Notes

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a household survey of the noninstitutionalized resident population of the United States, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey was designed to improve the measurement of the economic situation of persons, families, and households in the United States and to provide a tool for managing and evaluating government transfer and service programs.

The 1996 SIPP panel consists of 12 interviews, or waves, each of which gathered 4 months of retrospective data. The sample includes approximately 36,000 households. The SIPP has been matched to SSA administrative records. Receipt of disability benefits is based on December 1998 SSA records, while all other characteristics and income amounts are taken from the SIPP. The estimates are weighted using SIPP sample weights to produce population estimates.

Poverty calculations based on the SIPP use survey-reported family income for 1998. The poverty thresholds also are provided in the SIPP and are adjusted for family size and composition. In 1998, the poverty threshold for a one-person family under age 65 was \$8,480. For a four-person family with two related children under the age of 18, the poverty threshold was \$16,530.

SIPP and SSA counts of disabled beneficiaries differ because the SIPP excludes people living in institutions or outside the continental United States. And, the match rate between the SIPP and SSA records is not a perfect match. Furthermore, the SIPP estimates are based on a sample and therefore are subject to sampling error. Standard errors can be used to measure this sampling variability. Various sources of nonsampling error also may be important.

Because the SIPP uses a complex sample design, it is inappropriate to calculate standard errors assuming a simple random sample. Doing so will result in estimated standard errors that are biased downward. Rather than attempting to provide tables with approximate SIPP variance estimates, the interested reader is referred to the *Source and Accuracy Statement for the 1996 Public Use Files from the Survey of Income and Program Participation*, available on the SIPP Internet site at www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/s&a96_040501.pdf. The source and accuracy statement provides information on direct calculation of standard errors for SIPP estimates. It also provides detailed instructions for calculating standard errors using generalized variance parameters and simplified tables.

Table 47.
Share of family income from Social Security, SSI, and other sources, December 1998

		Percentage of family income								
		Supplemental		Public						
Characteristic	Social Security	Security Income	Earnings	assistance	Property income	Other				
	Disabled workers									
All	45.2	7.1	28.3	1.2	2.1	16.1				
Sex										
Men	45.9	6.2	27.7	1.1	2.3	16.7				
Women	44.2	8.3	29.2	1.4	1.7	15.2				
Race										
White	44.6	6.0	29.2	1.0	2.4	16.8				
Black	48.9	10.9	23.7	2.1	0.6	13.8				
American Indian, Alaska Native	a	а	a	а	a	а				
Asian, Pacific Islander	а	а	а	а	а	а				
Ethnicity										
Non-Hispanic	45.4	6.6	28.4	1.2	2.1	16.3				
Hispanic	42.4	14.4	26.5	1.9	2.2	12.6				
Age										
Under 25	а	а	а	а	а	а				
25–34	32.6	11.2	42.7	2.9	1.7	8.9				
35–44	44.5	9.9	31.4	1.2	2.2	10.7				
45–54	45.8	6.5	30.5	0.4	1.5	15.2				
55 or older	47.8	5.5	22.0	1.6	2.5	20.7				
Marital status										
Married	35.1	4.1	40.1	0.8	2.2	17.7				
Nonmarried	55.9	10.2	15.9	1.7	1.9	14.4				
Years of education										
Unknown	а	a	a	а	a	а				
0–8	56.4	13.0	15.0	1.8	1.1	12.7				
9–11	50.8	10.2	21.2	1.2	1.6	15.0				
12	41.3	6.3	33.1	1.3	2.0	16.0				
13–15	44.4	4.1	30.1	1.3	2.5	17.6				
16 or more	38.2	3.9	35.0	0.3	3.3	19.3				
Living arrangement										
Alone	64.8	11.3	6.0	1.0	1.4	15.4				
With others	39.1	5.8	35.3	1.3	2.3	16.3				

(Continued)

Table 47. Continued

		Percentage of family income								
		Supplemental		Public						
Characteristic	Social Security	Security Income	Earnings	assistance	Property income	Other				
			Disabled adul	t children						
All	51.3	16.0	19.8	2.7	1.9	8.3				
Sex										
Men	52.4	16.3	18.1	1.8	1.9	9.5				
Women	49.7	15.5	22.4	4.1	1.9	6.5				
Race										
White	53.4	15.0	17.1	1.9	2.4	10.2				
Black	45.5	14.1	31.3	5.6	0.5	3.1				
American Indian, Alaska Native	а	а	а	а	а	а				
Asian, Pacific Islander	а	а	a	а	a	а				
Ethnicity										
Non-Hispanic	52.4	13.6	20.5	3.0	1.9	8.6				
Hispanic	а	а	а	a	a	а				
Age										
Under 25	а	а	а	а	а	а				
25–34	42.4	18.9	27.1	3.6	1.0	6.9				
35–44	54.1	16.8	14.1	0.1	2.9	12.1				
45–54	а	а	a	а	a	а				
55 or older	а	а	a	а	a	а				
Marital status										
Married	а	а	а	а		а				
Nonmarried	51.9	16.2	18.9	2.7	1.9	8.4				
Years of education										
Unknown	а	а	a	а	a	а				
0–8	59.8	21.6	8.5	2.1	0.8	7.2				
9–11	а	а	а	а		а				
12	45.0	12.2	29.7	2.6	2.0	8.4				
13–15	а	а	а	а	a	а				
16 or more	а	а	а	а	а	а				
Living arrangement										
Alone	62.9	27.9	2.4	0.9		2.8				
With others	48.9	13.6	23.4	3.1	1.7	9.5				

