



Research and Statistics Note

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Characteristics of Noninstitutionalized DI and SSI Program Participants, 2010 Update

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Introduction

The Social Security Administration (SSA) produces several statistical publications based on the data used to administer the Disability Insurance (DI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs. Although these data are extensive, they do not capture many of the economic and demographic characteristics of program participants. To better understand those beneficiary populations, SSA matches information from its administrative records with data collected by the Census Bureau in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). DeCesaro and Hemmeter (2008) contains tables describing the characteristics of DI and SSI program participants based on 2002 data. This note updates those tables with data for 2010.

Data

The SIPP is a household survey of the noninstitutionalized resident population of the United States. The survey broadly measures the economic situations of households, paying particular attention to the role of government transfer and service programs. Within a given SIPP wave, each participating household is tracked for several years and is interviewed every 4 months.¹ In addition to the core questions about income and program participation, each interview includes questions from a rotating module on a topic such as marital history or education.

Although the previous iteration of this analysis included a special sample of known DI beneficiaries and SSI recipients, such a sample was not interviewed in the 2008 SIPP, which provided the data for this note. Thus, the estimates presented here are based on smaller samples of DI beneficiaries and SSI recipients included in the public-use SIPP data file. Additionally, the definitions of some of the characteristics

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The findings and conclusions presented in this note are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Social Security Administration.

¹ Beginning in 2014, the Census Bureau will conduct SIPP interviews yearly rather than every 4 months. SSA is funding a supplemental interview that the Census Bureau will field about halfway through the first year of the redesigned survey.

differ from those used in the previous work. Those changes were necessary to avoid disclosing information about individual sample members.

To improve the quality of the data, SIPP results are matched to Social Security administrative records based on the respondent's validated Social Security number. For individuals with valid numbers, we use the administrative records to determine whether they received DI benefits or SSI payments and, if so, the amounts received. For individuals who did not provide a valid Social Security number, we use self-reported values from the SIPP. We identify individuals as DI beneficiaries and SSI recipients if they received a payment in December 2010.² Consistent with the prior edition of this study, we define SSI receipt only in terms of federal payments; that is, we do not include state SSI supplements (even those that are federally administered) in our definition. In tabulations of SSI recipients' Medicaid coverage, we recode the SIPP Medicaid variable to reflect the automatic Medicaid coverage of SSI recipients in certain states under Section 1634 of the Social Security Act.

We weight the SIPP results using December 2010 Social Security administrative data adjusted for institutional status.³ We use data for September, October, November, and December 2010 to measure income and poverty. Those months span waves 7 and 8 of the 2008 SIPP. All demographic characteristics other than income and SSI and DI benefit amounts are based on SIPP data for December 2010.

Discussion of the Estimates

This section highlights selected estimates from the tables and charts.

DI Beneficiaries

DI beneficiaries in this sample comprise disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children. Because 89 percent of the beneficiaries in this sample were disabled workers, the tables present information separately for that subgroup, although we do not discuss those results in the text. For convenience and consistency with other publications, we refer to all these groups as DI beneficiaries regardless of whether their benefits are paid from the Disability Insurance or the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and as long as their eligibility is based on disability.⁴

Although DI beneficiaries are eligible for Medicare, coverage does not begin until 24 months after the first month of benefit receipt. In December 2010, 64 percent of DI beneficiaries reported Medicare coverage (alone or in combination with other coverage), 43 percent reported Medicaid coverage, and 33 percent had private health insurance (Chart 1). Nearly one-quarter of beneficiaries held joint Medicare and Medicaid coverage

Selected Abbreviations

DI	Disability Insurance
SIPP	Survey of Income and Program Participation
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental Security Income

² As in the prior edition of this study, SSI payment amounts are identified as actual payments received (rather than payments due), and DI benefits are identified as the monthly amount due before Medicare premium deductions.

