

## ***Diagnostic Trends of Disabled Social Security Beneficiaries, 1986-93***

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Growth in the number of applications and subsequent awards for Social Security disabled-worker benefits marked the period from 1986 through 1993. These increases resulted in the 37 percent rise in the number of disabled-worker beneficiaries, 6 out of 10 of whom had disabilities within three diagnostic groups: circulatory disorders; mental disorders (other than mental retardation); and musculoskeletal diseases. The percentage of disabled workers with a circulatory condition decreased from 21 to 14 percent, while the percentage with a mental disorder increased from 20 to 25 percent, and the percentage with musculoskeletal conditions increased from 18 to 21 percent. Musculoskeletal conditions (22 percent) were the leading diagnosis among disabled widows and widowers in 1993, while the disabled adult child population was dominated by the mental retardation diagnostic group (63 percent). Variations in diagnostic conditions of disabled workers by sex, age, and region were often substantial.

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Among all the components of the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program, a great deal of attention is being centered specifically on the Disability Insurance (DI) portion. Expansion in the Social Security Administration's (SSA's) DI program, from 1986 through 1993, parallels various administrative and legislative changes, as well as certain economic and health factors occurring during the period.

The accelerated growth in the number of DI beneficiaries has led to efforts on the part of SSA's staff and others to account for and seek ways to contain the program's growth as well as to redesign the entire disability process.<sup>1</sup> Consequently, serious research questions about the nature of the DI program and about characteristics of DI beneficiaries have been raised.

Very little diagnostic data about DI beneficiaries have been published in recent years. This article, using data based on Social Security administrative records, described in the Technical Note, will examine the distribution of diagnoses among disabled beneficiaries in the 1986-93 period. Particular emphasis will be placed on diagnostic characteristics of disabled workers. The age and gender of these beneficiaries, and regional and State differences in the proportions of diagnostic groups will also be examined.

To better understand the diagnostic trends of the disabled population, changes in patterns of diagnoses among disabled workers awarded benefits during the 1982-93 period will be examined; discussed also are changes in the levels of disability participation by type of beneficiary, age, and gender. Legislative decisions germane to the DI program will be briefly noted to better understand their significance in reported trends.

The DI program pays monthly benefits to insured workers who have become disabled, to disabled widows and widowers, and to disabled adult children. Eligible spouses and children of disabled workers may also receive benefits.

In recent years, the annual growth in the number of new applicants for disability benefits has accelerated rapidly. The resulting new awards have led to a significant increase in the number of persons

receiving disability benefits, from 3,380,500 in 1986 to 4,529,500 in 1993, an increase of 34 percent.<sup>2</sup>

Annual expenditures for disability benefits increased from \$19.8 billion in 1986 to \$35.0 billion in 1993, which included increased benefits to disabled workers—from \$17.4 billion to \$30.9 billion (table 1). These large financial outlays have led to a steady decline in the assets of the DI Trust Fund between 1991 and 1992, and between 1992 and 1993—declines of \$600 million and \$3.4 billion, respectively. Expenditures from the Fund are expected to increase, according to the 1995 Trustees Report, because of automatic benefit increases and projected increases in the amounts of average monthly earnings on which benefits are based. The number of DI beneficiaries is also projected to continue to increase through the next 10 years.

Although the report states that the DI Trust Fund was not adequately financed under 1994 estimates, and expenditures from the fund exceeded income in 1992 and 1993, legislation enacted in 1994 provided for a greater portion of total OASDI contributions being allocated to the fund. This reallocation of OASDI Trust Fund contributions changed the date that the DI Trust Fund was expected to become exhausted and now, according to the 1995 Trustees Report, the Fund appears adequately financed, at least for the next 10 years.<sup>3</sup>

### ***Requirements for Disability Benefits***

Disabled workers, disabled adult children, and disabled widows and widowers must meet the definition of disability. The Social Security Act defines disability as “. . . the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity (SGA) by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.” A physical or mental impairment is defined as “. . . an impairment which results from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which are demonstrable by medically

acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques.”

Because the program provides work-based benefits, workers must be insured for disability; that is, they must have sufficient quarters of coverage (QC's) under OASDI covered employment before becoming disabled in order to qualify for benefits. This means that the worker must have earned at least 20 QC's during the 40-quarter period ending with the quarter in which he or she became disabled. Workers who become disabled before age 31, with fewer than the 20/40 QC's, may also become insured for disability if they meet certain other specific age/QC conditions. In addition, before workers can qualify for disability benefits they must be under age 65 and be disabled continuously for 5 calendar months.

Disabled adult children aged 18 or older must have a disability that began before age 22. In addition, these claimants must be the son or daughter of a retired, disabled, or deceased worker under the OASDI program. Disabled widows and widowers and disabled surviving divorced spouses aged 50-59 must also have been disabled for a 5-month waiting period that began no later than 7 years after the month the worker died.

Two pieces of recent legislation have had an important, and measurable, impact on DI statistics reported in this study: The Social Security Disability Benefits Reform Act of 1984, and The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA 90). The 1984 disability legislation established standards for continuing disability reviews to assure more accurate, consistent, and uniform disability decisions. This legislation also delayed the periodic review of persons with mental disorders until criteria for evaluating those conditions could be revised to more realistically evaluate the ability of a mentally impaired claimant to engage in SGA in a competitive workplace. An effect of this ruling was that from the date of the legislation, all mental disorders denied awards were put on “hold” until satisfactory, new instructions could be developed. This decision ultimately led to a one-time inflated

figure, reflected in the 1986 statistics for mental disorder awards to disabled workers.

OBRA 90 liberalized the definition of disability as it previously applied to disabled widows and widowers. Before 1991, a disabled widow or widower was required to have a disability severe enough to prevent him or her from engaging in any gainful activity. The 1990 Act, however, provided that the disabled widow or widower be unable to participate in any substantial gainful activity, the same as the requirement for disabled workers.

### ***Benefits Awarded to Disabled Workers***

Applications for disabled-worker benefits increased by 40 percent, from 1,020,000 in 1982 to 1,425,800 in 1993, while the number of disabled-worker awards increased even more markedly during the period, from 298,500 to 635,200, an increase of 113 percent. This increase amounted to 2.9 awards per 1,000 insured workers in 1982 and 5.1 awards in 1993.<sup>4</sup>

Changes in patterns of diagnoses can be related to changes in disability awards during 1982-93. Among all diagnostic groups, mental disorders (including mental retardation) represented the single largest group of disabled-worker awards for each year from 1986 through 1993. Prior to that period, in 1982, the number of awards to workers with mental disorders (31,500) ranked only fourth, behind circulatory disorders (74,200), neoplasms (51,000), and diseases of the musculoskeletal system (49,000) as shown in table 2. By 1993, however, the number of awards for mental disorders had risen to 166,000, an increase of 427 percent since 1982.

In 1986, 124,000 disabled workers were awarded benefits on the basis of mental disorders (including mental retardation). In 1987, these awards declined to 81,200. About 20.0 percent of the applications with diagnosis of mental disorders denied in 1984-85 were subsequently reversed, making their way onto the awards rolls in 1986, along with the

other awards processed in that year.<sup>5</sup> The 1986 figure, representing 29.7 percent of all diagnoses in that year, is related to implementation of the 1984 disability legislation, noted earlier.

Circulatory conditions, the largest diagnostic group for disabled workers awarded benefits from 1982-85, dropped to second place behind mental disorders during 1986-88, and to third place (after musculoskeletal conditions) in 1989 and thereafter; in 1993, circulatory condition's 14.0 percent was close to musculoskeletal's 14.8 share. Awards for musculoskeletal conditions increased from 49,000 to 94,300—an increase of 92 percent during the 11-year period. Neoplasms, the second largest diagnostic group in 1982-83, dropped to fourth place in 1986-93, and declined from 17.1 percent of all awards in 1982 to 12.6 percent in 1993. In 1990, HIV/AIDS was included in the classification of infectious and parasitic diseases, and the number of cases in that category increased from 3,773 in 1989 to 22,023 in 1990, and then to 37,450, in 1993.

Awards varied by gender during the period under study, with the greatest difference occurring among disabled workers with circulatory diseases. Twenty percent of male awardees but 11.8 percent of female awardees were awarded benefits because of circulatory conditions in 1986 (table 3). By 1993, only 16.5 percent of male awardees and 9.6 percent of female awardees were awarded for these disorders. Not only did the percentages for those awards decline for both sexes during the period, but the difference in percents between men and women narrowed, from 8.6 in 1986 to 6.9 in 1993. Awards for neoplasms were relatively higher for women than for men in both years. However, among female awardees, the percentages with neoplasms decreased slightly from 15.1 percent in 1986 to 14.2 percent in 1993, while the percentages for men remained about the same, 11.6 in 1986 and 11.7 in 1993. Also, in 1993, 8.3 percent of men compared with 1.8 percent of women were awarded benefits based on infectious and parasitic diseases.

Among awardees for the study period, white women were more likely to be awarded for mental disorders than white men; the reverse is true for blacks. In 1993, 22.8 percent of white men and 28.0 percent of white women, but 31.0 percent of black men and 28.7 percent of black women received awards for mental disorders. In the same year, among all awardees, awards to white men (17.4 percent) for diseases of the circulatory system were nearly twice the rate for white women (9.1 percent), while the rates for black men (14.9 percent) and black women (12.1 percent) were closer in proportion. Among female awardees, the percentage with musculoskeletal diseases was higher for both races than that among men; the percentage was higher for white men than that for black men—14.8 and 10.2, respectively. Awards for neoplasms to white men and white women exceeded those for black men and women in both 1986 and 1993. In 1993, 13.0 percent of the awards to white men but 8.2 percent to black men were for neoplasms; for white women and black women the rates were 15.7 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively.

