

Old age - Economic problems
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SELECTED FINDINGS OF THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF OLD-AGE AND
SURVIVORS INSURANCE BENEFICIARIES, 1951

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration

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Selected Findings of the National Survey of Old-Age and
Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951*

Between November 1951 and February 1952 members of the field staff of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance visited upwards of 18,000 beneficiaries in their homes to collect information on how they had been getting along during the preceding year. This first national survey 1/ was made from a 1-percent random sample of old-age and aged-widow insurance beneficiaries on the rolls in December 1950.2/

The sample included beneficiaries whose benefits were suspended 3/ one or more months during the survey year 4/ as well as beneficiaries who had no benefit suspensions. It represented entitlements in every year from 1940 through 1950, with entitlements under the relaxed eligibility requirements of the 1950 amendments as well as under earlier provisions of the Social Security Act. Every field office of the Bureau had one or more beneficiaries to interview; the number depended largely on the size of the area serviced and the number of beneficiaries residing therein. Thus country-wide coverage was obtained in cities, towns, villages, and rural areas.

Beneficiaries in the 1-percent sample numbered 22,384. Schedules were not obtained from some of this number or if obtained were not used in the study for a variety of reasons. Deaths after December 1950, changes in beneficiary type after September 1950, and failure to receive a benefit for September 1950 or earlier accounted for most of the

* Prepared in the Economic Studies Branch by Margaret L. Stecker of the Beneficiary Studies Section.

1/ Eight previous surveys of beneficiary resources were made between 1941 and 1949 in 20 large and middle-sized cities.

2/ Excluded because too few in number to analyze separately and too dissimilar to analyze in combination were men and women old-age beneficiaries with entitled children, women old-age beneficiaries with husbands entitled on the women's wage records, widowers entitled on their deceased wives' wage records, and parents.

3/ Benefits could have been suspended during the survey year for receipt of covered wages of more than \$50 in a calendar month, receipt of net earnings in covered self-employment of more than \$600 in a calendar year, or as a penalty for violation of certain provisions of the Social Security Act. As of September 1952 the amounts beneficiaries could earn in covered employment without giving up their benefits were raised to \$75 in wages and \$900 in self-employment income.

4/ The survey year represents 12 calendar months ended with October, November, or December 1951 or January 1952, depending on the date of the interview.

discards.^{5/} Other beneficiaries were excluded because they could not be located or contacted after repeated visits or could not be interviewed because of illness or confinement in a hospital.^{6/} About 3 percent of the beneficiaries contacted refused to give the information requested or gave information that was so inconsistent or incomplete they could not be included.

All told, schedules obtained from 17,661 beneficiaries were tabulated. These beneficiaries constituted eight-tenths of 1 percent of all the old-age and aged-widow beneficiaries of the specified types on the rolls at the end of 1950.

Ninety percent of the beneficiaries in the study received benefits all 12 months of the survey year; the other 10 percent had one or more suspensions. The proportion having no benefit suspensions was smaller for the men (88 percent) than for the women (92 percent) old-age beneficiaries, and larger for the men whose wives were entitled (90 percent) than for those whose wives were not entitled (79 percent); all but 1 percent of the aged widows received benefits during the entire 12-month period.

This summary statement and the tables on which it is based present selected findings of the study with respect to beneficiaries who had no benefit suspensions during the survey year.^{7/} They not only make up the great majority of all beneficiaries but are of particular interest from the viewpoint of the old-age and survivors insurance program because they met the "retirement" test of the Social Security Act throughout the year by not earning, except for those aged 75 and over, more than the exempted amounts in covered wage- or self-employment, even though a sizeable proportion of them had some earnings.

^{5/} Beneficiaries who became entitled in September 1950, even though the award was made as late as December, were included. Changes in beneficiary type for reasons other than death occurred because of entitlement of a wife or because of marriage or separation. For a meaningful analysis of income and other resources it was essential that benefits were or could have been received for an entire year and that the composition of the group remain unchanged throughout the period.

^{6/} Institution residents were included if they could be interviewed.

^{7/} The figures in the tables presented here supersede those in the preliminary tables released in March 1952. They confirm in every way the findings contained in the preliminary report. As of September 1952 old-age benefits in force were increased \$5 or 12½ percent whichever was the greater and other benefits were increased in proportion, subject to the applicable family maximum limitations. These increases in benefits may have changed slightly the income pattern of the beneficiary groups as to amount or source but probably had relatively little effect on the over-all picture of their resources.

Enclosed are 12 tables summarizing data from the 1951 national survey of the resources of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries. They take the place of the tables issued on the same subjects a year ago. While the figures now released are so similar to those in the preliminary tables dated March 1952 as not to change in any way the conclusions derived from them, the later figures should be used from now on. The tables are numbered in accordance with a system which will serve to group by principal subject these and future tables of basic data from the 1951 survey.

It is expected that these revised tables will be used in whole or in part in two articles in the "Social Security Bulletin." If, however, you require more than the copies enclosed at this time, please do not hesitate to ask for them.

Characteristics of Beneficiaries

Half of the men and aged widows and three-fifths of the women old-age beneficiaries with no benefit suspensions during the survey year drew their first benefits in 1948, 1949, or 1950. Not only has the number of persons becoming eligible for benefits increased each year since 1940 when monthly benefit payments began but also many beneficiaries who became entitled in the earlier 1940's have since died. The number of old-age beneficiaries increased markedly after the war in 1945 and 1946, but there was not a comparable increase among the widows.

Half of the men and two-thirds of the women old-age beneficiaries who drew their first benefits in 1950 became entitled under that year's Social Security Act amendments which permitted persons who were then aged 65 and over to qualify with 6 quarters of coverage. At the end of 1950, an eighth of the men and a fourth of the women old-age beneficiaries with no benefit suspensions had become entitled under these new eligibility requirements.

The beneficiaries with no benefit suspensions during the survey year were distributed by primary insurance amount as follows:

<u>Primary insurance amount</u>	<u>Old-age beneficiaries</u>		<u>Aged widows</u>
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	
Total (percent).....	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$20.00-29.99.....	18.3	40.9	9.3
30.00-39.99.....	12.9	18.4	11.5
40.00-49.99.....	24.5	27.1	26.2
50.00-59.99.....	27.4	11.6	33.9
60.00-68.50.....	16.9	2.0	19.1
Median.....	\$48	\$35	\$51