³ We use a range of 1.1–24.2 percent in our estimates of the percentages of DI beneficiaries and SSI recipients residing in an institution, depending on DI and SSI program participation. These are based on internal estimates and are the same percentages used in the prior edition of this study. Although the weights used for this analysis may be antiquated, they are the best currently available.

⁴ Nondisabled dependents of disabled workers may also receive auxiliary DI benefits, but we exclude those individuals from this analysis. Therefore, the tables (and the accompanying discussion) cover only individuals who are entitled to DI benefits based on their own disability. In December 2010, nondisabled dependents accounted for less than 17 percent of DI beneficiaries (SSA 2011, Table 1).

and a similar proportion had only Medicare coverage (Table 1). About 8 percent of DI beneficiaries in the sample reported having no health insurance.

Many of those who reported Medicaid coverage were likely to be among the 20 percent of disabled beneficiaries who also received SSI payments. Other forms of income included earnings (received by 11 percent of DI beneficiaries), property income from all assets (received by 31 percent), and other public assistance (received by 32 percent).

The majority of DI beneficiaries had 4-month personal income below \$5,000 (Table 1). DI benefits were an important income source, constituting 75–100 percent of personal income for more than one-half of DI beneficiaries (Table 2).

Two out of three DI beneficiaries reported a family size of one or two individuals, and one-third of DI beneficiaries reported that two or more individuals in the household received any Social Security disability, old-age, or survivor benefits (Table 3). About one-half of DI beneficiaries had 4-month family income below \$10,000. Nearly 60 percent owned their own home and very few relied on energy assistance (8 percent) or housing assistance (2 percent). However, nearly 32 percent of DI beneficiary households relied on food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as the Food Stamp program).

As Table 4 shows, the two largest sources of family income for DI beneficiaries were their Social Security benefits (58 percent) and earnings (23 percent). Among the marital-status groups, the contribution of earnings toward family income was highest for married DI beneficiaries; those who were divorced or separated relied more heavily on their DI benefits. For beneficiaries with fewer than 12 years of education, benefits accounted for 63 percent and earnings accounted for 18 percent of family income. For those with at least 16 years of education, benefits accounted for 52 percent and earnings accounted for 26 percent of family income.

Although 29 percent of DI beneficiaries had family income of at least 300 percent of the poverty threshold, nearly 20 percent were in poverty (Table 5). Female DI beneficiaries and beneficiaries who were not married were among those most likely to have family income below the poverty threshold. The proportions of DI beneficiaries above 300 percent of the poverty threshold differed widely by educational attainment. Only 11 percent of those with fewer than 12 years of education were above 300 percent of the threshold, compared with 45 percent of those with 16 years or more of education (Chart 2).

As part of the social safety net, DI benefits help keep some individuals out of poverty. If DI benefits were removed from their income, one-half of disabled beneficiaries would have been in poverty in 2010 based on their family income level (Table 6). With DI benefits included in family income, only 20 percent of beneficiaries had income below the poverty threshold. Beneficiaries' economic behavior would likely change if they did not receive disability benefits; thus, hypothetical estimates that simply exclude DI benefits do not fully capture the economic situation beneficiaries would experience in the absence of the program. Rather, these estimates represent how the program contributes to the reduction in poverty under existing patterns of behavior. Receiving DI benefits reduced the aggregate poverty gap, or the aggregate difference between family income and the poverty threshold for those below the threshold, by 87 percent (Table 7).

SSI Recipients

SSI recipients in this sample include aged, blind, and disabled individuals. Our SSI tables show results for three subgroups: children (younger than age 18), working-age adults (18–64), and the aged (65 or older).⁵

⁵ SSI recipients who are both disabled and aged 65 or older are counted in the aged category.

The maximum monthly SSI payment amount, called the federal benefit rate, can be reduced for individuals with countable earnings and unearned income. In 2010, the federal benefit rate was \$674 for an individual and \$1,011 for a couple in which both members were eligible.

