	17
American Revolution	190	100	70	70	70	20	20

¹ Based on expenditures of Departments of the Army and Navy to World War I and major national security expenditures thereafter. Usually the figures begin with the year the war began but in all cases they extend one year beyond the end of the actual conflict.

² To World War I, estimates are based on Veterans Administration data. For World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict, estimates are those of the 1956 report of the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions plus 25 percent (the increase in the average value of benefits since the Commission made its report).

³ Estimates based on assumption that war would end by June 30, 1970 (except for veterans' benefit costs to 1970). Occupation costs not included. Background data:

Original cost:	Bil. dol.
a. Major national security expenditures for Vietnam conflict, 1965-70 fiscal years	108.5
b. Cost of supporting American personnel in South Vietnam, 1954-64, at \$25,000 per man per year	1.5
Total	110.0

Veterans' benefits:
 Medium estimate, 200 percent of original cost..... 220.0

Interest on war debt:
 Medium estimate, 20 percent of original cost..... 22.0

Total, medium estimate..... 352.0

⁴ Medium-level estimate of 200 percent (high, 300; low, 100) based on figures expressing relationship of veterans' benefits payments to original costs of other major U.S. wars.

⁵ Medium-level estimate of 20 percent (high, 30; low, 10) based on figures showing interest payments on war loans as percentage of original costs of other major U.S. wars.

Series Y 856-903. Selected Characteristics of the Armed Forces, by War

Series No.	Characteristic	Civil War (Union forces only)	Spanish-American War	World War I	World War II	Korean conflict	Series No.	Characteristic	Civil War (Union forces only)	Spanish-American War	World War I	World War II	Korean conflict
856	Military personnel...1,000...	2,213	307	4,744	16,354	5,764		Annual rate per 1,000 average strength:					
857	Army...1,000...	2,129	281	4,057	11,260	2,834		Total deaths.....	104.4	36.6	35.5	11.6	5.5
858	Air Force...1,000...					1,285	883	Battle deaths.....	40.1	(NA)	17.1	8.6	3.4
859	Navy...1,000...		84	599	4,183	1,177	884	Other deaths.....	64.3	(NA)	18.4	3.0	2.1
860	Marines...1,000...		3	79	669	424	885	Medical care:					
861	Coast Guard...1,000...			9	241	44		Army:					
	Draftees:							Admissions for care, all causes:					
862	Classified...1,000...	777		24,234	36,677	9,123		Number...1,000...	6,455	317	4,039	17,919	2,717
863	Examined...1,000...	522		3,764	17,955	3,685	886	Annual rate per 1,000 average strength...	2,478	2,146	978	704	511
864	Rejected...1,000...	160		803	6,420	1,189	887	Noneffectiveness, total:					
865	Inducted...1,000...	46		2,820	10,022	1,560		Man-days lost...1,000...	(NA)	4,355	86,947	413,393	49,810
866	Average duration of service...months...	20	8	12	33	19	888	Daily rate per 1,000 average strength...	(NA)	80.7	57.7	44.5	25.7
867	Officers...months...	(NA)	8	14	39	24	889	Wounded who died subsequently...percent...	13.3	6.3	8.1	4.5	2.6
868	Enlisted...months...	(NA)	8	12	33	18	890	Annual nonbattle death rate per 1,000 average strength.....	68.7	25.9	15.4	3.0	2.0
869	Overseas service:						891	Navy and Marine Corps:					
870	Percent of total who served overseas.....	(NA)	29	53	73	56		Admissions for care, all causes:					
871	Average months served overseas ¹	(NA)	1.5	5.5	16.2	13.4		Number...1,000...	(NA)	25	1,073	5,514	1,200
872	Occupation of enlisted personnel...percent...	2100.0	2100.0	2100.0	100.0	100.0	892	Annual rate per 1,000 average strength...	(NA)	1,038	1,024	553	337
873	Technical and scientific...percent...	0.2	0.5	3.7	10.4	12.7	893	Noneffectiveness, total:					
874	Administrative and clerical...percent...	0.7	3.1	8.0	12.6	18.1	894	Man-days lost...1,000...	(NA)	248	12,705	115,700	28,998
875	Mechanics and repairmen...percent...	0.1	1.0	8.5	16.6	15.3	895	Daily rate per 1,000 average strength...	(NA)	28.3	33.2	31.8	18.5
876	Craftsmen...percent...	0.5	.1	13.0	5.9	4.7	896	Wounded who died subsequently...percent...	(NA)	5.9	9.0	3.2	2.2
877	Service workers...percent...	2.4	6.5	12.5	9.6	12.4	897	Annual nonbattle death rate per 1,000 average strength.....	(NA)	17.6	11.6	2.8	1.9
878	Operators and laborers...percent...	2.9	2.2	20.2	6.1	6.5		Military pay (current dol.):					
879	Military-type occupations, not elsewhere classified...percent...	98.2	86.6	34.1	38.8	30.3		Basic pay (annual rate):					
880	Casualties, number:						898	All personnel...dollars...	231	282	510	1,017	1,776
881	Total deaths.....	364,511	2,446	116,516	405,899	54,246	899	Officers...dollars...	717	2,101	2,141	2,442	4,453
882	Battle deaths.....	140,414	385	53,402	291,557	33,629	900	Enlisted...dollars...	202	205	417	866	1,478
883	Other deaths.....	224,097	2,061	63,114	113,842	20,617		Pay and allowances (annual rate):					
884	Wounds not mortal.....	281,881	1,662	204,002	670,846	103,284	901	All personnel...dollars...	510	528	968	1,811	2,940
							902	Officers...dollars...	1,912	2,489	2,698	3,777	6,234
							903	Enlisted...dollars...	427	444	870	1,587	2,584

NA Not available. ¹ During hostilities only. ² Army personnel only.

ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS

Y 904-916

Series Y 904-916. Military Personnel on Active Duty: 1789 to 1970

[As of June 30, beginning 1878 for Army, 1900 for Navy, and 1798 for Marine Corps. For prior years, the month for which most complete records were available was used]

Year	Grand total ¹	Army				Air Force ²			Navy			Marine Corps		
		Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	
		904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916
1970 ³	3,066,294	1,322,548	166,721	1,155,827	791,349	129,803	661,546	692,660	80,761	611,899	259,737	24,941	234,796	
1969	3,460,162	1,512,159	172,590	1,339,579	862,353	135,476	726,877	775,869	85,199	690,670	309,771	25,698	284,073	
1968	3,547,902	1,370,349	166,173	1,404,170	904,850	139,691	765,159	765,457	85,425	680,032	307,252	24,555	282,697	
1967	3,376,880	1,442,498	148,517	1,293,981	897,494	135,485	762,009	751,619	81,902	669,717	235,269	23,592	261,677	
1966	3,094,058	1,199,784	117,786	1,081,998	887,353	130,724	756,629	745,205	79,805	665,400	261,716	20,512	241,204	
1965	2,655,389	969,066	112,120	856,946	824,662	131,578	693,084	671,448	77,866	593,582	190,213	17,258	172,955	
1964	2,687,409	973,238	110,870	862,368	856,798	133,389	723,409	667,596	76,400	591,196	189,777	16,843	172,934	
1963	2,699,677	975,916	108,302	867,614	869,431	133,763	735,668	664,647	75,549	589,098	189,683	16,737	172,946	
1962	2,807,819	1,066,404	116,050	950,354	884,025	134,908	749,117	666,423	75,302	591,126	190,962	16,861	174,101	
1961	2,483,771	858,622	99,921	758,701	821,151	128,793	692,358	627,089	69,981	557,108	176,909	16,132	160,777	
1960	2,476,435	873,078	101,236	771,842	814,752	129,689	685,063	617,984	69,559	548,425	170,621	16,203	154,418	
1959	2,504,310	861,964	101,690	760,274	840,495	131,602	708,893	626,340	69,795	556,545	175,571	16,065	159,506	
1958	2,600,581	898,925	104,716	794,209	871,156	132,993	738,217	641,005	71,560	569,445	189,495	16,741	172,754	
1957	2,795,798	997,994	111,187	886,807	919,835	140,563	779,272	677,108	73,703	603,405	200,861	17,434	188,427	
1956	2,806,441	1,025,778	118,364	907,414	909,953	142,098	767,855	669,925	71,770	598,155	200,870	17,809	182,971	
1955	2,935,107	1,109,296	121,947	987,349	959,946	137,149	822,797	660,695	74,527	586,168	205,170	18,417	186,753	
1954	3,302,104	1,404,598	128,208	1,276,390	947,918	129,752	818,166	725,720	77,280	648,440	223,868	18,593	205,275	
1953	3,555,067	1,533,815	145,633	1,388,182	977,593	130,769	846,824	794,440	81,731	712,709	249,219	18,731	230,488	
1952	3,635,912	1,595,419	148,427	1,447,992	983,261	128,742	854,519	824,265	82,247	742,018	231,987	16,413	215,554	
1951	3,249,455	1,531,774	130,540	1,401,234	788,381	107,099	681,282	736,680	70,513	666,167	192,620	15,150	177,470	
1950	1,460,261	593,167	72,566	520,601	411,277	57,006	354,271	381,538	44,641	336,897	74,279	7,254	67,025	
1949	1,615,360	660,473	77,272	583,201	419,347	57,851	361,496	449,575	47,975	401,600	85,965	7,250	78,715	
1948	1,445,910	554,030	68,178	485,852	387,730	48,957	338,773	419,162	45,116	373,746	84,988	6,907	78,081	
1947	1,582,999	991,285	132,504	858,781				498,661	52,434	446,227	93,053	7,506	85,547	
1946	3,030,088	1,891,011	287,144	1,603,867				983,398	141,161	842,237	155,679	14,208	141,471	

