



Research and Statistics Note

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Characteristics of Noninstitutionalized DI and SSI Program Participants*

Introduction

The Social Security Administration (SSA) is responsible for administering billions of dollars in benefits to disabled individuals each year. Accordingly, the agency is interested in the characteristics of its program participants, primarily for the enhancement of policy-related discussions. The data SSA routinely collects is administrative, that is, primarily intended for program administration, with limited information on the economic and demographic characteristics of program participants. To obtain additional information on the characteristics of program participants, SSA matches its administrative data with survey data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). In particular, these data from the SIPP can provide estimates of demographic and economic characteristics for Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) beneficiaries and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients.

Since 1956, the DI program has paid benefits to disabled individuals who have become insured by working. Benefits are based on previous earnings and are paid from the Disability Insurance Trust Fund when a disabled individual can no longer perform substantial gainful activity. SSA also administers the means-tested SSI program, a federal program that first issued payments in 1974. This program provides cash assistance to the disabled, blind, and aged with limited income and resources. An individual or a couple's monthly payment amount begins at the federally established benefit amount and is then reduced for countable earned and unearned income. Although SSI is a federal program, states may also supplement the payments. Additionally, some DI beneficiaries with low-benefit amounts may also be able to receive SSI payments.¹

Estimates presented in this note were formerly published in the *SSI Annual Statistical Report* and the *Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program*, two annual SSA publications featuring administrative data. The estimates here are inherently different because they rely on a

¹ Additional information about the DI and SSI programs can be found on the Social Security Administration's Web site at <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/disability/>.

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combination of both administrative and survey data. Although the administrative data contain the information necessary for administering the DI and SSI programs—such as payment amounts, sex, and date of birth—they lack other related information necessary for policy analyses.

Data

The base data for this note come from the public-use file (PUF) associated with the 2001 SIPP—a household survey of the noninstitutionalized resident population of the United States—conducted by the Census Bureau. The SIPP is designed to measure the economic situation of persons, families, and households in the United States as well as provide a tool for managing and evaluating government transfer and service programs.

To increase the number of DI and SSI program participants available for analysis, SSA contracted with the Census Bureau to interview a sample of known DI beneficiaries and SSI recipients identified from SSA administrative records using the SIPP Core questionnaire.² This resulted in 2,447 additional interviews of known program participants and is defined as an oversample. Adding this oversample of interviews to the 2,575 program participants identified in the 2001 SIPP yields a total of 5,022 interviews of DI beneficiaries and SSI recipients.³

Interview respondents were matched to SSA administrative records based on validated Social Security numbers collected during the interview process or as part of selection into the oversample. When the survey and administrative records were matched, SSA administrative records provided data on the receipt and amount of Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI, or Social Security) and SSI payments.⁴ For SIPP respondents who did not provide a valid Social Security number, benefit receipt and amounts were taken from the SIPP survey data instead of SSA's administrative records. DI beneficiaries and SSI recipients are identified as individuals who received a benefit in December 2002.

In tabulations of Medicaid coverage for SSI recipients, the SIPP Medicaid variable has been recoded to reflect the fact that SSI recipients in certain states, sometimes referred to as Section 1634 states, are automatically covered by Medicaid. Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia provide automatic Medicaid coverage for SSI recipients, accounting for approximately 80 percent of all SSI recipients.

For the income and poverty estimates in this analysis, we use September, October, November, and December of 2002. These four months correspond to the interview period of the oversample. Depending on the month the household was interviewed, some sample members from the SIPP public-use file had to be present in both waves 6 and 7, while other sample members only had to be present in wave 6. For all sample members, the poverty threshold, taking into account family composition, was provided in the SIPP data. Data for characteristics other than income and poverty—such as age, sex, race, education, marital status, living arrangements, and health insurance—are identified from SIPP survey data for a single month, December 2002.

² The Core questionnaire includes questions on basic demographics, labor force and program participation, and income designed to measure a person's economic situation. Additional information on the SIPP can be found in the SIPP User's Guide, 2001, available at <http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/usrguide/sipp2001.pdf>.

³ Information on the underlying methodology for combining public-use file data with that from the oversample of beneficiaries is available upon request from the authors.

⁴ Consistent with the definition used in other SSA publications, SSI recipients are identified on the basis of the monthly benefit actually received, rather than the amount for which they are eligible (Pickett and Scott 1996). Also consistent with the definition used in other SSA publications, DI beneficiaries are identified on the basis of the monthly benefit due before the deductions for Medicare premiums.

Discussion of the Estimates

A select number of results are featured in this discussion with the remaining estimates presented in the tables.

Social Security Disability Insurance

The DI beneficiaries featured in Tables 1 through 5 include disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children (DAC) aged 18–64. Because disabled workers comprise the largest subpopulation, 87 percent of the total, breakouts for this subcategory have also been provided in the tables but are not discussed below.

DI beneficiaries receive income from a variety of sources. Eighteen percent of beneficiaries receive concurrent SSI payments. Additionally, about 26 percent receive some other form of public assistance. As would be expected from a program designed to help individuals who are unable to work at a substantial level, relatively few DI beneficiaries, about 19 percent, have income from earnings (Table 1).

A majority of DI beneficiaries rely on their benefits for 75 percent or more of their personal income (Chart 1). Although more males receive benefits, females receive a greater percentage of total personal income from DI benefits (Table 2). Half of all beneficiaries under age 25 receive less than half of their total personal income from DI, and 75 percent of beneficiaries aged 55 or older receive at least half of their personal income from DI. Beneficiaries with lower levels of education also rely more heavily on DI income. Table 2 shows that four out of five individuals with less than a high school education (0–11 years) rely on DI benefits for at least half of their personal income compared with about three out of five of those with a college degree (16 or more years).

Family and other household members may also have resources of which DI beneficiaries have access. About 31 percent of beneficiaries live in households with a 4-month income of less than \$5,000 (Table 3). Family income closely matches household income because two-thirds of beneficiaries live in a one- or two-person household. The prime source of family income is Social Security, accounting for roughly half of the average beneficiary's family income; earnings account for over a quarter of the family's income (Table 4).

Table 5 shows that less than a quarter of all DI beneficiaries have family income below the poverty threshold. In addition, over a quarter of beneficiaries are estimated to have income at or above 300 percent of the poverty threshold for their living arrangement.⁵ Female beneficiaries are more likely than males to be in a family in poverty (27 percent versus 19 percent). Conversely, about 43 percent of beneficiaries with a college degree are at or above 300 percent of the poverty line and only 15 percent of beneficiaries with less than a ninth grade education are at that level of income.

For disabled beneficiaries, medical costs can be considerable thereby increasing the importance of health insurance. About 8 percent of DI beneficiaries report having no health insurance coverage at all; the remaining beneficiaries report having one or more types of coverage (Chart 2). Over 60 percent of beneficiaries report having Medicare coverage. Nearly 42 percent of beneficiaries have some form of private health insurance, while 38 percent report having Medicaid coverage.

Supplemental Security Income

The SSI recipients featured in Tables 6 through 12 include aged, blind, and disabled individuals of all ages. Breakouts by age subgroups have been provided for children (under age 18), the working

⁵ In 2002, the poverty threshold for an individual was \$9,183 and for a family of four it was \$18,392 (U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty 2002, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh02.html>).

aged (18–64), and the aged (65 or older). The federal government sets the maximum monthly SSI payment amount, known as the federal benefit rate (FBR), which is reduced when an individual has countable earned and unearned income. In 2002, when these data were collected, the FBR was \$545 for an individual and \$817 for a couple.

There are stark generational differences in the educational attainment of SSI recipients. Approximately 56 percent of working-age recipients have at least 12 years of education and only about 32 percent of aged recipients are similarly educated (Chart 3 and Table 6). Only about 21 percent of working-age recipients compared with about 53 percent of aged recipients have 8 or less years of education.

Health insurance coverage is almost universal for the SSI population. Nearly 96 percent of all SSI recipients have Medicaid coverage while only 2 percent of all SSI recipients do not have any health insurance coverage (Chart 4). One out of four working-age recipients and seven out of ten aged recipients have Medicare coverage.⁶ One out of four children is estimated to have private health insurance while only one out of ten SSI recipients aged 18 or older has private health insurance.