### ***Program Participation***

#### ***Disabled Workers***

The rise in the number of disability awards during the study period is reflected in the number of disabled-worker beneficiaries receiving benefits, which increased gradually between 1986 and 1990—from 2,728,500 to 3,011,300—and more rapidly between 1991 and 1993 from 3,194,900 to 3,726,000 (table 1). For the entire period, the number of disabled workers increased by 36.6 percent.

From 1986-93, disability program participation, defined as the percentage of workers insured for disability who were receiving disabled-worker benefits, increased from 2.48 percent to 3.02 percent (table 4). Relatively more older insured workers received benefits in 1993—5.55 percent of those aged 50-54 and 12.60 percent of those aged 60-64—compared with less than 1 percent of

those under age 30. However, during the 1986-93 period, the participation of younger workers increased at a faster rate than that of older workers. Among workers aged 30-39, for example, the participation increased about 40 percent, from 1.19 percent to 1.68 percent. Participation among workers aged 55-59 rose at a slower rate than that for those younger—from 7.24 to 8.73 percent, an increase of about 20 percent.<sup>6</sup>

In each of the 8 years, a slightly higher percentage of insured male workers received benefits than did insured female workers. In 1993, the percentages were 3.46 and 2.48, respectively. During the 8-year period, the percentage of women insured for disability and receiving disabled-worker benefits increased from 1.92 to 2.48—an increase of 29 percent, compared with an increase of 20 percent for men. The higher rate of increase among women occurred across the various age groups, and may reflect their changing roles in the workplace.

#### ***Disabled Widows and Widowers***

Provisions of OBRA 90, referred to earlier, contributed in 1991 to more widows and widowers being able to meet the legislation's broader definition of disability. Between 1986 and 1990, the number of these beneficiaries steadily declined each year, from 107,000 to 101,000 (table 1). In 1991, the first full year to reflect the effects of the legislative change, 114,500 disabled widows and widowers were receiving benefits, an increase of 13.4 percent from those receiving benefits in the previous year. By 1993, disabled-widow and widower beneficiaries increased by 45.6 percent, to 147,000, from the rate in 1990.

#### ***Disabled Adult Children***

The number of disabled adult children, who represented 14.5 percent of all disabled beneficiaries in 1993, increased gradually from 545,000 in 1986 to 656,500 in 1993. This amounted to a total increase of 20.4 percent for the entire 8-year period.

## *Diagnostic Groups and Characteristics of Disabled Workers*

Among the 2.5 million disabled workers with a known diagnosis in 1986, 60.0 percent had disabilities within three diagnostic groups: circulatory disorders, mental disorders (other than mental retardation), and musculoskeletal diseases (table 5). In both 1990 and 1993, although the three groups still comprised 6 out of 10 disabled workers, the relative size of these groups, vis-a-vis each other, changed substantially.

More than one-fifth (21.3 percent) of all disabled workers had a circulatory condition in 1986, the largest of any diagnostic group in that year. By 1990, however, circulatory conditions declined to 17.2 percent and were no longer the leading diagnostic category among disabled workers. The relative proportion of persons with these conditions continued to decrease, however, as the proportion of persons with other conditions increased; circulatory conditions decreased by 9,000 during the study period (from 525,000 to 516,000) and represented only 14.2 percent of all diagnoses in 1993.

In 1986, about 20 percent of all disabled workers had a mental disorder other than mental retardation—the second leading diagnosis reported that year. However, in 1990, mental disorders, comprising 23.4 percent of all reported diagnoses, became the number one diagnosis, surpassing circulatory conditions. By 1993, mental disorders (other than mental retardation)—still the leading diagnostic category among disabled-worker beneficiaries—represented over one-fourth (25.1 percent) of all diagnoses reported. For the entire study period, the number of disabled workers with mental disorders increased by nearly 85 percent. Musculoskeletal disorders were the third leading diagnostic group in 1986 (18.2 percent); this proportion increased to 19.1 percent of all diagnoses among disabled workers in 1990, and in 1993, to 20.5 percent—the number two position of all diagnoses. The frequency of these disorders increased from 447,900

to 740,200, or by about 67 percent for the entire period.

Contrary to the pattern of relative size changes among the three largest diagnostic categories, the 1986-93 period found general stability in the sizes of the next six leading diagnostic groupings. Diseases of the nervous system declined slightly from 11 percent to 10 percent and injuries from 7 to 6 percent. The number of disabled workers who were mentally retarded, however, increased from 4 to 6 percent. Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases remained stable at 4 percent and neoplasms declined only slightly, from 4 to 3 percent.

### *Sex*

The percentage of disabled workers with circulatory conditions decreased substantially for both men and women during the 1986-93 period; however, this category continued to represent a higher proportion of diagnoses for men (table 5). The proportion with circulatory conditions declined for men—from 23.6 percent in 1986 to 16.1 percent in 1993—although the number decreased by only 20,000—from 390,000 to 370,000. Comparable percentages for women were 16.8 and 10.8, respectively. During the same period, the percentage with diseases of the nervous system decreased slightly—from 10.2 to 9.3 for men, and from 12.7 to 11.6 for women.

One-fifth, 20 percent, of male and female disabled workers had mental disorders (other than mental retardation) in 1986. By 1993, the percentages increased to 24.4 for men and 26.4 for women.

A larger percentage of women than men had musculoskeletal conditions in 1986 and in 1993; however, for men the percentage increased from 16.7 in 1986 to 19.5 in 1993, while the percentage for women increased only from 21.3 to 22.3 percent.

### *Age*

For both men and women, the largest concentrations of disabled workers with

mental disorders were in the younger age groups, those aged 49 and under (table 5). In 1993, the percentage of persons with mental disorders among all disabled workers under age 30 was 36.4 percent; percentages for other age groups were: 30-39, 38.7 percent; 40-44, 36.9 percent; and 45-49, 30.9 percent. In contrast, among disabled workers aged 60-64, mental disorders represented 13.2 percent of all diagnoses.

Although the number of disabled workers who were mentally retarded was relatively small in 1986, approximately 112,000, the figure increased to nearly 200,000 by 1993. Most of these were concentrated in the younger age groups, similar to individuals with other mental disorders. In 1993, mentally retarded disabled workers represented 17 percent of all disabled workers under age 30, but only about 4 percent of those aged 50-54.

As age increased, the percentage of disabled workers with circulatory diseases also increased. In 1986, these percentages ranged between 15.5 percent in the 45-49 age group to double that (31.2 percent) among those aged 60-64. Although a similar pattern prevailed in 1993, the percentages were considerably lower. In that year, only 8.8 percent of those in the 45-49 age group and 25.4 percent among those aged 60-64 had a circulatory condition. Diseases of the circulatory system tend to have a cumulative effect on one's system and to manifest themselves more as one ages.

The percentage of disabled workers with musculoskeletal diseases was also higher among older workers. In 1986, 17.8 percent of those aged 45-49 and 22.7 percent of those aged 60-64 had such a condition. In 1993, 18.4 percent of those aged 45-49 and 26.8 percent of those aged 60-64 had a disease of the musculoskeletal system. Like diseases of the circulatory system, musculoskeletal diseases tend to show their cumulative effects later in life.

The percentage of disabled workers with diseases of the nervous system varied more among the younger and older age groups in 1986 than in 1993. However, in both years, generally, the

older the age group, the smaller the percentage of individuals with nervous system disorders.

### ***Diagnoses of Workers in Relation to Insured Population***

Another way of viewing the diagnostic patterns that emerged among disabled workers is in the context of their relationship to the insured population. Insured status is achieved when a worker has sufficient quarters of coverage to meet eligibility requirements for disabled-worker benefits or to permit the worker's spouse and/or children or survivors to establish eligibility in the event of their own disability. This section discusses the relative distribution of various disabling conditions of disabled-worker beneficiaries per 100,000 workers insured for disability. During the period from 1986-93, the number of disabled workers per 100,000 insured for disability increased by 22 percent. However, the change in rates varied among the diagnostic groups.

From 1986-93, circulatory conditions decreased from 532 to 428 per 100,000 workers insured for disability (table 6). The rate for disabled workers with mental disorders increased considerably, from 489 to 758, and the rates for mental retardation increased from 114 in 1986 to 165 per 100,000 insured workers in 1993. Musculoskeletal diseases increased by 38 percent, from 446 to 618.

The number of disabled workers with neoplasms increased only from 85 per 100,000 in 1986 to 95 per 100,000 in 1993; disabled workers with diseases of the respiratory system declined from 128 to 118 per 100,000, respectively. However, the rate of those with endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases increased from 87 to 120. The rates for infectious and parasitic diseases, which beginning in 1990 included disabled workers with the HIV/AIDS virus, increased gradually in each of the 8 years from 27 per 100,000 workers insured for disability in 1986 to 41 in 1990, and then to 64 in 1993.