Year	Grand total ¹	Army				Navy			Marine Corps		
		Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	
		904	905	906	907	911	912	913	914	915	916
1945	12,123,455	8,267,958		891,663	7,376,295	3,380,817	331,379	3,049,438	474,680	37,067	437,613
1944	11,451,719	7,994,750		776,980	7,217,770	2,981,365	276,153	2,705,212	475,604	32,788	442,816
1943	9,044,745	6,994,472		579,576	6,414,896	1,741,750	179,676	1,562,074	303,523	21,384	287,139
1942	3,858,791	3,075,608		206,422	2,869,186	640,570	69,564	571,006	142,613	7,138	135,475
1941	1,801,101	1,462,315		99,536	1,362,779	284,427	29,092	255,335	54,359	3,339	51,020
1940	458,365	269,023		18,326	250,697	160,997	13,604	147,393	23,345	1,800	26,545
1939	334,473	189,839		14,486	175,353	125,202	12,023	113,179	19,432	1,380	18,052
1938	322,982	185,488		13,975	171,513	119,088	10,739	108,349	18,356	1,359	16,997
1937	311,808	179,968		13,740	166,228	113,617	10,367	103,250	18,223	1,312	16,911
1936	291,856	167,816		13,512	154,304	106,292	10,247	96,045	17,248	1,208	16,040
1935	251,799	139,486		13,471	126,015	95,053	10,115	84,938	17,260	1,163	16,097
1934	247,137	138,464		13,761	124,703	92,312	9,972	82,340	16,861	1,187	15,174
1933	243,845	136,547		13,896	122,651	91,230	9,947	81,283	16,068	1,192	14,876
1932	244,902	134,957		14,111	120,846	93,384	9,967	83,417	16,561	1,196	15,365
1931	252,605	140,516		14,159	126,357	93,807	9,849	83,958	18,782	1,196	17,586
1930	255,648	139,378		14,151	125,227	96,890	9,540	87,350	19,380	1,208	18,172
1929	255,031	139,118		14,047	125,071	97,117	9,434	87,683	18,796	1,181	17,615
1928	250,907	136,084		14,019	122,065	95,803	9,401	86,402	19,020	1,198	17,822
1927	248,943	134,829		14,020	120,809	94,916	9,440	85,476	19,198	1,198	18,000
1926	247,396	134,938		14,143	120,795	93,304	9,091	84,213	19,154	1,178	17,976
1925	251,756	137,048		14,594	122,454	95,230	8,918	86,312	19,478	1,168	18,310
1924	261,189	142,673		13,784	128,889	98,184	8,651	89,533	20,332	1,157	19,175
1923	247,011	133,243		14,021	119,222	94,094	8,410	85,684	19,674	1,141	18,533
1922	270,207	148,763		15,667	133,096	100,211	8,334	91,877	21,233	1,135	20,098
1921	386,542	230,725		16,501	214,224	132,827	9,979	122,848	22,990	1,087	21,903
1920	343,302	204,292		18,999	185,293	121,845	10,642	111,203	17,165	1,104	16,061
1919	1,172,602	851,624		91,975	759,649	272,144	19,357	252,787	48,334	2,270	46,564
1918	2,897,167	2,395,742		130,485	2,265,257	448,606	23,631	424,975	52,819	1,503	51,316
1917	643,833	421,467		34,224	387,243	194,617	8,333	186,284	27,749	776	26,973
1916	179,376	108,399		5,175	103,224	60,376	4,022	56,354	10,601	348	10,253
1915	174,112	106,754		4,948	101,806	57,072	3,593	53,479	10,286	338	9,948
1914	165,919	98,544		5,033	93,511	56,989	3,406	53,583	10,386	336	10,050
1913	154,914	92,756		4,970	87,786	52,202	3,273	48,929	9,956	331	9,625
1912	153,174	92,121		4,775	87,346	51,357	3,074	48,283	9,696	337	9,359
1911	144,846	84,006		4,535	79,421	51,230	2,886	48,344	9,610	328	9,282
1910	139,344	81,251		4,535	76,716	48,533	2,699	45,834	9,560	328	9,232
1909	142,200	84,971		4,299	80,672	47,533	2,630	44,903	9,696	328	9,368
1908	128,500	76,942		4,047	72,895	42,322	2,463	39,859	8,658	283	8,953
1907	108,375	64,170		3,896	60,274	36,115	2,138	33,981	8,086	279	7,807
1906	112,216	68,945		3,989	64,956	35,053	2,393	32,660	8,218	278	7,940
1905	108,301	67,526		4,034	63,492	33,764	2,079	31,685	7,011	270	6,741
1904	110,129	70,387		3,971	66,416	32,158	2,014	30,144	7,584	255	7,329
1903	106,043	69,595		3,927	65,668	29,790	1,893	27,897	6,658	213	6,445
1902	111,145	81,275		4,049	77,226	23,648	1,822	21,826	6,222	191	6,031
1901	112,822	85,557		3,468	82,089	20,900	1,742	19,158	5,855	171	5,694
1900	125,923	101,713		4,227	97,486	18,796	1,683	17,113	5,414	174	5,240
1899	100,166	80,670		3,581	77,089	16,354	1,588	14,766	3,142	76	3,066
1898	235,785	209,714		10,516	199,198	22,492	1,432	21,060	3,579	98	3,481
1897	43,656	27,865		2,179	25,686	11,985	1,399	10,586	3,806	71	3,735
1896	41,680	27,375		2,169	25,206	12,088	1,425	10,663	2,217	72	2,145

See footnotes at end of table.

Series Y 904-916. Military Personnel on Active Duty: 1789 to 1970—Con.

