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THE 1969 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUNDS

LETTER

FROM

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUNDS

TRANSMITTING

THE 1969 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND AND THE FEDERAL DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUND, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 201(c) OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AS AMENDED

JANUARY 16, 1969.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE
AND DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUNDS,
Washington, D.C., January 16, 1969.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit to you the 1969 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund (the 29th such report), in compliance with the provisions of section 201(c) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH W. BARR,
Secretary of the Treasury, and Managing Trustee of the Trust Funds.

WILLARD WIRTZ,
Secretary of Labor.

WILBUR J. COHEN,
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

ROBERT M. BALL,
Commissioner of Social Security and Secretary, Board of Trustees.

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1969 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND AND THE FEDERAL DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUND

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, established on January 1, 1940, and the Federal disability insurance trust fund, established on August 1, 1956, are held by the Board of Trustees under the authority of section 201 (c) of the Social Security Act. The Board is comprised of three members who serve in an ex officio capacity. The members of the Board are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Secretary of the Treasury is designated by law as the managing trustee. The Commissioner of Social Security is secretary of the Board.

FISCAL YEAR HIGHLIGHTS

During fiscal year 1968, both the receipts and the expenditures of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the disability insurance trust fund surpassed those of any previous year. A record high number of workers—an estimated 87 million—had earnings in calendar year 1967 that were taxable and creditable toward benefits under the program. The number of persons receiving monthly benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program increased to 24.1 million by the end of June 1968.

The total assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund at the end of June 1968 amounted to $25,533 million, representing an increase of $2,018 million in assets from the $23,515 million in the fund at the end of June 1967. Total receipts of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in fiscal year 1968 amounted to $23,640 million, an increase of $269 million over fiscal year 1967, whereas total disbursements during the same period amounted to $21,622 million, or $1,895 million more than in fiscal year 1967.

Receipts of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund consisted of $22,662 million in contributions, $899 million in interest, and $78 million reimbursed from the general fund of the Treasury for the costs of benefits based on noncontributory credits for military service.

Total disbursements consisted of $20,737 million for benefit payments, $447 million for administrative expenses, $438 million transferred to the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions, and $265,000 for the cost of vocational rehabilitation services furnished to disabled adults receiving benefits from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund on the basis of disabilities that have continued since childhood. The 10-percent increase in benefit payments in fiscal year 1968 over the previous year was due primarily to (1) the growth in the number of persons receiving benefits and (2) the general benefit increase provided by the 1967 amendments that was effective with benefits for February 1968.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 21,863,000 persons receiving monthly benefits from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, about 3 percent more than a year earlier. Some 15,345,000 of these persons were retired workers and their dependents, 5,816,000 were survivors of deceased workers, and 702,000 were noninsured persons aged 72 and over.

For the disability insurance trust fund, total receipts in fiscal year 1968 amounted to $2,800 million. Of this amount, contributions amounted to $2,699 million, about 20 percent more than in fiscal year 1967. This increase was partly due to the larger allocation of contributions to the disability insurance trust fund that went into effect on January 1, 1968. The remaining receipts consisted of $85 million in interest and profit on investments and $16 million reimbursed from the general fund of the Treasury for the costs of benefits based on noncontributory credits for military service.

Total disbursements of the disability insurance trust fund in fiscal year 1968 amounted to $2,236 million. Benefit payments of $2,088 million were 12 percent higher than in the previous year. The remaining disbursements consisted of $112 million in administrative expenses, $20 million transferred to the railroad retirement account, and $15 million in payments for the cost of vocational rehabilitation services furnished to disabled beneficiaries.

For the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, estimates for the 5 fiscal years 1969–73 show that although both receipts and disbursements will increase steadily, the receipts will rise more rapidly, due to the increase in the maximum taxable earnings base in calendar year 1968, the scheduled rises in contribution rates in the law, and the assumed upward trends in levels of employment and earnings. Consequently, at the end of fiscal year 1973, this trust fund will amount to an estimated $64.2 billion, or an increase of $38.7 billion in the 5-year period. Receipts during fiscal year 1973 are estimated to total $41.3 billion, and disbursements, $28.7 billion.