Somewhat more than two-fifths of the men but less than a seventh of the women old-age beneficiaries had a primary insurance amount of \$50 or more; two-fifths of the women old-age beneficiaries had less than \$30. A larger proportion of aged widows than of men old-age beneficiaries received benefits based on a primary insurance amount of \$50 or more. The monthly family benefits of the nonmarried men, the men with nonentitled wife, and both the married and nonmarried women old-age beneficiaries were the same as their primary insurance amounts. The men and their entitled wives together received family benefits one and a half times the man's primary insurance amount; the widow's benefit was three-fourths of her husband's primary insurance amount. The minimum benefit awarded an old-age beneficiary in the 1951 study was \$20 and the maximum was \$68.50; for a couple with a wife entitled on the man's wage record, the range of family benefits was from \$30 to \$102.80; for an aged widow's benefit the range was from \$15 to \$51.40. Only a handful of beneficiaries received the

maximum amounts.^{8/}

The beneficiaries with no benefit suspensions during the survey year were distributed by age at the end of the year as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Old-age beneficiaries</u>		<u>Aged widows</u>
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	
Total (percent).....	100.0	100.0	100.0
66-69.....	28.5	40.4	32.6
70-74.....	36.3	35.8	40.1
75-79.....	25.3	18.3	20.0
80-84.....	8.0	4.6	5.8
85 and over.....	1.9	.9	1.5
Median.....	73	71	72

More than one man in three was 75 or over; fewer than one in four women old-age beneficiaries and more than one in four aged widows were in this age group.

Total Money Income

Total money income represents most cash receipts of a beneficiary group ^{9/} during the survey year from all sources outside the household, and the value of all bills paid during the same period by sources outside the household if the amount was known. It does not include lump-sum death benefits, inheritances, and similar nonrecurring payments that were treated as additions to assets, or nonvalued paid bills that were treated as noncash income, or any cash payments or other kinds of support furnished the beneficiary group by members of the household in which the group lived.

^{8/} As of September 1952 benefits of persons included in this study were increased so that an old-age beneficiary thereafter received from \$25 to \$77.10 a month; an old-age beneficiary and entitled wife together received from \$37.50 to \$115.70; and an aged widow received from \$18.80 to \$57.90.

^{9/} The figures in all the tables relate to the combined resources of the beneficiary group except for earnings, which relate only to the old-age beneficiary or aged widow. The beneficiary group represents the old-age beneficiary and spouse if any, or the aged widow. Thus the nonmarried old-age beneficiary groups and the aged-widow groups consisted of only one person; the married men groups, whether the wife was entitled or not, and the married women groups consisted of two persons.

Half the nonmarried men and women old-age beneficiaries and aged widows had less than \$600-\$800 in total money income during the survey year (table B-200). Comparable median incomes of the couples were roughly twice these amounts. Some beneficiaries had relatively large incomes but more had very little, even with their insurance benefits.

Old-age and survivors insurance benefits constituted the only or main source of income of many beneficiary groups, particularly where the group consisted of only one person (table B-201). More than two in five widows and about one in three nonmarried old-age beneficiaries had nothing or less than \$75 in addition to their benefits during the survey year. More than one in four entitled couples and practically one in seven couples with nonentitled spouse had no money income except their benefits or had less than \$150.

Beneficiary groups whose money incomes from all sources were relatively low managed—although often with considerable difficulty—by various means. Owning their homes helped out some. Some shared households with relatives in their own or the relatives' homes. Still others lived alone but got along on small money incomes because relatives or others provided their housing or meals free or in return for services rendered. Some raised vegetables or other food, or had assets such as bank and other savings that they used for current living. Occasionally a life insurance policy was pledged for a loan. Some beneficiaries had unpaid bills at the end of the year, but by and large it was difficult for low-income groups to obtain credit. Some beneficiaries just tightened their belts and "got along."

Money Retirement Income

Independent money retirement income is income that probably will continue for the lifetime of the beneficiary. It represents 12 months' old-age and survivors insurance benefits and cash receipts during the survey year from employer, union, and veterans' pensions; from annuities and from trust funds; and income from assets and other reasonably permanent independent sources. Retirement income for the year may be smaller in amount than total money income received during the year because, in addition to benefits and other income from reasonably permanent independent sources, total money income includes income from probably temporary sources such as employment earnings of the beneficiary or spouse, and supplementary income such as contributions from relatives outside the household and public assistance. Retirement income will change when, for example, a nonentitled wife begins to receive a wife's benefit or if assets yield a larger or smaller return or the principal is increased or is used for current living; nevertheless, it is more stable in amount than total money income received during the year.

The median retirement incomes of the men and women old-age beneficiaries were roughly \$300 less a year than their median total money incomes and that of the aged widows was \$100 less. One in seven nonmarried

men and nearly one in four women old-age beneficiaries had retirement incomes of under \$300. The entitled couples had the largest retirement incomes, partly at least because of the wife's benefits (table B-202).

More than half the beneficiary groups had no retirement income other than their benefits or had so little it is not worth taking into account (table B-203). For no beneficiary type was the median money retirement income other than benefits over \$61; 56 percent of the non-married men had no such income. Only 3 to 6 percent of the nonmarried men and women old-age beneficiaries and aged widows and 8 to 15 percent of the couples had \$1,200 or more money retirement income other than benefits.

Of those who had some other retirement income, half the men had less than \$450, half the women old-age beneficiaries had less than \$187, and half the aged widows had less than \$140.

Employer and Union Pensions

Employer and union pensions represent retirement and survivor benefits paid under plans financed in whole or in part by private employers or wholly by labor unions; pensions paid under the railroad retirement program; and pensions paid under Federal, State, and local public retirement plans, including those for military and civilian personnel, police, firemen, teachers, and so forth. Pension income is the combined amounts received by the members of the beneficiary group from one or more of these sources. Among the married women old-age beneficiary groups it was usually the husband rather than the woman who received the pension. In a few groups both the beneficiary and spouse had pensions.

In 1951 somewhat less than a fourth of the men old-age beneficiary groups and about an eighth of the women old-age beneficiary groups had any income from employer or union pension plans (table B-204). Two percent of the aged widows had pensions, most of them under joint and survivor contracts.

More than two in five men and more than half the women old-age beneficiary groups who had incomes from private or public pension plans had less than \$600 a year from this source. The amounts reported as pension income were the amounts actually received. Pensions otherwise payable in private industry not infrequently had been reduced by all or part of the pensioner's primary insurance amount payable under the old-age and survivors insurance program. Occasionally the former employer had also deducted contributions for health care, life insurance, and other benefit plans in which a retired employee continued to participate.

Veterans' Pensions

Money income received as veterans' pensions represents continuing Federal payments to veterans and the survivors of veterans of specified wars and campaigns under specified conditions, but not National Service Life Insurance benefits, mustering-out pay, or State bonuses or other payments of a noncontinuing nature or based on need. More than one pension might be received in a beneficiary group in the case of parents' benefits. Pensions most frequently received were those paid to veterans or the widows of veterans of the Spanish-American War and to the dependent parents of sons and daughters who died in the service.

During the survey year less than 3 percent of the beneficiary groups had any income from veterans' pensions and there was little difference in the percentages among the various beneficiary types (table B-205). Of the group incomes received from veterans' pensions, considerably more than half were in the \$900-\$1,200 a year range for the men and in the \$300-\$600 a year range for the women.

