

The great extent to which private sources finance the care provided by hospitals, other than tuberculosis and mental institutions, is indicated in table 2. A total of \$4,308 million—72 percent of all hospitalization expenditures in 1955—went for care in the general and special hospitals; nearly three-fourths of this sum represented payments from private sources. Of the 23 percent of the Nation's expenditures for treatment in psychiatric institutions in 1955, less than 3 percent represented private payments and the balance came from public

Table 3.—Percentage distribution of public and private expenditures for care in general hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoriums, and nervous and mental institutions, by type of hospital and by source of expenditure, 1953–55¹

Source of expenditure	1953	1954	1955
General and special short- and long-term hospitals			
Total amount (in millions).....	\$3,688	\$3,954	\$4,308
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public expenditures.....	27.9	27.4	26.6
Federal.....	13.5	12.9	12.3
State and local.....	14.4	14.5	14.2
In public hospitals.....	11.3	11.4	11.1
In private hospitals.....	3.0	3.0	3.0
Under California temporary disability insurance program.....	.1	.1	.1
Private expenditures.....	72.1	72.6	73.4
In private hospitals ²	62.0	62.3	63.1
In public hospitals.....	10.1	10.3	10.4
Nervous and mental institutions			
Total amount (in millions).....	\$1,062	\$1,213	\$1,386
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public expenditures.....	87.8	88.4	88.6
Federal.....	17.7	17.5	17.2
State and local.....	70.1	70.9	71.4
Private expenditures.....	12.2	11.6	11.4
In private hospitals.....	6.8	6.1	5.7
In public hospitals.....	5.4	5.5	5.7
Tuberculosis sanatoriums			
Total amount (in millions).....	\$263	\$283	\$278
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public expenditures.....	86.0	86.8	87.0
Federal.....	19.6	20.2	18.9
State and local.....	66.4	66.6	68.1
Private expenditures.....	14.0	13.2	13.0
In private hospitals.....	9.1	8.2	8.0
In public hospitals.....	4.9	4.9	5.0

¹ See table 1 for exclusions and other details.

² Excludes payments under the California temporary disability insurance law.

funds. Somewhat less than \$300 million was spent for care in tuberculosis sanatoriums; only one-seventh of this amount was accounted for by private payments.

In the 3 years for which the combined data on public and private expenditures have been assembled, care in nervous and mental institutions has required a constantly growing share of the Nation's total outlay for hospital care. This increase was achieved mainly by an expansion in public expenditures for care in such institutions; \$296 million more was paid in 1955 than in 1953 for the care of mental patients, and the total public bill for care in mental institutions rose from \$932 million to \$1,228 million. Private payments for care in mental hospitals rose \$28 million in the corresponding period. As a result no change took place in the percentage of the total hospital bill represented by private payments to mental hospitals.

For other types of care there was also little change percentagewise in private expenditures in the 3-year period. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of the total met by public payments for care of other than the mentally ill. Public payments for general and special hospital care increased only \$116 million, and private payments rose \$504 million. The percentage, however, that private payments for general and special hospital care represented of the total hospital bill remained at 53 percent all 3 years.

Table 3 permits comparisons of the sources of income of hospitals classified according to the three major types. Only slightly more than a fourth of the expenditures for general and special short- and long-term hospitals came from public funds in each of the 3 years, but 86–88 percent of the support of nervous and mental hospitals and of tuberculosis institutions for these years has come from public sources.

In table 4 the percentage distribution of public expenditures for 1955 (\$2.6 billion) among four different types of hospitals is given, and those for 1954 and 1953 as well. Because of their rising outlays for mental hospitals, State and local expenditures

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of public and private expenditures for hospital care, by type of hospital, 1953–55¹

Source of expenditure and type of hospital	1953	1954	1955
Public expenditures			
Total amount (in millions).....	\$2,187	\$2,401	\$2,613
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
State and local.....	66.3	67.5	68.6
General and special short-term hospitals ²	19.2	19.0	19.1
Long-term hospitals.....	5.1	4.8	4.4
Tuberculosis sanatoriums.....	8.0	7.9	7.2
Nervous and mental institutions.....	34.0	35.8	37.9
Federal.....	33.7	32.5	31.4
General and special hospitals.....	22.7	21.2	20.3
Tuberculosis sanatoriums.....	2.4	2.4	2.0
Nervous and mental institutions.....	8.6	8.9	9.1
Private expenditures			
Total amount (in millions).....	\$2,826	\$3,049	\$3,359
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
General and special short-term hospitals.....	91.5	91.3	91.5
In public hospitals.....	12.8	13.3	13.3
In private hospitals ³	78.8	78.0	78.2
Long-term hospitals.....	2.6	2.9	2.7
Tuberculosis sanatoriums.....	1.3	1.2	1.1
Nervous and mental institutions.....	4.6	4.6	4.7

¹ See table 1 for exclusions and other details.