Family income indicates the resources of which an SSI recipient may have access in addition to his or her personal income. Most recipients only have a 4-month total personal income in the \$2,000–\$2,499 category (Table 6); this is the same value as four times the monthly federal benefit rate of \$545 for an individual in 2002. While most recipients have more family income than personal income, family income levels are still relatively low, below \$5,000 for 4 months (Table 7). However, SSI is an important contributor to income; over half of the recipients rely on SSI for at least 90 percent of their personal income (Table 8). Recipients aged 65 or older, with between 13 and 15 years of education, or widowed report the lowest reliance on SSI, with less than 40 percent of those subgroups relying on SSI for 90 percent or more of personal income. Although family income is greater than personal income, SSI still represents nearly half of the recipient's total family income (Table 9). The remainder of the family's income is primarily divided between earnings and Social Security benefits. Those SSI recipients with a relatively large proportion of family income from Social Security benefits tend to be aged, widow(er)s, or living alone. Earnings are a relatively larger percentage of family income for recipients who live with relatives and families where the SSI recipient is a child.

Nearly half of SSI recipients live in families with income below their poverty threshold, even after receiving an SSI payment (Table 10). However, SSI does serve an important role as a social safety net moving many recipients out of extreme poverty, when the family's income is below 50 percent of the poverty threshold (Chart 5). The fraction of SSI recipients in extreme poverty is reduced from 41 percent to 5 percent when SSI payments are included, a trend that continues across all age subgroups (Table 11). Overall, SSI is also responsible for reducing the aggregate difference between the poverty threshold and family income of those below their poverty threshold—the aggregate poverty gap—by 66 percent, with similar results across all sex, age, race, and ethnic subgroups (Table 12).

References

Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives. 2004. Green Book. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Pickett, Clark, and Charles G. Scott. 1996. Reinventing SSI statistics: SSA's new longitudinal file. *Social Security Bulletin* 59(2): 31–56.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2003. Current Population Survey: Annual Social and Economic Supplements. Washington, DC. Available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh02.html> (accessed December 20, 2005).

⁶ Almost all persons aged 65 or older are automatically entitled to Medicare Part A for hospital expenses. Part A also provides coverage, after a 24-month waiting period, for persons under age 65 who are receiving Social Security cash benefits on the basis of disability (Committee on Ways and Means 2004).

Table 1.
Number and percentage distribution of Social Security DI beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics, December 2002

Demographic characteristic	Number		Percentage of all beneficiaries	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
All beneficiaries	6,275,185	5,477,436	100.0	100.0
Sex				
Male	3,288,365	2,959,829	52.4	54.0
Female	2,986,819	2,517,607	47.6	46.0
Race				
White	4,960,374	4,336,726	79.0	79.2
Black	1,161,154	1,000,735	18.5	18.3
American Indian, Alaska Native	78,881	73,377	1.3	1.3
Asian, Pacific Islander	74,776	66,598	1.2	1.2
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	509,117	451,140	8.1	8.2
Non-Hispanic	5,766,067	5,026,296	91.9	91.8
Marital status				
Married	2,805,538	2,746,886	44.7	50.1
Widowed	475,002	262,420	7.6	4.8
Divorced or separated	1,368,266	1,340,618	21.8	24.5
Never married	1,626,379	1,127,512	25.9	20.6
Years of education				
0–8	745,653	505,489	11.9	9.2
9–11	867,680	741,156	13.8	13.5
12	2,443,169	2,140,872	38.9	39.1
13–15	1,668,525	1,559,176	26.6	28.5
16 or more	550,158	530,743	8.8	9.7
Health insurance ^a				
Medicaid	2,372,060	1,923,729	37.8	35.1
Medicare	3,828,450	3,320,413	61.0	60.6
Private	2,624,610	2,402,555	41.8	43.9
None	474,703	437,628	7.6	8.0
Source of income ^a				
Public assistance				
Supplemental Security Income	1,134,234	873,345	18.1	15.9
Other public assistance	1,611,277	1,300,590	25.7	23.7
Earnings	1,159,091	947,479	18.5	17.3
Property income	1,973,775	1,787,768	31.5	32.6
Other	2,195,921	2,037,415	35.0	37.2

(Continued)

Table 1.
Continued

Demographic characteristic	Number		Percentage of all beneficiaries	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
Total personal income ^b (dollars)				
Less than 500	101,386	85,284	1.6	1.6
500–999	58,134	58,134	0.9	1.1
1,000–1,499	116,493	98,089	1.9	1.8
1,500–1,999	233,511	212,445	3.7	3.9
2,000–2,499	1,073,720	851,974	17.1	15.6
2,500–2,999	671,883	572,384	10.7	10.4
3,000–3,499	627,545	523,351	10.0	9.6
3,500–3,999	476,374	389,762	7.6	7.1
4,000–4,499	404,276	357,762	6.4	6.5
4,500–4,999	342,890	290,884	5.5	5.3
5,000 or more	2,168,974	2,037,369	34.6	37.2

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving disability benefits in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those who provided a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those who did not provide a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,976 disabled beneficiaries, of which 2,690 are disabled workers. Disabled widow(er)s and disabled adult children are not shown separately because the unweighted sample size is too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

a. Individuals may be counted in more than one category.

b. Personal income data are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

Table 2.
Social Security as a percentage of personal income for Social Security DI beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics, December 2002

Demographic characteristic	Number	Percentage distribution					90 percent or more of income
		Total	Under 25 percent of income	25–49 percent of income	50–74 percent of income	75–89 percent of income	
<i>All disabled beneficiaries</i>							
Total	6,275,185	100.0	15.6	13.0	18.5	8.6	44.3
Sex							
Male	3,288,365	100.0	17.5	14.3	16.8	7.6	43.7
Female	2,986,819	100.0	13.4	11.6	20.3	9.7	45.0
Age group							
Under 25	149,557	100.0	23.0	27.8	16.0	7.0	26.2
25–34	452,503	100.0	24.7	13.6	17.5	10.7	33.6
35–44	1,218,832	100.0	19.1	13.8	18.0	8.5	40.6
45–54	2,024,338	100.0	16.3	10.3	16.2	8.0	49.2
55 or older	2,429,956	100.0	11.0	13.8	21.1	8.8	45.3
Race							
White	4,960,374	100.0	15.5	12.0	19.3	7.8	45.4
Black	1,161,154	100.0	16.2	16.6	15.2	10.6	41.3
American Indian, Alaska Native	78,881	100.0	15.5	19.4	17.6	16.0	31.5
Asian, Pacific Islander	74,776	100.0	13.0	14.8	16.0	25.2	31.1
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	509,117	100.0	15.1	12.8	18.0	8.3	45.8
Non-Hispanic	5,766,067	100.0	15.6	13.0	18.5	8.6	44.2
Marital status							
Married	2,805,538	100.0	16.5	13.5	16.4	7.3	46.2
Widowed	475,002	100.0	11.6	13.8	29.9	4.2	40.5
Divorced or separated	1,368,266	100.0	15.2	11.5	17.9	10.9	44.5
Never married	1,626,379	100.0	15.4	13.1	19.4	10.2	42.0
Years of education							
0–8	745,653	100.0	10.6	8.6	21.1	7.9	51.8
9–11	867,680	100.0	9.6	13.5	15.8	10.1	51.1
12	2,443,169	100.0	15.9	12.9	18.6	8.1	44.5
13–15	1,539,756	100.0	18.9	13.2	18.8	8.7	40.5
16 or more	678,927	100.0	20.2	17.2	18.1	9.1	35.4
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	1,770,027	100.0	13.1	11.3	20.2	8.4	46.9
Lives with relatives	4,287,914	100.0	16.2	13.6	18.0	8.7	43.4
Lives only with nonrelatives	217,244	100.0	23.0	14.6	13.9	7.1	41.4

(Continued)