Medium-range estimates, based on the assumption that economic activity will continue to expand throughout the period 1969–85, show continued increases in receipts, disbursements, and assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. According to these estimates, if the provisions of present law are assumed to remain unchanged, the assets of the trust fund will rise rapidly, reaching a total of $349 billion at the end of calendar year 1985. On the other hand, if the maximum taxable earnings base and the benefit provisions of present law are assumed to be amended periodically so as to keep the program in line with changes in levels of average earnings, the assets of the trust fund will rise less rapidly, reaching a total of $250 billion by 1985.

Long-range cost estimates for the old-age and survivors insurance program indicate that the program has a positive actuarial balance. The level-cost of the program, estimated over a period of 75 years, ranges from 7.85 to 8.92 percent of taxable payroll. The intermediate-cost estimate is 8.34 percent of taxable payroll, as compared with the level-equivalent of the graded schedule of contributions of 8.90 percent of taxable payroll. There is thus a substantial favorable actuarial balance of 0.56 percent of taxable payroll.

According to estimates for the 5 fiscal years 1969–73, income of the disability insurance trust fund will rise more rapidly than disbursements due to the increases, effective in calendar year 1968, in the maximum taxable earnings base and in the contribution rate allocated to the fund and to the assumed upward trends in levels of employment and earnings. Consequently, this trust fund will amount to an estimated $8.8 billion by the end of fiscal year 1973, an increase of $6.2 billion in the 5-year period.

According to the medium-range estimates, the assets of the disability insurance trust fund will increase rapidly, reaching $33 billion by the end of calendar year 1985, if provisions of present law are assumed to remain unchanged. If, on the other hand, the maximum taxable earnings base and the benefit provisions of present law are amended periodically to keep pace with average earnings, the medium-range estimates indicate that the assets of the fund will rise less rapidly, reaching a total of $18 billion by 1985.

According to long-range estimates for the disability insurance program, the level-cost, calculated over a 75-year period, ranges from 0.85 percent to 1.12 percent of taxable payroll. The intermediate-cost estimate is 0.98 percent of taxable payroll, as compared with the level contribution rate of 0.95 percent of taxable payroll.

Two health insurance programs for persons aged 65 and over are related to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program: the hospital insurance program, which provides protection against the costs of hospital and related care, and the voluntary supplementary medical insurance program, which provides protection against the costs of certain medical and other health services (principally physicians' services). Each of these programs is financed through the operation of a separate trust fund. Summary descriptions of the provisions of, as well as statements of financial operations and actuarial cost estimates for, these two programs are contained in separate reports of the boards of trustees of the trust funds of these programs.

Social Security Amendments of 1967

The 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act and related sections of the Internal Revenue Code (Public Law 90–248, approved Jan. 2, 1968) affect significantly both the immediate and long-range future levels of income and disbursements under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. Benefit amounts were increased. Eligibility requirements for the payment of benefits were liberalized. Some modifications in the coverage provisions were made. The schedule of contribution rates was revised to continue to reflect the intent that the program be self-supporting.

The more important changes, significant from an actuarial standpoint, are presented below:

1. Larger benefits were made payable to future beneficiaries as well as to persons on the rolls:

    (*a*) The maximum amount of earnings taxable and creditable toward benefits was raised to $7,800 a year, beginning with 1968.

(*b*) Benefit amounts were increased by at least 13 percent, effective with benefits for February 1968. Except for certain beneficiaries aged 72 and over, the minimum primary insurance amount was increased from $44 to $55 per month. The maximum primary insurance amount of $168 (based on average monthly earnings of $550) that would have been payable under the law as in effect before the 1967 amendments was increased to $189.90. For workers coming on the rolls in the future, benefits can be as high as $218 per month, because of the higher earnings base. However, the maximum benefit of $218, based on the maximum possible average monthly earnings of $650, will not become generally payable for some years to come. The maximum family benefit that will be payable on the basis of average monthly earnings of $650 is $434.40 per month.