Working-age SSI recipients were more likely to have higher levels of education than aged recipients in December 2010. Among working-age recipients, 68 percent had at least 12 years of education, compared with 47 percent of aged recipients (Chart 3). About 37 percent of aged recipients had fewer than 9 years of education, compared with 12 percent of working-age recipients (Table 8). We note that a substantial proportion of aged SSI recipients reported Social Security benefits in the SIPP (72 percent); however, according to SSA records, only 56 percent of SSI recipients aged 65 or older had Social Security benefits (SSA 2012, Table 7.D2).

Unlike Medicare coverage under DI, which begins only after 24 months in the program, Medicaid coverage begins immediately for SSI recipients in most states. In December 2010, 95 percent of all SSI recipients had Medicaid coverage and 40 percent had Medicare coverage. A majority (64 percent) of working-age SSI recipients was covered by Medicaid only, while 23 percent reported having joint Medicare and Medicaid coverage but no private insurance. The percentage of aged SSI recipients with Medicare coverage is undoubtedly high, although perhaps not quite the 97 percent reported in the SIPP.⁶ Private health insurance covered almost 9 percent of SSI recipients. All aged SSI recipients had at least one type of health insurance; however, 4 percent of children and 3 percent of working-age recipients had no coverage.

Table 8 also shows that 54 percent of recipients reported receiving public assistance other than SSI (such as General Assistance), and 6 percent reported earnings. Nearly 39 percent of SSI recipients reported receiving Social Security benefits and 9 percent reported other sources of income.

A majority of SSI adult recipients did not own their own home, and most received SNAP food assistance (Table 9). SSI recipients were typically unique in their households with regard to type of recipient. For example, 78 percent of child recipients resided in households where they were the sole SSI child recipient. Similarly, for working-age SSI recipients, 76 percent resided in households where there was only one working-age recipient.

The majority of SSI recipients (58 percent) had 4-month total personal income below \$3,000 and most of those individuals had income between \$2,500 and \$2,999 (Table 8). We note that SSI payments for a recipient who qualified for the federal benefit rate of \$674 in 2010 would amount to \$2,696 over a 4-month period, which would fall within that range. Although family income was generally higher than personal income for SSI recipients, total family income across 4 months was still less than \$7,500 (\$1,875/month) for 60 percent of SSI recipients (Table 9). SSI payments accounted for 100 percent of personal income for 34 percent of working-age SSI recipients and for 19 percent of SSI recipients aged 65 or older (Table 10).

Family income for SSI recipients primarily comprised SSI payments, Social Security benefits, and earnings (Table 11). SSI payments accounted for 44 percent of family income, earnings accounted for 23 percent, and Social Security benefits accounted for 22 percent. The share of family income contributed by earnings was higher for families with child SSI recipients than for those with working-age recipients (38 percent versus 20 percent). The majority of family income for SSI recipients aged 65 or older was provided by the combination of Social Security benefits (37 percent) and SSI payments (36 percent).

⁶ Many respondents who reported Medicare coverage likely fell within the 72 percent of aged SSI recipients in our sample who had any Social Security income, many of whom would thus be eligible for Medicare. A few others may have received Medicare coverage through Railroad Retirement or other programs. However, we suspect that the self-reported 97 percent Medicare coverage rate is partially due to confusion between Medicare and Medicaid among SSI recipients.

A substantial minority (43 percent) of SSI recipients had family income below the poverty level in December 2010 (Table 12). Among those most likely to fall under the poverty threshold were aged SSI recipients, those who were widowed, those who were divorced or separated, and recipients with 13–15 years of education. Although families with a child SSI recipient were somewhat less likely than families with an adult recipient to be in poverty, almost one-third were below the poverty line.

SSI payments helped some families move above the poverty line, but most families remained within 150 percent of the poverty threshold. Without counting SSI payments in family income, the poverty rate would be 65 percent, compared with the actual rate (43 percent) when SSI payments are included (Table 13). The percentage of child SSI recipients with family income below the poverty line falls from 58 percent to 32 percent when SSI is counted. Thus, of children whose family income without SSI would be below the poverty line, about 46 percent are not in poverty when SSI payments are included in family income. The impact of SSI payments on family income of aged recipients is somewhat smaller, helping 28 percent move above the poverty threshold. SSI payments reduced the aggregate poverty gap by 71 percent (Table 14). The reduction was slightly larger for aged SSI recipients and slightly smaller for child recipients. As with the estimated impacts of DI benefits on poverty, these estimates do not capture any changes in the economic behavior of SSI recipients that could result from the presence or absence of SSI payments.

