could conceivably show a deterioration in nonbenefit income as a result of changes in family composition, the loss of temporary sources of income, and the depletion of assets to supplement current income. In both Philadelphia and St. Louis, almost 3 out of 10 primary beneficiaries and 4 out of 10 entitled widows reported use of assets for living expenses during the survey year.

Conclusions

Though comparisons sometimes made between average assistance payment and average benefit under old-age and survivors insurance imply comparability, examination of data on family characteristics and income of public assistance recipients and old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries in Philadelphia and St. Louis suggests that amounts paid under the two programs are quite unlike in their significance to the payee.

Somewhat more than half the recipients of old-age assistance were women, approximately one-fourth were Negroes. By contrast, nearly all primary beneficiaries were men, and less than 5 percent were Negroes. Two out of every three families receiving aid to dependent children were Negro; Negroes comprised fewer than 15 percent of the families receiving survivor benefits. These contrasts reflected primarily differences in the employment opportunities available to men and women, to white persons and Negroes.

Families including primary beneficiaries tended to be larger than families containing old-age assistance recipients and to have more earners. Assistance families with child recipients were somewhat smaller in Philadelphia than insurance families with child beneficiaries but were about the same average size in St. Louis.

Income of the insurance families was substantially larger than that of the assistance families. The income advantage was due entirely to other sources of income in Philadelphia, where average assistance payments and average insurance benefits tended to be about the same. In St. Louis, average income from insurance exceeded that from assistance, and the insurance beneficiaries also had more income from other sources.

Most of the assistance families in Philadelphia and a substantial proportion of such families in St. Louis were entirely dependent on public assistance. Families wholly dependent on insurance benefit constituted, by contrast, less than 5 percent of all primary beneficiary families in both cities and less than 10 percent of all families with child beneficiaries.

In a substantial majority of insurance beneficiary families, income from other sources exceeded income from insurance benefit. Very few assistance families, on the other hand, had less income from assistance than from other sources.

The extent to which these contrasts in the characteristics of the two groups are representative of the country as a whole is not known, but they are sufficiently marked to suggest that they have more than local significance. The differences in the groups, especially with respect to family income, cast doubt on the validity of evaluating the size of the average assistance payment by that of the average insurance benefit, or vice versa, or on the propriety of judging the "adequacy" of one by reference to the other, or of weighing both on a single scale of "adequacy," however constructed.

Life Insurance and Annuities on United States Lives, 1935–43

By Weltha Van Eenam*

LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES issued by insurance companies provide a medium for budgeting current income for protection against income losses due to death and old age. Some insurance and annuity policies are designed for protection against loss of income because of death and some provide life income only, but the large majority provide a combination of the two. More and more, the proceeds of death claims, maturing endowments, policyholders' dividends, and surrendered policies are being left with the companies to provide installment benefits. Under many of the policies, such benefits may well be considered as supplementary to old-age and survivors insurance benefits under the Social Security Act.

This article outlines major trends since 1935, when the Social Security Act became law, in insurance and annuities on United States lives underwritten by some 350 life insurance companies of both the United States and Canada.[1] The business of fraternal and assessment associations and life insurance and retirement benefits under employee mutual benefit association plans and employer self-insured plans have been excluded, as have Government life insurance and other governmentally administered programs.

Forms of Insurance

Ordinary insurance is the term used for insurance which is issued mainly in amounts of $1,000 or more and with premiums payable annually, semiannually, quarterly, and, in some companies, monthly. Underwriting of ordinary insurance has for the most part required a medical examination, although at present a considerable amount of nonmedical ordinary insurance is being written; the amount which will be issued on a nonmedical basis is limited by company rulings. The average size of policies in force is slightly over $2,000. The policies vary from low-premium 1-year term policies to high-premium short-term endowments and single-premium life and endowment policies. Nearly 22 percent of ordinary insurance is on the endowment plan, and about 70 percent is on whole-life forms, some of which require premiums for only a limited number of years. Most of the remaining 8 percent is on a term basis, largely for 5-year and 10-year terms.

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[1] Statistics given in this article are based on aggregates from the *Spectator Insurance Yearbooks*, *Best's Life Reports*, the *Unique Manual Digest*, the *New York Insurance Reports*, the *Canadian Life Insurance Abstracts*, and from the companies' annual statements required by the State insurance departments, with adjustments noted in the tables. Some of the 1943 figures are based on information collected by the Institute of Life Insurance and on data published in the *National Underwriter*. At many points, estimates and judgment entered into derivation of the figures, and the results should be taken only as an approximation of magnitude and relationships.