(*c*) The minimum full-rate benefit for a family containing only one survivor beneficiary is $55 per month (except in the case of a transitional insured widow aged 72 or over).

(*d*) The amount of the wife's or dependent husband's benefit is limited to a maximum of $105 per month. This limitation does not affect anyone now on the rolls, and will not become generally effective until after a number of years.

(*e*) Effective February 1968, monthly benefits for transitional insured persons aged 72 and over were raised from $35 to $40 in the case of a worker or widow beneficiary, and from $17.50 to $20 in the case of a wife beneficiary.

(*f*) Effective February 1968, monthly benefits for transitional noninsured persons aged 72 and over were raised from $35 to $40 in the case of a single beneficiary, and from $52.50 to $60 in the case of a couple. As under prior law, all of these payments are made initially from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, with later reimbursement from the general fund of the Treasury for the costs of payments to those noninsured persons who have less than three quarters of coverage.

2. The conditions under which persons may become eligible for benefits were liberalized:

(*a*) Effective February 1968, a female worker who was fully insured at time of death, disability, or retirement is no longer required to be also currently insured at such time in order (*i*) for a child to be deemed dependent on her (and thus able to become entitled to monthly benefits without establishment of actual dependency) or (*ii*) for a dependent husband or widower to be able to become entitled to monthly benefits.

(*b*) Effective February 1968, reduced benefits were made payable to disabled widows (and disabled surviving divorced wives) at ages 50–59 and to dependent disabled widowers at ages 50–61. The benefit amount is reduced, according to the person's age at entitlement, ranging from the full-rate benefit of 82½ percent of the deceased spouse's primary insurance amount where entitlement begins at age 62, down to 71½ percent at age 60, and from there, scaling down to 50 percent where entitlement begins at age 50. The widow or widower must become totally disabled either before or within 7 years after the spouse's death or, in the case of a widowed mother, either before or within 7 years after the end of her entitlement to benefits as a mother. The test of disability for disabled widows and widowers is more restrictive than for disabled workers. Determinations of disability in the case of a widow or widower will be made solely on the level of severity of the impairment (without regard to such factors as age, education, and work experience, which are considered in disabled-worker cases). The disabling impairment must be of a level of severity sufficient to preclude an individual from engaging in any gainful activity (as distinguished from substantial gainful activity).

(*c*) The insured-status requirements for eligibility for disability insurance benefits were liberalized for workers disabled before age 31 by providing an alternative to the provision requiring that the disabled worker have at least 20 quarters of coverage out of the 40 calendar quarters preceding disablement. Under this alternative, if the disability occurs after attainment of age 24 and before age 31, then at least half the quarters in the period beginning with the calendar quarter following attainment of age 21 and ending with the calendar quarter in which the disability occurs must be quarters of coverage. (If the number of quarters in this period is an odd number, then it is reduced by one.) If the disability occurs before age 24, then at least six of the quarters in the 12-quarter period ending with the quarter in which the disability occurred must be quarters of coverage. The first month for which benefits were payable under this alternative provision was February 1968.

3. The earnings (retirement) test was amended, effective for taxable years ending after December 31, 1967. The provision for withholding benefits from beneficiaries under age 72 whose earnings exceed $1,500 a year was changed so that benefits are withheld only when earnings exceed $1,680 a year. Also, $1 in benefits will be withheld for each $2 of earnings between $1,680 and $2,880, rather than between $1,500 and $2,700 as under the law in effect before the 1967 amendments ($1 in benefits will be withheld for each $1 of earnings above $2,880 instead of above $2,700). The maximum amount of wages that a beneficiary may earn in a month and still receive all of his benefit for that month regardless of his annual earnings was raised from $125 to $140.