Table 2.
Continued

Demographic characteristic	Number	Percentage distribution					
		Total	Under 25 percent of income	25–49 percent of income	50–74 percent of income	75–89 percent of income	90 percent or more of income
<i>Disabled workers</i>							
Total	5,477,436	100.0	15.1	13.2	17.3	8.8	45.6
Sex							
Male	2,959,829	100.0	16.5	14.6	16.2	7.6	45.0
Female	2,517,607	100.0	13.5	11.7	18.5	10.2	46.2
Age group							
Under 25	90,504	100.0	21.8	28.2	11.3	8.2	30.5
25–34	334,190	100.0	24.3	15.2	15.9	7.7	37.0
35–44	1,041,641	100.0	18.4	13.5	17.6	8.7	41.8
45–54	1,830,823	100.0	14.9	10.4	15.8	8.7	50.2
55 or older	2,180,279	100.0	12.1	14.6	18.8	9.2	45.4
Race							
White	4,336,726	100.0	15.0	12.3	17.9	8.1	46.7
Black	1,000,735	100.0	15.9	16.8	14.5	10.4	42.4
American Indian, Alaska Native	73,377	100.0	16.7	15.7	16.6	17.2	33.8
Asian, Pacific Islander	66,598	100.0	11.6	16.6	14.4	22.5	34.9
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	451,140	100.0	13.2	12.6	16.5	8.7	49.0
Non-Hispanic	5,026,296	100.0	15.3	13.3	17.3	8.8	45.3
Marital status							
Married	2,746,886	100.0	15.1	13.7	16.5	7.4	47.2
Widowed	262,420	100.0	11.4	17.0	24.5	5.0	42.1
Divorced or separated	1,340,618	100.0	14.6	11.6	17.9	10.7	45.2
Never married	1,127,512	100.0	16.6	13.2	16.5	10.7	43.0
Years of education							
0–8	505,489	100.0	10.7	8.6	15.3	8.7	56.6
9–11	741,156	100.0	6.8	13.9	13.2	11.4	54.6
12	2,140,872	100.0	15.7	12.8	18.3	7.6	45.6
13–15	1,437,592	100.0	17.9	13.4	18.3	9.3	41.1
16 or more	652,327	100.0	20.0	17.3	17.5	8.6	36.5
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	1,482,233	100.0	11.8	12.2	18.1	9.3	48.6
Lives with relatives	3,804,303	100.0	15.9	13.5	17.2	8.6	44.8
Lives only with nonrelatives	190,900	100.0	26.1	16.6	12.2	8.0	37.1

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving disability benefits in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those who provided a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those who did not provide a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,976 disabled beneficiaries, of which 2,690 are disabled workers. Disabled widow(er)s and disabled adult children are not shown separately because the unweighted sample size is too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

Personal income data are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

Table 3.
Number and percentage distribution of Social Security DI beneficiaries, by household and family characteristics, December 2002

Household and family characteristic	Number		Percentage of all beneficiaries	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
All beneficiaries	6,275,185	5,477,436	100.0	100.0
Household type				
Family				
Married couple present	2,834,483	2,703,392	45.2	49.4
No married couple, male householder	382,226	301,718	6.1	5.5
No married couple, female householder	921,575	668,067	14.7	12.2
Nonfamily				
Male householder	1,039,643	933,374	16.6	17.0
Female householder	1,025,278	826,906	16.3	15.1
Group quarters	71,980	43,980	1.1	0.8
Ownership status of living quarters				
Owned	3,808,152	3,411,608	60.7	62.3
Not owned	2,467,032	2,065,828	39.3	37.7
Residence in public housing	370,495	301,104	5.9	5.5
Household receipt of ^a —				
Energy assistance	414,273	344,414	6.6	6.3
Housing assistance	301,503	243,783	4.8	4.5
Food stamps	1,057,433	880,839	16.9	16.1
Household size				
1 person	1,770,027	1,482,233	28.2	27.1
2 persons	2,400,297	2,185,426	38.3	39.9
3–4 persons	1,604,733	1,374,346	25.6	25.1
5 or more persons	500,128	435,431	8.0	7.9
Family size				
1 person	2,177,025	1,833,511	34.7	33.5
2 persons	2,165,289	1,983,207	34.5	36.2
3–4 persons	1,483,653	1,264,994	23.6	23.1
5 or more persons	449,217	395,724	7.2	7.2
Under age 18 in family				
None	4,982,690	4,310,169	79.4	78.7
1 person	701,005	613,149	11.2	11.2
2 persons	369,267	341,608	5.9	6.2
3–4 persons	200,994	191,283	3.2	3.5
5 or more persons	21,228	21,228	0.3	0.4

(Continued)

Table 3.
Continued

Household and family characteristic	Number		Percentage of all beneficiaries	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
Total household income ^b (dollars)				
Less than 2,500	571,318	472,909	9.1	8.6
2,500–4,999	1,350,626	1,126,851	21.5	20.6
5,000–7,499	908,393	780,986	14.5	14.3
7,500–9,999	778,920	658,943	12.4	12.0
10,000–14,999	1,081,890	998,187	17.2	18.2
15,000–19,999	695,181	614,469	11.1	11.2
20,000 or more	888,858	825,091	14.2	15.1
Total family income ^b (dollars)				
Less than 2,500	668,991	550,869	10.7	10.1
2,500–4,999	1,491,715	1,242,378	23.8	22.7
5,000–7,499	924,785	795,760	14.7	14.5
7,500–9,999	738,875	636,673	11.8	11.6
10,000–14,999	1,004,409	927,443	16.0	16.9
15,000–19,999	657,416	583,848	10.5	10.7
20,000 or more	788,995	740,464	12.6	13.5

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving disability benefits in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those who provided a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those who did not provide a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,976 disabled beneficiaries, of which 2,690 are disabled workers. Disabled widow(er)s and disabled adult children are not shown separately because the unweighted sample size is too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

A family is a group of two or more persons residing together related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A household includes related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners is also counted as a household.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

a. Individuals may be counted in more than one category.

b. Household and family data are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

Table 4.
Percentage distribution of family income of Social Security DI beneficiaries, by income source and selected demographic characteristics, December 2002

Demographic characteristic	Total	Social Security	Public assistance		Earnings	Property income	Other
			Supplemental Security Income	Other public assistance			
All disabled beneficiaries							
Total	100.0	51.8	5.0	0.9	28.8	0.9	12.6
Sex							
Male	100.0	52.2	4.3	0.6	28.7	0.9	13.3
Female	100.0	51.4	5.8	1.2	28.8	0.9	11.9
Age group							
Under 25	100.0	35.2	12.8	2.6	43.8	0.2	5.4
25–34	100.0	39.1	10.9	1.7	39.9	0.5	7.9
35–44	100.0	48.7	6.8	1.5	32.5	0.6	9.9
45–54	100.0	52.4	4.3	0.7	30.3	0.8	11.5
55 or older	100.0	56.2	3.1	0.5	22.6	1.3	16.3
Race							
White	100.0	52.0	4.1	0.7	29.0	1.1	13.1
Black	100.0	51.7	8.7	1.8	27.6	0.2	10.0
American Indian, Alaska Native	100.0	43.4	6.9	3.0	29.9	1.5	15.3
Asian, Pacific Islander	100.0	46.5	5.7	1.2	31.8	1.0	13.8
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	100.0	49.5	6.6	1.0	32.9	0.4	9.6
Non-Hispanic	100.0	52.0	4.9	0.9	28.4	1.0	12.8
Marital status							
Married	100.0	40.7	2.4	0.5	41.1	1.2	14.1
Widowed	100.0	60.4	5.1	0.4	15.2	0.5	18.4
Divorced or separated	100.0	63.9	6.8	1.5	14.3	0.5	13.0
Never married	100.0	58.2	7.9	1.2	23.6	0.9	8.2
Years of education							
0–8	100.0	61.2	8.5	0.6	21.5	0.6	7.6
9–11	100.0	57.4	8.0	0.8	22.4	0.6	10.8
12	100.0	51.2	5.2	1.2	29.5	0.9	12.0
13–15	100.0	46.7	2.8	0.7	33.5	1.1	15.2
16 or more	100.0	48.0	1.6	0.8	31.5	1.4	16.7
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	100.0	71.3	6.4	0.7	9.0	0.5	12.1
Lives with relatives	100.0	43.2	4.3	1.0	37.4	1.1	13.0
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	62.2	7.7	0.7	18.7	0.1	10.6
Disabled workers							
Total	100.0	51.4	4.0	0.9	29.9	1.0	12.8
Sex							
Male	100.0	52.8	3.1	0.6	28.8	0.9	13.8
Female	100.0	49.8	5.0	1.2	31.2	1.0	11.8
Age group							
Under 25	100.0	31.4	7.9	3.1	54.0	0.2	3.4
25–34	100.0	38.6	7.9	1.7	42.4	0.6	8.8
35–44	100.0	48.2	5.3	1.5	34.3	0.6	10.1
45–54	100.0	52.4	3.7	0.7	31.1	0.8	11.3
55 or older	100.0	55.0	2.8	0.5	24.0	1.3	16.4