Earnings

Earnings represent wages and salaries of \$1 or more received by the old-age beneficiary or aged widow during the survey year and their income from self-employment. Unlike the figures for employer, union, and veterans' pensions which relate to the receipt and amount of income of the beneficiary group from pension sources, earnings relate only to the receipt and amount for services rendered by old-age beneficiaries and aged widows. The earnings of spouses are not included.

Earnings were classified as covered or noncovered depending on the situation in 1951; that is, earnings in employment covered in 1951 were counted as covered during the entire survey year even if they were not covered at the beginning; and earnings in self-employment that would have been covered had they netted \$400 or more in the year were counted as covered regardless of the amount actually earned.

A fourth of the men, a fifth of the women old-age beneficiaries, and an eighth of the aged widows worked for pay at some time during the survey year (table B-206). Three in five beneficiaries with earnings had worked in covered employment; the others had worked in noncovered employment; a few beneficiaries had earnings in both covered and noncovered employment.

Among the beneficiaries with earnings half the men had less than \$396 for the year; half the women old-age beneficiaries had less than \$273; and half the widows had less than \$300. Although the proportion of men earning \$600 or more was about the same--a third--in covered as in noncovered employment, median earnings in covered employment were considerably higher than in noncovered. On the whole the women--both old-age beneficiaries and aged widows--also earned more in covered than in noncovered employment.

Most of the beneficiaries who earned over \$600 in covered employment during the survey year without benefit suspensions were aged 75 and over and permitted by law to receive benefits, no matter how much they earned.^{10/} Some of the others had worked in employment that was covered in 1951 but not in the last few months of 1950 when they earned more than the permitted maximums. Beneficiaries with net earnings in self-employment exceeding \$600 in a calendar year were not required to report the fact until the following March when they filed their Federal income tax returns. Those whose self-employment netted more than \$600 during the calendar year 1951 may have had their benefits suspended for the appropriate period in 1952 after they filed their income tax returns.

Public Assistance

Public assistance represents all the money paid to the beneficiary groups from public funds on the basis of need—old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance.^{11/} Among the married beneficiaries either or both spouses may have been public assistance recipients, and they may have received payments in more than one of the categories. Not all the beneficiary recipients received assistance all 12 months of the year, since people came on and went off the rolls in response to a variety of circumstances.^{12/} For these reasons the percentage of groups having income from public assistance during the year does not indicate the proportion of individual beneficiaries who received a particular category of assistance in any given month.

Approximately one in four or five nonmarried old-age beneficiaries and one in seven or eight couples and aged widows had some public assistance income during the survey year (table B-207).^{13/} A fifth of the nonmarried men, 23 percent of the aged widows, and 28 percent of the non-married women old-age beneficiaries who had public assistance incomes had \$600 or more from that source. Almost four times as many couples proportionately with wife aged 65 or over as with wife under age 65 received

^{10/} At the end of the survey year more than an eighth of the beneficiaries aged 75 and over were employed.

^{11/} Disaster relief and payments in some of the States to veterans and others on the basis of need were included as public assistance, but few beneficiary groups received this kind of aid.

^{12/} One of these was the review by local public welfare agencies of assistance recipients in 1950 and 1951 to determine whether or not they should continue to receive help in view of the insurance benefits provided by the amendments to the Social Security Act in 1950. See Social Security Bulletin, September 1951, pp. 3-6, and March 1952, pp. 22-24.

^{13/} Preliminary analysis of the situation in the last month of the survey year indicates that about 14 percent of the beneficiaries who received old-age, wife's, or aged-widow's benefits that month also received old-age assistance; a few received assistance in one of the other categories either in addition to or in place of old-age assistance.

\$900 or more in public assistance during the year; in the first groups the older wife as well as the man was eligible for public assistance on the basis of age, whereas in the second, only the man was aged 65 or over and only a few younger wives received general assistance.

The largest public assistance incomes represent payments in a few States where the levels of assistance are comparatively high or they were substantial payments for medical and institutional care.

Net Worth

Assets of the beneficiary groups as defined for this survey consist of tangible and intangible property whose current market value was readily determinable. Because of this restriction assets do not include the present value of life insurance policies, an automobile or other consumer durable goods, or jewelry, silver, antiques, and so forth. Such assets as an owned home, other real estate, and an owned business were classified as nonliquid and their values were computed on a net basis; cash, bank deposits, stocks, bonds, and loans to others were classified as liquid assets. Liabilities represent secured and unsecured borrowings exclusive of mortgages on real estate, installments due on credit purchases, and overdue current bills except business debts.

Slightly more than two in five nonmarried men and slightly less than two in five nonmarried women old-age beneficiaries had no assets at all or were in debt at the end of the survey year (table B-300). These circumstances largely account for the low median net worth of these groups—\$221 and \$551, respectively. A fifth of the nonmarried men and a fourth of the nonmarried women were worth \$5,000 or more. Half the nonmarried men and women whose assets exceeded their liabilities had net worths exceeding \$3,100 and \$3,285, respectively.

The married beneficiaries were much better off financially than the nonmarried, both as to the proportion whose assets exceeded their liabilities and the value of the excess. The net worth of the aged widows was more like that of the married than of the nonmarried old-age beneficiaries, largely although not entirely, because of home ownership.

Beneficiaries whose assets were worth the least usually had a small savings account, a few Series E savings bonds of low denomination, or similar property of little money value. Of those who were better off, 214 men beneficiary groups, 41 aged widows, and 12 women old-age beneficiary groups were worth \$50,000 or more at the end of the survey year. A large part of the net-worth value of many beneficiaries was in their homes or other real estate or in their businesses, property that as a practical matter could not readily be liquidated and the proceeds used for current living.

Home Ownership

About half of the men, a third of the women old-age beneficiaries, and two-fifths of the aged widows owned their homes at the end of the survey year (table B-301). Proportionately more than twice as many couples as nonmarried old-age beneficiaries had some equity in their homes. The great majority of the home owners—80 to 85 percent—had homes that were completely paid for.

Nonliquid and Liquid Assets

Roughly two-thirds of the married beneficiary groups, half of the aged widows, and a third of the nonmarried beneficiaries owned their homes, other real estate, their own businesses, or other nonliquid assets at the end of the survey year (table B-302).

Almost 10 percent of the nonmarried old-age beneficiaries and from 13 to 22 percent of the couples and aged widows owned nonliquid assets but no liquid assets. Most beneficiaries, however, who owned their homes or other nonliquid assets also had some liquid assets; in fact they were more apt to have liquid assets than were those who had no nonliquid assets and in general the value of their liquid assets was greater.