4. Effective for taxable years ending after December 31, 1967, the coverage basis of ministers was revised so as to cover clergymen except where the clergyman opts out on grounds of religious principle or conscience.

5. After December 31, 1967, the covered earnings of a person on active duty in the uniformed services (including active duty for training) are deemed to be $300 more than his basic pay in a calendar quarter, except that the deemed additional covered earnings are $100 when his basic pay in a calendar quarter is $100 or less, and $200 when his basic pay in a quarter is over $100 but is not over $200; the trust funds will be reimbursed from the general fund of the Treasury for the additional costs of paying the benefits resulting from these deemed additional earnings.

6. Changes relating to the financing of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program were made with the intent of assuring that it will continue to be self-supporting.

Under the new contribution rate schedule, the employee and employer rates each decreased from the 3.9 percent of taxable earnings applicable in 1967 to 3.8 percent as of January 1, 1968. (These decreases were exactly counterbalanced by increases in the contribution rate for hospital insurance.) In the future, increases are scheduled to occur in 1969, 1971, and 1973, when the ultimate rate of 5 percent is reached. There are corresponding changes in the self-employed contribution rate except that the ultimate rate of 7 percent in 1973 and thereafter has not been changed. Under the schedule as in effect before the 1967 amendments, the employee and employer rates would have increased in 1969 and in 1973, when an ultimate rate of 4.85 percent would have been reached.

The amendments increased the portion of the contribution rate allocated to finance benefits from the disability insurance trust fund. Effective January 1, 1968, the allocated rate was increased from 0.35 percent to 0.475 percent each for employees and employers. For the self-employed, the allocated rate was increased from 0.525 percent to 0.7125 percent.

Nature of the Trust Funds

The Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund was established on January 1, 1940, as a separate account in the U.S. Treasury to hold the amounts accumulated under the old-age and survivors insurance program. All the financial operations which relate to the system of old-age and survivors insurance are handled through this fund. The Social Security Amendments of 1956, which became law August 1, 1956, provided for the creation of the Federal disability insurance trust fund—a fund entirely separate from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund—through which are handled all financial operations in connection with the system of monthly disability benefits payable to insured workers and to their dependents.

The major sources of receipts of these two funds are (1) amounts appropriated to each of them under permanent appropriation on the basis of contributions paid by workers and their employers, and by individuals with self-employment income, in work covered by the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, and (2) amounts deposited in each of them representing contributions paid by workers employed by State and local governments and by such employers with respect to work covered by the program. All employees, and their employers, in employment covered by the program are required to pay contributions with respect to the wages of individual workers (cash tips, covered as wages beginning in 1966 under the 1965 amendments, are an exception to this; employees pay contributions with respect to cash tips, but employers do not). All covered self-employed persons are required to pay contributions with respect to their self-employment income. In general, beginning with calendar year 1968, an individual's contributions are computed on annual wages or self-employment income, or both wages and self-employment income combined, up to a maximum of $7,800, with the contributions being determined first on the wages and then on any self-employment income necessary to make up the annual maximum amount.

The contribution rate for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance for employees and their employers of 3.9 percent each that was in effect in calendar year 1967 decreased to 3.8 percent each on January 1, 1968; the contribution rate for the self-employed dropped from 5.9 to 5.8 percent. (These decreases were exactly counterbalanced by increases in the contribution rates for hospital insurance.) The contribution rates that have been in effect since 1937 and the maximum amount of annual earnings to which the rates applied are shown in appendix II.

The following table shows the contribution rates scheduled in the present law:

Calendar years	Percent of taxable earnings	
	Employees and employers, each [1]	Self-employed
1968	3.8	5.8
1969–70	4.2	6.3
1971–72	4.6	6.9
1973 and after	5.0	7.0

[1] Only the employee contribution is paid on tips that are taxable as wages.