(Continued)

Table 4.
Continued

Demographic characteristic	Total	Social Security	Public assistance		Earnings	Property income	Other
			Supplemental Security Income	Other public assistance			
<i>Disabled workers (contd.)</i>							
Race							
White	100.0	51.4	3.3	0.7	30.2	1.1	13.3
Black	100.0	52.2	7.0	1.7	28.2	0.2	10.7
American Indian, Alaska Native	100.0	44.9	5.8	3.2	28.6	1.5	16.0
Asian, Pacific Islander	100.0	44.2	3.3	0.6	35.3	1.0	15.6
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	100.0	51.0	5.3	1.1	32.9	0.4	9.3
Non-Hispanic	100.0	51.4	3.9	0.9	29.7	1.0	13.1
Marital status							
Married	100.0	41.3	1.9	0.4	41.1	1.2	14.1
Widowed	100.0	62.0	5.2	0.5	14.6	0.7	17.0
Divorced or separated	100.0	64.5	6.1	1.4	14.4	0.5	13.1
Never married	100.0	57.9	6.4	1.4	24.8	0.9	8.6
Years of education							
0–8	100.0	60.4	7.1	0.6	24.6	0.3	7.0
9–11	100.0	59.1	6.2	0.7	22.7	0.6	10.7
12	100.0	51.2	4.3	1.2	29.8	0.9	12.6
13–15	100.0	46.1	2.4	0.7	35.1	1.2	14.5
16 or more	100.0	48.1	1.5	0.9	31.3	1.5	16.7
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	100.0	72.6	5.7	0.7	8.4	0.5	12.1
Lives with relatives	100.0	42.8	3.1	1.0	38.8	1.2	13.1
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	58.4	8.3	0.8	20.3	0.1	12.1

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving disability benefits in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those who provided a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those who did not provide a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,976 disabled beneficiaries, of which 2,690 are disabled workers. Disabled widow(er)s and disabled adult children are not shown separately because the unweighted sample size is too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

A family is a group of two or more persons residing together related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family income data are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

Table 5.**Percentage distribution of Social Security DI beneficiaries, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics, December 2002**

Demographic characteristic	Total	Family income relative to poverty threshold							
		Under 100 percent			100–124 percent	125–149 percent	150–199 percent	200–299 percent	300 percent or more
		Subtotal	Under 50 percent	50–99 percent					
All disabled beneficiaries									
Total	6,275,185	22.8	2.4	20.4	8.9	9.2	14.4	16.7	27.9
Sex									
Male	3,288,365	19.1	1.7	17.4	8.5	8.7	16.1	17.7	30.0
Female	2,986,819	27.1	3.3	23.8	9.4	9.8	12.5	15.6	25.6
Age group									
Under 25	149,557	20.5	2.4	18.1	6.7	10.0	17.6	18.6	26.5
25–34	452,503	26.4	5.9	20.5	10.2	10.8	11.4	16.2	24.9
35–44	1,218,832	25.8	3.0	22.8	8.8	9.0	16.6	16.7	23.1
45–54	2,024,338	23.7	2.7	21.0	8.4	9.4	14.5	16.5	27.6
55 or older	2,429,956	20.2	1.3	18.9	9.3	8.9	13.6	16.8	31.1
Race									
White	4,960,374	20.5	2.2	18.3	9.0	9.4	14.1	17.2	29.7
Black	1,161,154	32.8	3.4	29.4	9.2	9.5	14.9	14.1	19.5
American Indian, Alaska Native	78,881	23.1	4.8	18.3	4.9	3.3	27.7	12.9	27.9
Asian, Pacific Islander	74,776	24.2	0.0	24.2	5.1	1.4	11.0	25.1	33.2
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	509,117	26.7	4.6	22.1	11.5	9.7	15.9	13.8	22.4
Non-Hispanic	5,766,067	22.6	2.3	20.3	8.7	9.2	14.3	16.9	28.4
Marital status									
Married	2,805,538	11.4	1.9	9.5	6.1	7.4	14.2	19.5	41.4
Widowed	475,002	25.4	0.3	25.1	14.4	19.1	6.9	19.1	15.2
Divorced or separated	1,368,266	38.2	4.1	34.1	11.1	10.4	14.1	12.2	14.1
Never married	1,626,379	29.2	2.6	26.6	10.4	8.4	17.3	14.8	19.8
Years of education									
0–8	745,653	35.3	3.2	32.1	10.3	9.5	16.0	14.4	14.6
9–11	867,680	30.6	3.8	26.8	10.9	8.8	16.1	19.0	14.6
12	2,443,169	22.1	2.1	20.0	8.9	10.7	15.4	14.7	28.2
13–15	1,539,756	16.3	2.2	14.1	8.3	9.0	11.6	20.0	34.8
16 or more	678,927	16.9	1.5	15.4	6.5	4.9	13.4	15.8	42.5
Disabled workers									
Total	5,477,436	22.1	2.5	19.6	8.6	8.4	14.5	17.0	29.4
Sex									
Male	2,959,829	17.8	1.5	16.3	8.6	8.6	15.8	18.4	30.7
Female	2,517,607	27.2	3.7	23.5	8.6	8.1	12.9	15.3	28.0
Age group									
Under 25	90,504	19.2	0.0	19.2	4.9	5.8	13.8	20.4	36.0
25–34	334,190	25.3	5.4	19.9	10.8	12.4	9.8	13.1	28.6
35–44	1,041,641	27.2	3.6	23.6	8.7	8.0	14.8	18.2	23.2
45–54	1,830,823	23.3	2.9	20.4	7.7	8.8	14.9	17.4	27.9
55 or older	2,180,279	18.5	1.4	17.1	9.1	7.7	14.7	16.5	33.5

(Continued)

**Table 5.
Continued**

Demographic characteristic	Total	Family income relative to poverty threshold							
		Under 100 percent			100–124 percent	125–149 percent	150–199 percent	200–299 percent	300 percent or more
		Subtotal	Under 50 percent	50–99 percent					
<i>Disabled workers (contd.)</i>									
Race									
White	4,336,726	19.9	2.3	17.6	8.5	8.4	14.0	17.6	31.5
Black	1,000,735	31.6	3.4	28.2	9.5	9.1	15.5	14.2	20.1
American Indian, Alaska Native	73,377	21.1	5.2	15.9	5.3	3.6	29.8	13.9	26.4
Asian, Pacific Islander	66,598	27.2	0.0	27.2	2.2	1.6	9.4	22.4	37.2
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	451,140	26.4	4.6	21.8	11.4	10.4	16.4	13.9	21.5
Non-Hispanic	5,026,296	21.7	2.3	19.4	8.4	8.2	14.3	17.2	30.1
Marital status									
Married	2,746,886	11.1	1.7	9.4	6.2	7.0	14.2	20.0	41.6
Widowed	262,420	25.0	0.5	24.5	14.0	12.0	11.5	18.2	19.3
Divorced or seperated	1,340,618	37.6	4.2	33.4	11.0	10.6	14.1	12.4	14.3
Never married	1,127,512	30.1	2.9	27.2	10.4	8.0	16.3	14.8	20.3
Years of education									
0–8	505,489	33.8	2.6	31.2	12.1	8.3	17.2	15.7	12.9
9–11	741,156	29.4	3.9	25.5	11.1	9.0	16.8	18.6	15.2
12	2,140,872	22.8	2.5	20.3	8.4	9.9	14.7	14.8	29.5
13–15	1,437,592	15.8	2.3	13.5	7.2	7.4	12.2	20.8	36.7
16 or more	652,327	17.0	1.6	15.4	6.8	5.1	13.9	14.9	42.3

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving disability benefits in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those who provided a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those who did not provide a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,976 disabled beneficiaries, of which 2,690 are disabled workers. Disabled widow(er)s and disabled adult children are not shown separately because the unweighted sample size is too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

A family is a group of two or more persons residing together related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family income data are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

Table 6.
Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and demographic characteristics,
December 2002