From half to two-thirds of the beneficiary groups, depending on the type, had no liquid assets or had liquid assets worth less than \$500 at the end of the survey year (table B-303). These assets included untouched lifetime savings or savings remaining after withdrawals for current living, to which occasional lump-sum gifts, or inheritances, or other one-time payments received but not spent during the year had been added. Median values of liquid assets for all the groups who had such assets were in the narrow range of \$1,000 to \$1,600 for the different beneficiary types.

National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951

Table B-200.—Total money income ^{1/} of beneficiary groups: Percent distribution by amount during survey year

Total money income	Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions							Aged widows
	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ^{2/}	
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$300.....	1.7	3.8	—	.7	6.6	8.1	.2	4.2
300-599.....	12.3	22.6	3.6	8.1	25.3	30.4	3.2	44.7
600-899.....	21.5	32.8	12.7	16.0	23.6	27.2	7.8	21.8
900-1,199.....	18.4	16.1	22.6	15.7	16.0	17.0	11.8	14.0
1,200-1,499.....	12.4	8.9	16.3	12.4	10.0	8.6	15.6	5.5
1,500-1,799.....	8.8	5.0	12.2	10.1	4.3	2.9	10.6	2.9
1,800-2,099.....	7.6	3.7	10.6	9.4	2.7	1.8	6.6	1.9
2,100-2,399.....	4.5	1.6	7.0	5.6	2.4	1.1	8.0	1.6
2,400-2,699.....	2.8	1.0	3.4	5.0	1.9	.7	7.0	.8
2,700-2,999.....	2.3	1.1	2.5	4.3	1.9	.6	7.6	.5
3,000-4,999.....	5.4	2.3	6.4	9.3	4.5	1.2	18.6	1.2
5,000 or more.....	2.2	1.0	2.7	3.3	.8	.3	3.0	.8
Median.....	\$1,137	\$786	\$1,387	\$1,418	\$830	\$708	\$1,618	\$609

^{1/} Represents cash receipts from all sources, except nonrecurring lump-sum payments, and the value of bills paid if the amount was known.

^{2/} Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
 Social Security Administration
 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
 Division of Program Analysis, April 1953

Table B-201.—Money income of beneficiary groups other than OASI benefits^{1/}
Percent distribution by amount during survey year

Money income other than benefits	Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions							Aged widows
	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ^{2/}	
All beneficiary groups								
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No other income ^{3/} ..	15.0	21.3	12.8	7.2	17.1	19.7	5.9	26.4
Other income.....	85.0	78.7	87.2	92.8	82.9	80.3	94.1	73.6
Less than \$75.....	8.4	10.8	8.5	4.0	11.6	13.1	4.9	16.3
75-149.....	5.2	6.7	5.0	3.0	5.9	6.7	2.3	7.0
150-299.....	9.3	10.8	9.2	6.9	10.6	11.9	5.3	11.6
300-599.....	19.1	22.2	17.7	16.1	20.3	22.3	11.8	17.5
600-899.....	13.4	11.3	14.7	15.0	13.7	14.8	9.3	9.0
900-1,199.....	8.1	5.6	9.8	9.6	5.3	4.8	7.4	4.1
1,200-1,499.....	6.4	3.8	6.9	10.2	3.0	1.8	8.0	2.6
1,500-1,799.....	3.5	1.8	3.9	5.8	2.5	1.7	5.9	1.8
1,800-2,099.....	2.7	1.4	2.7	4.9	2.3	1.0	8.2	.9
2,100-2,399.....	2.0	.9	1.9	3.9	1.4	.7	4.4	.6
2,400-2,699.....	1.6	1.0	1.3	3.3	2.0	.5	8.2	.4
2,700-2,999.....	1.0	.4	.9	2.1	.6	.1	3.0	(4)
3,000-4,999.....	2.8	1.4	3.0	5.2	3.0	.7	13.3	.9
5,000 or more.....	1.5	.7	1.7	2.6	.6	.2	1.9	.8
Median.....	\$489	\$300	\$532	\$840	\$371	\$276	\$1,240	\$150
Beneficiary groups with income other than benefits								
Number of groups	9,239	3,429	3,540	2,270	2,098	1,653	445	1,860
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$75.....	9.9	13.8	9.8	4.3	14.0	16.3	5.2	22.2
75-149.....	6.1	8.5	5.7	3.2	7.1	8.3	2.5	9.6
150-299.....	11.0	13.7	10.6	7.5	12.8	14.8	5.6	15.8
300-599.....	22.5	28.2	20.3	17.3	24.5	27.7	12.6	23.8
600-899.....	15.8	14.4	16.8	16.2	16.6	18.4	9.9	12.2
900-1,199.....	9.5	7.1	11.2	10.4	6.4	6.0	7.9	5.6
1,200-1,499.....	7.5	4.8	7.9	11.0	3.6	2.3	8.5	3.5
1,500-1,799.....	4.1	2.2	4.5	6.3	3.0	2.1	6.3	2.5
1,800-2,099.....	3.1	1.7	3.1	5.3	2.8	1.2	8.8	1.3
2,100-2,399.....	2.3	1.1	2.2	4.2	1.7	.9	4.7	.8
2,400-2,699.....	1.9	1.2	1.5	3.5	2.4	.7	8.8	.5
2,700-2,999.....	1.1	.5	1.1	2.3	.8	.1	3.1	.1
3,000-4,999.....	3.3	1.7	3.4	5.6	3.7	.8	14.2	1.3
5,000 or more.....	1.8	.9	2.0	2.8	.7	.3	2.0	1.0
Median.....	\$609	\$423	\$648	\$933	\$497	\$409	\$1,350	\$322

- ^{1/} Represents cash receipts from all sources except OASI benefits and nonrecurring lump-sum payments, and the value of bills paid if the amount was known.
^{2/} Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.
^{3/} Includes beneficiary groups who reported minus or break-even incomes other than benefits.
^{4/} Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951

Table B-202.—Independent money retirement income ^{1/} of beneficiary groups: Percent distribution by amount during survey year

Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions								
Independent money retirement income	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			Aged widows
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ^{2/}	
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$300.....	8.1	14.7	.1	9.4	23.2	24.9	15.9	8.8
300-599.....	25.5	38.2	11.5	26.2	39.3	42.5	25.4	61.7
600-899.....	23.8	25.4	21.8	24.2	16.0	16.2	15.0	13.4
900-1,199.....	14.6	6.1	27.5	8.3	9.0	6.8	18.8	6.7
1,200-1,499.....	8.6	5.8	11.3	9.1	6.4	5.2	11.8	2.8
1,500-1,799.....	6.4	3.8	8.7	7.4	2.3	1.5	5.7	2.0
1,800-2,099.....	4.9	2.5	6.5	6.6	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.3
2,100-2,399.....	2.6	.8	4.7	2.4	.8	.6	1.5	.8
2,400-2,999.....	2.1	1.0	3.2	2.0	.9	.6	1.9	1.0
3,000 or more.....	3.4	1.8	4.6	4.5	1.0	.9	1.7	1.5
Median.....	\$807	\$581	\$1,054	\$720	\$505	\$496	\$764	\$504

^{1/} Represents 12 months' OASI benefits and money income received during survey year from employer, union, and veterans' pensions; rents, interest, dividends, and annuities; and income from trust funds and other reasonably permanent independent sources.