NOTES: Individuals receiving disability benefits in December 1998 are identified using SSA administrative data. The unweighted sample size is 1,039 cases for disabled workers and 142 cases for disabled adult children. Disabled widow(er)s are excluded because the unweighted sample size is less than 30 cases, which is deemed too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

a. Sample size is too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

Table 48. Poverty status, December 1998

Characteristic	Total number	Under 50% of poverty	50–99% of poverty	100–124% of poverty	125–149% of poverty	150–199% of poverty	200–299% of poverty	300% or more of poverty
				Disabled	workers			
All	5,158,545	2.5	19.6	7.5	6.9	13.7	19.1	30.9
Sex								
Men	3,048,809	2.3	16.7	7.4	7.7	15.1	19.3	31.4
Women	2,109,736	2.6	23.7	7.5	5.6	11.7	18.8	30.1
Race								
White	4,099,373	1.7	17.4	7.5	6.0	13.3	20.2	34.0
Black	949,186	4.9	29.0	7.6	10.7	16.4	13.8	17.7
American Indian, Alaska Native	64,114	а	а	а	а	a	а	а
Asian, Pacific Islander	45,872	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	4,852,556	20.2	18.9	7.9	6.6	13.7	19.0	31.8
Hispanic	305,990	7.2	30.0	1.1	10.9	14.1	20.8	15.9
Age								
Under 25	28,802	а	а	а	а	a	а	а
25–34	396,442	2.8	22.8	4.2	11.6	19.1	13.3	26.2
35–44	968,478	3.0	21.5	9.6	6.6	18.3	16.8	24.2
45–54	1,607,604	2.9	18.7	8.2	7.1	11.6	18.6	33.0
55 or older	2,157,218	1.8	18.9	6.6	6.0	12.0	21.8	32.8
Marital status								
Married	2,647,511	1.4	8.8	3.7	4.9	13.3	24.5	43.6
Nonmarried	2,511,034	3.6	31.0	11.4	9.0	14.1	13.5	17.5
Years of education								
Unknown	9,174	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
0–8	642,331	3.7	39.1	8.6	10.8	9.2	15.7	12.9
9–11	916,855	3.4	25.0	10.5	10.2	15.0	16.7	19.3
12	1,863,777	2.9	17.7	6.4	5.7	13.5	20.1	33.8
13–15	1,179,585	0.7	14.6	6.2	5.7	16.8	20.9	35.1
16 or more	546,823	1.8	5.1	7.5	3.0	11.2	20.4	51.2

(Continued)

Table 48. Continued

Characteristics	Total number	Under 50% of poverty		100–124% of poverty	125–149% of poverty	150–199% of poverty	200–299% of poverty	300% or more of poverty
				Disabled adı	ult children			
All	772,507	2.9	27.0	6.6	7.7	18.1	23.1	14.6
Sex								
Men	468,694	3.1	28.9	5.4	8.2	15.0	23.0	16.3
Women	303,813	2.7	24.2	8.4	6.8	22.9	23.1	11.9
Race								
White	568,138	1.2	30.0	5.1	7.1	17.8	22.3	16.6
Black	178,256	9.0	21.6	9.7	10.5	21.8	16.9	10.5
American Indian, Alaska Native	21,300	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
Asian, Pacific Islander	4,814	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	699,444	3.2	27.6	6.0	7.9	19.2	21.9	14.2
Hispanic	73,064	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
Age								
Under 25	119,767	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
25–34	219,975	5.4	15.1	7.3	11.8	18.3	31.3	10.9
35–44	220,267	4.8	30.1	6.9	4.7	10.8	23.6	19.0
45–54	94,845	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
55 or older	117,653	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
Marital status								
Married	9,632	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
Nonmarried	762,876	3.0	27.4	6.7	7.2	18.4	23.4	14.0
Years of education								
Unknown	0	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
0–8	357,303	1.8	38.5	7.7	7.5	14.1	19.7	10.8
9–11	90,879	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
12	266,931	1.5	12.0	6.5	9.7	28.0	30.3	12.0
13–15	35,936	а	а	а	а	а	а	а
16 or more	21,459	а	а	а	а	а	а	а

NOTES: Individuals receiving disability benefits in December 1998 are identified using SSA administrative data. The unweighted sample size is 1,039 cases for disabled workers and 142 cases for disabled adult children. Disabled widow(er)s are excluded because the unweighted sample size is less than 30 cases, which is deemed too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

a. Sample size is too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

Table 49.