Demographic characteristic	Number				Percentage of all recipients			
	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older
All recipients	6,537,289	894,924	3,707,490	1,934,875	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex								
Male	2,785,278	577,115	1,600,870	607,292	42.6	64.5	43.2	31.4
Female	3,752,012	317,809	2,106,620	1,327,583	57.4	35.5	56.8	68.6
Race								
White	4,029,801	512,899	2,434,561	1,082,342	61.6	57.3	65.7	55.9
Black	1,881,924	356,775	1,058,883	466,266	28.8	39.9	28.6	24.1
American Indian, Alaska Native	147,799	11,611	98,615	37,573	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.9
Asian, Pacific Islander	477,765	13,639	115,432	348,694	7.3	1.5	3.1	18.0
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	1,276,321	195,600	569,369	511,352	19.5	21.9	15.4	26.4
Non-Hispanic	5,260,968	699,324	3,138,121	1,423,523	80.5	78.1	84.6	73.6
Marital status								
Married	1,305,490	...	720,535	584,955	20.0	...	19.4	30.2
Widowed	1,034,499	...	220,833	813,666	15.8	...	6.0	42.1
Divorced or separated	1,409,835	...	1,047,700	362,136	21.6	...	28.3	18.7
Never married	2,787,465	894,924	1,718,422	174,118	42.6	100.0	46.4	9.0
Years of education								
0–8	1,938,638	131,205	783,649	1,023,784	29.7	14.7	21.1	52.9
9–11	1,352,379	215,820	837,224	299,335	20.7	24.1	22.6	15.5
12	1,720,756	4,125	1,359,610	357,021	26.3	0.5	36.7	18.5
13–15	727,097	...	590,743	136,354	11.1	...	15.9	7.0
16 or more	254,645	...	136,264	118,381	3.9	...	3.7	6.1
Unknown	543,775	543,775	0	0	8.3	60.8	0	0
Health insurance ^a								
Medicaid	6,255,651	833,576	3,539,396	1,882,679	95.7	93.1	95.5	97.3
Medicare	2,259,370	0	910,440	1,348,930	34.6	0	24.6	69.7
Private	769,128	227,739	366,239	175,150	11.8	25.4	9.9	9.1
None	114,415	27,248	75,570	11,597	1.8	3.0	2.0	0.6

(Continued)

Table 6.
Continued

Demographic characteristic	Number				Percentage of all recipients			
	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older
Source of income ^a								
Social Security	2,336,310	45,165	1,115,273	1,175,873	35.7	5.0	30.1	60.8
Public assistance other than SSI	5,279,947	276,152	3,306,915	1,696,880	80.8	30.9	89.2	87.7
Earnings	460,560	25,497	383,666	51,397	7.0	2.8	10.3	2.7
Property income	683,006	26,770	406,685	249,550	10.4	3.0	11.0	12.9
Other	645,845	11,449	419,097	215,299	9.9	1.3	11.3	11.1
Total personal income ^b (dollars)								
Less than 500	91,477	42,462	40,539	8,476	1.4	4.7	1.1	0.4
500–999	216,718	140,011	54,663	22,044	3.3	15.6	1.5	1.1
1,000–1,499	341,368	86,098	153,061	102,209	5.2	9.6	4.1	5.3
1,500–1,999	628,136	129,445	272,257	226,434	9.6	14.5	7.3	11.7
2,000–2,499	3,031,649	385,602	1,765,428	880,619	46.4	43.1	47.6	45.5
2,500–2,999	714,906	66,714	389,990	258,202	10.9	7.5	10.5	13.3
3,000–3,499	608,484	23,278	344,301	240,905	9.3	2.6	9.3	12.5
3,500–3,999	203,491	2,151	154,201	47,139	3.1	0.2	4.2	2.4
4,000–4,499	147,945	6,126	104,183	37,636	2.3	0.7	2.8	1.9
4,500–4,999	86,421	0	55,196	31,225	1.3	0	1.5	1.6
5,000 or more	466,696	13,038	373,671	79,987	7.1	1.5	10.1	4.1

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving SSI payments in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those with a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those without a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,535 SSI recipients: 223 recipients aged 17 or younger; 1,614 recipients aged 18 to 64; and 698 recipients aged 65 or older.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

... = not applicable

a. Individuals may be counted in more than one category.

b. Personal income data are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

Table 7.
Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and household and family characteristics, December 2002

Household and family characteristic	Number				Percentage of all recipients			
	Total	Under 18	18-64	65 or older	Total	Under 18	18-64	65 or older
All recipients	6,537,289	894,924	3,707,490	1,934,875	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household type								
Family								
Married couple present	1,823,870	291,380	951,713	580,777	27.9	32.6	25.7	30.0
No married couple, male householder	562,682	130,516	325,031	107,135	8.6	14.6	8.8	5.5
No married couple, female householder	1,792,952	457,344	978,318	357,290	27.4	51.1	26.4	18.5
Nonfamily								
Male householder	857,022	11,706	615,662	229,654	13.1	1.3	16.6	11.9
Female householder	1,407,968	3,978	787,498	616,492	21.5	0.4	21.2	31.9
Group quarters	92,795	0	49,268	43,527	1.4	0	1.3	2.2
Ownership status of living quarters								
Owned	2,568,180	396,889	1,351,669	819,622	39.3	44.3	36.5	42.4
Not owned	3,969,110	498,036	2,355,821	1,115,253	60.7	55.7	63.5	57.6
Residence in public housing	900,057	94,897	492,404	312,756	13.8	10.6	13.3	16.2
Household receipt of ^a —								
Energy assistance	845,858	92,509	558,367	194,982	12.9	10.3	15.1	10.1
Housing assistance	587,092	60,502	404,539	122,051	9.0	6.8	10.9	6.3
Food stamps	2,639,649	266,874	1,612,194	760,581	40.4	29.8	43.5	39.3
Household size								
1 person	2,012,592	10,666	1,168,993	832,933	30.8	1.2	31.5	43.0
2 persons	1,659,818	95,042	1,008,874	555,901	25.4	10.6	27.2	28.7
3-4 persons	1,698,301	378,930	988,920	330,451	26.0	42.3	26.7	17.1
5 or more persons	1,166,579	410,287	540,703	215,589	17.8	45.8	14.6	11.1
Family size								
1 person	2,407,208	27,105	1,489,110	890,994	36.8	3.0	40.2	46.0
2 persons	1,472,381	102,934	843,991	525,455	22.5	11.5	22.8	27.2
3-4 persons	1,573,085	374,948	890,041	308,096	24.1	41.9	24.0	15.9
5 or more persons	1,084,616	389,938	484,348	210,330	16.6	43.6	13.1	10.9
Under age 18 in family								
None	4,414,924	...	2,764,987	1,649,937	67.5	...	74.6	85.3
1 person	884,630	278,576	464,762	141,292	13.5	31.1	12.5	7.3
2-3 persons	568,220	238,114	233,072	97,034	8.7	26.6	6.3	5.0
4 persons	538,669	291,046	202,627	44,996	8.2	32.5	5.5	2.3
5 or more persons	130,846	87,188	42,042	1,616	2.0	9.7	1.1	0.1

(Continued)

Table 7.
Continued

Household and family characteristic	Number				Percentage of all recipients			
	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older
Total household income ^b (dollars)								
Less than 2,500	1,650,376	61,675	971,619	617,082	25.2	6.9	26.2	31.9
2,500–4,999	1,670,612	138,718	931,235	600,660	25.6	15.5	25.1	31.0
5,000–7,499	797,341	175,504	419,023	202,814	12.2	19.6	11.3	10.5
7,500–9,999	626,538	190,643	354,184	81,711	9.6	21.3	9.6	4.2
10,000–14,999	763,068	197,454	418,955	146,659	11.7	22.1	11.3	7.6
15,000–19,999	415,858	91,671	225,183	99,005	6.4	10.2	6.1	5.1
20,000 or more	613,496	39,259	387,292	186,945	9.4	4.4	10.4	9.7
Total family income ^b (dollars)								
Less than 2,500	1,850,592	78,114	1,147,688	624,790	28.3	8.7	31.0	32.3
2,500–4,999	1,768,508	158,626	990,465	619,417	27.1	17.7	26.7	32.0
5,000–7,499	753,430	166,315	381,672	205,443	11.5	18.6	10.3	10.6
7,500–9,999	612,554	191,183	332,899	88,472	9.4	21.4	9.0	4.6
10,000–14,999	687,997	199,072	354,340	134,585	10.5	22.2	9.6	7.0
15,000–19,999	338,837	71,103	185,626	82,108	5.2	7.9	5.0	4.2
20,000 or more	525,371	30,511	314,801	180,059	8.0	3.4	8.5	9.3

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving SSI payments in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those with a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those without a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,535 SSI recipients: 223 recipients aged 17 or younger; 1,614 recipients aged 18 to 64; and 698 recipients aged 65 or older.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

A family is a group of two or more persons residing together related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A household includes related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners is also counted as a household.