^{2/} Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
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 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
 Division of Program Analysis, April 1953

National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951

Table B-203.—Independent money retirement income of beneficiary groups other than OASI benefits; 1/ Percent distribution by amount during survey year

Independent money retirement income other than benefits	Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions							Aged widows
	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ^{2/}	
All beneficiary groups								
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No other income ^{3/} ..	45.4	56.4	37.2	39.2	48.4	49.4	44.2	46.8
Other income.....	54.6	43.6	62.8	60.8	51.6	50.6	55.8	53.2
Less than \$75.....	13.4	13.3	14.6	11.5	19.4	19.3	19.9	21.5
75-149.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.8	4.9	4.2	5.5
150-299.....	5.5	4.2	6.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	7.0	6.6
300-599.....	9.3	7.0	11.6	9.5	8.5	8.7	7.2	7.9
600-899.....	7.2	5.5	8.5	8.3	6.2	6.1	7.0	4.0
900-1,199.....	5.1	3.6	5.6	7.3	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.2
1,200-1,499.....	4.2	2.6	4.6	6.3	1.5	1.2	2.7	2.0
1,500-1,799.....	1.6	.9	1.9	2.5	.9	.6	2.3	.9
1,800-2,099.....	.9	.6	1.1	1.1	.4	.3	.8	.6
2,100-2,399.....	.5	.4	.5	.8	.4	.3	.4	.5
2,400-2,999.....	.9	.5	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	.4	.2
3,000 or more.....	2.2	1.3	2.7	2.9	.6	.5	1.1	1.4
Median.....	\$27	\$0	\$55	\$61	\$7	\$1	\$10	\$4
Beneficiary groups with retirement income other than benefits								
Number of groups	5,936	1,899	2,550	1,487	1,305	1,041	264	1,345
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$75.....	24.5	30.6	23.2	19.0	37.7	38.2	35.6	40.4
75-149.....	6.9	8.3	6.5	5.6	9.3	9.7	7.6	10.4
150-299.....	10.1	9.7	10.5	9.8	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.4
300-599.....	17.0	16.1	18.4	15.7	16.4	17.3	12.9	14.8
600-899.....	13.3	12.6	13.5	13.7	12.1	12.0	12.5	7.5
900-1,199.....	9.4	8.2	8.9	12.0	4.1	3.9	4.9	4.2
1,200-1,499.....	7.6	6.1	7.3	10.4	2.9	2.4	4.9	3.7
1,500-1,799.....	3.0	2.2	3.0	4.1	1.8	1.2	4.2	1.6
1,800-2,099.....	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	.8	.6	1.5	1.2
2,100-2,399.....	.9	.8	.8	1.3	.7	.7	.8	.9
2,400-2,999.....	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.9	.6	.6	.8	.4
3,000 or more.....	4.0	3.0	4.2	4.8	1.2	1.1	1.9	2.5
Median.....	\$450	\$303	\$438	\$590	\$187	\$169	\$200	\$140

- 1/ Represents money income received during survey year from employer, union, and veterans' pensions; rents, interest, dividends, and annuities; and income from trust funds and other reasonably permanent independent sources.
- 2/ Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.
- 3/ Includes beneficiary groups who reported minus or break-even incomes other than benefits.

National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951

Table B-204.—Money income of beneficiary groups from employer and union pensions: 1/
Percent distribution by amount during survey year

Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions								
Pension income	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			Aged widows
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married 2/	
All beneficiary groups								
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No pension income...	78.0	83.5	75.3	72.7	87.8	88.3	85.4	98.0
Pension income.....	22.0	16.5	24.7	27.3	12.2	11.7	14.6	2.0
Less than \$75.....	.5	.5	.6	.6	.4	.4	—	.1
75-149.....	.8	.6	1.0	.8	.9	.9	1.1	.1
150-299.....	2.4	1.9	2.6	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	.2
300-599.....	5.7	4.5	6.4	6.7	3.4	3.5	2.7	.5
600-899.....	5.1	3.7	6.1	6.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	.6
900-1,199.....	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.7	.8	.6	1.5	.1
1,200-1,499.....	3.2	2.4	3.2	4.8	.8	.4	2.1	.2
1,500-1,799.....	.8	.6	1.0	.6	.4	.3	.8	.2
1,800-2,099.....	.3	.3	.4	.4	.2	.1	.6	(3)
2,100-2,399.....	.1	(3)	.2	.2	.1	(3)	.2	—
2,400-2,999.....	.4	.2	.5	.4	(3)	—	.2	(3)
3,000 or more.....	.5	.3	.5	.8	.1	.1	—	.1
Beneficiary groups with pension income								
Number of groups	2,391	719	1,004	668	310	241	69	50
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*100.0	*100.0
Less than \$75.....	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.7	—	*4.0
75-149.....	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.0	7.4	7.5	*7.2	*6.0
150-299.....	11.0	11.7	10.4	11.2	13.9	14.5	*11.6	*10.0
300-599.....	25.8	27.0	25.8	24.6	27.4	29.9	*18.8	*24.0
600-899.....	23.4	22.4	24.6	22.6	29.7	31.1	*24.6	*28.0
900-1,199.....	9.7	9.6	9.5	10.0	6.1	5.0	*10.1	*4.0
1,200-1,499.....	14.6	14.3	12.8	17.5	6.1	3.7	*14.5	*8.0
1,500-1,799.....	3.6	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.2	2.5	*5.8	*8.0
1,800-2,099.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	.8	*4.3	*2.0
2,100-2,399.....	.7	.3	.9	.7	.6	.4	*1.4	—
2,400-2,999.....	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.3	.3	—	*1.4	*2.0
3,000 or more.....	2.2	1.7	2.0	3.0	.6	.8	—	*4.0
Median.....	\$693	\$600	\$636	\$712	\$582	\$540	\$717	\$600

* Percent distribution computed on small base and therefore subject to large sampling variation.

1/ Represents money income received as retirement pay from public or private employee benefit plans, railroad retirement benefits, and union pensions financed entirely by members.