Year	Grand total ¹	Army			Navy			Marine Corps			
		Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	
		904	905	906	907	911	912	913	914	915	916
1895	42,226	27,495	2,154	25,341	11,846	1,412	10,434	2,885	71	2,814	
1894	42,101	28,265	2,146	26,119	11,460	1,405	10,055	2,376	67	2,309	
1893	39,492	27,830	2,158	25,672	9,529	1,486	8,043	2,133	63	2,070	
1892	38,677	27,190	2,140	25,050	9,448	1,468	7,980	2,039	66	1,973	
1891	37,868	26,463	2,052	24,411	9,247	1,510	7,737	2,158	66	2,092	
1890	38,666	27,373	2,168	25,205	9,246	1,489	7,757	2,047	61	1,986	
1889	39,452	27,759	2,177	25,582	9,921	1,530	8,391	1,772	54	1,718	
1888	39,035	27,019	2,189	24,830	10,115	1,528	8,587	1,901	72	1,829	
1887	38,763	26,719	2,200	24,519	10,113	1,542	8,571	1,931	61	1,870	
1886	38,636	26,727	2,102	24,625	9,909	1,549	8,360	2,000	66	1,934	
1885	39,098	27,157	2,154	25,003	10,057	1,611	8,446	1,884	65	1,819	
1884	39,400	26,666	2,147	24,519	10,846	1,660	9,186	1,888	66	1,822	
1883	37,278	25,652	2,143	23,509	9,842	1,819	8,023	1,784	60	1,724	
1882	37,850	25,811	2,162	23,649	10,170	1,911	8,259	1,869	63	1,806	
1881	37,845	25,842	2,181	23,661	10,101	1,866	8,235	1,902	70	1,832	
1880	37,894	26,594	2,152	24,442	9,361	1,713	7,648	1,939	69	1,870	
1879	38,022	26,601	2,127	24,474	9,453	1,695	7,758	1,968	62	1,906	
1878	36,444	26,023	2,153	23,870	8,087	1,582	6,505	2,334	77	2,257	
1877	34,094	24,140	2,177	21,963	8,057	1,591	6,466	1,897	73	1,824	
1876	40,591	28,565	2,151	26,414	10,046	1,646	8,400	1,980	76	1,904	
1875	38,105	25,513	2,068	23,445	10,479	1,571	8,908	2,113	76	2,037	
1874	43,609	28,640	2,081	26,559	12,700	1,595	11,105	2,269	85	2,184	
1873	43,223	28,812	2,076	26,736	11,654	1,655	9,999	2,762	87	2,676	
1872	42,205	28,322	2,104	26,218	11,680	1,699	9,981	2,203	77	2,126	
1871	42,238	29,115	2,105	27,010	10,610	1,702	8,908	2,513	74	2,436	
1870	50,348	37,240	2,541	34,699	10,562	1,551	9,011	2,546	77	2,469	
1869	51,632	36,953	2,700	34,253	12,295	1,649	10,646	2,384	70	2,314	
1868	66,412	51,066	2,835	48,231	12,268	1,976	10,292	3,078	81	2,997	
1867	74,786	57,194	3,056	54,138	14,031	1,801	12,280	3,511	73	3,438	
1866	76,749	57,072	(NA)	(NA)	16,340	2,297	14,043	3,337	79	3,258	
1865	1,062,848	1,000,692	(NA)	(NA)	58,296	6,759	51,537	3,860	87	3,773	
1864	1,031,724	970,905	(NA)	(NA)	57,680	5,679	52,001	3,139	69	3,075	
1863	960,061	918,354	(NA)	(NA)	38,707	4,209	34,498	3,000	64	2,931	
1862	873,124	837,264	(NA)	(NA)	33,454	3,224	30,230	2,406	51	2,356	
1861	217,112	186,845	(NA)	(NA)	27,881	1,114	26,767	2,386	48	2,338	
1860	27,958	16,215	1,080	15,135	9,942	1,150	8,792	1,801	46	1,755	
1859	28,978	17,243	1,070	16,173	9,884	1,117	8,767	1,851	47	1,804	
1858	29,014	17,678	1,099	16,579	9,824	1,068	8,661	1,607	52	1,555	
1857	27,345	15,918	1,097	14,821	9,676	1,031	8,645	1,751	57	1,694	
1856	25,867	15,715	1,072	14,643	8,681	1,027	7,654	1,471	57	1,414	
1855	26,402	15,911	1,042	14,869	8,887	1,236	7,651	1,604	52	1,552	
1854	21,194	10,894	966	9,938	8,879	1,254	7,625	1,361	49	1,312	
1853	20,687	10,572	961	9,611	8,841	1,250	7,591	1,254	49	1,205	
1852	21,849	11,376	957	10,419	8,805	1,232	7,573	1,168	47	1,121	
1851	20,699	10,714	944	9,770	8,792	1,246	7,546	1,193	43	1,150	
1850	20,824	10,929	948	9,981	8,794	1,273	7,521	1,101	46	1,055	
1849	23,165	10,744	945	9,799	11,345	1,282	10,063	1,076	46	1,030	
1848	60,908	47,319	2,865	44,454	11,238	1,141	10,097	1,751	42	1,709	
1847	57,761	44,736	2,863	41,873	11,193	1,126	10,067	1,832	75	1,757	
1846	39,165	27,867	2,008	25,864	10,131	1,053	9,078	1,167	41	1,126	
1845	20,726	8,509	826	7,683	11,189	1,095	10,094	1,028	42	986	
1844	20,919	8,730	813	7,917	11,103	1,063	10,040	1,086	40	1,046	
1843	20,741	9,102	805	8,297	10,555	1,055	9,500	1,084	43	1,041	
1842	22,851	10,780	781	9,999	10,782	998	9,784	1,289	46	1,243	
1841	20,798	11,319	754	10,565	8,274	940	7,334	1,200	44	1,156	
1840	21,616	12,330	789	11,541	8,017	932	7,085	1,269	46	1,223	
1839	19,317	10,691	749	9,942	7,676	922	6,754	950	34	916	
1838	17,948	9,197	717	8,480	7,656	847	6,809	1,095	28	1,067	
1837	22,462	12,449	873	11,576	8,452	801	7,651	1,561	37	1,524	
1836	16,874	9,945	857	9,088	5,588	787	4,801	1,341	43	1,298	
1835	14,311	7,337	680	6,657	5,557	756	4,801	1,417	68	1,349	
1834	13,396	7,030	669	6,361	5,451	695	4,756	915	46	869	
1833	12,895	6,579	666	5,913	5,420	664	4,756	896	43	853	
1832	12,478	6,268	659	5,609	5,312	642	4,670	898	38	860	
1831	11,173	6,055	613	5,442	4,308	612	3,691	815	35	780	
1830	11,942	6,122	627	5,495	4,929	615	4,314	891	37	854	
1829	12,096	6,332	608	5,724	4,869	555	4,314	895	43	852	
1828	11,431	5,702	540	5,162	4,797	506	4,291	932	40	892	
1827	11,627	5,885	546	5,339	4,796	505	4,291	946	43	903	
1826	11,586	5,989	540	5,449	4,762	471	4,291	835	39	796	
1825	11,089	5,903	562	5,341	4,405	505	3,900	781	35	746	
1824	11,008	5,973	532	5,441	4,095	531	3,564	940	50	890	
1823	10,871	6,117	525	5,592	4,053	553	3,500	701	20	681	
1822	9,863	5,358	512	4,846	3,774	534	3,240	731	23	708	
1821	10,587	5,773	547	5,226	3,935	484	3,451	879	35	844	
1820	15,113	10,554	696	9,858	3,988	537	3,451	571	19	552	
1819	13,259	8,506	705	7,801	2,468	568	3,500	685	21	664	
1818	14,260	8,155	697	7,458	2,545	545	5,000	560	24	536	
1817	14,606	8,446	647	7,799	2,494	494	5,000	666	14	652	
1816	16,743	10,231	735	9,496	2,604	500	5,540	472	21	451	
1815	40,885	33,424	2,272	31,152	6,773	581	6,242	688	8	680	
1814	46,858	38,186	2,271	35,915	8,024	524	7,500	648	11	637	
1813	25,152	19,036	1,476	17,560	5,525	525	5,000	591	12	579	
1812	12,631	6,686	299	6,387	5,452	442	5,010	493	10	489	
1811	11,528	5,608	396	5,212	5,364	454	4,910	556	14	542	

See footnotes at end of table.

Series Y 904-916. Military Personnel on Active Duty: 1789 to 1970—Con.

Year	Grand total ¹	Army			Navy			Marine Corps		
		Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted
		904	905	906	907	911	912	913	914	915	916
1810	11,554	5,956	441	5,515	² 5,149	450	4,699	449	9	440
1809	12,375	6,977	533	6,444	² 4,875	450	4,425	523	10	513
1808	8,200	5,712	327	5,385	1,616	191	1,425	872	11	861
1807	5,323	2,775	146	2,629	² 2,145	191	1,954	403	11	392
1806	4,076	2,653	142	2,511	1,105	191	914	318	11	307
1805	6,498	2,729	159	2,570	² 3,191	191	3,000	578	22	556
1804	5,323	2,734	216	2,518	² 2,200	200	2,000	389	25	364
1803	4,528	2,486	174	2,312	² 1,700	200	1,500	342	25	317
1802	5,432	2,873	175	2,698	² 2,200	200	2,000	359	29	330
1801	7,108	4,051	248	3,803	² 2,700	200	2,500	357	38	319
1800	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	² 5,400	400	5,000	525	38	487
1799	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	² 2,200	200	2,000	368	25	343
1798	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	² 1,856	150	1,706	83	25	58
1795	5,296	3,440	212	3,228	² 1,856	150	1,706			
1794	5,669	3,813	² 235	3,578	² 1,856	150	1,706			
1789	718	718	46	672						

NA Not available.
¹ Excludes Coast Guard.
² Included with Army prior to 1948. Includes Army personnel assigned to Air Force Command. See text.

³ Estimated.
⁴ Includes 178 Navy medical officers on duty with the Army.

Series Y 917-926. Classification of Selective Service Registrants: 1940 to 1970

[In thousands. Data for 1940-1947 are for varying dates and age groups, as noted, and refer to conterminous United States; totals include classes not shown separately. Data for 1948-1970 are as of December 31 and include Puerto Rico and outlying areas]

Year	Classification status of registrants, 18½ to 26 years old									Inducted
	Total	Class I: Available for military service	Class IV: Conscientious objectors	Class I: Fulfilling military obligation	Class IV: Completed military obligation	Class II and III: Deferred	Class IV: Exempted	Class IV: Disqualified for military service	Unclassified	
	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	
1970	22,705	2,596	28	3,504	3,801	6,151	130	5,959	537	163
1969	21,785	1,469	16	3,885	3,308	6,971	130	5,583	425	284
1968	20,829	1,446	13	3,887	2,946	6,798	126	5,189	424	296
1967	19,901	1,412	11	3,802	2,672	6,578	121	4,909	396	228
1966	18,971	1,165	9	3,733	2,521	6,091	115	4,988	350	382
1965	17,968	1,485	10	3,167	2,399	5,830	103	4,640	334	231
1964	16,835	2,006	11	2,856	2,304	4,899	95	4,149	514	112
1963	16,027	1,743	8	2,645	2,243	3,613	82	3,593	2,101	119
1962	15,410	2,298	10	2,543	2,175	2,534	79	3,598	2,174	82
1961	14,868	2,329	10	2,448	2,132	2,302	76	3,421	2,152	119
1960	14,057	2,287	9	2,180	2,191	2,014	70	3,315	1,992	87
1959	13,179	2,295	9	2,069	2,211	1,804	68	3,145	1,578	96
1958	12,376	2,132	8	2,037	2,231	1,607	67	2,936	1,359	142
1957	11,674	2,105	7	1,969	2,275	1,372	64	2,574	1,309	139
1956	11,087	1,904	6	1,908	2,281	1,361	63	2,293	1,275	152
1955	10,609	1,736	5	4,221	113	1,419	67	2,122	926	153
1954	10,157	1,564	5	4,219	255	1,439	70	1,992	612	253
1953	9,727	1,116	3	4,052	578	1,529	72	1,818	559	472
1952	8,993	1,117	5	3,364	1,253	1,483	75	1,532	164	438
1951	8,638	1,154	8	2,375	1,995	1,288	67	1,283	468	552
1950	9,239	1,402	12	870	2,699	1,236	50	907	2,063	220
1949	8,924	1,233	9	271	2,719	882	34	523	3,253	10
1948	8,946	501	5	47	213	212	17	234	7,718	20
1947 ¹	3,690	268	8	(NA)	(NA)	278	(NA)	2,217	(NA)	(NA)
1946 ²	3,459	268	9	(NA)	(NA)	305	(NA)	2,261	(NA)	184
1945 ³	8,817	444	(NA)	6,228	(NA)	809	(NA)	1,288	(NA)	946
1944 ⁴	8,654	480	(NA)	5,803	(NA)	117	(NA)	1,364	(NA)	1,592
1943 ⁴	22,138	1,090	(NA)	8,970	(NA)	8,560	(NA)	3,353	(NA)	3,324
1942 ⁵	28,477	1,572	11	5,778	(NA)	15,690	190	2,418	2,820	3,033
1941 ⁶	14,690	982	6	974	99	10,760	213	1,098	558	924
1940 ⁷	16,317									19

NA Not available.
¹ As of Apr. 1, ages 18-29. Excludes classes I-C (already in Armed Forces) and III-A (registrants having dependents).
² As of Dec. 2. See also footnote 1.
³ As of Dec. 1, ages 18-25.