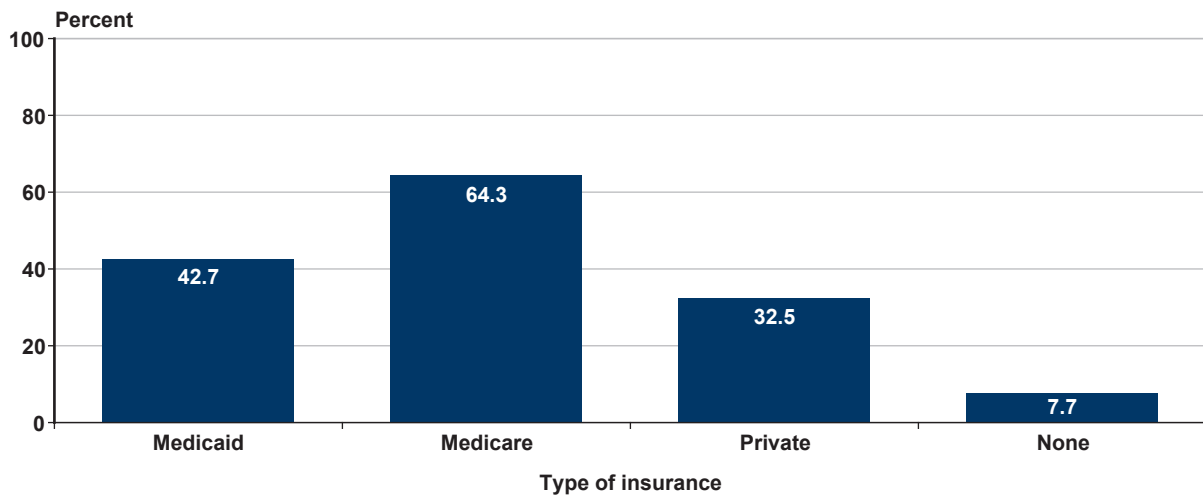
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Chart 1.
DI beneficiaries, by type of health insurance coverage, December 2010 (in percent)