2/ Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

3/ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Social Security Administration
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
Division of Program Analysis, April 1953

National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951

Table B-205.—Money income of beneficiary groups from veterans' pensions: 1/ Percent distribution by amount during survey year

Pension income	Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions							Aged widows
	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married 2/	
All beneficiary groups								
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No pension income...	97.3	97.8	97.2	96.4	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.2
Pension income.....	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.8
Less than \$75.....	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	.2	—
75-149.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	—	.1	.1	.2	—
150-299.....	(3)	(3)	—	.1	—	—	—	—
300-599.....	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.3	1.5	.2	2.5
600-899.....	.8	.7	.7	1.0	.6	.5	1.1	.4
900-1,199.....	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.1	.1	(3)	.4	—
1,200-1,499.....	.1	(3)	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
1,500-1,799.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,800-2,099.....	(3)	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
Beneficiary groups with pension income								
Number of groups	297	95	113	89	55	45	10	71
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$75.....	—	—	—	—	1.8	—	10.0	—
75-149.....	.7	1.1	.9	—	5.5	4.4	10.0	—
150-299.....	1.3	2.1	—	2.2	—	—	—	—
300-599.....	5.4	5.3	4.4	6.7	58.2	68.9	10.0	87.3
600-899.....	29.3	33.7	26.5	28.1	29.1	24.4	50.0	12.7
900-1,199.....	59.6	55.8	63.7	58.4	5.5	2.2	20.0	—
1,200-1,499.....	3.4	2.1	4.4	3.4	—	—	—	—
1,500-1,799.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,800-2,099.....	.3	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—
Median.....	\$1,080	\$1,080	\$1,080	\$1,080	\$576	\$576	\$792	\$576

* Percent distribution computed on small base and therefore subject to large sampling variation.
 1/ Represents money income received from the Federal Government by veterans and the dependents of veterans as pensions, compensation for permanent disability, and death benefits.
 2/ Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.
 3/ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951

Table B-206.—Earnings ^{1/} of old-age beneficiaries and aged widows: Percent distribution by amount during survey year

Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions								
Earnings	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			Aged widows
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ^{2/}	
All beneficiaries								
Number of beneficiaries	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No earnings ^{3/}	75.5	78.8	76.1	68.5	79.8	78.9	83.9	87.0
Earnings.....	24.5	21.2	23.9	31.5	20.2	21.1	16.1	13.0
Less than \$75....	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.2	1.6
75-149.....	2.9	3.0	2.4	3.7	2.7	2.9	1.9	1.6
150-299.....	3.9	3.6	3.4	5.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.1
300-599.....	5.4	4.8	5.5	6.5	5.3	5.5	4.0	4.3
600-899.....	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	.9
900-1,199.....	1.1	.8	1.3	1.3	.7	.8	.2	.4
1,200-1,499.....	.9	.9	.7	1.6	.4	.3	.4	.2
1,500-1,799.....	.8	.5	.9	1.1	.5	.5	.2	.3
1,800-2,099.....	.9	.6	1.2	1.1	.4	.4	—	.2
2,100-2,399.....	.6	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.2	.1
2,400-2,999.....	1.0	.7	1.0	1.7	.1	.1	.2	.1
3,000 or more....	1.3	.8	1.6	1.6	.2	.2	.2	.2
Beneficiaries with earnings								
Number of beneficiaries ^{4/}	2,666	924	972	770	511	435	76	328
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*100.0	100.0
Less than \$75....	15.0	17.7	14.3	12.5	20.4	20.5	*19.7	12.2
75-149.....	11.8	14.0	9.9	11.7	13.5	13.8	*11.8	12.5
150-299.....	16.1	16.9	14.1	17.7	19.8	19.1	*23.7	24.1
300-599.....	22.2	22.5	23.1	20.5	26.0	26.2	*25.0	32.9
600-899.....	8.0	6.9	8.3	8.7	8.2	7.8	*10.5	7.3
900-1,199.....	4.5	3.7	5.5	4.2	3.3	3.7	*1.3	3.4
1,200-1,499.....	3.9	4.1	2.8	4.9	1.8	1.6	*2.6	1.5
1,500-1,799.....	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.5	2.3	2.5	*1.3	2.4
1,800-2,099.....	3.8	2.9	4.9	3.5	1.8	2.1	—	1.2
2,100-2,399.....	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.4	*1.3	.6
2,400-2,999.....	4.2	3.3	4.0	5.4	.6	.5	*1.3	.6
3,000 or more....	5.1	3.6	6.6	5.2	1.0	.9	*1.3	1.2
Median.....	\$396	\$300	\$420	\$400	\$273	\$260	\$250	\$300

Footnotes at end of table.

(Continued)

National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951

Table B-206.—Earnings $\frac{1}{2}$ of old-age beneficiaries and aged widows: Percent distribution by amount during survey year—Continued

Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions								
Earnings	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			Aged widows
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married $\frac{2}{2}$	
Beneficiaries with earnings in covered employment								
Number of beneficiaries $\frac{4}{5}$	1,544	583	557	404	334	279	55	229
Percent of all beneficiaries	14.2	13.4	13.7	16.5	13.2	13.6	11.6	9.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*100.0	100.0
Less than \$75.....	13.2	14.1	12.4	13.1	16.5	16.5	*16.4	9.6
75-149.....	10.6	13.2	7.9	10.4	13.2	12.9	*14.5	13.1
150-299.....	16.6	17.3	13.5	19.8	21.0	19.4	*29.1	22.7
300-599.....	25.9	25.9	26.7	24.8	33.8	33.3	*36.4	40.2
600-899.....	8.2	8.2	7.7	8.9	6.3	7.2	*1.8	7.9
900-1,199.....	4.1	3.6	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.9	*1.8	2.6
1,200-1,499.....	3.7	3.6	3.2	4.5	1.5	1.8	—	.4
1,500-1,799.....	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.2	1.5	1.8	—	2.2
1,800-2,099.....	3.4	2.2	5.4	2.5	1.2	1.4	—	—
2,100-2,399.....	2.1	1.5	3.2	1.2	.6	.7	—	.4
2,400-2,999.....	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.0	.3	.4	—	.9
3,000 or more.....	5.3	4.3	7.9	3.2	.6	.7	—	—
Median.....	\$412	\$346	\$480	\$380	\$296	\$300	\$240	\$312
Beneficiaries with earnings in noncovered employment								
Number of beneficiaries $\frac{4}{5}$	1,232	373	454	405	210	187	23	108
Percent of all beneficiaries	11.3	8.6	11.2	16.6	8.3	9.1	4.9	4.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*100.0	100.0
Less than \$75.....	19.9	26.5	18.5	15.3	31.9	32.1	*30.4	24.1
75-149.....	14.0	14.5	13.9	13.6	15.7	17.1	*4.3	13.0
150-299.....	16.9	17.2	17.4	16.0	17.1	18.2	*8.7	24.1
300-599.....	15.9	16.4	16.3	15.1	12.9	13.9	*4.3	13.9
600-899.....	7.1	5.1	7.9	8.1	7.6	5.3	*26.1	5.6
900-1,199.....	4.5	3.5	6.2	3.5	2.9	3.2	—	4.6
1,200-1,499.....	3.4	3.8	2.0	4.7	1.9	1.1	*8.7	3.7
1,500-1,799.....	2.9	1.6	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	*4.3	2.8
1,800-2,099.....	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	1.4	1.6	—	3.7
2,100-2,399.....	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.1	*4.3	.9
2,400-2,999.....	4.6	3.2	3.9	6.7	1.0	.5	*4.3	—
3,000 or more.....	4.3	2.1	4.4	6.2	1.4	1.1	*4.3	3.7
Median.....	\$294	\$200	\$300	\$325	\$171	\$150	\$600	\$168

Footnotes at end of table.