Under section 201(b) of the Social Security Act, the contribution rate allocated to the disability insurance trust fund of 0.35 percent each for employees and employers, in effect in calendar years 1966 and 1967, increased to 0.475 percent each on January 1, 1968. For the self-employed, the allocation rate increased from 0.525 percent, in effect in calendar years 1966 and 1967, to 0.7125 percent in calendar year 1968.

Except for amounts received by the Secretary of the Treasury under State agreements (to effectuate coverage under the program for State and local government employees) and deposited directly in the trust funds, all contributions are collected by the Internal Revenue Service and deposited in the general fund of the Treasury as internal revenue collections; then, on an estimated basis, the contributions received are immediately and automatically appropriated to the trust funds. The exact amount of contributions received is not known initially since old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance contributions and income taxes withheld are not separately identified in collection reports received by the Treasury Department from the district offices of the Internal Revenue Service. Periodic adjustments are subsequently made to the extent that the estimates are found to differ from the amounts of contributions actually payable on the basis of reported earnings.

An employee who worked for more than one employer during the course of a year and paid contributions on wages in excess of the statutory maximum can receive a refund of the contributions he paid on such excess wages. The amount of contributions subject to refund for any period is a charge against each of the trust funds in the ratio in which the amount was appropriated to or deposited in such trust funds for that period.

Another source from which receipts of the trust funds are derived is interest received on investments held by the funds. The investment procedures of the funds are described later in this section.

The income and expenditures of the trust funds are also affected by the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act which provide for a system of coordination and financial interchange between the railroad retirement program and the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. A description of the legislative provisions governing the allocation of costs between the two programs appears in appendix II.

Sections 217(g) and 229(b) of the Social Security Act authorize annual reimbursements from the general fund of the Treasury to the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds for any costs arising from the granting of noncontributory credits for military service, according to periodic determinations made by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. A summary of the legislative history of the financing of noncontributory credits for military service performed before 1957 appears in appendix II.

Section 228 of the Social Security Act provides monthly cash benefits to certain persons aged 72 and over, almost all of whom are not eligible for cash benefits under other provisions of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. Under section 228, all payments are made initially from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, with later reimbursement from the general fund of the Treasury for the costs of payments to persons who have less than three quarters of coverage. The reimbursements so made are on a provisional basis and are subject to adjustment, with appropriate interest allowances, as the actual experience develops and is analyzed. A description of the legislative provisions governing the allocation of costs between the trust fund and the general fund of the Treasury appears in appendix II.

Under a decision of the Comptroller General of the United States (B–4906) dated October 11, 1951, receipts derived from the sale of surplus supplies and materials are credited to and form a part of the trust funds, where the initial outlays therefor were paid from the trust funds. Formerly, these moneys were credited to the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Under section 1106(b) of the Social Security Act the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to charge outside persons, agencies, and organizations for providing certain services not directly related to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. The Social Security Administration has accumulated a unique body of information in the course of the administration of the program. Situations arise when it is in the public interest to use this information to perform certain services for outside parties, such as the preparation of statistical tabulations for research purposes, when such services can be performed without violating the confidentiality of the records or interfering unduly with the administration of the program. Such services could not properly be provided at the expense of the trust funds. Receipts derived from performance of these services are equal to the cost of providing them; in some instances, the receipts are credited to the trust funds to counterbalance administrative expenses already paid from the trust funds (in which case such amount is netted out of the figures on administrative expenses in the financial statements of the trust funds), while in other instances such receipts are not credited to the trust funds, and the applicable administrative expenses are met directly from them. Accordingly, such administrative expenses, and the offsetting receipts, do not have any effect on the financial statements of the trust funds.

Expenditures for benefit payments and administrative expenses under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are paid out of the trust funds. All expenses incurred by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and by the Treasury Department in carrying out the provisions of title II of the Social Security Act and of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the collection of contributions are charged to the trust funds. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare certifies benefit payments to the managing trustee, who makes the payment from the respective trust funds in accordance therewith.