### ***Disabled Widows and Widowers***

In June 1986, diagnoses were available for only 72,200, or 68.5 percent, of the 105,400 disabled widows and widowers receiving benefits (table 7). The percent with diagnoses increased to 94.5 by 1990 and to 97.9 of the 141,300 disabled widows and widowers by 1993.<sup>7</sup>

In 1990, 21.0 percent of beneficiaries with diagnoses had a mental disorder other than mental retardation. An additional 17.9 percent had a disease of the circulatory system, while 13.9 percent had a disease of the musculoskeletal system; and 12.4 percent had a disease of the nervous system and sense organs. By 1993, musculoskeletal conditions (22.0 percent) had become the leading disabling condition among widows and widowers. Mental disorders dropped to third place (15.0 percent) by 1993.

### ***Disabled Adult Children***

The diagnosis for disabled children typically was not recorded on the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) until 1984. Many of these beneficiaries however were still on the rolls in 1986-93. Although the actual number of disabled child beneficiaries was relatively large—538,400 in 1986 and 672,600 in 1993 (table 7)—the proportion with diagnoses was only 30.9 percent in 1986 and 56.4 percent in 1993. The missing diagnoses do not permit analyses of the different diagnostic groups.

However, one conclusion that does seem clear is that the disabled adult child population, irrespective of the year, was overwhelmingly dominated by a singular diagnosis—mental retardation. Known mental retardation represented over three-fifths (60 percent) of all known diagnoses in 1993. In that year, 90.0 percent of all known disabled adult child diagnoses were in only three categories: mental retardation (63.4 percent), mental disorders (14.1 percent), and diseases of

the nervous system and sense organs (12.4 percent).

### ***Regional Variations in Diagnostic Conditions for Disabled Workers, 1993***

#### ***Mental Disorders and Mental Retardation***

Several regions exceeded the 25.9 percent national level for mental disorders other than mental retardation. The regions with the highest proportions—about 31.0 percent—were Chicago, San Francisco, and Boston (table 8). The six states in the Chicago region, except Indiana (23.2 percent), all exceeded the national percentage of disabled workers with mental disorders, ranging between 31.0 percent for Ohio and 33.8 percent for Minnesota. The New York region had the fourth largest percentage of mental disorders (29.6 percent), including New Jersey (30.3 percent) and New York (25.2 percent). But, Puerto Rico, which had a much greater concentration of this diagnosis (43.3 percent) than any other area or State, also had the smallest percentage (1.6 percent) of disabled workers with mental retardation.

The Dallas region had the smallest proportion of disabled workers with mental disorders (18.3 percent). Two States in that region had the Nation's smallest percentage of workers with mental disorders: Arkansas (15.6 percent) and Louisiana (15.4 percent). The Kansas City region had the largest percentage (8.7 percent) of mentally retarded disabled workers, and included two States with the largest percentages of workers with mental retardation anywhere in the country: Iowa (10.4 percent) and Kansas (9.6 percent).

#### ***Musculoskeletal Conditions***

Nationally, one-fifth of all disabled workers had a musculoskeletal condition. For the Dallas (25.1 percent) and Denver (25.0 percent) regions, this was the number one disabling condition for disabled workers. In the latter region, Montana

(31.2 percent), and in the former, New Mexico (30.9 percent), were the States that, nationally, had the greatest proportion of workers whose disability was based on diseases of the musculoskeletal system.

A smaller proportion (16.6 percent) of disabled workers in the Chicago region than in any other region had diseases of the musculoskeletal system; there was relatively little variation among the constituent states in that respect. The District of Columbia (12.3 percent) and Illinois (14.8 percent) had the lowest percentages of musculoskeletal diseases.

### ***Circulatory Diseases***

Diseases of the circulatory system, the third largest of the diagnostic categories, comprised 14.2 percent of all of the diseases affecting disabled workers in 1993. Percentages ranged from a low of 9.6 percent for the Denver region to a high of 16.3 percent for the Philadelphia region, and 16.1 percent for the Atlanta region. Among all States in 1993, Mississippi had the highest (17.6) and Colorado the lowest (8.7) percentages of workers with circulatory diseases.

### ***Diseases of the Nervous System***

Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs represented the fourth leading disabling condition in 1993, affecting one-in-ten of all disabled-worker beneficiaries. These conditions reflected less variation between regions than circulatory diseases. The largest percentages of nervous system diseases were in the Denver and Seattle regions, 12.0 percent, while the lowest proportion was the 9.0 percent in the Atlanta region.

### ***Other Diagnoses***

For several diagnoses there was little regional variation. Neoplasms comprised 3.0 percent of diagnoses in all regions. Other diagnoses with minimal regional variation were endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases, and infectious and parasitic diseases. Diseases of the respiratory system and injuries repre-

sented, respectively, about 4 percent and 1 percent of diagnoses in all regions.

### ***Technical Note***

Data about disabled beneficiaries in current-pay status were developed from the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR)—the basic administrative data file of the Social Security Administration. The MBR includes information about all persons receiving OASDI benefits. Some data presented in this article was based on 100-percent OASDI data from the MBR, while other data was extracted from a disability subset of a 1-percent OASDI sample from the MBR. Because some tables with current-pay statistics are based on 100-percent data, while others are based on the 1-percent disability sample, the totals contained in them will differ slightly.<sup>8</sup>

Disabled-worker award data are based on statistics extracted from the SSA 831 file. The 831 file is a 100-percent file of allowance determinations; that is, awards from the National Disability Determination Service System.

### ***Standard Errors***

Because of sampling variability, estimates based on the 1-percent sample file may differ from the figures that would have been obtained had all, rather than specified samples, of the records been used. The standard error measures the sampling variability for these data. In about 68 percent of the samples from a population, the population value would be included in the interval from 1 standard error below the sample estimate to 1 standard error above it—referred to as the 68-percent confidence or 1 standard-error interval. In about 95 percent of the samples from a population, the population value would be included in the interval from about 2 standard errors below the sample estimate to about 2 standard errors above it—the 95-percent confidence or 2 standard error interval. The 99-percent confidence interval extends approximately 2.5 standard errors above and below the sample estimate.

The standard error is also useful in testing the significance of the difference

between two statistics—that is, the confidence that the sample difference in means, percentages, or estimates is a real difference and not merely due to chance. To test this assumption, the standard error of the difference can be calculated, as in the example below, from the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors of each sample estimate. If the observed difference is as large as 2 standard errors, it is significant at approximately the 5-percent level, and if it is as large as 2.5 standard errors, it is significant at about the 1-percent level.

The standard error of the difference can be calculated from the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors of each sample estimate; the approximate standard error of each estimate is determined by interpolation from table I. For example, the percentage of women, 21.3, who had musculoskeletal conditions in 1986, was larger than the percentage of men, 16.7, with musculoskeletal conditions. The standard errors for the estimates of 21.3 percent and 16.7 percent, determined from table I, are 0.51 percent and 0.31 percent, respectively. The standard error of the difference, 4.6 percent, is therefore approximately equal to 0.62 percent. Since  $4.6 > 2 * 0.62$  or  $4.6 > 1.24$ , the difference is significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level.

If instead of testing precisely one difference between two percentages or numbers at the 0.05 level of significance, multiple sets of differences were tested, each at that level, then the probability of finding a significant difference when, in fact, there is no difference, will be larger than the 0.05 level. The test described here is at the 0.05 level for a difference between two percentages or numbers.

Approximations of the standard errors of the estimated percentage of persons and number of persons from the 1-percent file are shown in tables I and II, respectively. These estimates were used to fit regression curves to provide estimates of approximate standard errors associated with counts and proportions. The standard errors are expressed in percentage points and the bases shown are in terms of inflated data.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> SSA's Disability Process Reengineering Project is a major agency initiative. The objective of this project is to fundamentally rethink and redesign SSA's entire disability process under OASDI and SSI—" . . . from the point a claimant first contacts the agency to file for disability benefits, through the disability allowance or final administrative appeal . . ."—to develop a dramatically improved disability claims process. For recommendations of the 18-member Reengineering Team, see *Disability Process Redesign: The Proposal and Background Report from the SSA Disability Process Reengineering Team*. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, March 1994.

<sup>2</sup> For a discussion of participation in the disability program and legislative changes that have affected trends, see William J. Nelson, Jr., "Disability Trends in the United States: A National and Regional Perspective," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 57, No. 3 (Fall) 1994.

<sup>3</sup> Board of Trustees, Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds. *1995 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds*.

<sup>4</sup> *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1994* to the *Social Security Bulletin*, table 6.C7.

<sup>5</sup> For a recent discussion about mental disorders among DI and SSI disability beneficiaries, see Cille Kennedy and Ronald Manderscheid, "SSDI and SSI Disability Beneficiaries with Mental Disorders" in *Mental Health, United States, 1992*. Center for Mental Health Services and National Institutes of Mental Health. Department of Health and Human Services Pub. No. (SMA) 92-1942. Washington, DC, 1992.

<sup>6</sup> Unpublished SSA statistics from the Office of Disability reveal that the ages of DI applicants are younger. From 1988 through 1992, for example, the proportion of DI applicants aged 50 or older declined from 46 percent to 38 percent, and the 30-39 group had the largest percentage increase, 61 percent, in applications.

The ages of disabled workers awarded benefits are also younger. According to data published in the 1988 and 1994 issues of the *Annual Statistical Supplement* to the *Social Security Bulletin*, 49 percent of all awards to disabled workers in 1993 were to those under

age 50 compared with 45 percent in 1986 (see table 6.C4).

<sup>7</sup> In 1984, SSA began to include diagnostic coding in the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) for the first time. However, these International Classification of Diseases codes were limited to new awards and records of persons for whom a Continuing Disability Review had been completed. As a result, records in the MBR with a diagnosis have gradually increased over time. Prior to 1984, diagnostic codes were available only on the Disability Determinations and Transmittal Form (SSA-831) for a sample of cases. When the 1-percent sample OASDI Disability file was constructed in 1985, all available SSA-831 diagnostic data was transferred to the sample file.