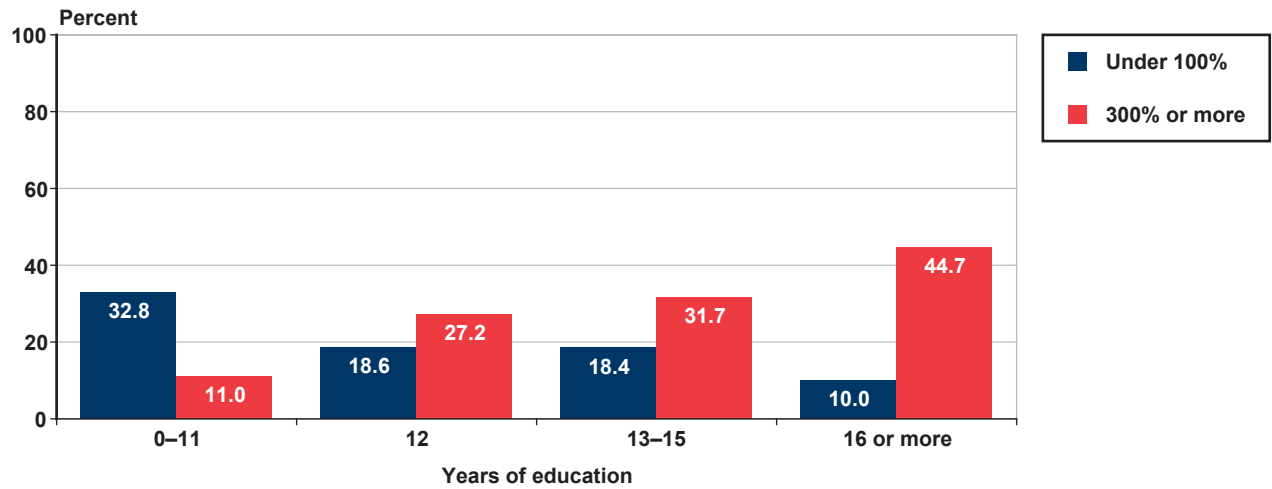


SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTE: Individuals may have more than one type of coverage.

Chart 2.

DI beneficiaries with family incomes at selected percentages of the poverty threshold, by years of education, December 2010 (in percent)



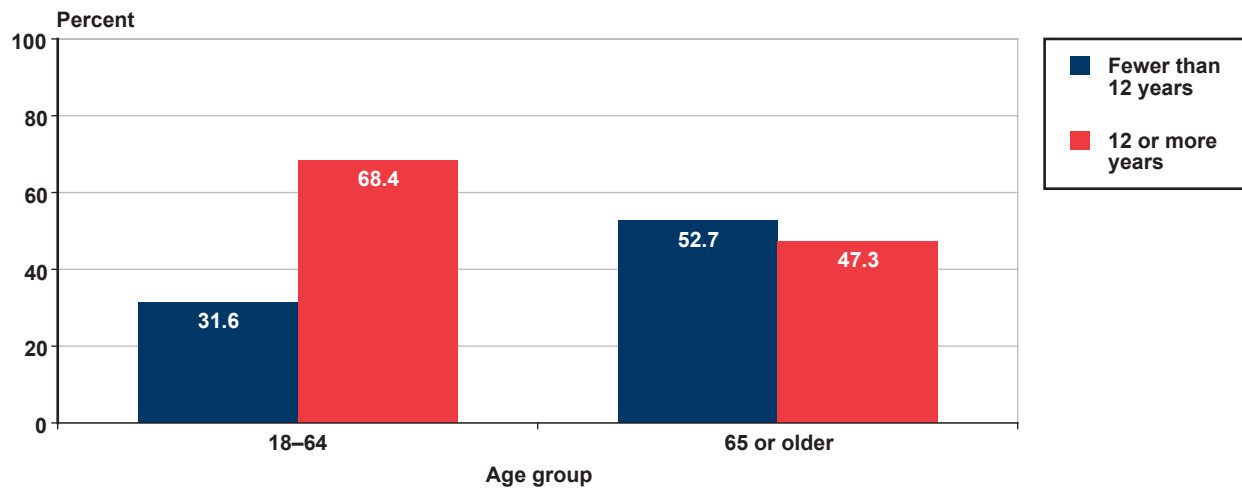
SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: A “family” is two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family income is for September–December 2010.

Chart 3.

SSI recipients, by educational attainment and age group, December 2010 (in percent)



SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

Table 1.
Number and percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics,
December 2010

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
All beneficiaries	8,993,173	8,031,344	100.0	100.0
Sex				
Men	4,613,671	4,155,490	51.3	51.7
Women	4,379,502	3,875,854	48.7	48.3
Race				
White	6,732,147	5,951,064	74.9	74.1
Black	1,801,612	1,658,014	20.0	20.6
Other	459,414	422,266	5.1	5.3
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	961,876	888,398	10.7	11.1
Non-Hispanic	8,031,297	7,142,946	89.3	88.9
Marital status				
Married	3,472,334	3,432,746	38.6	42.7
Widowed	705,296	501,970	7.8	6.3
Divorced or separated	2,291,473	2,240,468	25.5	27.9
Never married	2,524,070	1,856,160	28.1	23.1
Years of education				
0–11	1,519,369	1,254,822	16.9	15.6
12	3,449,413	2,914,750	38.4	36.3
13–15	2,511,658	2,411,218	27.9	30.0
16 or more	1,512,733	1,450,554	16.8	18.1
Health insurance				
Medicaid only	1,267,596	1,080,531	14.1	13.5
Medicare only	2,002,125	1,828,470	22.3	22.8
Private only	1,040,313	994,086	11.6	12.4
Medicaid and Medicare	2,120,409	1,737,020	23.6	21.6
Medicaid and private	223,931	214,141	2.5	2.7
Medicare and private	1,426,962	1,329,801	15.9	16.6
Medicaid, Medicare, and private	222,292	190,264	2.5	2.4
None	689,545	657,031	7.7	8.2