⁴ As of Dec. 1, ages 18-37.
⁵ As of Dec. 31, ages 18-37.
⁶ As of Sept. 30, ages 21-35.
⁷ As of Oct. 20, ages 21-35.

Series Y 927-942. Disposition of Defendants Charged with Violation of Selective Service Acts: 1945 to 1970

Year	Total defendants	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced				Type of sentence						Average sentence of imprisonment (in mo.)
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by		Imprisonment ¹					Probation, fine, and other		
				Court	Jury			Total	Court	Jury	Total	1 year and 1 day and under ²	Over 1 year 1 day to 3 years	3-5 years		5 years and over	
927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942		
1970	2,833	1,806	1,570	222	14	1,027	570	321	136	450	53	144	208	45	577	33	
1969	1,744	844	747	88	9	900	511	252	137	544	40	155	261	88	356	36	
1968	1,192	408	353	49	6	784	520	196	68	580	44	131	301	104	204	37	
1967	996	248	224	22	2	748	538	141	69	666	47	270	291	58	82	32	
1966	516	145	132	11	2	371	265	74	32	301	61	128	95	17	70	26	
1965	341	99	88	8	3	242	197	28	17	189	64	90	30	5	53	21	
1964	276	70	63	6	1	206	161	32	13	146	46	77	22	1	60	21	
1963	338	73	66	7	-	265	212	46	7	189	79	65	36	9	76	22	
1962	274	49	46	2	1	225	182	31	12	164	58	75	28	3	61	22	
1961	244	45	37	8	-	199	160	33	6	141	45	59	35	2	58	23	
1960	239	73	65	7	1	166	131	31	4	126	47	48	28	3	40	22	
1959	258	56	44	11	1	202	159	39	4	152	46	63	39	4	50	23	
1958	325	96	66	26	4	229	154	66	9	190	66	81	42	1	39	22	
1957	357	95	75	17	3	262	183	70	9	194	60	85	41	8	68	24	
1956	371	185	167	16	2	186	109	67	10	123	35	50	35	3	63	24	
1955	719	430	367	57	6	289	157	106	26	217	54	105	47	11	72	25	
1954	822	398	278	116	4	424	194	185	45	356	78	137	126	15	68	26	
1953	630	285	236	39	10	345	185	129	31	280	61	101	84	34	65	29	
1952	561	248	222	16	10	313	160	97	56	272	58	77	97	40	41	31	
1951	368	212	202	6	4	156	105	24	27	123	35	37	29	22	33	30	
1950	449	274	272	1	1	175	156	6	13	109	78	24	6	1	66	13	
1949	506	214	202	3	9	292	263	20	9	213	134	62	17	-	79	15	
1948	833	529	511	7	11	304	264	11	29	212	133	69	9	1	92	14	
1947	2,074	937	908	18	11	1,137	898	178	61	775	394	317	61	3	362	14	
1946	2,651	999	953	26	20	1,652	1,130	222	300	1,339	547	501	244	47	313	21	
1945	4,287	1,449	1,399	25	25	2,838	1,823	319	696	2,368	438	775	744	411	470	32	

- Represents zero.
¹ Includes sentences of more than 6 months which are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

² Includes split sentences where a defendant receives a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail type institution, followed by a term of probation. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more other counts.

Series Y 943-956. Estimated Number of Veterans in Civil Life, by Age: 1865 to 1970

[In thousands. As of June 30. Includes all veterans of the Vietnam era, service between Korean conflict and the Vietnam era, Korean conflict, World War II, World War I, Spanish-American War, Civil War, Mexican War, and War of 1812, as well as those veterans of the Indian wars and former members of the Regular Establishment (peacetime) who were on the benefit rolls of Veterans Administration or predecessor agencies. Veterans who served in 2 or more wars prior to the Korean conflict are included 2 or more times; veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict, and in the Vietnam era, Korean conflict, and World War II are included only once.]

Year	Total, all ages	Age groups														Unknown
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 years and over			
943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956			
1970	27,647	24	1,693	2,628	2,321	3,039	4,017	5,066	3,895	1,934	1,034	326	1,670	-		
1969	26,925	18	1,527	2,361	2,318	3,291	4,243	5,071	3,469	1,709	894	315	1,709	-		
1968	26,273	24	1,282	2,193	2,382	3,482	4,511	4,958	3,082	1,514	752	376	1,717	-		
1967	25,805	31	1,095	2,149	2,541	3,580	4,791	4,785	2,630	1,374	610	466	1,708	-		
1966	25,534	39	1,100	2,078	2,799	3,759	4,977	4,451	2,360	1,253	476	646	1,596	-		
1965	21,834	(Z)	13	314	2,458	3,967	5,137	4,036	2,059	1,162	387	958	1,353	-		
1964	22,013	-	13	530	2,930	4,222	5,148	3,596	1,823	996	378	1,200	1,127	-		
1963	22,166	(Z)	13	906	3,316	4,508	5,025	3,189	1,614	835	451	1,365	944	-		
1962	22,275	(Z)	20	1,426	3,502	4,773	4,839	2,765	1,461	676	555	1,478	730	-		
1961	22,403	(Z)	98	1,976	3,715	4,955	4,494	2,429	1,333	530	772	1,461	640	-		
1960	22,534	(Z)	281	2,425	3,962	5,127	4,060	2,115	1,219	426	1,138	1,260	521	-		
1959	22,656	(Z)	521	2,990	4,222	5,139	3,624	1,873	1,054	418	1,423	1,091	411	-		
1958	22,727	(Z)	857	3,195	4,498	5,023	3,227	1,665	889	503	1,617	944	309	-		
1957	22,634	4	989	3,535	4,810	4,854	2,803	1,513	720	624	1,743	816	223	-		
1956	22,372	17	1,446	3,526	5,008	4,523	2,469	1,380	563	866	1,720	691	158	-		
1955	21,861	26	1,398	3,866	5,143	4,095	2,155	1,265	445	1,288	1,482	555	143	-		
1950	19,077	1	2,196	5,023	4,064	2,154	1,280	458	1,390	1,653	650	72	136	-		
1945	6,498	28	637	740	497	380	130	1,295	1,764	718	77	111	77	44		
1940	4,286	-	-	-	16	1,287	1,848	773	93	86	131	72	35	38		
1935	4,494	-	-	-	16	1,323	1,917	815	189	149	86	31	28	36		
1930	4,680	-	-	17	1,356	1,974	849	98	162	97	37	13	56	21		
1925	4,894	-	17	1,386	2,026	877	103	172	105	41	15	6	130	16		
1920	5,146	17	1,416	2,075	903	107	180	112	44	18	7	3	245	19		
1915	773	-	-	(Z)	19	145	100	40	16	4	3	8	417	17		
1910	977	-	(Z)	20	150	105	42	17	8	11	380	238	2	2		
1905	1,192	(Z)	21	156	109	44	18	9	4	13	458	208	150	2		
1900	1,224	12	91	64	26	11	5	3	14	521	251	121	104	1		
1895	1,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	578	289	148	85	71	3		
1890	1,341	-	-	-	-	-	14	628	321	171	105	67	35	-		
1885	1,475	-	-	-	15	670	347	189	121	121	82	44	7	-		
1880	1,593	-	-	-	16	710	370	203	133	93	58	5	10	-		
1875	1,698	-	-	17	748	390	216	142	108	59	7	(Z)	16	-		
1870	1,802	-	17	784	411	228	152	109	65	8	(Z)	9	28	-		
1865	1,908	18	820	430	239	159	116	70	9	1	(Z)	9	37	-		

- Represents zero. Z Less than 500.

Series Y 957-970. Estimated Number of Veterans in Civil Life, by Period of Service: 1865 to 1970
[In thousands. As of June 30]