² Includes payments under the California temporary disability insurance law, assumed to have been entirely for care in this type of hospital.

³ Excludes payments under the California temporary disability insurance law.

account for an increasing percentage of tax money spent on hospital care, with a proportionate decline in Federal outlays.

Table 4 also distributes for 1953–55 private expenditures for care in all types of hospitals. The only significant change from 1953 to 1955 is the increase in the proportion of private payments financing care in publicly controlled hospitals. The extent of the expansion is as yet, however, small. The data point up the slight amount of privately financed care in chronic and mental illnesses.

Employers, Workers, and Wages Under OASI

In the calendar year 1955, according to preliminary estimates, 66 million persons had earnings taxable

under old-age and survivors insurance that amounted to \$159 billion, increases of 11 percent and 19 percent, respectively, from the 1954 totals. Average annual taxable earnings in 1955 are estimated at \$2,410, or 7.6 percent higher than the average a year earlier. These increases in covered employment and average taxable earnings resulted from the extension of coverage; the rise to \$4,200 in the maximum taxable earnings limit, effective January 1, 1955, and the resumption of the uptrend in economic activity.

In the fourth quarter of 1955, declines occurred both in the number of workers with taxable wages and in the average taxable wage. (Quarterly data exclude those whose earnings are reported on an annual basis—(a) the self-employed and (b) agricultural workers, whose taxable earnings were first reported annually in 1955.) The number of workers with taxable wages was 9.9 percent less than in July–September, and the average taxable wage was 13.7 percent less. These were seasonal declines—the result of the limitation on wages taxable under old-age and survivors insurance.

The extension of coverage and the expansion of economic activity are also evident in the increases shown in the total and average earnings (taxable and nontaxable combined) in covered employment in the calendar year 1955. Total annual earnings are estimated at \$197 billion, an increase of 15 percent from 1954. Average annual earnings, estimated at \$2,980, were 3.5 percent greater than in the preceding year.

During January–March 1956 the number of workers with taxable wages (excluding the self-employed and agricultural labor) is estimated at 47 million, or 1.7 percent more than in the first quarter of 1955. Their average taxable wages are estimated at \$870—a 6.9-percent increase—and their average earnings, taxable and nontaxable, increased 6.0 percent to an estimated \$890. These increases are in line with the changes in average hourly and weekly earnings in manufacturing industries.

It is estimated that 5.0 million employers paid taxable wages in the cal-

Estimated number of employers¹ and workers and amount of earnings in employment covered under old-age and survivors insurance, for specified periods, 1940–56²

[Data corrected to Nov. 26, 1956. Quarterly data exclude self-employment and, after 1954, agricultural labor. Beginning 1952, estimates are preliminary.]