Industrial insurance is generally for smaller amounts and is paid for on a weekly basis, although as much as 40 percent of the industrial insurance in some large companies is being paid for on a monthly basis. Premiums are collected at the policyholder's home, and the average size of policy is about $250. Usually several members of a family have policies, and collections are made for all at one time. The endowment form has been used to a considerable extent, especially for children's policies, emphasizing the savings element rather than insurance protection alone. At the end of 1935 about one-third of all industrial business was on the endowment form. A few years ago New York State passed a law considerably limiting the sale of industrial endowment insurance. This has led to a decrease in the proportion of endowment insurance and has also encouraged the writing of juvenile insurance in the ordinary departments. Of the 350 companies, about 35 confine their business to the industrial type and about 80 write both ordinary and industrial; nearly 70 percent of the industrial business in force is with 3 large companies.

Group insurance is written on the lives of the employees of a single employer, on the members of a labor union, on the borrowers from one financial institution, and, where permitted by State law, on associations of employees. The definition as adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and incorporated into the New York State law requires that the group consist of a definite class of employees and of not less than 50 lives and that at least 75 percent of all eligible employees be insured. Most of the group life insurance is on the yearly renewable term form, is written without medical examination, and is paid for either by the employer alone or by employee and employer jointly. Usually the employee contribution is a flat amount and the employer pays the remaining cost, contributing little or nothing for the youngest employees and a large proportion for the oldest employees. One master contract is written with the employer, and a certificate is issued to each insured person. About 100 of the 350 companies write group life insurance, but more than 90 percent of the group insurance in force is with 8 companies.

Individual annuities, as the name implies, are issued to individuals, whereas group annuities, like group life insurance, are issued under a master contract between the employer and the insurance company, with explanatory certificates issued to covered employees.

Individual annuities are classified as (1) benefits now payable; (2) benefits deferred, fully purchased; and (3) benefits deferred, not fully purchased. The first classification comprises policies under which a single premium has been paid, with benefits to commence immediately, and policies which were issued as the deferred-benefit type and have now reached maturity. The second classification includes both single and annual-premium policies under which all stipulated premiums have been paid but which have not yet matured; the third, policies on which stipulated premium payments are still required to obtain full benefits.

Classified as to benefits, there are straight life annuities payable only during the lifetime of the annuitant with no return to a beneficiary or estate; various types of "refund" annuities, which provide, upon the death of the annuitant within a stated period, for payment to a beneficiary of some balance of the purchase money; and joint and survivor types of annuities involving two or more lives.

Annuities arising from life insurance policies, such as endowment annuity contracts, are not included in the figures given here for annuities but are classified under "supplementary contracts," a term used to designate settlements under life insurance contracts when the proceeds are being paid in periodic installments for life or for at least a specified term.

Life Insurance in Force on United States Lives

From the end of 1935 to the end of 1943, total life insurance in force increased by 40 percent; group life insurance has grown much faster than the other two types, and industrial has increased relatively more than ordinary (table 1). While in 1935 ordinary insurance accounted for 71.4 percent of the total, by the end of 1943 it accounted for only about 65 percent. The relative amount of industrial insurance had increased slightly, whereas group insurance, which was 10.7 percent of the total in 1935, had advanced to 16.4 percent in 1943. The

Table 1.—*Life insurance in force on United States lives, by type of insurance, as of end of year, 1935–43* [1]

[In billions]

End of year	Total [2]	Ordinary	Industrial	Group
1935	$99.8	$71.2	$17.0	$10.7
1936	104.4	73.8	19.0	11.6
1937	109.0	75.9	20.1	13.0
1938	110.5	76.9	20.7	12.9
1939	113.5	78.6	20.8	14.1
1940	117.2	80.6	21.1	15.5
1941	124.1	83.9	22.0	18.2
1942	129.4	86.4	23.0	20.0
1943	139.0	90.5	25.6	22.9
	Percentage distribution			
1935	100.0	71.4	17.9	10.7
1939	100.0	69.3	18.3	12.4
1943	100.0	65.0	18.6	16.4
	Percentage increase			
1935–39	13.7	10.4	16.2	31.8
1939–43	22.7	15.1	24.5	62.4
1935–43	39.6	27.1	44.7	114.0

[1] In general, data in tables 1–3 were obtained by adding aggregates for United States and Canadian companies and deducting aggregates for insurance on Canadian lives, with adjustments for business of companies not included in the sources (see text footnote 1, p. 14) and for business of the included companies outside the United States and Canada. Data are only approximate.