... = not applicable

a. Individuals may be counted in more than one category.

b. Household and family data are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

Table 8.
SSI payments as a percentage of personal income for SSI recipients, by selected demographic characteristics, December 2002

Demographic characteristic	Number	Percentage of all recipients	Percentage distribution					
			Total	Under 25 percent of income	25–49 percent of income	50–74 percent of income	75–89 percent of income	90 percent or more of income
All recipients	6,537,289	100.0	100.0	20.2	15.1	8.2	3.6	52.8
Sex								
Male	2,785,278	42.6	100.0	19.8	12.1	5.0	3.3	59.8
Female	3,752,012	57.4	100.0	20.5	17.3	10.6	3.8	47.7
Age group								
Under 18	894,924	13.7	100.0	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.6	92.4
18–64	3,707,490	56.7	100.0	19.0	14.2	9.8	4.6	52.6
65 or older	1,934,875	29.6	100.0	31.2	22.7	8.2	2.7	35.1
Race								
White	4,029,801	61.6	100.0	22.1	15.8	8.6	3.2	50.2
Black	1,881,924	28.8	100.0	18.9	15.4	7.7	4.4	53.8
American Indian, Alaska Native	147,799	2.3	100.0	25.6	5.7	7.4	3.6	57.7
Asian, Pacific Islander	477,765	7.3	100.0	7.6	11.0	6.9	4.2	70.4
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	1,276,321	19.5	100.0	19.0	15.2	9.5	3.7	52.8
Non-Hispanic	5,260,968	80.5	100.0	20.5	15.1	7.9	3.1	53.2
Marital status								
Married	1,305,490	20.0	100.0	18.8	14.7	7.2	4.7	54.7
Widowed	1,034,499	15.8	100.0	34.8	24.3	8.8	2.1	30.1
Divorced or separated	1,409,835	21.6	100.0	22.7	16.5	10.9	2.8	47.0
Never married	2,787,465	42.6	100.0	14.2	11.2	7.1	4.1	63.4
Years of education								
0–8	1,938,638	29.7	100.0	22.7	19.0	9.2	2.9	46.2
9–11	1,352,379	20.7	100.0	17.8	13.0	8.3	3.8	57.2
12	1,720,756	26.3	100.0	19.9	16.2	9.8	4.6	49.5
13–15	683,816	10.5	100.0	30.1	16.8	8.3	5.8	39.0
16 or more	297,926	4.6	100.0	29.3	15.2	6.1	2.5	46.9
Unknown	543,775	8.3	100.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	97.2
Living arrangement								
Lives alone	2,012,592	30.8	100.0	28.3	18.5	7.6	2.1	43.4
Lives with relatives	4,298,987	65.8	100.0	16.6	13.3	8.4	4.3	57.3
Lives only with nonrelatives	225,711	3.5	100.0	17.1	20.1	8.8	2.9	51.1

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving SSI payments in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those with a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those without a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,535 SSI recipients: 223 recipients aged 17 or younger; 1,614 recipients aged 18 to 64; and 698 recipients aged 65 or older.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

Personal income data are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

Table 9.
Percentage distribution of family income for SSI recipients, by income source and selected demographic characteristics, December 2002

Demographic characteristic	Total	Social Security	Public assistance		Earnings	Other ^a
			Supplemental Security Income	Other public assistance		
All recipients	100.0	23.0	45.8	1.9	22.4	6.9
Sex						
Male	100.0	19.8	45.5	1.5	25.6	7.6
Female	100.0	25.4	46.1	2.2	20.0	6.3
Age						
Under 18	100.0	9.0	36.9	1.7	43.5	8.9
18–64	100.0	19.8	50.7	2.4	19.7	7.4
65 or older	100.0	35.6	40.6	1.1	17.7	5.0
Race						
White	100.0	24.9	43.7	1.5	22.2	7.7
Black	100.0	22.4	48.2	2.5	21.0	5.9
American Indian, Alaska Native	100.0	20.8	54.5	3.3	18.6	2.8
Asian, Pacific Islander	100.0	9.8	51.9	3.2	30.8	4.3
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	100.0	22.0	43.1	1.5	27.2	6.2
Non-Hispanic	100.0	23.2	46.5	2.0	21.2	7.1
Marital status						
Married	100.0	19.4	47.5	2.0	24.2	6.9
Widowed	100.0	37.5	37.6	1.5	16.6	6.8
Divorced or separated	100.0	26.6	55.8	2.0	10.2	5.4
Never married	100.0	17.5	43.0	2.0	29.8	7.7
Years of education						
0–8	100.0	28.9	47.1	1.3	17.4	5.3
9–11	100.0	21.9	49.5	2.7	19.7	6.2
12	100.0	21.0	46.3	2.1	23.6	7.0
13–15	100.0	26.1	44.5	2.4	17.0	10.0
16 or more	100.0	23.0	46.0	1.4	22.3	7.3
Unknown	100.0	6.9	32.2	1.5	50.0	9.4
Living arrangement						
Lives alone	100.0	34.1	59.0	1.1	2.3	3.5
Lives with relatives	100.0	18.2	38.5	2.4	32.6	8.3
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	15.5	68.0	0.6	7.7	8.2

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving SSI payments in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those with a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those without a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,535 SSI recipients: 223 recipients aged 17 or younger; 1,614 recipients aged 18 to 64; and 698 recipients aged 65 or older.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

A family is a group of two or more persons residing together related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family income data are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

a. Very few SSI recipients have property income. Because of concerns about statistical reliability of the estimates, the property income data have been collapsed into "Other."

Table 10.
Percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics,
December 2002

Demographic characteristic	Total	Family income relative to poverty threshold							
		Under 100 percent			100–124 percent	125–149 percent	150–199 percent	200–299 percent	300 percent or more
		Subtotal	Under 50 percent	50–99 percent					
All recipients	6,537,289	48.9	4.7	44.2	11.6	7.5	10.7	10.1	11.2
Sex									
Male	2,785,278	43.7	5.1	38.6	12.3	7.6	12.2	12.0	12.3
Female	3,752,011	52.8	4.4	48.4	11.1	7.5	9.5	8.8	10.4
Age group									
Under 18	894,924	33.5	7.9	25.6	15.6	8.6	23.6	14.5	4.2
18–64	3,707,490	52.1	5.1	47.0	9.7	6.0	9.8	10.0	12.5
65 or older	1,934,875	49.8	2.3	47.5	13.3	10.1	6.3	8.4	12.1
Race									
White	4,029,801	47.8	4.5	43.3	12.3	6.5	11.0	11.0	11.5
Black	1,881,924	54.2	5.4	48.8	9.8	8.4	12.0	7.2	8.5
American Indian, Alaska Native	147,799	64.1	8.8	55.3	16.3	4.9	5.2	3.4	6.0
Asian, Pacific Islander	477,765	32.6	2.2	30.4	10.7	13.9	4.9	16.6	21.2
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	1,276,321	44.7	5.3	39.4	12.8	7.3	13.7	9.4	11.0
Non-Hispanic	5,260,968	49.9	4.5	45.4	11.3	7.6	9.9	10.3	12.2
Marital status									
Married	1,305,490	42.7	5.6	37.1	11.9	12.1	10.1	11.6	11.6
Widowed	1,034,499	53.0	3.6	49.4	12.6	8.0	5.0	8.7	12.7
Divorced or separated	1,409,835	67.0	3.5	63.5	11.2	3.3	5.8	5.9	6.9
Never married	2,787,465	41.0	5.2	35.8	11.3	7.4	15.5	12.1	12.7
Years of education									
0–8	1,938,638	52.2	4.8	47.4	12.2	7.9	9.5	8.1	10.2
9–11	1,352,379	53.5	5.9	47.6	10.3	8.2	10.8	9.2	7.8
12	1,720,756	46.0	3.3	42.7	11.2	6.2	9.8	13.0	13.8
13–15	683,816	51.2	4.5	46.7	12.1	7.2	7.1	7.7	14.6
16 or more	297,926	49.7	2.3	47.4	6.0	6.6	4.3	9.6	23.8
Unknown	543,774	31.0	6.7	24.3	16.2	9.7	25.3	13.9	3.8