Year and quarter	Employers reporting wages (in thousands)	Workers with taxable earnings during period (in thousands)	Taxable earnings ⁴		All workers in covered employment during period ⁵ (in thousands)	Total earnings in covered employment ⁶	
			Total (in millions)	Average per worker		Total (in millions)	Average per worker
1940.....	2,500	35,393	\$32,974	\$932	35,393	\$36,668	\$1,008
1941.....	2,646	40,976	41,848	1,021	40,976	45,463	1,110
1942.....	2,655	46,363	52,939	1,142	46,363	58,219	1,256
1943.....	2,394	47,656	62,423	1,310	47,656	69,653	1,462
1944.....	2,469	46,296	64,426	1,392	46,296	73,349	1,584
1945.....	2,614	46,392	62,945	1,357	46,392	71,560	1,543
1946.....	3,017	48,845	69,088	1,414	48,845	79,260	1,623
1947.....	3,246	48,908	78,372	1,602	48,908	92,449	1,890
1948.....	3,298	49,018	84,122	1,716	49,018	102,255	2,086
1949.....	3,316	46,796	81,808	1,748	46,796	99,989	2,137
1950.....	3,345	48,283	87,498	1,812	48,283	109,804	2,274
1951.....	4,440	58,100	121,000	2,080	58,100	148,000	2,550
1952.....	4,450	59,600	128,800	2,160	59,600	161,000	2,700
1953.....	4,350	61,000	136,000	2,230	61,000	173,000	2,840
1954.....	4,350	59,700	134,000	2,240	59,700	172,000	2,880
1955.....	5,000	66,000	159,000	2,410	66,000	197,000	2,980
1946							
January–March.....	2,287	36,038	16,840	467	36,038	17,397	483
April–June.....	2,416	38,055	17,845	469	38,153	19,079	500
July–September.....	2,478	39,670	17,709	446	40,228	20,222	503
October–December.....	2,513	37,945	16,694	440	39,930	22,562	565
1947							
January–March.....	2,509	38,765	20,805	537	38,765	21,497	555
April–June.....	2,587	39,801	20,655	519	40,175	22,245	554
July–September.....	2,617	40,255	19,556	486	41,155	23,035	560
October–December.....	2,609	37,448	17,357	463	40,748	25,672	630
1948							
January–March.....	2,588	39,560	23,080	583	39,560	23,923	605
April–June.....	2,690	40,245	22,708	564	40,524	24,668	609
July–September.....	2,699	40,585	21,150	521	41,675	25,700	617
October–December.....	2,661	36,790	17,184	467	41,540	27,964	673
1949							
January–March.....	2,639	38,162	23,376	613	38,162	24,254	636
April–June.....	2,693	38,591	22,571	585	38,864	24,570	632
July–September.....	2,697	38,333	20,160	526	39,601	24,971	631
October–December.....	2,692	34,529	15,701	455	39,477	26,194	664
1950							
January–March.....	2,671	37,393	23,490	628	37,393	24,316	650
April–June.....	2,766	39,264	24,052	613	39,557	26,210	663
July–September.....	2,768	40,486	22,382	553	41,923	28,165	672
October–December.....	2,741	35,609	17,574	494	41,792	31,113	744
1951							
January–March.....	3,552	43,908	30,336	691	43,908	31,000	710
April–June.....	3,658	45,483	30,693	675	45,718	33,000	720
July–September.....	3,635	45,693	27,815	609	46,778	33,000	710
October–December.....	3,638	41,846	22,702	543	46,107	35,000	760
1952							
January–March.....	3,595	45,000	33,159	737	45,000	34,000	760
April–June.....	3,690	46,800	32,627	697	47,000	35,000	740
July–September.....	3,663	46,700	29,166	625	48,100	36,000	750
October–December.....	3,640	42,600	24,067	565	47,900	39,000	810
1953							
January–March.....	3,590	47,000	36,382	774	47,000	37,000	790
April–June.....	3,662	48,300	35,963	745	48,500	39,000	800
July–September.....	3,654	47,800	30,864	646	49,200	39,000	790
October–December.....	3,652	41,400	22,824	551	48,000	41,000	850
1954							
January–March.....	3,620	46,000	35,813	779	46,000	37,000	800
April–June.....	3,704	46,800	35,084	750	47,100	38,000	810
July–September.....	3,715	46,300	30,058	649	48,000	38,000	790
October–December.....	3,748	40,300	22,596	561	47,000	41,000	870
1955							
January–March.....	3,810	46,200	37,600	814	46,200	39,000	840
April–June.....	3,930	47,800	38,200	800	48,000	41,000	850
July–September.....	3,910	48,700	35,300	725	50,000	43,000	860
October–December.....	3,950	43,900	27,500	626	49,000	45,000	920
1956							
January–March.....	3,850	47,000	41,000	870	47,000	42,000	890

¹ Annual figures correspond to the number of different employers filing returns for the year. Quarterly figures correspond to the number of returns for the quarter. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

² Excludes joint coverage under the railroad retirement and old-age and survivors insurance programs.

³ Represents reported workers with taxable earnings.

The annual limit on taxable earnings was \$3,000 through 1950; for 1951–54, it was \$3,600; and, beginning 1955, it is \$4,200.