Section 222(d) of the Social Security Act provides for reimbursement from the trust funds for the cost of vocational rehabilitation services furnished to disabled persons receiving benefits because of their disability. The total amount of funds that may be made available for purposes of reimbursement for such services may not, in any fiscal year, exceed 1 percent of the benefits certified for payment to these types of beneficiaries in the preceding year.

Congress has authorized expenditures from the trust funds for construction of office buildings and related facilities for the Social Security Administration. The costs of such construction are included as part of administrative expenses in the financial statements of operations of the trust funds as set forth in subsequent sections of this report. The net worth of the resulting facilities—like the net worth of all other capital assets—is not carried as an asset in such statements.

That portion of each trust fund which, in the judgment of the managing trustee, is not required to meet current expenditures for benefits and administration is invested, on a daily basis, in interest-bearing obligations of the U.S. Government, in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States, or in certain federally-sponsored agency obligations that are designated in the laws authorizing their issuance as lawful investments for fiduciary and trust funds under the control and authority of the United States or any officer of the United States. Obligations of these types may be acquired on original issue at the issue price or by purchase of outstanding obligations at their market price.

In addition, the Social Security Act authorizes the issuance of special public-debt obligations for purchase exclusively by the trust funds. The law requires that such special public-debt obligations shall have maturities fixed with due regard for the needs of the trust funds and shall bear interest at a rate based on the average market yield (computed by the managing trustee on the basis of market quotations as of the end of the calendar month next preceding the date of such issue) on all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States forming a part of the public debt which are not due or callable until after the expiration of 4 years from the end of such calendar month. Where such average market yield is a multiple of one-eighth of 1 percent, this is taken as the rate of interest on such special obligations; otherwise such rate is the multiple of one-eighth of 1 percent nearest such market yield.

Interest on public issues held by the trust funds is received by the funds at the time the interest is paid on the particular issues held. Interest on special public-debt obligations issued specifically for purchase by the trust funds is payable semiannually or at redemption, if earlier.

Marketable public issues acquired by the funds may be sold at any time by the managing trustee at their market price. Special public-debt obligations issued for purchase by the trust funds may be redeemed at par plus accrued interest. Interest receipts and proceeds from the sale or redemption of obligations held in the trust funds are available for investment in the same manner as other receipts of the funds. Interest earned by the invested assets of the trust funds will provide income to meet a portion of future benefit disbursements. The role of interest in meeting future benefit payments is indicated in tables 20 and 21.

In addition to serving as a source of income, the assets of the trust funds assure the continued payment of benefits without sharp changes in contribution rates during periods of short-run adverse fluctuations in total income and expenditures.

Summary of the Operations of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, Fiscal Year 1968

A statement of the income and disbursements of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in the fiscal year which began on July 1, 1967, and ended on June 30, 1968, and of the assets of the fund at the beginning and end of the fiscal year, is presented in table 1.

The total assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund amounted to $23,515 million on June 30, 1967. These assets increased to $25,533 million by the end of the fiscal year 1968, an increase of $2,018 million.

TABLE 1.—STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF THE OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1968

Total assets of the trust fund, June 30, 1967		$23,515,389,108.82
Receipts, fiscal year 1968:		
Contributions:		
Appropriations	$20,845,614,259.36	
Deposits arising from State agreements	2,035,560,918.82	
Gross contributions	22,881,175,178.18	
Less payment into the Treasury for contributions subject to refund	218,745,000.00	
Net contributions	$22,662,430,178.18	
Reimbursement from general fund of the Treasury for costs of noncontributory credits for military service	78,000,000.00	
Interest and profit:		
Interest and profit on investments	900,937,347.47	
Less interest on net amounts of reimbursements for administrative expenses and construction transferred to—		
Disability insurance trust fund	261,000.00	
Hospital insurance trust fund	691,000.00	
Supplementary medical insurance trust fund	574,000.00	
Less interest on amounts transferred to disability insurance trust fund for reimbursement of cost of vocational rehabilitation services	14,000.00	
Net interest and profit	899,397,347.47	
Total receipts	23,639,827,525.65	