<sup>8</sup> For additional information on this subject, see Lewis L. Frain, "The Monthly OASDI One-Percent Sample File," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 52, No. 6 (June) 1989.

Table 1.--Number of disabled beneficiaries and annual benefits paid, by type of benefit, 1986-93

Year	Number at end of year (based on 100-percent file)				Annual benefit amount (in thousands)			
	Total	Disabled workers	Disabled widows and widowers	Disabled children, aged 18 or older	Total	Disabled workers	Disabled widows and widowers	Disabled children, aged 18 or older
1986.....	3,380,480	2,728,463	106,974	545,043	\$19,803,491	\$17,409,072	\$433,419	\$1,961,000
1987.....	3,453,414	2,785,859	106,282	561,273	20,497,495	18,053,442	434,053	2,010,000
1988.....	3,507,707	2,830,284	103,123	574,300	21,800,218	19,164,743	446,475	2,189,000
1989.....	3,583,451	2,895,364	101,630	586,457	23,119,423	20,314,463	458,960	2,346,000
1990.....	3,712,763	3,011,294	100,989	600,480	25,135,478	22,113,459	480,019	2,542,000
1991.....	3,925,472	3,194,938	114,489	616,045	28,080,358	24,737,738	569,620	2,773,000
1992.....	4,236,080	3,467,783	131,324	636,973	31,543,901	27,855,778	685,123	3,003,000
1993.....	4,529,466	3,725,966	147,015	656,485	34,996,552	30,912,984	820,568	3,263,000

Table 2.--Number and percentage distribution of disabled-worker awards, by diagnostic group, 1982-93

[Based on 100-percent SSA 831-File]

Diagnostic group <sup>1</sup>	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Number											
Total.....	298,531	311,490	357,140	377,371	416,865	415,848	409,490	425,582	467,977	536,434	636,637	635,238
Infectious and parasitic diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	2,312	6,730	3,185	2,985	2,736	4,676	2,802	3,773	22,023	28,245	39,253	37,450
Neoplasms.....	50,999	52,379	59,104	55,120	53,176	55,339	53,944	60,352	65,939	69,244	77,175	80,266
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	13,187	14,904	14,418	16,976	21,260	21,114	14,513	14,279	16,255	19,931	29,904	30,862
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	808	958	904	890	1,186	1,205	1,419	1,524	1,734	1,904	2,277	2,075
Mental disorders.....	31,531	50,633	64,078	68,610	123,983	81,241	85,756	88,500	105,173	126,184	164,093	166,045
Diseases of--												
Nervous system and sense organs.....	26,886	26,203	28,201	28,733	30,328	35,206	34,443	34,756	37,737	41,551	46,952	45,742
Circulatory system.....	74,242	68,352	70,891	72,764	73,226	76,758	72,224	70,235	73,585	78,339	89,818	88,623
Respiratory system.....	19,766	17,978	18,891	20,213	23,449	22,978	23,073	21,400	22,158	23,798	27,264	27,494
Digestive system.....	6,067	5,272	5,895	5,626	6,262	6,122	6,388	6,803	7,431	8,648	9,872	10,026
Genitourinary system.....	3,165	6,489	3,441	3,348	3,099	5,801	7,131	9,010	10,294	10,874	12,763	13,390
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	998	848	983	1,110	1,075	1,173	785	828	866	1,021	1,070	1,118
Musculoskeletal system.....	48,985	41,782	45,826	49,214	54,560	63,807	68,623	71,419	74,501	92,469	96,895	94,255
Congenital anomalies.....	2,432	2,827	2,439	2,480	1,953	787	550	534	511	575	619	543
Injuries.....	16,617	15,646	16,189	16,558	16,524	20,889	21,022	21,531	22,315	24,129	25,042	23,206
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	537	487	22,694	32,747	4,048	18,752	16,817	20,640	7,455	9,522	13,640	14,143
	Percentage distribution											
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases <sup>2</sup> .....	.8	2.2	.9	.8	.7	1.1	.7	.9	4.7	5.3	6.2	5.9
Neoplasms.....	17.1	16.8	16.5	14.6	12.8	13.3	13.2	14.2	14.1	12.9	12.1	12.6
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	4.4	4.8	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.9
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
Mental disorders.....	10.6	16.3	17.9	18.2	29.7	19.5	20.9	20.8	22.5	23.5	25.8	26.1
Diseases of--												
Nervous system and sense organs.....	9.0	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.3	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.2
Circulatory system.....	24.9	21.9	19.8	19.3	17.6	18.5	17.6	16.5	15.7	14.6	14.1	14.0
Respiratory system.....	6.6	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.3
Digestive system.....	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Genitourinary system.....	1.1	2.1	1.0	.9	.7	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Musculoskeletal system.....	16.4	13.4	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	16.8	16.8	15.9	17.2	15.2	14.8
Congenital anomalies.....	.8	.9	.7	.7	.5	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Injuries.....	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.7
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	2	.2	6.4	8.7	1.0	4.5	4.1	4.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2

<sup>1</sup>Diagnostic classifications for the years 1986 and 1987 are based on International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, Clinical Modification, 1979. Classifications for 1988-93 are based on Impairment Codes established by SSA.

<sup>2</sup>Effective in 1990 and thereafter, HIV/AIDS records are shown in the "infectious and parasitic diseases" group; these records were previously counted in the "other" group.

<sup>3</sup>Includes "unknown" diagnoses.

Source: tables 6 C3 in the Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin; 1984-85; 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989; 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994.



Table 3.--Number and percentage distribution of disabled-worker awards, by diagnostic group, race, and sex, 1986 and 1993

[Based on 100-percent SSA 831-File]

Diagnostic group <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>			White			Black			Other		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>1986</b>												
Number.....	416,865	280,342	136,523	324,656	221,545	103,111	63,051	40,171	22,880	24,050	15,172	8,879
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases <sup>3</sup> .....	.7	.6	.8	.6	.6	.8	.7	.6	.8	1.1	1.1	.9
Neoplasms.....	12.8	11.6	15.1	13.6	12.3	16.3	9.7	9.0	11.1	10.2	8.4	13.1
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	5.1	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	6.9	6.1	8.4	5.4	5.0	6.0
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.3	.2	.4	.2	.2	.2	.7	.5	1.1	.2	.3	.2
Mental disorders.....	29.7	28.6	32.0	27.5	26.0	30.5	37.3	38.4	35.3	37.4	38.0	36.5
Diseases of--												
Circulatory system.....	17.6	20.4	11.8	18.3	21.5	11.3	16.1	17.2	14.2	13.9	15.4	11.3
Respiratory system.....	5.6	5.8	5.2	6.2	6.4	5.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7
Digestive system.....	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	.7	1.4	1.7	1.0
Genitourinary system.....	.7	.7	.8	.6	.6	.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	.9	.9	.9
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2	.5	.3	.2	.4
Musculoskeletal system.....	13.1	12.4	14.6	13.4	12.8	14.6	11.9	10.5	14.3	12.9	11.3	15.6
Congenital anomalies.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.3	.4	.3	.5	.5	.4
Injuries.....	4.0	4.6	2.6	4.0	4.6	2.7	3.4	4.2	2.0	4.1	5.2	2.4
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	.9	.9	1.0	.8
<b>1993</b>												
Number.....	635,238	395,368	239,870	466,759	292,263	174,496	117,421	69,470	47,951	44,166	29,106	15,060
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases <sup>3</sup> .....	5.9	8.3	1.8	4.7	6.8	1.2	9.0	12.4	4.0	9.5	12.9	2.9
Neoplasms.....	12.6	11.7	14.2	14.0	13.0	15.7	8.8	8.2	9.9	8.3	6.9	11.1
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	4.9	3.3	7.4	4.5	3.2	6.6	6.7	3.6	11.1	3.9	3.2	5.3
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.7	.6	.8	.3	.2	.3
Mental disorders.....	26.1	24.7	28.5	24.8	22.8	28.0	30.1	31.0	28.7	29.5	28.4	31.9
Diseases of--												
Nervous system and sense organs.....	7.2	6.5	8.3	7.5	6.7	8.9	5.6	5.2	6.2	7.3	6.9	7.9
Circulatory system.....	14.0	16.5	9.6	14.3	17.4	9.1	13.7	14.9	12.1	11.2	12.5	8.6
Respiratory system.....	4.3	4.1	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.2	2.8	2.5	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.5
Digestive system.....	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	.9	2.2	2.6	1.4
Genitourinary system.....	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.0	4.4	3.5	2.8	2.7	3.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.2
Musculoskeletal system.....	14.8	13.9	16.4	15.4	14.8	16.5	12.1	10.2	14.9	16.3	14.5	19.8
Congenital anomalies.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Injuries.....	3.7	4.3	2.6	3.7	4.3	2.7	3.1	3.7	2.1	4.6	5.3	3.1
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9

<sup>1</sup>Diagnostic classifications for the year 1986 based on International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, Clinical Modification, 1979. Classification for 1993 based on impairment codes established by SSA.

<sup>2</sup>Includes individuals of unknown race.

<sup>3</sup>Effective in 1990 and thereafter, HIV/AIDS records are shown in the "infectious and parasitic diseases" group; these records were previously counted in the "other" group.

<sup>4</sup>Includes "unknown" diagnosis.