⁴ Excludes earnings in excess of taxable limit.

⁵ Includes workers with earnings in excess of annual taxable limit.

⁶ Includes earnings in excess of annual taxable limit.

⁷ Rounded to nearest \$10.

endar year 1955—15 percent more than in the preceding year—and that in January–March 1956 about 3.8 million paid taxable wages, an increase of 1.0 percent from the first quarter of 1955.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Citizen Participation in Public Welfare Programs, Supplementary Services by Volunteers*, by Evalyn G. Weller and Elizabeth B. Kilborne. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 46 pp. 25 cents.

The purpose of and ways of developing supplementary services by volunteers, with suggestions for the orientation, training, and supervision of volunteers.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Trend Report: Graphic Presentation of Public Assistance and Related Data*. Washington: The Bureau, Oct. 1956. 82 pp. Processed.

An annual release. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *New Perspectives for Research on Juvenile Delinquency*, edited by Helen L. Witmer and Ruth Kotinsky. (Children's Bureau Publication No. 356.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 92 pp. 30 cents.

Report of a conference held in May 1955.

General

BREW, MARGARET L.; O'LEARY, ROXANNE R.; and DEAN, LUCILLE C. *Family Clothing Inventories and Purchases . . . With an Analysis To Show Factors Affecting Consumption*. (U. S. Department of Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 148.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 175 pp. \$1.

Information based on surveys of 900 families in 1949 and 1950.

Complete Social Security Law, 1956.

* Prepared in the Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

New York: Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1956. 319 pp. \$3.

A compilation of the pertinent statutes.

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS. INTERSTATE CLEARING HOUSE OF MENTAL HEALTH. *Selected Employment Regulations for Personnel at State Institutions for Mentally Ill and Mentally Deficient. A Compilation of Work Week, Vacation and Sick Leave Provisions and Coverage Under State Merit Systems and Retirement Plans*. Chicago: The Council, 1956. 39 pp. \$1.50.

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"Reorganisation of Social Insurance for Self-Employed Persons in the German Democratic Republic." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 16, Nov. 1, 1956, pp. 390–392. 25 cents.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE. *Rural Community Organization, Selected Annotated References*, compiled by Elsie S. Manny. (Miscellaneous Publication No. 729.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 124 pp. 60 cents.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. *Annual Report, 1955*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 230 pp. 65 cents. Contains the report of the Secretary, as well as the reports of the constituent organizations.

U. S. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT. BUREAU OF THE BUDGET. *Improvement of Financial Management in the Federal Government*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 52 pp. 35 cents.

U. S. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT. BUREAU OF THE BUDGET. *Recommendations and Major Statements of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Annotated to Show Method of Implementation and Federal Agency and Program Affected*. (House Committee Print, 84th Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 57 pp.

Retirement and Old Age

DANIELSEN, FINN. *The Care of the Aged in Norway*. Oslo: The Norwegian Joint Committee on International Social Policy, 1956. 34 pp.

GLEASON, GEORGE. *Horizons for Older People*. New York: Macmillan Co., 1956. 137 pp. \$2.95.

The importance of church and community group programs in meeting the needs of older persons.

ILLINOIS. PUBLIC AID COMMISSION. *Potentials in Aging*. Chicago: The Commission, 1956. 62 pp.

Articles on various aspects of aging.

NIESSEN, A. M. *Life Insurance in Force as Survivor Benefits Under the Railroad Retirement Act, 1956*. (Actuarial Note No. 1.) Chicago: U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, 1956. 17 pp. Processed.

The first of a contemplated series of actuarial studies of the railroad retirement program.

NORTH CAROLINA. UNIVERSITY. INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE. *Recreation for the Aging in North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: The Institute, 1956. 217 pp. Processed.

The place of organized recreation in the lives of older persons.

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Public Welfare

BORNET, VAUGHN DAVIS. *California Social Welfare*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1956. 520 pp. \$5.

A research study on public assistance legislation, public and voluntary program financing, and public welfare services.

CIVIC, MIRIAM. "Growing Cost of Public Welfare." *Conference Board Business Record*, New York, Vol. 13, Nov. 1956, pp. 494–498.

COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS. *For the Family in Court, A Proposed Social Service Organization for a New Family Court*. New York: Community Service Society