(Continued)

National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951

Table B-206.—Earnings ^{1/} of old-age beneficiaries and aged widows: Percent distribution by amount during survey year—Continued

Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions

- Percent distribution computed on small base and therefore subject to large sampling variation.
- 1/ Represents covered and noncovered wages and salaries of \$1 or more and income from roomers and boarders and other self-employment. Earnings in covered employment represent all earnings in employment that was covered at any time during the survey year, including earnings of less than \$400 in self-employment that was covered only when net earnings were \$400 or more.
- 2/ Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.
- 3/ Includes 13 men and 1 widow who reported minus or break-even earnings.
- 4/ The number of beneficiaries with earnings may be less than the sum of the number with earnings in covered and noncovered employment, since some beneficiaries reported both types of earnings.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
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Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
Division of Program Analysis, April 1953

National Survey of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1951

Table B-207.—Money income of beneficiary groups from public assistance;^{1/} Percent distribution by amount during survey year

Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions								
Public assistance income	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			Aged widows
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ^{2/}	
All beneficiary groups								
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No public assistance	82.4	76.6	86.2	86.6	80.3	79.0	86.0	87.2
Public assistance...	17.6	23.4	13.8	13.4	19.7	21.0	14.0	12.8
Less than \$75.....	.6	1.1	.3	.3	.6	.7	.2	.6
75-149.....	1.4	2.4	.6	.9	1.2	1.3	.6	1.0
150-299.....	3.2	5.0	2.1	1.6	3.5	3.8	2.1	2.7
300-599.....	6.9	10.4	4.1	5.5	8.1	9.3	3.0	5.5
600-899.....	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.0	2.2
900-1,199.....	1.1	.7	1.8	.8	1.5	1.3	2.3	.6
1,200-1,499.....	.3	.1	.7	—	.1	—	.4	.1
1,500-1,799.....	.2	(3)	.5	—	.1	—	.6	—
1,800-2,099.....	.1	—	.1	—	.1	—	.6	—
Beneficiary groups with public assistance income								
Number of groups	1,908	1,020	559	329	499	433	66	323
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*100.0	100.0
Less than \$75.....	3.5	4.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.2	*1.5	4.3
75-149.....	7.7	10.1	4.1	6.4	6.0	6.2	*4.5	8.0
150-299.....	18.1	21.5	15.6	12.2	17.8	18.2	*15.2	21.4
300-599.....	39.5	44.2	30.1	41.0	41.1	44.1	*21.2	43.3
600-899.....	21.8	16.2	25.8	32.2	23.0	22.2	*28.8	17.3
900-1,199.....	6.3	2.9	12.7	5.8	7.4	6.0	*16.7	5.0
1,200-1,499.....	1.7	.4	5.0	—	.4	—	*3.0	.6
1,500-1,799.....	1.1	.1	3.6	—	.6	—	*4.5	—
1,800-2,099.....	.3	—	1.1	—	.6	—	*4.5	—
Median.....	\$457	\$374	\$576	\$506	\$469	\$438	\$626	\$402

- * Percent distribution computed on small base and therefore subject to large sampling variation.
- ^{1/} Represents money income from old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, aid to dependent children, general assistance, other State and local programs based on need such as for veterans, and special relief grants for flood or disaster by Federal, State, and local public agencies.
- ^{2/} Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.
- ^{3/} Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

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Table B-300.—Net worth ^{1/} of beneficiary groups: Percent distribution by value at end of survey year

Net worth	Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions							
	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			Aged widows
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ^{2/}	
All beneficiary groups								
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Liabilities exceed assets.....	4.5	4.8	3.6	5.4	4.7	4.5	5.5	1.7
No assets or liabilities ^{3/} ..	22.8	37.8	13.6	11.5	28.1	31.1	15.4	24.4
Assets exceed liabilities.....	72.7	57.4	82.9	83.1	67.2	64.5	79.1	73.9
Less than \$500....	7.9	12.0	5.3	4.9	11.7	12.8	7.2	10.1
500-999.....	4.3	5.5	3.5	3.4	5.2	5.6	3.4	4.7
1,000-1,999.....	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.4	6.4	6.7	4.9	5.1
2,000-2,999.....	4.6	3.9	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.1
3,000-3,999.....	4.6	4.0	4.7	5.6	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.0
4,000-4,999.....	4.2	3.2	4.9	5.0	4.2	3.9	5.5	4.1
5,000-9,999.....	17.8	10.6	22.7	22.2	15.0	13.4	22.0	18.6
10,000-24,999.....	17.7	9.1	24.1	22.4	12.5	10.1	22.6	16.8
25,000-49,999.....	3.7	1.9	4.9	4.9	2.0	1.7	3.0	3.7
50,000 or more....	2.0	1.1	2.5	2.7	.5	.4	.8	1.6
Median.....	\$2,983	\$221	\$5,610	\$5,217	\$1,046	\$551	\$4,502	\$2,700
Beneficiary groups with assets exceeding liabilities								
Number of groups	7,895	2,499	3,363	2,033	1,702	1,328	374	1,868
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$500....	10.9	21.0	6.4	5.9	17.4	19.8	9.1	13.7
500-999.....	5.9	9.5	4.2	4.1	7.7	8.7	4.3	6.3
1,000-1,999.....	8.2	10.5	6.8	7.7	9.5	10.5	6.1	7.0
2,000-2,999.....	6.4	6.9	5.8	6.8	7.9	8.2	7.0	7.0
3,000-3,999.....	6.4	7.0	5.7	6.7	6.6	6.9	5.3	5.5
4,000-4,999.....	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.0	7.0	5.6
5,000-9,999.....	24.4	18.5	27.4	26.7	22.4	20.9	27.8	25.2
10,000-24,999.....	24.3	15.9	29.0	26.9	18.6	15.7	28.6	22.8
25,000-49,999.....	5.1	3.3	5.8	5.9	2.9	2.7	3.7	5.0
50,000 or more....	2.7	1.9	3.0	3.3	.7	.6	1.1	2.2
Median.....	\$6,334	\$3,100	\$7,500	\$7,000	\$4,132	\$3,285	\$6,968	\$5,790

^{1/} Represents the difference between the value of assets and the value of liabilities. Assets represent the net value of an owned home, other real estate, an owned business, livestock, patents, and copyrights; and cash, bank deposits, all types of stocks and bonds, and loans to others. Liabilities represent balances owed on installment purchases, bills past due on open accounts, for rent, taxes, interest on mortgages, and medical care; and borrowings on life insurance and securities and unsecured borrowings. Life insurance is not included as an asset.