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving SSI payments in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those with a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those without a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,535 SSI recipients: 223 recipients aged 17 or younger; 1,614 recipients aged 18 to 64; and 698 recipients aged 65 or older.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

A family is a group of two or more persons residing together related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family income data and poverty thresholds are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

Table 11.
Percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by poverty status before and after SSI payments and age group, December 2002

Family income relative to poverty threshold before SSI payments (percents)	Total		Family income relative to poverty threshold after SSI payments						
	Number	Percent	Under 50 percent	50–99 percent	100–124 percent	125–149 percent	150–199 percent	200–299 percent	300 percent or more
All recipients									
Total	6,537,289	100.0	4.7	44.2	11.6	7.5	10.7	10.1	11.2
Under 50	2,703,141	41.3	11.3	73.4	9.4	3.4	2.2	0.3	0.1
50–99	1,665,943	25.5	...	54.3	26.4	11.4	6.0	1.9	0.0
100–124	402,486	6.2	...	...	16.3	35.9	40.4	7.0	0.4
125–149	300,336	4.6	...	...	...	22.0	69.4	7.6	1.0
150–199	434,410	6.6	...	...	...	...	38.5	59.8	1.7
200–299	449,222	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	69.5	30.5
300 or more	581,751	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Under age 18									
Total	894,924	100.0	7.9	25.6	15.6	8.6	23.6	14.5	4.2
Under 50	266,846	29.8	26.6	61.9	8.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–99	208,348	23.3	...	30.6	41.7	15.1	12.5	0.0	0.0
100–124	130,544	14.6	...	...	22.5	23.6	41.9	12.0	0.0
125–149	83,229	9.3	...	...	...	8.7	84.8	6.6	0.0
150–199	130,444	14.6	...	...	...	...	46.2	53.8	0.0
200–299	54,326	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	70.4	29.6
300 or more	21,189	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Aged 18–64									
Total	3,707,490	100.0	5.1	47.0	9.7	6.0	9.8	10.0	12.5
Under 50	1,740,898	47.0	10.8	76.8	7.3	1.7	2.7	0.4	0.1
50–99	794,390	21.4	...	50.8	27.2	12.5	6.6	2.9	0.0
100–124	177,717	4.8	...	...	9.2	36.5	49.9	3.3	1.0
125–149	146,412	3.9	...	...	...	18.2	68.0	11.8	2.0
150–199	221,030	6.0	...	...	...	...	34.2	62.5	3.3
200–299	265,283	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	67.4	32.6
300 or more	361,760	9.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Aged 65 or older									
Total	1,934,875	100.0	2.3	47.5	13.3	10.1	6.3	8.4	12.1
Under 50	695,398	35.9	6.5	69.4	14.7	7.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
50–99	663,206	34.3	...	65.9	20.6	8.9	3.3	1.3	0.0
100–124	94,226	4.9	...	...	20.9	51.8	20.4	6.9	0.0
125–149	70,695	3.7	...	...	...	45.8	54.2	0.0	0.0
150–199	82,935	4.3	...	...	...	...	37.8	62.2	0.0
200–299	129,613	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	73.4	26.6
300 or more	198,802	10.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

NOTES: Individuals receiving SSI payments in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those with a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those without a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,535 SSI recipients: 223 recipients aged 17 or younger; 1,614 recipients aged 18 to 64; and 698 recipients aged 65 or older.

The sum of individual categories may not equal the total because of rounding.

A family is a group of two or more persons residing together related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family income data and poverty thresholds are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

... = not applicable

Table 12.
Poverty gap before and after SSI payments for SSI recipients, by selected demographic characteristics,
December 2002

Demographic characteristic	Aggregate poverty gap (thousands of dollars)		Percentage reduction in poverty gap
	Before SSI	After SSI	
Total	11,244,091	3,761,204	66.55
Sex			
Male	4,764,873	1,538,289	67.72
Female	6,479,218	2,222,915	65.69
Age group			
Under 18	1,587,556	672,933	57.61
18–64	6,970,380	2,315,095	66.79
65 or older	2,686,155	773,176	71.22
Race			
White	6,402,952	2,149,580	66.43
Black	3,661,459	1,326,190	63.78
American Indian, Alaska Native	342,016	114,929	66.40
Asian, Pacific Islander	837,664	170,505	79.65
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	2,139,240	726,424	66.04
Non-Hispanic	9,104,851	3,034,780	66.67

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

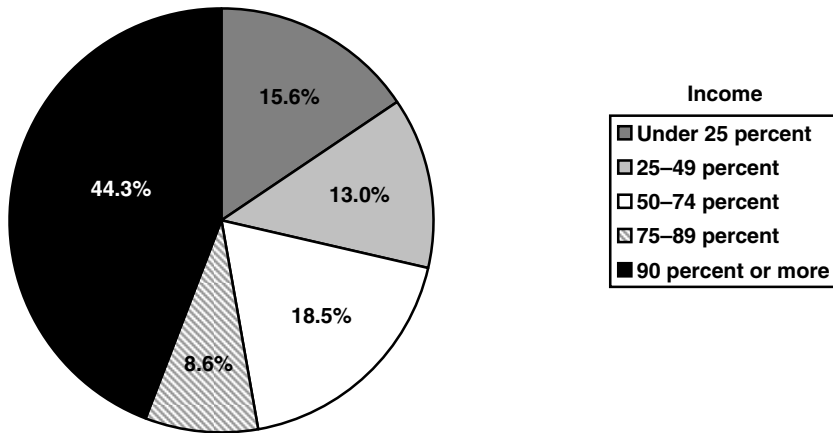
NOTES: Individuals receiving SSI payments in the month of December are identified using Social Security administrative data for those with a valid Social Security number and using self-reported SIPP data for those without a valid number. The total unweighted sample is composed of 2,535 SSI recipients: 223 recipients aged 17 or younger; 1,614 recipients aged 18 to 64; and 698 recipients aged 65 or older.

When a beneficiary's family income is below the poverty threshold, the difference between the poverty threshold and family income is referred to as the poverty gap. The smallest individual poverty gap is zero if family income is equal to or greater than the poverty threshold. The largest poverty gap is equal to the poverty threshold for those with no family income at all. The aggregate poverty gap is the sum of the individual poverty gaps for all SSI recipients.

A family is a group of two or more persons residing together related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

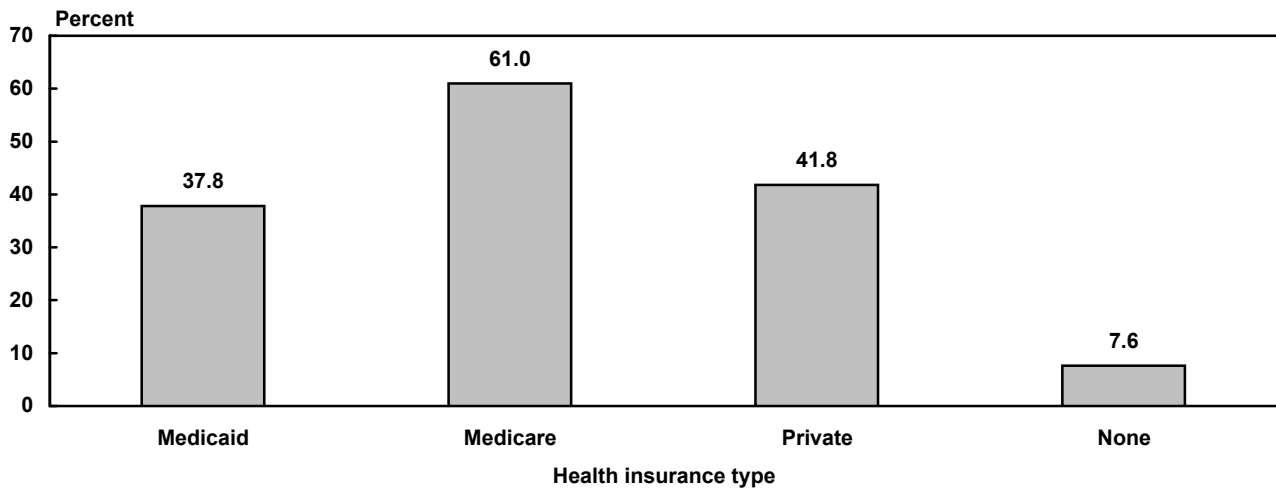
Family income data and poverty thresholds are based on September, October, November, and December of 2002.