Table 1.
Number and percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics,
December 2010—Continued

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
Source of income ^a				
Public assistance				
SSI	1,770,455	1,469,973	19.7	18.3
Other ^b	2,911,810	2,534,996	32.4	31.6
Earnings	979,632	813,472	10.9	10.1
Property income	2,767,635	2,576,508	30.8	32.1
Other income	2,603,976	2,424,101	29.0	30.2
Veteran status				
Veteran	1,034,102	1,012,043	11.5	12.6
Nonveteran	7,959,071	7,019,301	88.5	87.4
Total 4-month personal income ^c (\$)				
Less than 1,500	64,276	51,120	0.7	0.6
1,500–1,999	112,071	89,209	1.2	1.1
2,000–2,499	159,042	126,605	1.8	1.6
2,500–2,999	1,268,725	1,088,653	14.1	13.6
3,000–3,499	964,634	832,578	10.7	10.4
3,500–3,999	912,619	780,486	10.1	9.7
4,000–4,499	881,662	744,647	9.8	9.3
4,500–4,999	601,835	547,683	6.7	6.8
5,000 or more	4,028,309	3,770,364	44.8	46.9

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: "DI beneficiaries" includes disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children, but excludes nondisabled individuals receiving DI benefits as dependents of disabled workers.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

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

b. Includes state SSI supplementation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, General Assistance, food assistance (including food stamps and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children), clothing assistance, short-term assistance, transportation assistance, and other welfare.

c. September–December 2010.

Table 2.
DI beneficiaries, by percentage of personal income attributable to Social Security benefits and selected demographic characteristics, December 2010

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Percentage distribution				
			Total	Under 50% of income	50–74% of income	75–99% of income	100% of income
All disabled beneficiaries							
Total	8,993,173	100.0	100.0	20.5	20.7	27.8	31.0
Sex							
Men	4,613,671	51.3	100.0	20.8	19.9	26.2	33.1
Women	4,379,502	48.7	100.0	20.2	21.5	29.6	28.7
Age							
Under 40	1,354,823	15.1	100.0	30.0	24.5	23.9	21.6
40–49	1,622,598	18.0	100.0	16.5	17.9	26.4	39.2
50–59	3,335,921	37.1	100.0	17.2	18.6	28.5	35.7
60 or older	2,679,831	29.8	100.0	22.2	23.1	29.9	24.9
Race							
White	6,732,147	74.9	100.0	19.0	20.1	28.3	32.7
Black	1,801,612	20.0	100.0	24.9	23.4	24.8	26.9
Other	459,414	5.1	100.0	25.7	19.4	33.3	21.7
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	961,876	10.7	100.0	20.9	14.1	27.9	37.1
Non-Hispanic	8,031,297	89.3	100.0	20.4	21.5	27.8	30.2
Marital status							
Married	3,472,334	38.6	100.0	19.2	18.6	28.5	33.7
Widowed	705,296	7.8	100.0	15.6	36.0	24.5	23.9
Divorced or separated	2,291,473	25.5	100.0	20.5	20.5	28.1	30.9
Never married	2,524,070	28.1	100.0	23.6	19.5	27.6	29.2
Years of education							
0–11	1,519,369	16.9	100.0	19.5	17.1	29.1	34.3
12	3,449,413	38.4	100.0	19.7	21.9	28.7	29.8
13–15	2,511,658	27.9	100.0	20.1	20.2	27.1	32.7
16 or more	1,512,733	16.8	100.0	24.1	22.4	26.0	27.5
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	2,433,990	27.1	100.0	19.2	20.3	30.8	29.6
Lives with relatives	5,989,639	66.6	100.0	21.6	20.2	26.6	31.6
Lives only with nonrelatives	569,543	6.3	100.0	14.3	27.9	28.0	29.8