[2] After adjustment for reinsurance. Excludes assessment and fraternal insurance, Government life insurance, and other governmentally administered programs.

increase in total insurance in force was much greater in 1943 than during any other single year of the period, the increase being about $10 billion, or nearly 8 percent. This is the largest increase since 1929 in both actual volume and percentage. During the 1920's an increase of 10 percent was not unusual. In 1919 there was an increase of more than 20 percent, but the actual amount of the increase was only $6.3 billion as compared with nearly $10 billion in 1943.

In addition to the total $139.0 billion in life insurance underwritten by these companies, at the end of 1943 there was about $7 billion insurance in fraternal and assessment organizations and $2.5 billion of U. S. Government Life Insurance (established in World War I), while nearly $100 billion had been applied for under National Service Life Insurance for servicemen in World War II. Survivors insurance under the Social Security Act is furnishing protection which in these terms may represent some $50 billion.

Number of Policies or Certificates

In 1943, ordinary insurance accounted for about 28 percent of the number of policies in force, as com-

Table 2.—*Approximate number of policies or certificates, United States lives, by type of insurance, as of end of year, 1935–43* [1]

[In millions]

End of year	Ordinary	Industrial	Group	Individual annuities	Group annuities
1935	33.7	81.0	7.2	0.7	0.3
1936	34.5	83.8	7.6	.8	.4
1937	35.7	86.1	8.3	.8	.5
1938	36.2	85.9	8.2	.8	.6
1939	37.2	85.5	9.4	.9	.7
1940	38.5	85.0	10.7	.9	.8
1941	40.6	87.1	12.3	1.0	.9
1942	41.9	89.5	13.3	1.0	1.0
1943	43.4	96.5	15.2	1.1	1.2
	Percentage distribution of life policies or certificates				
1935	27.6	66.5	5.9		
1939	28.2	64.7	7.1		
1943	28.0	62.2	9.8		
	Percentage increase in life policies or certificates				
1935–39	10.4	5.5	30.6		
1939–43	16.7	12.9	61.7		
1935–43	28.8	19.1	111.1		

[1] See table 1, footnote 1.

pared with 65 percent of the total amount of insurance in force; industrial policies accounted for 62 percent of the number of policies and 19 percent of the amount, and group insurance certificates, for 10 percent of the number and 16 percent of the amount (table 2).

There has been a relatively larger increase in the number of ordinary policies than in the number of industrial policies, although the total amount of ordinary insurance in force increased relatively less. The average size of the industrial policies is increasing, while there has been a slight decrease in the average size of the ordinary. Not only are the industrial policies increasing in size, but a shift is taking place especially in insurance of children, more of which is being placed in the ordinary departments. In industrial insurance, the increase in amount was about 45 percent, and the increase in number of policies, slightly less than 20 percent. The number of individual annuities increased a little more than 50 percent from 1935 to 1943, while the number of group annuity certificates more than tripled.

Although the number of life insurance policy contracts in force is regularly reported, it has always been difficult to estimate the number of persons who hold these policies. A few studies have been made of the average number of policies per policyholder. Several years ago the number of industrial policies was estimated to be 1.6 per policyholder. Ordinary policies have been estimated to average nearly 2 per policyholder, which would indicate more than 20 million ordinary policyholders. At the end of 1943 there were possibly 55 million industrial policyholders, while the number of persons who held group life certificates had increased to more than 15 million; in group insurance, the number of certificates and of persons insured is very nearly the same. When adjustment is made for overlapping, the total number of insured persons is estimated at 68 million.

Premiums and Dividends

The gross premiums less policyholders' dividends may be considered as the net premiums [2] or amount actually paid by the policyholders (table 3). Relating these net premiums to the mean amount of insurance in force gives the following approximate average premiums per $1,000 of insurance in 1936 and 1943:

Type	*1936*	*1943*
Ordinary	$27.00	$27.20
Industrial	33.60	32.50
Group	10.75	10.20

Premiums for most types of ordinary policies increased over the period. The decrease shown above is due at least in part to the inclusion of more ordinary insurance on children and may reflect as well a slight change to a lower-premium form in adult ordinary insurance in force.