Year	Total veterans	War of 1812	Mexican War	Civil War	Indian wars ¹	Spanish-American War	World War I	World War II ²	Korean conflict		Service between Korean conflict and Vietnam ^{3,4}	Vietnam ^{5,6}		Regular Establishment ⁷
									Total ²	Without World War II service		Total ⁶	Without Korean conflict service	
									957	958		959	960		961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970
1970	27,647				(Z)	5	1,586	14,458	5,867	4,605	3,125	4,173	3,918	185
1969	26,925				(Z)	6	1,647	14,592	5,847	4,590	3,184	3,169	2,956	183
1968	26,273				(Z)	8	1,766	14,718	5,814	4,567	3,189	2,234	2,070	180
1967	25,805				(Z)	10	1,888	14,832	5,797	4,563	3,142	1,493	1,370	195
1966	25,534				(Z)	12	2,007	14,916	5,770	4,568	3,147	962	884	175
1965	21,884				(Z)	15	2,121	14,969	5,718	4,568	3,152	456	434	161
1964	22,013				(Z)	18	2,226	15,048	5,708	4,574	3,119			147
1963	22,166				(Z)	22	2,343	15,100	5,663	4,567	2,617			134
1962	22,275				(Z)	26	2,455	15,126	5,586	4,546	2,156			122
1961	22,408				(Z)	31	2,565	15,156	5,531	4,538	1,760			113
1960	22,534				(Z)	36	2,673	15,202	5,482	4,520	1,380			103
1959	22,666			(Z)	(Z)	43	2,778	15,243	5,448	4,507	967			95
1958	22,727			(Z)	(Z)	48	2,876	15,288	5,353	4,431	569			84
1957	22,634			(Z)	(Z)	55	2,971	15,332	5,105	4,202	186			74
1956	22,372			(Z)	(Z)	63	3,061	15,370	4,686	3,812	30			66
1955	21,861			(Z)	(Z)	72	3,150	15,405	3,999	3,171	4			63
1954	20,951			(Z)	(Z)	80	3,230	15,425	2,912	2,153				63
1953	20,196			(Z)	(Z)	89	3,308	15,440	1,955	1,297				62
1952	19,388			(Z)	(Z)	99	3,382	15,369	867	428				60
1951	18,919			(Z)	(Z)	108	3,452	15,200	211	100				59
1950	19,077			(Z)	1	118	3,518	15,386	(Z)	(Z)				54
1949	18,945			(Z)	1	127	3,587	15,182						48
1948	18,745			(Z)	1	136	3,651	14,914						43
1947	18,262			(Z)	1	146	3,711	14,361						43
1946	16,655			(Z)	1	155	3,768	12,687						44
1945	6,498			(Z)	1	164	3,821	2,469						43
1944	5,689			(Z)	1	173	3,871	1,601						43
1943	5,002			1	1	182	3,917	858						43
1942	4,485			1	2	190	3,961	289						42
1941	4,337			2	2	198	4,002	95						38
1940	4,286			2	2	206	4,040							36
1935	4,494			13	4	244	4,201							32
1930	4,680			49	5	274	4,336							16
1925	4,894		(Z)	127	4	298	4,453							12
1920	5,146		(Z)	244	4	317	4,566							15
1915	773		1	424	1	332								15
1910	977		2	624	2	349								
1905	1,192		5	821	2	364								
1900	1,224	(Z)	9	1,000	1	214								
1895	1,187	(Z)	14	1,170	3									
1890	1,341	(Z)	19	1,322										
1885	1,475	3	23	1,449										
1880	1,593	10	26	1,557										
1875	1,698	16	28	1,654										
1870	1,802	28	30	1,744										
1865	1,908	46	32	1,830										

Z Less than 500. ¹ Includes only veterans on the benefit rolls of the Veterans Administration or predecessor agencies. ² Includes veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict. ³ Public Law 89-358, March 3, 1966, conferred veteran status on all persons serving on active duty in the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955. Veterans with service between the Korean conflict and Vietnam era (February 1, 1955-August 4, 1964) and Vietnam era veterans (service after August 4, 1964) included in the total veteran count beginning June 1966. ⁴ Veterans whose only service was on active duty between January 31, 1955, and

August 5, 1964. Excludes men who served on active duty for training only. ⁵ Service after August 4, 1964. ⁶ Includes veterans who served in both the Vietnam era and the Korean conflict or World War II. ⁷ Former members of Regular Establishment (peacetime) receiving disability compensation from the Veterans Administration or predecessor agencies. Beginning June 1966, Regular Establishment veterans are excluded from total veterans since they are for the most part included as veterans with service between the Korean conflict and Vietnam era or as veterans of a war period.

Series Y 971-983. Expenditures of Veterans Administration and Predecessor Agencies From Appropriated Funds, by Period of Service: 1790 to 1970
[In thousands of dollars. For years ending June 30]

Year	Total, all wars	War of 1812	Mexican War	Civil War	Indian wars	Spanish-American War	World War I	World War II	Korean conflict	Between Korean conflict and Vietnam	Vietnam era	Regular Establishment	Un-distributed and other
Total	174,760,880	248,747	64,284	8,569,583	123,225	5,430,693	48,970,260	87,450,145	15,190,502	2,049,917	2,617,062	4,159,608	16,809
1970	8,905,065			1,014	167	54,475	1,943,366	3,880,834	898,251	480,794	1,327,690	318,474	
1969	7,907,776			945	190	60,948	1,910,450	3,521,688	675,500	844,240	624,258	269,557	
1968	7,290,882			1,090	206	58,999	1,901,226	3,295,979	755,536	535,088	464,537	278,221	
1967	6,913,666			1,132	205	65,413	1,891,630	3,483,144	794,651	189,796	200,576	287,119	
1966	6,410,840			1,309	243	70,390	1,880,136	3,323,174	707,581			328,007	
1965	6,150,021			1,522	297	78,947	1,962,712	3,108,782	720,802			276,959	
1964	6,008,129			1,774	362	89,899	1,946,465	3,058,185	664,094			247,350	
1963	5,866,233		1	2,052	400	96,909	1,947,434	2,856,483	746,745			216,209	(Z)
1962	5,636,630		2	2,533	468	103,872	1,907,004	2,661,322	767,487			193,940	
1961	5,567,531		1	2,740	547	113,160	1,870,473	2,447,984	956,369			176,253	

See footnotes at end of table.

Series Y 971-983. Expenditures of Veterans Administration and Predecessor Agencies From Appropriated Funds, by Period of Service: 1790 to 1970—Con.

[In thousands of dollars. For years ending June 30]

Year	Total, all wars	War of 1812	Mexican War	Civil War	Indian wars	Spanish-American War	World War I	World War II	Korean conflict	Regular Establishment	Un-distributed and other
	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	982	983
1960	5,389,378		2	3,130	632	123,733	1,693,360	2,398,350	1,008,037	162,129	5
1959	5,343,711		3	3,428	712	130,155	1,564,592	2,354,010	1,151,933	138,873	5
1958	5,205,941		3	2,458	724	129,569	1,445,443	2,270,189	1,234,720	122,831	4
1957	4,884,506		3	2,839	863	137,279	1,349,830	2,059,223	1,231,723	102,742	4
1956	4,801,885		4	3,257	983	145,738	1,284,202	2,135,904	1,140,840	90,955	2
1955	4,483,137		5	3,697	1,101	152,668	1,188,768	2,137,246	914,123	85,532	2
1954	4,282,592		5	4,112	1,192	164,889	1,067,701	2,416,000	548,801	79,891	1
1953	4,354,220		8	4,739	1,326	163,000	1,019,190	2,869,785	216,054	80,116	2
1952	4,944,187		11	5,168	1,348	160,434	903,432	3,747,014	53,706	73,070	4
1951	5,356,639		13	6,974	1,532	164,525	851,288	4,255,015	4,003	73,284	5
1950	6,627,657		14	6,864	1,719	168,449	793,337	5,593,899		63,369	6
1949	6,660,350		17	7,938	1,920	174,787	717,947	5,705,569		52,166	6
1948	6,497,681		23	9,081	1,971	175,716	647,393	5,624,766		38,725	6
1947	7,470,600		26	9,104	2,008	153,191	573,034	6,696,915		36,316	6
1946	4,425,001	(Z)	27	10,513	2,169	145,783	444,965	3,794,869		26,667	8
1945	2,084,668	(Z)	31	12,007	2,348	148,109	400,440	1,494,977		26,747	9
1944	743,596	(Z)	39	14,070	2,324	132,116	355,691	213,346		25,999	11
1943	605,693	(Z)	50	16,776	2,517	130,189	375,435	54,327		26,385	14
1942	556,198	(Z)	55	19,791	2,782	132,593	370,162	7,851		22,949	15
1941	553,013	(Z)	66	23,504	3,025	133,744	366,260	5,244		21,155	15
1940	557,690	(Z)	85	28,255	3,313	134,166	372,522			19,334	15
1939	555,175	(Z)	103	33,615	3,554	131,774	371,627			14,487	15
1938	581,923		117	39,791	3,671	125,160	398,895			14,273	15
1937	579,352		133	47,292	3,664	121,591	392,619			14,036	16
1936	580,249		155	56,340	3,911	116,189	391,916			11,720	17
1935	556,857	3	181	64,400	4,013	83,413	393,314			11,515	18
1934	496,215	3	199	70,797	3,887	61,415	350,201			9,695	18
1933	780,753	4	286	99,204	5,039	131,328	537,434			7,437	26
1932	789,251	4	327	109,315	4,865	122,829	544,910			6,977	24
1931	714,022	5	347	123,400	4,797	110,375	468,926			6,172	
1930	639,213	6	397	127,458	4,786	91,700	409,307			5,559	
1929	631,248	7	475	145,301	4,646	84,230	391,305			5,284	
1928	625,144	9	547	151,718	4,123	77,476	386,452			4,819	
1927	618,791	10	572	169,124	2,141	63,338	379,084			4,522	
1926	628,271	7	438	174,645	1,951	35,806	411,088			4,336	