Source: tables 6.C3 in the Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, 1988 and 1994.

Table 4.--Number of disabled workers, by age group, sex, and percent of disabled workers insured for disability, 1986-93

Age group	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Number of disabled-worker beneficiaries <sup>1</sup>								
Total.....	2,712,300	2,774,200	2,817,600	2,873,300	2,994,900	3,173,000	3,459,000	3,741,500
Under 30.....	120,100	119,400	119,300	119,100	128,700	139,500	158,500	171,200
30-39.....	350,400	377,500	389,800	410,400	441,500	478,700	536,000	592,000
40-44.....	213,500	234,100	250,700	276,100	301,300	335,600	378,500	411,300
45-49.....	237,400	260,400	279,600	296,500	327,900	367,000	419,600	463,500
50-54.....	350,500	355,600	367,900	381,600	393,300	417,400	466,800	534,000
55-59.....	562,000	563,000	559,100	561,000	582,300	607,700	637,100	682,100
60-64.....	878,400	864,200	851,200	828,600	819,900	827,100	862,500	887,400
Disabled-worker beneficiaries as percent of workers insured for disability								
Number of workers insured <sup>2</sup> .....	109,572,000	111,647,000	113,499,000	115,678,000	118,048,000	120,130,000	122,109,000	123,925,000
Percent receiving Social Security.....	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.54	2.64	2.83	3.02
Under 30.....	.32	.31	.32	.32	.34	.37	.43	.47
30-39.....	1.19	1.23	1.25	1.28	1.34	1.42	1.56	1.68
40-44.....	2.00	2.06	2.07	2.16	2.23	2.34	2.54	2.71
45-49.....	2.71	2.88	2.91	2.92	3.09	3.34	3.58	3.70
50-54.....	4.51	4.51	4.61	4.62	4.64	4.77	5.11	5.55
55-59.....	7.24	7.34	7.40	7.49	7.73	8.05	8.33	8.73
60-64.....	12.31	12.14	11.90	11.58	11.57	11.64	12.11	12.60
Number of male disabled-worker beneficiaries <sup>1</sup>								
Total.....	1,818,300	1,845,600	1,860,700	1,876,800	1,943,400	2,036,600	2,200,000	2,362,100
Under 30.....	85,200	84,500	81,300	81,700	87,600	93,200	103,600	112,000
30-39.....	242,100	258,900	267,000	276,000	292,300	314,100	347,300	382,500
40-44.....	144,200	157,100	166,900	184,600	203,200	223,900	247,000	264,600
45-49.....	159,500	171,100	183,100	192,100	208,300	233,200	266,200	290,700
50-54.....	230,300	234,500	241,400	248,800	254,300	263,200	285,500	328,100
55-59.....	370,700	365,700	361,500	358,900	368,800	383,000	406,900	426,500
60-64.....	586,300	573,800	559,500	534,700	528,900	526,000	543,500	557,700
Male disabled workers as percent of male workers insured for disability								
Number of workers insured <sup>2</sup> .....	62,896,000	63,611,000	64,231,000	65,069,000	66,038,000	66,914,000	67,530,000	68,233,000
Percent receiving Social Security.....	2.89	2.90	2.90	2.88	2.94	3.04	3.26	3.46
Under 30.....	.41	.41	.40	.40	.43	.46	.52	.57
30-39.....	1.40	1.46	1.48	1.51	1.57	1.65	1.81	1.96
40-44.....	2.28	2.36	2.37	2.51	2.64	2.77	2.99	3.17
45-49.....	3.11	3.27	3.32	3.31	3.47	3.78	4.10	4.22
50-54.....	5.05	5.09	5.21	5.25	5.26	5.33	5.56	6.12
55-59.....	8.11	8.16	8.27	8.32	8.57	8.89	9.41	9.71
60-64.....	13.87	13.67	13.31	12.78	12.85	12.81	13.24	13.77
Number of female disabled-worker beneficiaries <sup>1</sup>								
Total.....	894,000	928,600	956,900	996,500	1,051,500	1,136,400	1,259,000	1,379,400
Under 30.....	34,900	34,900	38,000	37,400	41,100	46,300	54,900	59,200
30-39.....	108,300	118,600	122,800	134,400	149,200	164,600	188,700	209,500
40-44.....	69,300	77,000	83,800	91,500	98,100	111,700	131,500	146,700
45-49.....	77,900	89,300	96,500	104,400	119,600	133,800	153,400	172,800
50-54.....	120,200	121,100	126,500	132,800	139,000	154,200	181,300	205,900
55-59.....	191,300	197,300	197,600	202,100	213,500	224,700	230,200	255,600
60-64.....	292,100	290,400	291,700	293,900	291,000	301,100	319,000	329,700
Female disabled workers as percent of female workers insured for disability								
Number of workers insured <sup>2</sup> .....	46,676,000	48,037,000	49,268,000	50,610,000	52,010,000	53,216,000	54,579,000	55,692,000
Percent receiving Social Security.....	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.97	2.02	2.14	2.31	2.48
Under 30.....	.20	.20	.22	.22	.24	.27	.32	.35
30-39.....	.88	.92	.93	.98	1.05	1.12	1.23	1.34
40-44.....	1.60	1.64	1.65	1.68	1.68	1.78	1.98	2.15
45-49.....	2.15	2.34	2.35	2.39	2.59	2.78	2.94	3.07
50-54.....	3.73	3.68	3.77	3.77	3.81	4.05	4.53	4.82
55-59.....	5.99	6.18	6.20	6.35	6.61	6.94	6.93	7.48
60-64.....	10.03	9.95	9.89	9.89	9.79	10.03	10.57	11.01

<sup>1</sup>Based on 1-percent sample. Beneficiaries at end of year.

<sup>2</sup>Insured status as of January 1 of each year.

Table 5.--Number and percentage distribution of disabled workers, by diagnostic group, age group, and sex, at the end of December 1986, 1990, and 1993

[Based on 1-percent sample]

Diagnostic group	Total	Age group						
		Under 30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
<b>1986</b>								
<b>Total</b>								
Total.....	2,712,300	120,100	350,400	213,500	237,400	350,500	562,000	878,400
Diagnosis available, number.....	2,460,900	113,200	318,800	190,800	214,100	317,900	515,400	790,700
Diagnosis available, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	1.0	.4	.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9
Neoplasms.....	3.5	3.2	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.9
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	3.7	2.4	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.6
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.2	.6	.6	.2	.4	.2	.2	.1
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	20.1	34.5	36.4	31.6	24.0	19.2	14.8	11.4
Mental retardation.....	4.3	13.3	11.5	5.9	4.8	3.5	2.1	1.5
Diseases of--								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	11.0	14.9	15.4	14.5	12.7	11.3	9.5	8.3
Circulatory system.....	21.3	2.9	4.0	8.6	15.5	21.5	27.9	31.2
Respiratory system.....	5.1	.4	.8	1.0	3.0	4.9	7.2	7.7
Digestive system.....	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.7
Genitourinary system.....	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	.7	.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.4	.1	.3	.6	.4	.3	.5	.4
Musculoskeletal system.....	18.2	5.0	8.7	15.8	17.8	19.8	20.3	22.7
Congenital anomalies.....	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	.8
Injuries.....	6.8	16.7	11.1	9.2	7.9	5.9	4.6	4.7
Other.....	.4	.4	.6	.3	.3	.5	.5	.3
<b>Men</b>								
Total.....	1,818,300	85,200	242,100	144,200	159,500	230,300	370,700	586,300
Diagnosis available, number.....	1,653,400	80,500	220,900	129,400	143,200	208,600	338,900	531,900
Diagnosis available, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	1.1	.4	.9	.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0
Neoplasms.....	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	2.9	1.7	2.5	4.1	3.3	3.7	2.6	2.6
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.2	.4	.5	.2	.3	.1	.1	.0
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	20.0	38.1	39.0	31.4	22.8	18.5	13.8	10.4
Mental retardation.....	4.6	11.4	11.1	6.4	5.8	4.0	2.4	1.7
Diseases of--								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	10.2	12.9	13.4	12.8	11.5	10.9	9.0	8.1
Circulatory system.....	23.6	3.4	4.0	9.4	16.3	23.9	31.5	35.0
Respiratory system.....	5.1	.4	.5	1.1	2.7	4.4	7.7	8.0
Digestive system.....	1.6	1.0	.9	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.7
Genitourinary system.....	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	.6	.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	.5	.2	.1	.4	.4
Musculoskeletal system.....	16.7	4.1	8.1	14.6	18.2	18.6	17.9	20.8
Congenital anomalies.....	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.2	.9	1.1	1.1	.6
Injuries.....	8.2	19.9	13.4	11.6	9.8	7.1	5.7	5.2
Other.....	.4	.4	.6	.3	.4	.5	.4	.3
<b>Women</b>								
Total.....	894,000	34,900	108,300	69,300	77,900	120,200	191,300	292,100
Diagnosis available, number.....	807,500	32,700	97,900	61,400	70,900	109,300	176,500	258,800
Diagnosis available, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	.8	.3	.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	.7	.7
Neoplasms.....	4.5	5.2	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.8	5.1	4.7
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	5.3	4.0	3.5	4.4	5.8	6.7	5.4	5.5
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.4	1.2	.9	.3	.6	.2	.3	.2
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	20.3	25.7	30.5	31.9	26.5	20.6	16.8	13.6
Mental retardation.....	3.8	17.7	12.6	4.7	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.1
Diseases of--								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	12.7	19.9	19.9	18.1	15.1	12.0	10.4	8.8
Circulatory system.....	16.8	1.8	4.0	6.8	14.0	16.7	21.2	23.6
Respiratory system.....	5.0	.6	1.5	1.0	3.8	5.9	6.1	7.1
Digestive system.....	1.7	2.8	2.1	.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6
Genitourinary system.....	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.6	.8	1.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.6	.3	.7	.7	.8	.5	.6	.5
Musculoskeletal system.....	21.3	7.3	10.2	18.2	17.1	21.9	24.9	26.5
Congenital anomalies.....	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
Injuries.....	4.0	8.9	5.7	4.2	4.1	3.5	2.6	3.7
Other.....	.4	.6	.5	.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	.4	.6	.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.--Number and percentage distribution of disabled workers, by diagnostic group, age group, and sex, at end of December 1986, 1990, and 1993--  
Continued