[2] Not to be confused with the term "net premium" in its actuarial meaning of pure cost prior to loading for expenses and contingencies. Adjustment has been made for reinsurance in the gross premium figures.

Table 4.—*Insurance reserves in United States and Canadian companies,*[1] *as of end of year, 1935–43*

[In billions]

End of year	Policy reserves: Life [2]	Policy reserves: Annuity and supplementary contracts	Contingency and special reserves	Capital and surplus	Total admitted assets [3]
1935	$19.5	$3.0	$0.5	$1.1	$25.2
1936	20.3	3.3	.6	1.2	27.0
1937	21.1	3.7	.6	1.2	28.5
1938	22.1	4.0	.6	1.2	30.1
1939	23.0	4.6	.6	1.3	31.7
1940	24.1	5.3	.6	1.3	33.5
1941	25.5	6.0	.7	1.4	35.4
1942	27.0	6.6	.8	1.7	37.7
1943	28.4	7.1	.9	1.8	40.5
1943 [4]	27.0	6.8	.8	1.7	37.8

[1] Relates to ordinary, group, and industrial life insurance, and ordinary and group annuities. Includes 11 Canadian companies which write insurance in the United States. Based on aggregates from *Unique Manual Digest* and *Spectator Yearbooks*, with adjustment for companies not included.

[2] Includes disability and double indemnity reserves on life insurance and endowment type policies; also reserves on dividends left to accumulate.

[3] Includes assets attributable to accident and health insurance of those life companies writing accident and health insurance since these have not generally been segregated.

[4] Rough estimate of amounts relating to business on United States lives only.

The differences in the averages are due primarily to the basic differences in the three types of insurance. Group insurance consists largely of term insurance, which has the lowest premium rate of all the insurance plans. Because of the reserves built up in ordinary and industrial life and endowment policies, the average premium rates for these types are higher. Industrial insurance has a higher average premium than ordinary because there is less medical selection

Table 3.—*Premiums and dividends, United States policyholders, by type of insurance, 1935–43* [1]

[In millions]

Year	Total [2]: Premium	Total [2]: Dividend	Ordinary: Premium [2]	Ordinary: Dividend	Industrial: Premium	Industrial: Dividend [3]	Group: Premium	Group: Dividend	Annuity [4]
1935	$3,660	$420	$2,290	$320	$720	$90	$120	$10	$530
1936	3,670	420	2,330	310	720	100	130	10	490
1937	3,750	440	2,410	310	770	110	140	20	430
1938	3,770	450	2,400	320	780	110	150	20	430
1939	3,820	460	2,430	320	810	120	150	20	430
1940	3,930	460	2,500	320	810	120	170	20	450
1941	4,050	440	2,560	300	820	110	190	30	480
1942	4,140	440	2,640	300	840	110	220	30	440
1943	4,320	410	2,690	280	890	100	240	30	490

[1] See table 1, footnote 1.

[2] Includes premiums for disability and double indemnity provisions of life policies.

[3] Includes amounts allowed policyholders for direct payment of industrial premiums.

[4] Includes group annuities but excludes amounts applied to provide installment benefits under settlement options and amounts transferred from insurance accounts under endowment annuity policies. Dividends very small under annuities; most contracts are nonparticipating.

in underwriting and the servicing of such policies is more expensive.

The total paid in annuity premiums was considerably less in 1943 than in 1935. In 1935, however, aggregate annuity premiums were higher than in any prior or subsequent year, perhaps because of the large number of single-premium annuities purchased in that year, when other investment opportunities were relatively poor and the company rates still attractive.

Insurance Reserves

Policy reserves (table 4) represent the deferred element in the life insurance and annuity premiums. Net premiums are computed according to an appropriate mortality table, using an assumed interest rate. To the reserves at the beginning of the year are added the net premiums and interest income (at the interest rate assumed) and from this amount are deducted the year's insurance claims (deaths, maturities, surrenders, annuities, and so on, but not policyholders' dividends) to give the policy reserves at the end of the year.