Year	Total, all wars ⁶	War of 1812	Mexican War	Civil War	Indian wars	Spanish-American War	World War I	Regular Establishment	Un-distributed and other	Year or period	Total, all wars ⁶	War of 1812	Mexican War	Civil War	Indian wars
	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	982	983		971	972	973	974	975
1925	607,246	9	511	190,003	2,011	29,929	380,780	4,003		1895	147,606	561	2,340	143,821	820
1924	647,283	13	585	207,148	1,970	25,197	408,400	3,970		1894	147,408	668	2,291	143,366	871
1923	737,000	18	724	243,965	1,964	21,071	465,051	4,207		1893	165,315	758	2,257	161,733	261
1922	736,731	20	781	241,662	1,844	13,933	474,415	4,076		1892	147,734	876	2,264	144,295	
1921	652,157	24	894	252,792	1,614	8,046	384,582	4,205		1891	125,351	1,115	2,499	121,284	
1920	494,183	21	683	207,948	1,784	5,748	273,806	4,193		1890	112,647	1,359	2,598		
1919	499,311	18	765	217,640	1,594	4,813	270,236	4,245		1889	95,066	1,521	2,672		
1918	260,898	21	892	176,653	971	5,379	72,622	4,860		1888	84,512	1,755	2,624		
1917	169,264	19	852	159,237	423	4,948		3,780		1887	79,451	1,984	142		
1916	167,393	19	815	157,447	488	4,887		3,737		1886	68,931	1,727			
1915	173,729	23	939	163,778	526	4,821		3,642		1885	70,196	1,911			
1914	180,866	28	1,077	170,928	575	4,663		3,586		1884	62,184	2,157			
1913	183,138	33	1,207	173,038	545	4,735		3,569	9	1883	64,361	2,448			
1912	162,125	38	1,191	152,355	538	4,585		3,418	11	1882	56,882	2,656			
1911	166,448	45	1,348	156,651	592	4,508		3,302	2	1881	52,771	3,135			
1910	169,492	52	1,492	159,861	640	4,343		3,102		1880	58,585	3,573			
1909	171,458	64	1,647	161,747	659	4,279		2,972		1879	35,526	3,317			
1908	162,398	70	1,512	153,267	553	4,009		2,853		1878	28,764	1,128			
1907	147,482	86	1,381	138,808	587	3,770		2,727		1877	30,145	1,373			
1906	148,421	103	1,423	139,767	650	3,726		2,614		1876	29,837	1,622			
1905	150,851	117	1,572	142,191	686	3,667		2,512		1875	31,106	1,981			
1904	150,716	144	1,739	142,248	778	3,318		2,376		1874	31,908	2,305			
1903	147,079	165	1,687	142,295	447	2,369		3		1873	28,681	2,875			
1902	146,575	188	1,729	142,253	435	1,865		2		1872	31,454	2,411			
1901	147,275	216	1,788	143,409	488	1,247		(Z)		1871	30,081				
1900	146,887	255	1,893	143,726	545	344				1870	30,543				
1899	146,822	301	2,014	143,775	601	31				1869	29,658				
1898	152,814	357	2,150	149,559	644					1868	24,164				
1897	147,903	400	2,190	144,455	707					1867	21,276				
1896	145,789	471	2,277	142,093	777					1866	15,858				
										1790-1865	96,445				

Z Less than \$500.

¹ Includes \$70,045,000 for the Revolutionary War spent prior to 1911.

² Includes \$132,000 spent prior to 1872, not shown by year.

³ Includes \$78,000 spent prior to 1887, not shown by year.

⁴ Includes \$1,168,119,000 spent prior to 1891, not shown by year.

⁵ Includes \$16,487,000 spent prior to 1911, not shown by year.

⁶ Amounts in footnotes 1 to 5, which affect years prior to 1911, are not shown annually by war but are distributed by years in this column.

Series Y 984-997. Expenditures for Veterans Benefits and Services by Veterans Administration and Predecessor Agencies: 1790 to 1970—Con.

[In thousands of dollars. For years ending June 30]

Year	Expenditures from general and special fund appropriations and trust, deposit, and working funds				Expenditures from general and special fund appropriations	Year or period	Expenditures from general and special fund appropriations and trust, deposit, and working funds				Expenditures from general and special fund appropriations
	Total expenditure	Compensation and pensions	Medical, hospital, and domiciliary services	Administration and other benefits			Total expenditure	Compensation and pensions	Medical, hospital, and domiciliary services	Administration and other benefits	
1917	169,264	160,895	6,806	1,563	169,264	1890	112,647	106,094	3,027	3,526	112,647
1916	167,398	159,155	6,581	1,557	167,398	1889	95,066	88,843	2,756	3,467	95,066
1915	173,729	165,518	6,431	1,780	173,729	1888	84,512	78,951	2,046	3,515	84,512
1914	180,866	172,418	6,382	2,066	180,866	1887	79,451	73,753	1,945	3,753	79,451
1913	183,138	174,172	6,423	2,543	183,138	1886	68,931	64,091	1,595	3,245	68,931
1912	162,125	152,986	6,690	2,449	162,125	1885	70,196	65,172	1,631	3,393	70,196
1911	166,448	157,325	6,606	2,517	166,448	1884	62,184	57,912	1,437	2,835	62,184
1910	169,492	159,974	6,860	2,658	169,492	1883	64,361	60,428	1,341	2,592	64,361
1909	171,458	161,974	6,832	2,852	171,458	1882	56,882	54,313	1,103	1,466	56,882
1908	162,398	153,093	6,504	2,301	162,398	1881	52,771	50,583	1,116	1,072	52,771
1907	147,482	138,155	6,018	3,309	147,482	1880	58,585	56,689	961	935	58,585
1906	148,421	139,000	5,897	3,524	148,421	1879	35,526	33,664	1,024	838	35,526
1905	150,851	141,143	5,986	3,722	150,851	1878	28,764	26,786	945	1,033	28,764
1904	150,716	141,094	5,773	3,849	150,716	1877	30,145	28,183	928	1,034	30,145
1903	147,079	137,760	5,326	3,993	147,079	1876	29,887	27,936	936	1,015	29,887
1902	146,575	137,504	5,240	3,831	146,575	1875	31,106	29,270	853	983	31,106
1901	147,275	138,531	4,875	3,869	147,275	1874	31,908	30,207	734	967	31,908
1900	146,887	138,462	4,583	3,842	146,887	1873	28,681	26,982	695	1,004	28,681
1899	146,822	138,355	4,320	4,147	146,822	1872	31,454	29,753	750	951	31,454
1898	152,814	144,652	4,048	4,114	152,814	1871	30,081	28,519	699	863	30,081
1897	147,903	139,950	3,965	3,988	147,903	1870	30,543	29,351	591	601	30,543
1896	145,789	138,221	3,577	3,991	145,789	1869	29,658	28,513	580	565	29,658
1895	147,606	139,812	3,456	4,338	147,606	1868	24,164	23,102	509	553	24,164
1894	147,408	139,937	3,457	3,964	147,408	1867	21,276	20,785	491	491	21,276
1893	165,315	156,907	3,540	4,868	165,315	1866	15,858	15,451	407	407	15,858
1892	147,784	139,394	3,491	4,899	147,784	1790-1865	96,445	96,445			96,445
1891	125,351	117,313	3,338	4,700	125,351						

Z Less than \$500.

¹ Largely includes payments from trust accounts.

² Detail does not add to total because of adjustments for overpayments collected and items written off as uncollectible under the readjustment benefits program.

³ Data for 1970 are on an accrued expenditures basis. Prior year data based on nonaccrual basis.

⁴ Credit.

⁵ Includes adjustments for prior years; see text.

⁶ Includes total payments to veterans and beneficiaries on adjusted service certificates.

Series Y 998-1009. Veterans Pensions and Compensation—Number of Veterans and Expenditure, by Type: 1866 to 1970

[For years ending June 30]

Year	Number of veterans ¹ (1,000)						Expenditure (mil. dol.)					
	Total		Pensions		Compensation		Total		Pensions		Compensation	
	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability
	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009
1970	1,541	3,181	1,169	1,089	372	2,092	1,502	3,752	907	1,357	595	2,395
1969	1,497	3,160	1,125	1,120	372	2,040	1,385	3,466	849	1,318	536	2,148
1968	1,443	3,164	1,075	1,152	368	2,012	1,296	3,228	779	1,272	517	1,956
1967	1,388	3,182	1,025	1,132	363	2,000	1,210	3,183	713	1,263	497	1,920
1966	1,339	3,201	974	1,207	365	1,994	1,172	3,133	689	1,300	483	1,833
1965	1,294	3,217	929	1,224	365	1,993	1,111	2,931	640	1,224	471	1,707
1964	1,239	3,197	872	1,203	367	1,994	1,047	2,853	585	1,155	462	1,698
1963	1,183	3,181	810	1,191	373	1,990	995	2,820	547	1,151	448	1,669
1962	1,122	3,150	745	1,162	377	1,988	965	2,688	510	1,124	455	1,564
1961	1,067	3,107	683	1,106	384	2,001	926	2,642	461	1,072	465	1,570
1960	951	3,009	559	981	392	2,028	824	2,491	354	911	470	1,580
1959	916	2,934	523	880	388	2,054	811	2,414	339	815	472	1,599
1958	884	2,850	497	785	387	2,065	776	2,286	309	729	467	1,557
1957	863	2,797	478	720	385	2,076	729	2,100	295	657	434	1,443
1956	837	2,739	454	654	383	2,085	694	2,055	281	604	413	1,451
1955	808	2,669	426	832	382	1,837	664	1,970	265	538	400	1,432
1954	778	2,590	403	533	375	2,057	612	1,838	243	475	369	1,364
1953	748	2,506	379	485	369	2,021	608	1,768	231	431	377	1,337
1952	707	2,418	353	437	353	1,981	538	1,568	195	364	343	1,204
1951	683	2,374	339	394	343	1,980	501	1,535	190	330	311	1,205

See footnotes at end of table.

ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS

Y 998-1009

Series Y 998-1009. Veterans Pensions and Compensation—Number of Veterans and Expenditure, by Type: 1866 to 1970—Con.