Poverty status before and after Social Security benefits, December 1998

		After Social Security						
Before Social Security	Total number ^a	Under 50% of poverty	50–99% of poverty	100–124% of poverty	125–149% of poverty	150–199% of poverty	200–299% of poverty	
				All disabled be	neficiaries			
All	6,039,819	2.5	20.7	7.6	7.0	14.1	19.7	28.4
Under 50% of poverty	1,897,044	7.9	55.5	16.2	8.9	8.6	2.9	0
50-99% of poverty	1,017,953	0	19.4	12.2	18.6	34.0	14.7	1.1
100-124% of poverty	345,266	0	0	7.8	15.4	34.8	38.6	3.5
125–149% of poverty	290,581	0	0	0	4.1	36.0	52.6	7.3
150-199% of poverty	608,486	0	0	0	0	19.6	65.7	14.7
200–299% of poverty	718,535	0	0	0	0	0	41.7	58.3
300% or more	1,161,954	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
				Disabled w	orkers			
All	5,158,545	2.5	19.6	7.5	6.9	13.7	19.1	30.9
Under 50% of poverty	1,561,630	0	8.1	54.8	17.0	9.1	2.0	0
50-99% of poverty	792,513	0	19.5	11.5	19.4	35.1	14.0	55.0
100-124% of poverty	264,094	0	0	10.2	17.2	31.9	36.3	4.5
125-149% of poverty	260,330	0	0	0	4.5	38.8	51.7	4.9
150-199% of poverty	527,807	0	0	0	0	19.6	63.5	16.9
200-299% of poverty	684,954	0	0	0	0	0	40.7	59.3
300% or more	1,067,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
				Disabled adul	t children			
All	772,507	2.9	27.0	6.6	7.7	18.1	23.1	14.6
Under 50% of poverty	286,868	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
50–99% of poverty	194,700	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
100-124% of poverty	76,689	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
125-149% of poverty	30,251	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
150-199% of poverty	69,856	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
200–299% of poverty	29,653	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
300% or more	84,490	b	b	b	b	b	b	b

NOTES: Individuals receiving disability benefits in December 1998 are identified using SSA administrative data. The unweighted sample size is 1,039 cases for disabled workers and 142 cases for disabled adult children. Disabled widow(er)s are excluded because the unweighted sample size is less than 30 cases, which is deemed too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

a. The total numbers of disabled beneficiaries (overall and by poverty status) are different from the sums of disabled workers and disabled adult children because disabled widow(er)s are not being displayed due to sample size constraints.

b. Sample size is too small to support statistically reliable estimates.

Table 50.
Aggregate annual poverty gap before and after Social Security benefits, December 1998

Characteristic	Before Social Security	After Social Security	Percentage reduction in gap
		Disabled workers	
All	15,968,637,620	12,680,205,394	20.6
Sex			
Men	9,417,033,850	7,708,263,306	18.1
Women	6,551,603,769	4,971,942,088	24.1
Race			
White	11,691,631,909	9,635,981,739	17.6
Black	3,984,707,440	2,893,967,994	27.4
American Indian, Alaska Native	a	а	а
Asian, Pacific Islander	а	a	а
Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic	14,616,844,114	11,853,716,220	18.9
Hispanic	1,351,793,505	826,489,175	38.9
Age			
Under 25	а	а	а
25–34	1,190,305,883	785,698,941	34.0
35–44	3,335,530,815	2,645,509,624	20.7
45–54	5,114,505,949	4,019,184,021	21.4
55 or older	6,310,158,858	5,217,966,672	17.3
	D	isabled adult children	
All	3,062,074,290	2,328,631,655	24.0
Sex			
Men	1,986,066,688	1,495,678,723	24.7
Women	1,076,007,603	832,952,932	22.6
Race			
White	2,148,987,620	1,695,066,328	21.1
Black	821,590,626	542,069,282	34.0
American Indian, Alaska Native	а	а	а
Asian, Pacific Islander	а	a	a
Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic	2,792,885,456	2,147,869,606	23.1
Hispanic	а	a	a
Age			
Under 25	a	а	а
25–34	922,480,489	730,084,671	20.9
35–44	986,961,608	694,549,769	29.6
45–54	a	а	а
55 or older	а	а	а

NOTES: Individuals receiving disability benefits in December 1998 are identified using SSA administrative data. The unweighted sample size is 1,039 cases for disabled workers and 142 cases for disabled adult children. Disabled widow(er)s are excluded because the unweighted sample size is less than 30 cases, which is deemed too small to support statistically reliable estimates. The aggregate poverty gap is the sum of the shortfall between family income and the poverty threshold. By definition, the shortfall is zero for individuals in families with income greater than the poverty thresholds.

a. Sample size is too small to support statistically reliable estimates.