^{2/} Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

^{3/} Includes beneficiary groups whose assets and liabilities balanced.

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Table B-301.—Home ownership of beneficiary groups: Percent distribution by home ownership and mortgage status at end of survey year

Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions								
Home ownership and mortgage status	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			Aged widows
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ^{1/}	
All beneficiary groups								
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home not owned.....	50.9	75.2	36.2	32.1	67.6	72.9	44.5	58.1
Home owned.....	49.1	24.8	63.8	67.9	32.4	27.1	55.5	41.9
Without mortgage..	41.0	21.1	54.1	54.8	26.4	22.4	44.3	35.3
With mortgage.....	8.1	3.8	9.7	13.1	6.0	4.8	11.2	6.6
Beneficiary groups with home owned								
Number of groups	5,329	1,081	2,585	1,663	820	558	262	1,059
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without mortgage....	83.5	84.7	84.8	80.6	81.6	82.4	79.8	84.3
With mortgage.....	16.5	15.3	15.2	19.4	18.4	17.6	20.2	15.7

^{1/} Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

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 Social Security Administration
 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
 Division of Program Analysis, April 1953

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Table B-302.—Nonliquid and liquid assets ^{1/} of beneficiary groups: Percent distribution by ownership of assets and value of liquid assets at end of survey year

Ownership of assets and value of liquid assets	Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions							Aged widows
	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ^{2/}	
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No assets.....	26.4	42.0	16.3	15.4	31.6	34.5	18.8	25.6
Nonliquid assets....	53.5	30.4	67.2	72.1	36.8	31.5	60.0	46.9
No liquid assets..	14.4	9.0	15.8	21.6	10.4	9.6	14.0	13.0
Liquid assets.....	39.2	21.4	51.4	50.5	26.5	21.9	46.1	34.0
Less than \$500..	10.1	5.6	11.6	15.5	8.4	7.2	13.7	8.2
500-999.....	4.9	2.6	6.5	6.3	3.4	2.9	5.5	5.0
1,000-1,999.....	6.1	3.8	8.3	6.8	4.0	3.3	7.2	5.1
2,000-2,999.....	3.8	2.2	4.9	4.7	2.8	2.2	5.1	4.1
3,000-3,999.....	2.4	1.1	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.3	3.6	1.9
4,000-4,999.....	1.8	1.0	2.7	1.8	1.5	.9	4.0	1.5
5,000-9,999.....	4.9	2.3	7.0	6.0	2.8	2.5	4.4	3.8
10,000-24,999...	3.3	1.8	4.4	4.1	1.5	1.3	2.3	3.0
25,000-49,999...	1.0	.5	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	.2	.8
50,000 or more..	.9	.5	1.2	1.1	.1	.1	—	.5
Liquid assets only..	20.0	27.5	16.5	12.5	31.6	34.0	21.1	27.5
Less than \$500..	7.0	10.1	5.1	4.4	11.3	12.1	8.0	8.7
500-999.....	3.0	4.0	2.6	1.8	4.8	5.1	3.4	3.9
1,000-1,999.....	3.1	3.8	3.2	1.8	4.5	5.0	2.5	3.6
2,000-2,999.....	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.0	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.7
3,000-3,999.....	1.2	1.7	.9	.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.8
4,000-4,999.....	.8	1.1	.6	.6	1.3	1.5	.8	1.2
5,000-9,999.....	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.9	3.2	1.7	3.2
10,000-24,999...	1.2	1.6	1.0	.9	1.5	1.7	.6	1.8
25,000-49,999...	.2	.3	.2	.2	.4	.5	.2	.4
50,000 or more..	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	—	.1

^{1/} Nonliquid assets represent the net value of an owned home, other real estate, an owned business, livestock, patents, and copyrights. Liquid assets represent cash, bank deposits, all types of stocks and bonds, and loans to others. Life insurance is not included as an asset. Ninety-one percent of all beneficiary groups with nonliquid assets owned their homes.

^{2/} Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

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Table B-303.—Liquid assets ^{1/} of beneficiary groups: Percent distribution by value at end of survey year

Value of liquid assets	Beneficiaries With No Benefit Suspensions							Aged widows
	Men old-age beneficiaries				Women old-age beneficiaries			
	Total	Non-married	Married, wife entitled	Married, wife not entitled	Total	Non-married	Married ^{2/}	
	All beneficiary groups							
Number of groups	10,864	4,358	4,059	2,447	2,531	2,058	473	2,528
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No liquid assets....	40.9	51.1	32.1	37.1	42.0	44.2	32.8	38.7
Liquid assets.....	59.1	48.9	67.9	62.9	58.0	55.8	67.2	61.3
Less than \$500....	17.0	15.7	16.7	19.8	19.7	19.2	21.8	16.8
500-999.....	7.9	6.6	9.1	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.9	8.9
1,000-1,999.....	9.2	7.5	11.5	8.6	8.5	8.2	9.7	8.7
2,000-2,999.....	5.4	4.5	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.3	7.6	6.8
3,000-3,999.....	3.5	2.8	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	4.9	3.7
4,000-4,999.....	2.6	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.4	4.9	2.7
5,000-9,999.....	6.6	4.8	8.4	7.0	5.7	5.6	6.1	7.0
10,000-24,999.....	4.5	3.4	5.4	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.8
25,000-49,999.....	1.2	.8	1.6	1.4	.7	.7	.4	1.2
50,000 or more....	1.1	.7	1.5	1.3	.2	.3	—	.6
Median.....	\$270	\$0	\$500	\$244	\$203	\$100	\$323	\$262
	Beneficiary groups with liquid assets							
Number of groups	6,424	2,132	2,754	1,536	1,468	1,150	318	1,549
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$500....	28.7	32.0	24.6	31.5	33.9	34.3	32.4	27.4
500-999.....	13.3	13.6	13.4	12.8	14.1	14.3	13.2	14.6
1,000-1,999.....	15.6	15.4	16.9	13.7	14.6	14.7	14.5	14.2
2,000-2,999.....	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.9	9.6	11.3	11.1
3,000-3,999.....	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.5	5.9	5.6	7.2	6.1
4,000-4,999.....	4.5	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.9	4.3	7.2	4.4
5,000-9,999.....	11.2	9.8	12.4	11.2	9.9	10.1	9.1	11.4
10,000-24,999.....	7.6	6.9	8.0	7.9	5.1	5.3	4.4	7.8
25,000-49,999.....	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.3	.6	2.0
50,000 or more....	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.0	.4	.5	—	1.0
Median.....	\$1,511	\$1,100	\$1,600	\$1,244	\$1,135	\$1,000	\$1,146	\$1,281

^{1/} Represents cash, bank deposits, all types of stocks and bonds, and loans to others.

^{2/} Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.