These reserves are the amount which, together with all future net premium and interest collections on present policies, will enable the company to pay all policy benefits in full, assuming that the death and interest rates follow those of the tables used in computing the premiums. Given these assumptions, the policy reserves will care for all future claims under the terms of the policies in force—including the nonforfeiture provisions of policies under which premiums may be discontinued—whether or not any new insurance is written or present policyholders continue their premiums. Since mortality rates, interest rates, and investment values fluctuate, contingency and special reserves are usually established in addition to the policy reserves proper. The capital and/or surplus of a company are further safeguards to the policyholders.

While the amount of life insurance in force increased about 40 percent during the period, the total admitted assets increased about 60 percent. This greater increase is to be expected, not only because the increase in average duration of the policy increases the reserves underlying them, but also because relatively more of the claim proceeds of the policies are now being left with the company to be paid as installments under supplementary contracts.

Distribution of Assets

The distribution of the total assets of United States companies (table 5) includes assets pertaining to Canadian business of those companies. For the sake of comparison, the distribution for the year 1929, the last year before the depression, has been included.

In 1929, one-fortieth of the assets were Federal securities; in 1935 about one-eighth of the assets were so invested; in 1943 the proportion was more than one-third. Because of the investment situation, the companies have increased their Federal Government holdings at a more rapid rate than the rate of the increase in the Federal debt itself. At the end of 1929 the total investment in Federal bonds was less than $400 million, while by the end of 1943 it was in the neighborhood of $13 billion, a thirty-fold increase; at the end of 1929 the Federal debt was about $16.5 billion and at the end of 1943, $166 billion, a tenfold increase.

During the depression, some real estate mortgages were foreclosed and the assets they represented were transferred to real estate holdings of the insurance companies. By the end of 1943 the insurance companies had nearly disposed of the real estate which they had thus acquired.

In 1943, policy loans were less in dollar amounts and as a percentage of total assets than in any year since 1928. In 1926, policy loans were 11 percent of the total assets. The rise to 13.6 percent by 1929 probably reflects borrowing for investment, and the further rise to 15.3 percent in 1935 represents reliance on that source of funds by policyholders who were hard up in the early years of the depression.

Table 5.—*Percentage distribution of assets of United States life insurance companies,*[1] *by type of investment, for end of each year, 1929 and 1935–43*

End of year	Total (in billions)	Percentage distribution								
		Government bonds			Railroad bonds	Public utility bonds	Real estate mortgages	Real estate	Policy loans	Other[2]
		Total	Federal	Other						
1929	$17.5	8.8	2.3	6.5	15.6	8.3	41.6	2.6	13.6	9.5
1935	23.2	20.0	12.7	7.3	11.8	9.2	23.0	8.6	15.3	12.0
1936	24.9	24.1	16.2	7.9	11.3	10.1	20.5	8.6	13.7	11.7
1937	26.2	25.6	17.6	8.0	11.1	11.2	19.9	8.3	13.0	10.9
1938	27.8	26.2	18.1	8.1	10.0	11.5	19.6	7.8	12.2	12.7
1939	29.2	26.9	18.5	8.4	9.5	12.8	19.4	7.3	11.1	13.0
1940	30.8	27.7	19.1	8.6	9.1	13.6	19.3	6.7	10.0	13.6
1941	32.7	29.1	21.4	7.7	8.6	14.9	19.6	5.7	8.9	13.2
1942	34.9	34.2	27.4	6.8	7.8	14.5	19.2	4.7	7.7	12.3
1943	37.8	39.6	33.6	6.0	7.2	13.7	17.6	3.5	6.3	12.1

[1] Relates to ordinary, group, and industrial life insurance, and ordinary and group annuities. Includes assets pertaining to the Canadian business of United States life insurance companies but not assets of Canadian life insurance companies. Based on aggregates from *Unique Manual Digest* and *Spectator Yearbooks*, with adjustment for companies not included, and on data from the *Proceedings of Association of Life Insurance Presidents*.

[2] Includes such items as deferred and unpaid premiums, interest due and accrued, bank deposits, and cash.

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries

The total amount of death claims has not kept pace with the amount of insurance in force, for one reason because of the decline in the general death rate, though age-specific death rates reported by the companies for 1943 were higher than in immediately preceding years. In 1939 there was a relatively large increase from the preceding year in matured endowments (table 6). Payments under supplementary contracts, some of which developed from maturing endowments, show the greatest increase in the succeeding year, 1940. The increase in 1939 reflects the large amount of business written in the post-war year 1919, when the 20-year endowment form seems to have been popular. In 1919, the increase in life insurance written was 60 percent, a much larger increase than in any year since 1890 at least.