Chart 1.
Social Security as a percentage of personal income among DI beneficiaries, December 2002



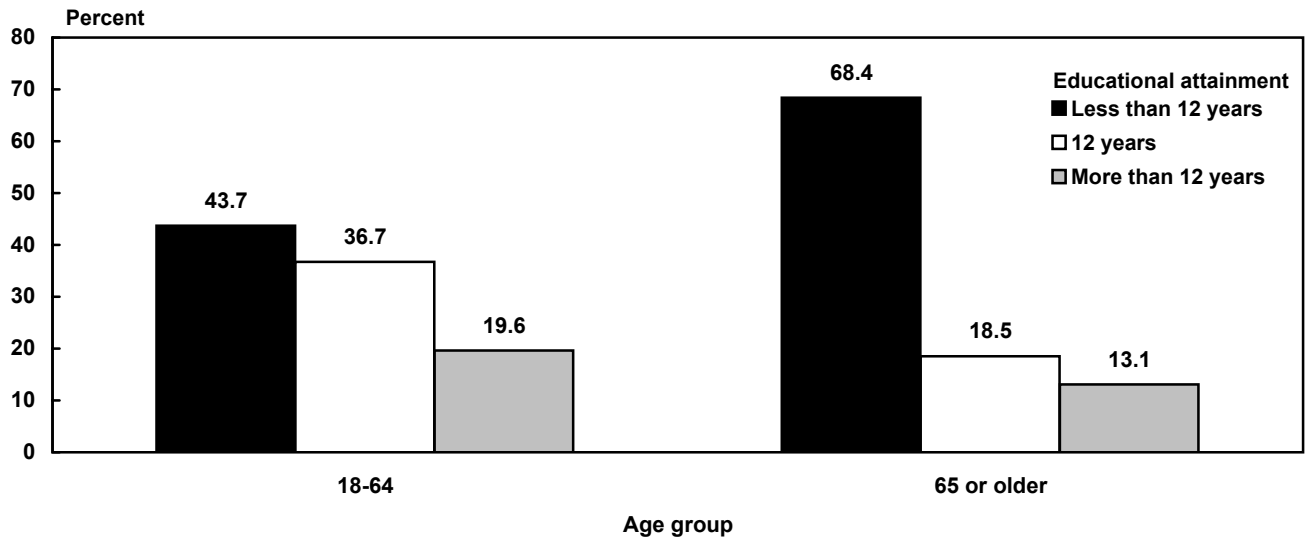
SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

Chart 2.
Health insurance coverage for DI beneficiaries, December 2002



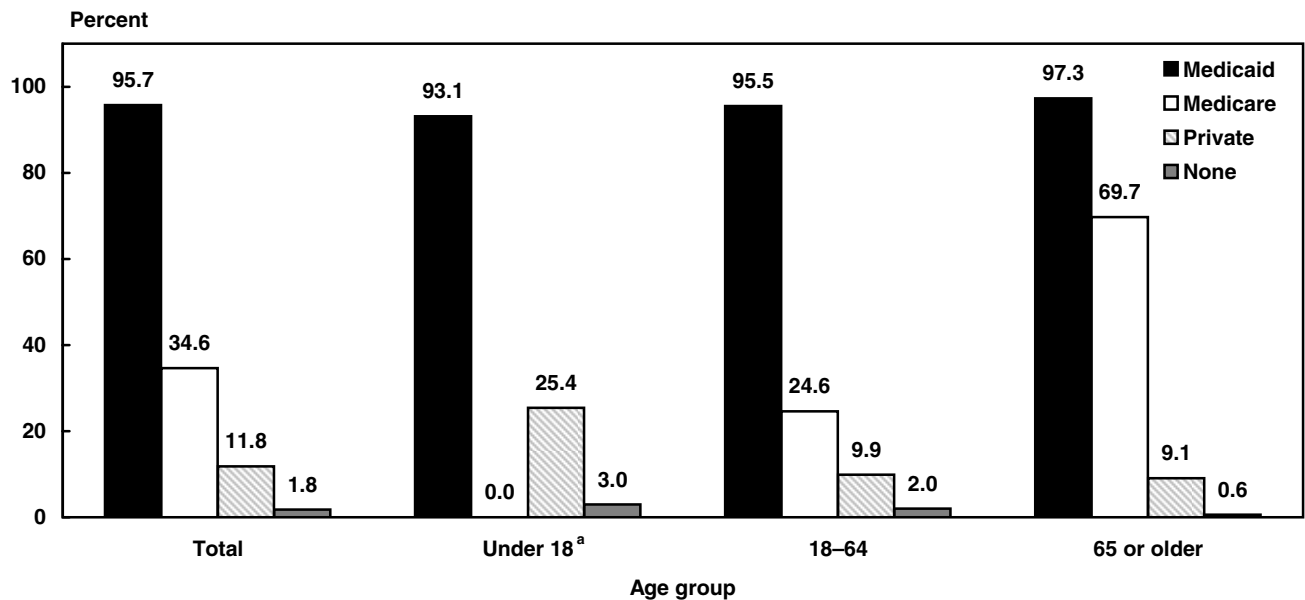
SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

Chart 3.
Education among SSI recipients, by age group, December 2002



SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

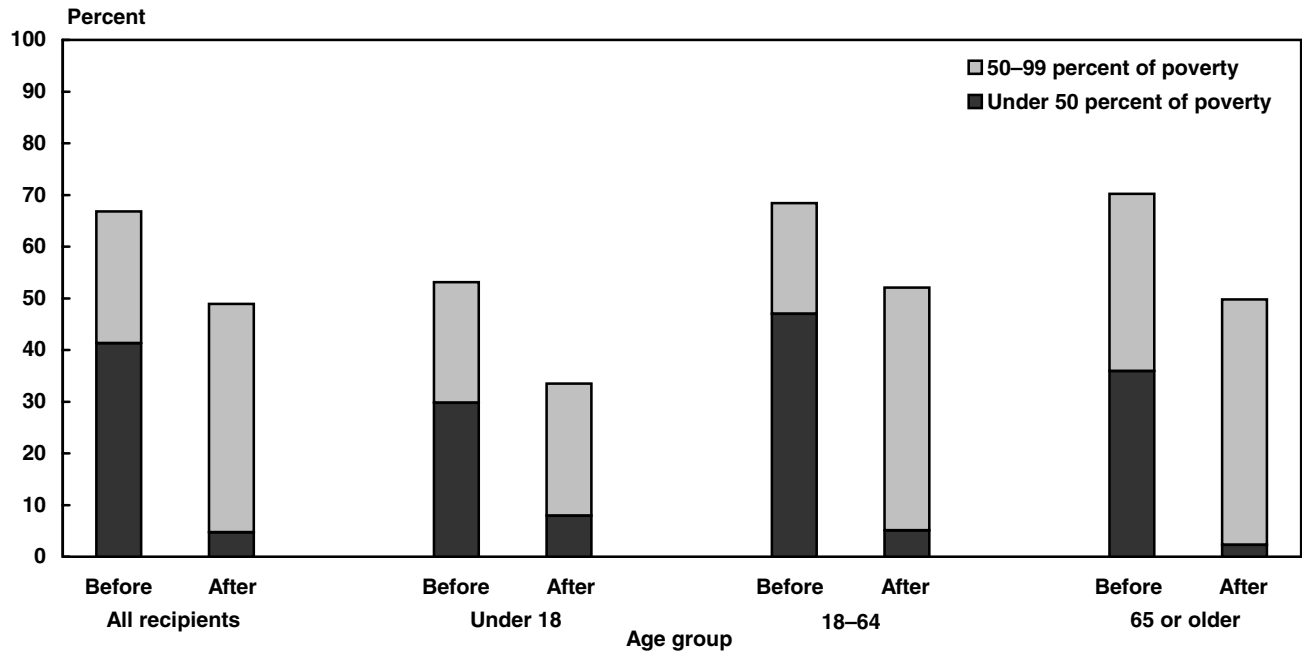
Chart 4.
Health insurance coverage among SSI recipients, by age group, December 2002



SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.

a. Children are not eligible to receive Medicare because it is a federal health insurance program for people aged 65 or older or those receiving DI benefits for at least 2 years.

Chart 5.
Family income relative to the poverty threshold before SSI and after SSI payments,
by age group of recipient, December 2002



SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau 2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), waves 6 and 7, December 2002 and SIPP-based interviews of Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program participants, December 2002 matched to Social Security administrative records.