[For years ending June 30]

Year	Number of veterans ¹ (1,000)						Expenditure (mil. dol.)					
	Total		Pensions		Compensation		Total		Pensions		Compensation	
	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability	Death	Disability
	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009
1950	658	2,368	322	345	336	2,023	485	1,524	181	295	304	1,229
1949	636	2,314	302	290	334	2,024	457	1,434	171	253	286	1,181
1948	603	2,315	279	249	324	2,066	385	1,436	152	234	233	1,201
1947	566	2,354	253	233	314	2,121	367	1,365	138	194	229	1,171
1946	502	2,130	227	219	275	1,911	305	910	108	167	198	744
1945	369	1,144	177	220	193	924	185	547	69	166	116	381
1944	253	813	124	221	129	593	126	368	50	80	76	288
1943	239	622	127	227	112	395	113	330	52	139	61	190
1942	236	624	129	231	107	392	111	320	53	132	58	188
1941	238	619	130	223	108	390	113	320	54	132	59	188
1940	239	610	130	224	110	386	115	314	55	130	60	184
1939	240	608	130	225	109	378	109	308	55	129	54	179
1938	236	601	132	225	104	375	101	301	56	126	45	176
1937	243	599	136	227	107	371	96	300	60	121	37	179
1936	251	601	144	230	107	371	100	299	63	119	37	180
1935	253	586	146	215	107	371	96	278	61	96	35	182
1934	258	581	153	218	105	363	94	258	59	80	34	148
1933	273	998	169	636	103	362	122	438	85	228	37	200
1932	284	994	182	641	102	354	124	421	87	215	38	206
1931	289	791	192	468	97	323	124	365	91	168	32	197
1930	298	543	203	241	95	301	128	290	94	120	34	170
1929	306	526	215	245	91	281	132	287	100	126	32	162
1928	318	517	229	245	89	271	124	257	92	132	32	154
1927	327	490	240	233	86	257	126	278	96	131	30	147
1926	334	473	252	233	83	240	125	247	93	111	32	136
1925	334	457	264	232	70	224	124	223	97	117	26	107
1924	335	427	274	236	62	191	122	223	102	125	20	99
1923	341	437	282	241	59	196	133	256	113	146	20	110
1922	341	431	286	244	55	187	124	253	106	144	17	109
1921	346	423	294	254	52	169	127	253	108	147	19	106
1920	350	420	302	271	47	149	115	201	93	117	22	85
1919	336	388	307	299	29	40	101	133	95	124	6	9
1918	308	342	302	325	6	16	81	99	30	97	1	3
1917	303	370	298	354	5	16	55	106	54	103	1	3
1916	306	403	302	388	5	16	46	113	45	110	1	3
1915	310	438	306	422	4	15	47	119	46	116	1	3
1914	315	471	310	456	4	15	47	125	46	123	1	3
1913	317	504	312	489	4	15	47	127	46	124	1	3
1912	322	538	318	524	4	14	48	105	47	103	1	2
1911	322	570	317	557	4	14	48	109	47	107	1	2
1910	318	603	314	589	4	13	48	112	47	110	1	2
1909	314	633	310	620	4	12	47	115	46	113	1	2
1908	293	659	289	647	4	12	35	118	34	116	1	2
1907	287	680	283	669	4	11	35	104	34	102	1	2
1906	284	701	281	691	4	11	35	104	34	103	1	2
1905	281	718	277	708	3	10	35	106	34	104	1	2
1904	274	721	271	711	3	10	35	106	34	104	1	2

Year	Number of veterans ¹ (1,000)		Expenditure (mil. dol.)		Year	Number of veterans ¹ (1,000)	Expenditure (mil. dol.)	Year	Number of veterans ¹ (1,000)	Expenditure (mil. dol.)			
	Death	Disability	Death	Disability							Year	Number of veterans ¹ (1,000)	Expenditure (mil. dol.)
	998	999	1004	1005							998-999	1004-1005	998-999	1004-1005
1903	267	729	34	104	1890	538	106	1877	232	28			
1902	260	739	33	104	1889	490	89	1876	232	28			
1901	249	749	32	106	1888	453	79						
					1887	406	74	1875	235	29			
1900	241	753	31	107	1886	366	64	1874	236	30			
1899	237	754	32	107				1873	238	27			
1898	235	759	35	110	1885	345	65	1872	232	30			
1897	229	747	34	106	1884	323	58	1871	207	29			
1896	222	749	32	106	1883	304	60						
					1882	286	54	1870	199	29			
1895	219	751	32	108	1881	269	51	1869	188	29			
1894	215	754	33	107				1868	170	23			
1893	206	760	37	120	1880	251	57	1867	155	21			
1892	173	703	31	109	1879	243	34	1866	127	15			
1891	139	537	31	86	1878	224	27						

¹ Series Y 998, Y 1000, and Y 1002 represent the number of deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving pension or compensation. Series Y 999, Y 1001, and Y 1003 represent the number of living veterans who were receiving pension, compensation, disability allowance, or retirement pay.

Series Y 1010-1027. Patients Receiving Hospital or Domiciliary Care Authorized by Veterans Administration: 1921 to 1970

[Includes beneficiaries admitted and cared for in Army, Navy, other Federal, State, and civil (contract) hospitals. Patients receiving hospital care: 1921-54 as of June 30; 1955-62 as of May 31; 1963-70 as of census date]

Year	Patients admitted to hospitals			Patients receiving hospital care ¹						Non-veterans
	Total	Neuro-psychiatric	General	Total	Veterans				Total	
					Tuber-culosis	Neuro-psychiatric	General	Total		
								1010			1011	1012	1013
1970	711,289	102,919	608,370	88,870	88,174	2,433	50,735	35,006	696	
1969	689,459	92,809	596,650	92,185	91,720	2,800	56,565	32,355	465	
1968	670,600	86,316	584,284	99,970	99,325	3,420	62,840	33,065	645	
1967	654,474	79,724	574,750	106,930	106,535	3,915	67,490	35,130	395	
1966	641,469	71,238	570,181	109,338	109,178	4,340	68,020	36,818	170	
1965	627,993	63,506	564,487	112,345	112,040	5,075	67,780	39,185	305	
1964	634,308	61,152	563,156	112,715	112,275	5,950	67,760	38,565	440	
1963	610,887	56,336	554,551	112,500	111,975	5,970	68,115	37,890	525	
1962	589,975	54,246	535,729	111,302	110,941	7,180	61,742	42,019	361	
1961	565,654	50,513	515,141	112,749	112,448	8,052	62,247	42,149	801	
1960	539,243	64,927	474,316	113,246	112,919	8,665	62,325	41,929	327	
1959	521,423	61,370	460,058	111,380	111,052	9,871	61,953	39,228	328	
1958	512,754	59,283	453,471	110,721	110,278	10,678	61,638	37,962	443	
1957	510,855	58,815	452,040	110,715	110,247	12,224	61,550	36,473	468	
1956	517,455	60,186	457,269	112,660	112,131	13,595	61,703	36,833	529	
1955	498,187	54,235	443,952	110,257	109,649	14,836	59,349	35,464	608	
1954	477,915	(NA)	(NA)	108,357	107,609	⁴ 15,636	⁴ 54,916	⁴ 36,957	848	
1953	468,349	60,776	407,573	102,323	101,470	⁴ 15,292	⁴ 52,559	⁴ 33,619	853	
1952	495,056	47,116	447,940	103,774	102,974	15,362	53,570	34,042	800	
1951	509,720	44,389	465,331	100,517	99,800	14,825	52,987	31,988	717	
1950	577,715	48,200	529,515	102,303	101,862	14,361	54,419	33,082	441	
1949	554,863	50,708	504,155	107,073	106,685	14,810	55,150	36,725	388	
1948	534,723	55,869	478,854	103,576	103,263	13,045	54,790	35,428	313	
1947	532,881	61,924	470,957	104,443	104,176	12,436	53,913	37,827	287	
1946	349,092	53,136	295,956	87,257	86,998	8,475	48,687	29,836	259	
1945	243,994	45,654	198,340	70,246	69,965	6,864	44,078	19,023	231	
1944	197,858	34,464	163,394	63,890	63,581	6,314	40,076	17,191	309	
1943	167,423	22,845	144,583	56,850	56,597	5,149	36,345	15,103	253	
1942	182,158	24,480	157,678	56,103	55,847	5,090	34,596	16,161	256	
1941	191,745	24,040	167,705	58,241	57,988	4,758	34,257	18,973	253	
1940	182,136	24,315	157,821	56,450	56,216	4,848	32,882	18,486	234	
1939	158,237	22,694	145,543	53,745	53,472	5,041	31,080	17,351	273	
1938	154,361	23,471	130,890	50,640	50,385	5,062	29,299	16,024	255	
1937	144,861	22,292	122,569	46,235	45,935	4,987	26,246	14,702	300	
1936	125,224	19,063	106,161	41,251	40,899	4,553	24,025	12,321	352	
1935	114,160	17,429	96,731	41,728	41,316	5,233	22,781	13,252	412	
1934	63,900	12,536	51,364	38,733	38,026	5,233	21,475	11,263	707	
1933	137,910	20,408	117,502	33,844	33,518	5,804	19,791	7,928	326	
1932	148,662	21,556	127,106	43,469	43,334	6,985	19,528	16,821	135	
1931	109,649	16,665	92,984	35,145	35,055	6,560	16,936	11,559	90	
1930	92,115	13,523	78,592	30,556	30,447	6,733	15,035	8,679	109	
1929	83,188	12,796	70,392	27,897	27,784	6,547	13,781	7,456	113	
1928	73,270	11,454	61,816	26,257	26,139	6,542	13,057	6,540	118	
1927	71,967	11,499	60,468	25,440	25,318	6,956	12,748	5,614	122	
1926	69,441	12,489	56,952	25,965	25,858	7,863	12,902	5,093	107	
1925	76,812	15,216	61,596	27,218	27,071	9,792	12,224	5,055	147	
1924	64,053	12,119	51,934	22,978	22,726	8,831	9,875	4,020	252	
1923	82,814	14,095	68,719	23,805	23,604	9,886	9,403	4,315	201	
1922	134,354			27,240	26,869	10,849	9,231	6,789	371	
1921	91,440			26,237	26,237	10,337	7,499	8,401		