The "amounts left with company" were nearly 60 percent more in 1943 than in 1935. This rise probably reflects not only an increase in installment-mindedness of insured persons and claimants, but also the change in the economic situation.

The largest change was in the amount paid out under cash surrenders. During the depression, many policies were surrendered for cash. As the economic situation improved, the number of surrenders decreased, and in 1943 only one-third as much was paid under cash surrenders as in 1935. Net payments to policyholders have decreased considerably, primarily because fewer policies have been surrendered for cash and larger amounts have been left with the company for later periodic payment. The change in cash surrenders alone would account for the differences in net payments.

On a bookkeeping basis, the estimated gross amount payable to policyholders in 1943 was $2,730 million. Of this amount, however, the companies were asked to hold $430 million under a deferred or supplementary arrangement of payment. Of the remaining $2,300 million, $410 million was in the form of policyholders' dividends, of which about $70 million was taken in cash, $80 million was left with the company, and the balance was used to pay premiums, purchase paid-up additions, and so on. About $34 million from dividends previously left on deposit with the company was paid out during the year. The cash actually received by policyholders or beneficiaries in 1943 was, therefore, about $1,994 million.[3]

Of the total $1,994 million paid in cash in 1943, about $510 million was paid in installments under annuities and life insurance policies as follows:

	(In millions)
Total	$510
Annuities	170
Disability payments	90
Settlement options	250

Thus more than one-fourth of the cash outgo to policyholders and their beneficiaries was in the form of installment payments.

Table 6.—*Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, United States lives,*[1] *by type of payment, 1935–43*

[In millions]

Year	Gross payments	Amounts left with companies [2]	Net payments	Gross payments: Death and disability claims	Matured endowments	Cash surrenders	Annuities	Supplementary contracts	Dividends to policyholders
1935	$2,720	$260	$2,460	$1,040	$160	$890	$80	$130	$420
1936	2,640	290	2,350	1,080	170	720	110	140	420
1937	2,710	290	2,420	1,100	170	680	140	180	440
1938	2,860	330	2,530	1,090	200	800	140	180	450
1939	2,950	390	2,560	1,110	270	760	160	190	460
1940	3,020	410	2,610	1,130	310	720	160	240	460
1941	2,910	400	2,510	1,160	300	600	170	240	440
1942	2,780	400	2,380	1,160	290	470	170	250	440
1943	2,730	430	2,300	1,250	350	300	170	250	410

[1] Relates to ordinary, group, and industrial life insurance, and ordinary and group annuities.

[2] Proceeds to be paid in installments under supplementary contracts.

To enlarge this picture of life insurance payments to individuals, account should also be taken of payments made under legislative programs designed to meet similar risks. In 1943, nearly $480 million was paid in monthly retirement benefits under the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts, the retirement systems for Federal, State, and local employees (including retirement pay to military personnel), and in payments to Spanish-American War veterans retired for age.[4] Monthly benefits to survivors totaled more than $240 million under these programs and under workmen's compensation laws. Monthly disability payments to employees covered under government-operated systems, to veterans, and for workmen's compensation (the latter largely through the medium of insurance companies) aggregated nearly $550 million. This last figure, however, is not comparable to the amount given above for disability payments by life insurance companies, since that amount does not include payments of about $250 million under accident and health insurance policies, about one-third of which are written by other than life insurance companies.

In all, payments under social insurance and allied programs, established by law for retirement, death, and disability, aggregated about $1,450 million in 1943, including lump-sum payments, monthly benefits, and certain medical care items, but not cash refunds of contributions to employees leaving Government service. In addition, about $55 million was paid under U. S. Government Life and War Risk Insurance for veterans of World War I, and about $40 million under National Service Life Insurance for servicemen in World War II.

Thus, in 1943, the over-all amount of cash payments to individuals under these insurance programs was more than $3½ billion—$2 billion in private life insurance (exclusive of all private accident and health insurance and of fraternal and assessment insurance), and more than $1½ billion through programs established by legislation.

[3] Excludes cash loans to policyholders, which were less at the end of 1943 than at the end of any year since 1929.

[4] A detailed discussion of payments under social insurance and related programs is carried in the *Social Security Yearbook, 1943*, pp. 27–45.