

surers of their pension plans. Questionnaires were sent to the 33 companies on the list and to nine companies not reported by any of our respondents, but shown as having substantial group annuity operations or group permanent contracts for funding retirement plans in the April and June 1962 issues of *Employee Benefit Plan Review*. Information was requested as of December 1960 on number of contracts, number of employees covered, and amount of reserves for nonprofit organizations in the SIC two-digit categories: medical and other health services; educational services; museums, art galleries, and so forth; and nonprofit membership organizations. Unfortunately, we did not ask for the three-digit category, nonprofit educational and scientific research agencies, which is included under the two-digit code miscellaneous services. Thirty-five companies (83 percent) replied, but two of them had no plans that fitted the definition, nine said they did not have the data in the form requested, and two were able to send totals but not breakdowns into the four categories. In general, the companies that were mentioned most often reported the largest totals. That fact is encouraging, since some nonprofit organizations reported insured pension plans but did not name the insurer. The questionnaire was also returned by the National Health and Welfare Retirement Association.

Life insurance companies have been obliged to include, in the income tax returns for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1958, the amount of pension plan reserves in four categories at the beginning and end of the taxable year. Category D is for employees of 501(c)(3) organizations. We were unable to get the totals of these reserves from the Internal Revenue Service in 1965. Therefore, the same companies, queried in 1960, were asked to send us data they reported for the years 1958-64. Fourteen companies sent data for 1958 or 1959 to 1964. The figures were raised to include 12 companies with reserve data on only 1 or 2 years in the period and three companies that reported number of employees covered but not size of reserves.

The life insurance companies were most cooperative and their comments were helpful even when they could not send figures. In many cases, insured pension plans for 501(c)(3) organizations had been qualified as trusts described in section 401(a), and it was not possible for them to separate out their reserves. Also, in some cases plans funded by individual policies are excluded. In general the companies that sent data for the end of 1960 made special surveys in order to collect the data. Therefore, the figures for other years have been revised on the basis of the 1960 figures. For the later years of the period, some companies were unable to deduct reserves for public schoolteacher plans qualified under section 403(b).

PENSION FUND ASSETS AND RESERVES

Total pension funds for nonprofit organizations include:

1. Funds insured with TIAA-CREF (from annual reports). This is the sum of (a) TIAA reserves for life annuities and other periodic payment plans (previously shown separately as reserves for annuities and for settlement plans) and (b) CREF cumulations of periodic and single premiums, accumulations transferred from TIAA, and dividends on common stock less operating and investment management