Year	Veterans with service-connected disabilities receiving hospital care ¹				Veterans receiving domiciliary care ²			Operating expenses of VA hospitals (mil. dol.)	Per diem cost in VA hospitals (dol.)
	Total	Tuber-culosis	Neuro-psychi-atric	General	Total	Veterans Adminis-tration	State homes ³		
1970	22,215	262	17,353	4,600	18,630	11,998	6,682	1,278.8	38.42
1969	23,240	345	19,715	3,180	19,552	12,412	7,140	1,145.4	34.16
1968	25,865	385	22,510	2,970	20,058	12,592	7,466	1,088.6	30.53
1967	28,455	530	24,885	3,040	20,382	12,694	7,688	1,034.4	27.41
1966	31,131	541	26,930	3,660	21,319	13,091	8,228	976.1	24.90
1965	32,130	635	27,775	3,720	23,526	14,380	9,146	946.4	23.75
1964	32,965	810	28,455	3,700	24,575	15,229	9,346	904.5	22.43
1963	34,635	865	30,075	3,695	25,173	16,012	9,161	873.3	21.56
1962	33,756	1,155	29,040	3,561	25,435	16,373	9,062	858.3	20.87
1961	34,998	1,357	30,108	3,533	26,197	16,812	9,385	822.5	19.93
1960	36,149	1,610	30,910	3,629	26,274	16,856	9,418	763.0	18.44
1959	37,136	2,013	31,182	3,941	26,513	16,840	9,673	732.6	17.82
1958	37,727	2,405	31,774	3,548	25,991	16,673	9,313	676.2	16.81
1957	39,063	3,138	32,083	3,842	25,846	16,908	8,938	617.7	15.45
1956	40,195	3,769	32,536	3,890	25,786	17,047	8,739	602.9	15.22

See footnotes at end of table.

Series Y 1010-1027. Patients Receiving Hospital or Domiciliary Care Authorized by Veterans Administration: 1921 to 1970—Con.

[Includes beneficiaries admitted and cared for in Army, Navy, other Federal, State, and civil (contract) hospitals. Patients receiving hospital care: 1921-54 as of June 30; 1955-62 as of May 31; 1963-70 as of census date]

Year	Veterans with service-connected disabilities receiving hospital care ¹				Veterans receiving domiciliary care ²			Operating expenses of VA hospitals (mil. dol.)	Per diem cost in VA hospitals (dol.)
	Total	Tuber-culosis	Neuro-psychi-atric	General	Total	Veterans Adminis-tration	State homes ³		
	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025		
1955.....	41,078	4,576	32,312	4,190	25,774	16,972	8,802	542.2	13.93
1954.....	40,711	4,510	30,106	4,555	25,291	16,945	8,346	530.6	14.05
1953.....	39,092	5,638	28,502	4,952	25,035	16,919	8,116	486.2	13.61
1952.....	36,182	5,917	26,564	3,701	24,792	16,892	7,900	474.9	13.24
1951.....	35,597	6,253	25,397	3,947	24,564	16,790	7,774	409.8	11.66
1950.....	34,596	5,323	25,347	3,926	24,307	16,870	7,437	394.6	10.90
1949.....	35,919	6,242	24,755	4,922	22,000	15,288	6,712	353.4	10.24
1948.....	34,872	6,158	23,478	5,236	20,552	14,402	6,150	307.7	9.05
1947.....	35,525	6,408	22,854	6,263	18,637	13,113	5,524	271.1	8.67
1946.....	28,806	3,921	20,282	4,603	15,190	10,547	4,643	136.2	5.22
1945.....	23,375	3,219	18,072	2,084	13,161	9,002	4,159	80.3	3.42
1944.....	18,476	2,398	14,608	1,470	13,852	9,447	4,405	72.1	3.38
1943.....	14,580	1,491	12,312	777	15,328	10,430	4,898	65.7	3.37
1942.....	13,324	1,185	11,393	746	20,101	14,371	5,730	59.1	2.96
1941.....	12,825	849	11,098	878	22,662	16,696	5,966	55.4	2.78
1940.....	12,670	873	10,828	971	22,926	16,708	6,218	49.9	2.60
1939.....	12,534	1,013	10,383	1,138	21,687	15,709	5,978	48.0	2.68
1938.....	12,392	1,045	10,209	1,140	19,136	13,514	5,622	44.2	2.65
1937.....	12,182	1,133	9,956	1,093	15,296	10,364	4,932	43.3	2.81
1936.....	11,906	1,123	9,818	965	16,741	12,008	4,733	42.4	2.82
1935.....	12,168	1,340	9,669	1,159	14,566	10,406	4,160	39.9	2.78
1934.....	11,451	1,145	9,241	1,065	.....	.....	.....	32.6	2.51
1933.....	13,925	1,574	11,056	1,295	.....	.....	.....	38.4	2.99
1932.....	15,199	1,991	11,414	1,794	.....	.....	.....	32.0	3.44
1931.....	15,773	2,616	11,342	1,815	.....	.....	.....	30.4	3.72
1930.....	16,418	3,278	11,170	1,970	.....	.....	.....	28.5	3.86
1929.....	16,024	3,399	10,777	1,848	.....	.....	.....	28.2	4.01
1928.....	16,597	3,802	10,809	1,986	.....	.....	.....	26.1	4.00
1927.....	18,087	4,818	10,988	2,281	.....	.....	.....	25.3	4.00
1926.....	20,811	6,576	11,438	2,797	.....	.....	.....	25.3	4.19
1925.....	23,266	8,848	11,088	3,380	.....	.....	.....	23.4	4.04
1924.....	22,726	8,831	9,875	3,280	.....	.....	.....	19.2	4.55
1923.....	23,604	9,886	9,403	4,315	.....	.....	.....	21.7	4.99
1922.....	26,869	10,849	9,231	6,789	.....	.....	.....	23.5	4.74
1921.....	26,237	10,337	7,499	8,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NA Not available. ³ Average daily number for fiscal year. ⁴ Estimated.
¹ From 1962-1970, type of care based on 20-percent sample of annual patient census.
² Average daily member load.

Series Y 1028-1031. Government Life Insurance Administered by Veterans Administration—Number of Policies, Income Received, and Benefits Paid: 1921 to 1970 [As of June 30]

Year	Policies in force				Year	Policies in force				
	Number		Income received	Benefits paid		Number		Income received	Benefits paid	
	1028	1029				1028	1029			
		1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.			1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
1970.....	5,540,553	37,743,432	1,046,184	930,053	1945.....	16,512,099	126,034,439	2,412,815	287,219	
1969.....	5,623,206	38,201,658	1,033,429	870,809	1944.....	15,068,150	110,707,707	1,263,124	124,864	
1968.....	5,713,489	38,716,495	993,151	850,941	1943.....	9,394,598	63,304,655	693,624	76,414	
1967.....	5,817,697	39,314,131	1,030,385	885,118	1942.....	3,217,499	16,986,809	263,138	66,176	
1966.....	5,879,886	39,574,793	956,582	783,573	1941.....	972,860	3,847,972	121,498	71,816	
1965.....	5,823,981	39,102,968	932,567	767,035	1940.....	609,094	2,565,327	116,159	91,989	
1964.....	5,885,857	39,469,983	930,156	809,444	1939.....	606,071	2,562,354	130,808	97,397	
1963.....	5,935,798	39,655,027	967,993	903,286	1938.....	602,963	2,569,893	159,772	99,481	
1962.....	5,999,125	40,051,309	907,923	853,299	1937.....	596,982	2,578,389	185,251	120,396	
1961.....	6,214,879	41,659,027	954,856	1,032,072	1936.....	593,213	2,590,922	193,146	123,785	
1960.....	6,319,847	42,382,403	896,437	791,640	1935.....	590,865	2,605,400	193,617	130,670	
1959.....	6,401,240	42,973,665	881,990	759,440	1934.....	598,266	2,666,738	196,844	141,810	
1958.....	6,485,256	43,624,978	810,392	720,567	1933.....	616,069	2,782,709	208,826	149,112	
1957.....	6,565,985	44,202,158	776,705	656,207	1932.....	641,247	2,977,330	216,342	158,712	
1956.....	6,442,956	42,890,932	758,047	649,903	1931.....	646,055	3,024,445	210,865	148,982	
1955.....	6,449,437	42,623,425	810,683	662,750	1930.....	648,248	3,042,743	208,080	142,870	
1954.....	6,530,816	42,802,077	784,615	755,058	1929.....	650,066	3,059,919	206,157	141,523	
1953.....	7,003,942	46,706,290	797,789	804,819	1928.....	660,374	3,113,649	204,143	136,978	
1952.....	7,538,729	50,837,910	838,360	822,818	1927.....	587,980	2,898,045	196,852	130,536	
1951.....	7,625,694	51,559,594	896,129	1,026,661	1926.....	553,660	2,781,587	185,682	136,784	
1950.....	6,113,308	37,972,928	814,455	3,144,507	1925.....	552,340	2,865,029	167,785	127,005	
1949.....	6,038,865	37,952,323	1,128,508	450,525	1924.....	562,000	2,984,573	142,936	109,103	
1948.....	6,291,263	38,065,025	783,577	376,281	1923.....	560,065	3,070,210	137,521	105,218	
1947.....	6,380,103	37,535,634	1,347,322	383,374	1922.....	581,778	3,348,400	131,865	104,863	
1946.....	9,814,873	67,514,994	2,280,700	369,715	1921.....	651,054	3,849,376	115,109	101,410	