[Based on 1-percent sample]

Diagnostic group	Total	Age group						
		Under 30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
<b>1990</b>								
<b>Total</b>								
Total.....	2,994,900	128,700	441,500	301,300	327,900	393,300	582,300	819,900
Diagnosis available, number.....	2,861,900	127,200	423,300	285,500	308,900	371,900	557,800	787,300
Diagnosis available, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	1.6	3.4	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	.7
Neoplasms.....	3.3	3.1	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.9	3.5	4.0
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	3.5	2.1	2.3	3.2	4.6	3.8	4.4	3.4
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.3	1.2	.6	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	23.4	36.3	39.1	34.3	29.3	21.1	16.6	12.4
Mental retardation.....	5.1	15.0	11.4	7.5	4.9	3.9	2.5	1.8
Diseases of--								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	10.7	12.8	12.9	13.8	11.7	11.2	9.1	8.7
Circulatory system.....	17.2	2.6	3.5	6.8	11.1	17.6	23.6	28.5
Respiratory system.....	4.4	.5	.8	1.5	2.0	4.3	6.5	7.6
Digestive system.....	1.5	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.9
Genitourinary system.....	1.5	3.1	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.3	.2	.3	.2	.4	.3	.3	.3
Musculoskeletal system.....	19.1	5.0	9.8	13.6	19.7	21.8	23.1	23.9
Congenital anomalies.....	.7	.9	.6	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.7
Injuries.....	6.6	12.6	9.4	8.4	7.4	5.9	5.2	4.4
Other.....	.7	.6	.8	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8
<b>Men</b>								
Total.....	1,943,400	87,600	292,300	203,200	208,300	254,300	368,800	528,900
Diagnosis available, number.....	1,857,600	86,500	280,700	193,000	195,000	241,500	353,400	507,500
Diagnosis available, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	2.0	4.5	4.6	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.2	.8
Neoplasms.....	2.9	3.0	1.4	2.1	2.2	3.4	2.9	3.9
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.6	3.8	3.0	3.1	2.6
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.2	1.2	.5	.2	.1	.2	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	23.0	37.6	40.8	35.7	28.2	19.8	15.0	11.0
Mental retardation.....	5.6	14.0	11.3	8.1	5.6	4.7	3.0	2.1
Diseases of--								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	9.9	11.9	10.6	11.9	10.3	10.7	9.1	8.4
Circulatory system.....	19.2	1.8	3.7	7.3	12.7	18.9	27.3	32.4
Respiratory system.....	4.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	.3	1.3	1.7	3.9	6.2	8.1
Dig. stive system.....	1.5	.5	.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.1
Genitourinary system.....	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.6	1.5	1.7	.9	.6
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.4	.2	.1	.3
Musculoskeletal system.....	17.6	3.7	9.4	12.2	19.8	21.2	21.9	21.2
Congenital anomalies.....	.7	.8	.7	1.0	.7	.6	.6	.6
Injuries.....	8.1	14.8	11.6	10.7	9.5	7.5	6.3	5.1
Other.....	.7	.7	.6	.7	.6	.8	.6	.8
<b>Women</b>								
Total.....	1,051,500	41,100	149,200	98,100	119,600	139,000	213,500	291,000
Diagnosis available, number.....	1,004,300	40,700	142,600	92,500	113,900	130,400	204,400	279,800
Diagnosis available, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.1	.8	1.0	.6
Neoplasms.....	4.2	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.2
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	5.1	2.7	3.4	4.5	5.9	5.3	6.5	5.0
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.3	1.2	.7	.4	.2	1	1	.1
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	24.0	33.7	36.0	31.4	31.2	23.6	19.3	14.9
Mental retardation.....	4.3	17.2	11.6	6.2	3.7	2.5	1.5	1.3
Diseases of--								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	12.3	14.7	17.3	17.8	14.0	12.0	9.2	9.3
Circulatory system.....	13.5	4.2	3.2	5.8	8.3	15.0	17.3	21.3
Respiratory system.....	4.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.5	5.0	6.9	6.7
Digestive system.....	1.6	.7	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6
Genitourinary system.....	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.5	.2	.4	.5	.4	.6	.4	.5
Musculoskeletal system.....	21.7	7.6	10.4	16.5	19.5	23.1	25.3	28.9
Congenital anomalies.....	.7	1.2	.3	1.3	.7	.6	.8	.8
Injuries.....	3.7	7.9	5.1	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.4	2.9
Other.....	.8	.5	1.0	.3	1.1	.4	.8	.8

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.--Number and percentage distribution of disabled workers, by diagnostic group, age group, and sex, at end of December 1986, 1990, and 1993--  
Continued

[Based on 1-percent sample]

Diagnostic group	Total	Age group						
		Under 30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
<b>Total</b>								
<i>1993</i>								
Total.....	3,741,500	171,200	592,000	411,300	463,500	534,000	682,100	887,400
Diagnosis available, number.....	3,640,200	170,400	581,200	398,200	446,500	515,300	662,300	866,300
Diagnosis available, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	2.1	4.1	5.2	3.4	2.0	1.1	1.0	.7
Neoplasms.....	3.2	2.7	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.5
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	4.0	2.1	3.0	3.6	4.6	5.0	4.5	3.9
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.3	.8	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	.1
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	25.1	36.4	38.7	36.9	30.9	23.5	16.1	13.2
Mental retardation.....	5.5	17.1	10.9	7.3	5.6	3.6	2.6	1.8
Diseases of--								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	10.2	10.3	11.1	12.3	11.6	10.0	9.2	8.7
Circulatory system.....	14.2	2.1	2.9	5.4	8.8	14.8	20.9	25.4
Respiratory system.....	3.9	.7	.8	1.5	1.9	3.8	5.9	7.4
Digestive system.....	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2
Genitourinary system.....	1.5	3.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
Musculoskeletal system.....	20.5	5.9	11.5	14.6	18.4	23.0	26.6	26.8
Congenital anomalies.....	.5	.7	.5	.4	.6	.5	.5	.4
Injuries.....	6.3	11.3	8.3	6.9	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.5
Other.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
<b>Men</b>								
Total.....	2,362,100	112,000	382,500	264,600	290,700	328,100	426,500	557,700
Diagnosis available, number.....	2,297,600	111,500	375,500	256,100	280,200	315,700	414,200	544,400
Diagnosis available, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	2.7	5.3	7.0	4.6	2.0	1.3	1.1	.7
Neoplasms.....	2.8	2.7	1.4	2.2	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.4
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	2.9	1.5	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.6
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.2	.9	.3	.4	.1	.2	.2	.1
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	24.4	36.6	38.8	36.8	30.8	21.6	14.8	11.5
Mental retardation.....	6.0	17.0	10.9	8.0	6.8	4.3	3.1	2.1
Diseases of--								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.7	10.2	9.6	8.6	8.3
Circulatory system.....	16.1	1.5	2.9	5.9	10.0	17.3	24.1	29.4
Respiratory system.....	3.7	.6	.6	.7	1.7	3.6	5.6	7.7
Digestive system.....	1.3	.8	.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2
Genitourinary system.....	1.5	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2
Musculoskeletal system.....	19.5	4.2	11.1	14.1	17.9	23.0	25.4	25.1
Congenital anomalies.....	.5	.4	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.4
Injuries.....	7.7	14.3	10.4	8.7	9.2	7.4	5.5	5.2
Other.....	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	.8	1.3	1.1
<b>Women</b>								
Total.....	1,379,400	59,200	209,500	146,700	172,800	205,900	255,600	329,700
Diagnosis available, number.....	1,342,600	58,900	205,700	142,100	166,300	199,600	248,100	321,900
Diagnosis available, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.9	.8	.7	.5
Neoplasms.....	3.8	2.7	3.0	2.6	4.0	4.5	4.8	3.6
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	5.8	3.1	4.2	5.3	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.0
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	.3	.7	.6	.4	.5	.2	.2	.1
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	26.4	36.0	38.6	37.2	31.0	26.5	18.1	16.0
Mental retardation.....	4.5	17.5	10.9	6.1	3.5	2.6	1.7	1.3
Diseases of--								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	11.6	11.9	13.5	15.1	13.8	10.5	10.2	9.3
Circulatory system.....	10.8	3.1	2.9	4.4	6.8	10.8	15.4	18.7
Respiratory system.....	4.3	.8	1.3	2.7	2.2	4.2	6.4	6.9
Digestive system.....	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Genitourinary system.....	1.6	3.6	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	.4	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4
Musculoskeletal system.....	22.2	9.0	12.3	15.6	19.3	22.9	28.7	29.8
Congenital anomalies.....	.5	1.2	.2	.2	.8	.4	.4	.5
Injuries.....	3.9	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.5	3.2	3.4
Other.....	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1

<sup>1</sup>Sample cases did not appear for this diagnostic group.

Table 6.--Number of disabled workers, by diagnostic group and number of disabled workers per 100,000 persons insured for disability under the Social Security program, 1986-93

Diagnostic group	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total number insured for disability <sup>1</sup> .....	109,572,000	111,647,000	113,499,000	115,678,000	118,048,000	120,130,000	122,109,000	123,925,000
Disabled-worker beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>								
Total number (100-percent file).....	2,695,378	2,785,859	2,830,284	2,895,364	3,011,294	3,194,938	3,467,783	3,725,966
Total number (1-percent file).....	2,691,600	2,774,200	2,817,600	2,873,300	2,994,900	3,173,000	3,459,000	3,741,500
Diagnosis available (1-percent file).....	2,425,900	2,560,600	2,642,500	2,725,900	2,861,900	3,052,200	3,350,000	3,640,200
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	26,400	24,900	32,900	38,000	46,400	53,700	68,500	77,100
Neoplasms.....	83,700	89,700	87,900	91,300	95,300	101,600	110,300	114,900
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	86,100	95,100	100,500	96,500	101,200	110,400	124,800	144,400
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	6,200	6,300	7,100	7,000	7,200	8,300	9,100	9,300
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	482,400	547,700	578,600	617,900	668,500	731,500	819,600	913,800
Mental retardation.....	112,100	120,200	128,100	136,000	146,300	157,200	177,900	198,400
Diseases of-								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	272,600	282,300	290,800	298,000	307,300	324,900	347,400	369,900
Circulatory system.....	524,800	517,800	510,600	495,800	492,900	492,100	501,000	515,700
Respiratory system.....	126,700	123,000	124,800	123,700	126,300	129,400	136,400	142,600
Digestive system.....	38,300	41,000	42,000	42,800	44,000	45,100	49,500	50,000
Genitourinary system.....	29,400	29,300	32,500	37,800	42,700	46,800	52,100	56,400
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	8,900	10,100	9,800	8,800	8,700	8,700	9,100	9,500
Musculoskeletal system.....	440,700	464,900	488,300	514,600	546,000	593,000	671,400	744,800
Congenital anomalies.....	23,100	24,600	22,700	21,200	20,400	20,200	19,200	17,800
Injuries.....	152,300	171,300	174,900	179,000	188,300	202,200	218,200	229,600
Other.....	12,200	12,400	11,000	17,500	20,400	27,100	35,500	46,000
Number of disabled workers per 100,000 insured for disability								
Total.....	2,459.9	2,495.2	2,493.7	2,503.0	2,550.9	2,659.6	2,839.9	3,006.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	26.7	24.2	30.9	34.6	41.1	46.5	58.0	63.9
Neoplasms.....	84.8	87.0	82.6	83.2	84.4	87.9	93.3	95.3
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	87.2	92.3	94.4	87.9	89.7	95.5	105.6	119.8
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.4	7.2	7.7	7.7
Mental disorders (other than mental retardation).....	488.6	531.5	543.5	562.9	592.4	633.0	693.4	757.8
Mental retardation.....	113.5	116.6	120.3	123.9	129.6	136.0	150.5	164.5
Diseases of-								
Nervous system and sense organs.....	276.1	273.9	273.1	271.5	272.3	281.1	293.9	306.8
Circulatory system.....	531.6	502.5	479.6	451.6	436.8	425.8	423.9	427.7
Respiratory system.....	128.3	119.4	117.2	112.7	111.9	112.0	115.4	118.3
Digestive system.....	38.8	39.8	39.5	39.0	39.0	39.0	41.9	41.5
Genitourinary system.....	29.8	28.4	30.5	34.4	37.8	40.5	44.1	46.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	9.0	9.8	9.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.9
Musculoskeletal system.....	446.4	451.1	458.7	468.8	483.8	513.1	568.0	617.7
Congenital anomalies.....	23.4	23.9	21.3	19.3	18.1	17.5	16.2	14.8
Injuries.....	154.3	166.2	164.3	163.1	166.9	175.0	184.6	190.4
Other.....	12.4	12.0	10.3	15.9	18.1	23.4	30.0	38.1

<sup>1</sup>Insured status as of January 1.

<sup>2</sup>Based on 1-percent sample. Beneficiaries at end of year except for 1986 where June data are used. December 1986 data not available.

Table 7.--Number and percentage distribution of disabled widows and widowers, and disabled children aged 18 or older, by diagnostic group, June 1986 and December 1990 and 1993

[Based on 1-percent sample]

Diagnostic group	Disabled widows and widowers						Disabled children aged 18 or older					
	Number			Percentage distribution			Number			Percentage distribution		
	1986	1990	1993	1986	1990	1993	1986	1990	1993	1986	1990	1993
Total.....	105,400	99,200	144,300	***	***	***	538,400	611,900	672,600	***	***	***
Diagnosis available.....	72,200	93,800	141,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	166,100	296,000	379,500	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	900	1,700	1,500	1.3	1.8	1.1	1,700	1,800	2,600	1.0	.6	.7
Neoplasms.....	2,700	2,200	3,700	3.7	2.3	2.6	1,200	1,500	2,200	.7	.5	.6
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.....	6,800	8,900	13,900	9.4	9.5	9.8	900	1,800	2,400	.5	.6	.6
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	200	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	800	1,600	1,700	.5	.5	.4
Mental disorders (other than retardation).....	12,500	19,700	28,700	17.3	21.0	20.3	20,400	38,400	53,500	12.3	13.0	14.1
Mental retardation.....	4,400	7,100	8,400	6.1	7.6	5.9	103,100	191,700	240,500	62.1	64.8	63.4
Diseases of--												
Nervous system and sense organs.....	8,600	11,600	12,700	11.9	12.4	9.0	23,700	38,300	47,000	14.3	12.9	12.4
Circulatory system.....	17,000	16,800	21,100	23.6	17.9	14.9	800	1,300	1,700	.5	.4	.4
Respiratory system.....	7,000	8,500	10,000	9.7	9.1	7.1	400	600	900	.2	.2	.2
Digestive system.....	900	900	1,100	1.3	1.0	.8	300	600	800	.2	.2	.2
Genitourinary system.....	200	700	1,400	.3	.7	1.0	600	800	1,000	.4	.3	.3
Skin and subcutaneous tissue.....	400	300	200	.6	.3	.1	100	200	500	.1	.1	.1
Musculoskeletal system.....	9,000	13,000	31,600	12.5	13.9	22.4	1,900	3,100	3,400	1.1	1.0	.9
Congenital anomalies.....	400	300	300	.6	.3	.2	6,100	7,200	7,800	3.7	2.4	2.1
Injuries.....	400	1,400	1,900	.6	1.5	1.3	900	5,400	6,600	.5	1.8	1.7
Other.....	1,000	700	4,600	1.4	.7	3.3	3,200	1,700	6,900	1.9	.6	1.8

<sup>1</sup>Sample cases did not appear for this diagnostic group.

Table 8.--Percentage distribution of disabled workers in current-pay status, by diagnostic group and SSA administrative region and State, December 1993

[Based on 100-percent file]

Region and State	Total number	Diagnosis available		Infectious and parasitic diseases	Neoplasms	Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases	Mental disorders (other than retardation)	Mental retardation	Diseases of the--				Injuries	Other
		Number	Percent						Nervous system and sense organs	Circulatory system	Respiratory system	Musculo-skeletal system		
Total.....	3,739,790	3,437,526	100.0	2.3	3.3	4.0	25.9	5.7	10.0	14.2	3.9	20.3	1.4	9.2
I - Boston.....	195,388	183,330	100.0	2.1	3.4	3.3	30.8	5.1	10.1	12.5	3.4	19.0	2.1	8.1
Maine.....	22,786	21,918	100.0	1.1	3.0	3.1	27.7	5.9	9.7	13.8	4.1	22.2	.9	8.5
New Hampshire.....	14,652	13,948	100.0	1.1	3.5	3.4	29.2	5.2	12.1	12.0	4.3	19.8	1.0	8.4
Vermont.....	8,866	8,544	100.0	1.9	3.2	4.1	29.4	6.3	10.2	12.0	3.9	17.3	4.0	7.7
Massachusetts.....	93,502	87,148	100.0	2.4	3.3	3.1	32.9	4.6	9.7	11.7	3.0	18.8	2.6	7.9
Connecticut.....	39,102	36,594	100.0	2.4	3.8	3.6	31.1	5.0	10.8	13.1	3.5	16.3	1.9	8.5
Rhode Island.....	16,480	15,178	100.0	1.7	3.3	3.2	25.2	6.5	9.9	14.6	3.6	22.9	.7	8.4
II - New York.....	448,960	410,140	100.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	29.6	4.1	9.9	14.4	3.5	18.9	1.1	8.6
New York.....	261,314	245,310	100.0	3.8	3.6	3.9	25.2	4.8	9.8	15.5	3.6	19.8	1.3	8.7
New Jersey.....	98,502	90,014	100.0	3.0	3.9	3.5	30.3	4.1	11.5	14.9	3.2	15.4	.9	9.1
Puerto Rico.....	88,196	73,926	100.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	43.3	1.6	8.3	10.3	3.4	20.2	.5	7.8
Virgin Islands.....	948	890	100.0	2.2	2.0	3.1	24.9	3.4	11.9	19.1	2.2	18.0	.9	12.1
III - Philadelphia.....	352,248	321,158	100.0	2.1	3.5	4.3	21.7	6.8	10.5	16.3	4.3	19.9	1.0	9.5
Pennsylvania.....	156,594	143,096	100.0	1.9	3.7	4.5	21.7	6.1	11.2	17.2	3.9	19.7	1.1	9.1
Delaware.....	9,268	8,812	100.0	2.0	3.7	4.5	22.5	7.2	11.6	16.2	4.1	18.5	.8	8.9
Maryland.....	48,328	44,064	100.0	3.0	3.9	4.1	23.7	5.8	11.7	16.1	4.0	16.6	.7	10.4
District of Columbia.....	7,138	6,822	100.0	9.6	2.7	5.0	27.9	5.2	11.6	12.1	2.7	12.3	.6	10.2
Virginia.....	87,704	79,924	100.0	2.0	3.5	4.0	21.5	7.8	9.8	15.5	4.6	20.7	.8	9.8
West Virginia.....	43,216	38,440	100.0	.8	2.7	3.9	18.6	8.9	7.9	15.8	6.2	24.3	1.4	9.5
IV - Atlanta.....	852,348	784,820	100.0	2.3	3.2	4.2	22.3	6.1	9.0	16.1	4.6	21.1	1.5	9.6
Kentucky.....	86,940	79,366	100.0	1.1	2.8	3.3	21.3	7.1	8.2	15.3	6.1	24.7	1.0	9.1
Tennessee.....	102,616	93,750	100.0	1.6	3.1	3.7	24.6	7.3	8.4	15.1	4.9	21.7	.9	8.7
North Carolina.....	132,784	123,286	100.0	2.0	3.4	4.7	18.0	8.2	9.4	17.0	4.8	21.1	2.0	9.6
South Carolina.....	69,714	65,488	100.0	1.6	3.0	4.2	22.9	5.5	8.9	17.3	4.3	21.2	.7	10.4
Alabama.....	83,906	76,710	100.0	1.3	3.0	4.1	22.5	5.6	9.0	15.3	4.5	23.2	1.1	10.5
Mississippi.....	60,876	56,800	100.0	1.1	3.0	4.6	21.9	7.1	8.6	17.6	3.9	21.1	1.6	9.3
Georgia.....	114,070	104,616	100.0	2.5	3.1	4.5	24.7	6.4	8.4	15.1	4.1	19.4	2.7	9.1
Florida.....	201,442	184,804	100.0	4.1	3.7	4.4	22.9	3.7	10.1	16.5	4.1	19.2	1.3	9.9
V - Chicago.....	652,890	592,120	100.0	1.4	3.1	4.2	31.2	7.3	10.2	13.4	3.6	16.6	1.3	7.9
Minnesota.....	50,982	46,464	100.0	1.5	3.2	3.1	33.8	9.0	11.5	10.0	2.8	16.7	.6	7.7
Michigan.....	140,686	128,382	100.0	1.2	3.0	4.2	33.3	5.7	9.9	13.3	3.4	17.5	.8	7.7
Indiana.....	85,864	76,160	100.0	1.4	3.4	5.2	23.2	8.3	10.9	15.8	4.8	17.3	1.1	8.4
Ohio.....	161,962	145,424	100.0	1.2	2.9	4.0	31.0	8.4	9.2	13.9	3.5	16.5	1.8	7.6
Wisconsin.....	67,888	61,506	100.0	1.3	3.1	3.7	32.3	7.1	11.3	10.9	3.1	18.0	1.2	8.1
Illinois.....	145,508	134,184	100.0	1.9	3.3	4.4	32.3	6.5	10.1	13.8	3.5	14.8	1.4	7.9
VI - Dallas.....	397,334	366,040	100.0	2.5	3.3	4.5	18.3	5.0	10.1	15.4	3.7	25.1	1.7	10.5
New Mexico.....	23,404	21,502	100.0	1.7	2.5	3.8	19.2	3.4	10.0	9.1	3.3	30.9	4.4	11.6
Texas.....	194,358	180,604	100.0	3.4	3.5	4.9	19.2	4.4	10.9	15.3	3.6	23.0	1.2	10.7
Oklahoma.....	47,418	44,214	100.0	1.6	3.3	4.8	21.7	5.2	10.3	15.5	4.7	22.3	.9	9.7
Arkansas.....	58,092	53,076	100.0	1.4	3.4	3.7	15.6	5.8	9.6	16.4	4.3	27.7	2.0	10.1
Louisiana.....	74,062	66,644	100.0	1.7	2.8	4.2	15.4	6.3	8.5	16.8	3.1	28.7	2.1	10.4
VII - Kansas City.....	172,646	159,036	100.0	1.5	3.5	4.9	23.1	8.7	10.8	13.4	4.4	19.4	1.2	9.1
Nebraska.....	18,626	17,178	100.0	1.6	3.6	4.5	21.1	6.9	12.6	13.3	4.5	20.2	1.3	10.4
Iowa.....	36,376	33,374	100.0	1.1	3.7	4.4	25.5	10.4	11.3	11.7	4.2	18.6	.9	8.2
Kansas.....	30,132	28,386	100.0	1.5	3.4	5.6	24.7	9.6	11.4	11.7	4.3	17.5	1.6	8.9
Missouri.....	87,512	80,098	100.0	1.7	3.4	5.1	21.9	8.0	10.0	14.8	4.6	20.2	1.2	9.2
VIII - Denver.....	102,022	95,714	100.0	1.7	2.9	3.4	24.1	6.0	12.0	9.6	4.0	25.0	1.4	9.9
Montana.....	13,658	12,634	100.0	.9	2.5	3.1	19.2	4.8	11.6	9.8	4.8	31.2	1.5	10.6
North Dakota.....	7,578	7,180	100.0	.8	3.3	4.2	22.5	9.2	11.5	11.4	3.5	22.9	.7	10.0
South Dakota.....	9,520	8,960	100.0	1.3	3.0	2.7	21.2	8.1	13.0	12.0	4.2	24.8	.6	8.9
Wyoming.....	5,920	5,676	100.0	1.0	3.0	3.2	26.3	6.7	11.7	10.8	4.8	20.6	1.5	10.4
Utah.....	16,790	16,018	100.0	1.5	2.9	4.2	30.3	6.5	11.8	9.3	3.3	20.6	.9	8.8
Colorado.....	48,556	45,246	100.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	23.8	5.1	12.1	8.7	3.9	25.7	1.9	10.2
IX - San Francisco.....	429,950	398,914	100.0	3.2	3.2	3.7	30.9	3.0	9.8	11.4	3.2	20.7	1.3	9.6
California.....	343,748	319,316	100.0	3.5	3.1	3.7	32.0	2.9	9.7	11.1	2.9	20.4	1.3	9.4
Nevada.....	18,948	17,754	100.0	2.6	3.8	4.0	24.2	2.9	10.4	13.9	4.5	22.7	1.4	9.8
Arizona.....	57,382	52,846	100.0	2.1	3.1	3.6	26.7	3.1	10.3	12.2	4.2	22.4	1.9	10.4
Hawaii.....	9,066	8,256	100.0	2.4	3.8	4.0	32.6	4.3	9.6	14.1	2.2	16.0	.8	10.2
Outlying areas <sup>1</sup> .....	806	742	100.0	1.3	2.7	14.8	10.0	5.1	8.1	17.0	3.8	23.7	2.4	11.1
X - Seattle.....	123,658	116,566	100.0	2.0	3.3	3.6	27.3	5.4	12.0	10.5	3.7	21.1	1.2	9.9
Washington.....	65,012	61,588	100.0	2.3	3.3	3.6	28.8	5.1	11.6	9.9	3.7	21.0	1.2	9.5
Oregon.....	40,574	37,920	100.0	1.9	3.2	3.7	26.1	5.6	12.7	11.3	3.5	20.7	.9	10.5
Idaho.....	13,702	12,844	100.0	1.2	3.2	3.6	23.3	6.0	11.9	11.5	4.1	23.5	1.4	10.4
Alaska.....	4,370	4,214	100.0	1.6	3.9	3.6	29.1	5.9	12.1	9.3	3.3	18.7	1.6	11.0
Foreign countries.....	12,346	9,688	100.0	1.3	3.1	2.0	24.6	2.6	10.4	16.5	2.6	26.9	1.0	9.2

<sup>1</sup>Includes American Samoa and Guam.



Table I.--Approximations of standard errors of estimated percentage of persons from 1-percent file

Size of base (inflated)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1,000.....	4.7	7.3	10.1	14.5	16.8
10,000.....	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.3
50,000.....	.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.4
100,000.....	.5	.7	1.0	1.5	1.7
500,000.....	.2	.3	.4	.7	.8
1,000,000.....	.1	.2	.3	.5	.5
5,000,000.....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
10,000,000.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	.1	.2	.2
50,000,000.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	.1
100,000,000.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Table II.--Approximations of standard errors of estimated number of persons from the 1-percent file

Size of estimate (inflated)	Standard error
500.....	250
1,000.....	300
2,500.....	500
5,000.....	800
7,500.....	900
10,000.....	1,100
25,000.....	1,700
50,000.....	2,400
75,000.....	3,000
100,000.....	3,400
250,000.....	5,400
500,000.....	7,800
750,000.....	9,600
1,000,000.....	11,100
5,000,000.....	25,800
10,000,000.....	36,900
25,000,000.....	57,700
50,000,000.....	76,100
75,000,000.....	82,900