(Continued)

Table 2.
DI beneficiaries, by percentage of personal income attributable to Social Security benefits and selected demographic characteristics, December 2010—Continued

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Percentage distribution				
			Total	Under 50% of income	50–74% of income	75–99% of income	100% of income
Disabled workers							
Total	8,031,344	89.3	100.0	20.6	20.2	28.1	31.2
Sex							
Men	4,155,490	46.2	100.0	20.7	19.6	26.4	33.3
Women	3,875,854	43.1	100.0	20.5	20.8	29.8	28.8
Age							
Under 40	966,097	10.7	100.0	31.0	24.8	24.5	19.7
40–49	1,515,879	16.9	100.0	17.1	17.8	26.4	38.7
50–59	3,094,287	34.4	100.0	16.6	18.4	28.5	36.5
60 or older	2,455,081	27.3	100.0	23.7	22.1	29.9	24.3
Race							
White	5,951,064	66.2	100.0	18.9	19.5	28.5	33.1
Black	1,658,014	18.4	100.0	25.7	23.0	24.6	26.8
Other	422,266	4.7	100.0	23.6	19.0	35.9	21.5
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	888,398	9.9	100.0	20.1	12.6	28.6	38.7
Non-Hispanic	7,142,946	79.4	100.0	20.6	21.1	28.0	30.2
Marital status							
Married	3,432,746	38.2	100.0	19.1	18.6	28.6	33.7
Widowed	501,970	5.6	100.0	17.7	33.0	24.6	24.6
Divorced or separated	2,240,468	24.9	100.0	20.5	20.3	28.3	31.0
Never married	1,856,160	20.6	100.0	24.2	19.6	27.6	28.6
Years of education							
0–11	1,254,822	14.0	100.0	20.0	16.1	29.2	34.7
12	2,914,750	32.4	100.0	19.6	21.5	29.2	29.7
13–15	2,411,218	26.8	100.0	20.4	20.2	26.8	32.6
16 or more	1,450,554	16.1	100.0	23.4	21.1	26.8	28.7
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	2,170,268	24.1	100.0	19.7	19.9	30.9	29.6
Lives with relatives	5,421,511	60.3	100.0	21.5	19.6	27.1	31.8
Lives only with nonrelatives	439,566	4.9	100.0	13.4	29.7	26.2	30.7

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: "DI beneficiaries" includes disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children, but excludes nondisabled individuals receiving DI benefits as dependents of disabled workers.

Personal income is for September–December 2010.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

Table 3.
Number and percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by household and family characteristics,
December 2010

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
All beneficiaries	8,993,173	8,031,344	100.0	100.0
Household type				
Family				
Married couple	3,916,336	3,710,600	43.5	46.2
Male householder	521,339	450,181	5.8	5.6
Female householder	1,452,533	1,178,582	16.2	14.7
Nonfamily				
Male householder	1,484,598	1,327,084	16.5	16.5
Female householder	1,535,784	1,321,529	17.1	16.5
Group quarters	82,581	43,368	0.9	0.5
Ownership of residence ^a				
Owned	5,326,043	4,851,666	59.2	60.4
Not owned				
Public housing	987,867	844,240	11.0	10.5
Other	2,679,263	2,335,438	29.8	29.1
Household receipt of assistance ^b				
Energy	686,566	589,022	7.6	7.3
Housing	215,951	191,963	2.4	2.4
Food (SNAP)	2,869,935	2,520,941	31.9	31.4
Household size				
1	2,433,990	2,170,268	27.1	27.0
2	3,157,919	2,883,796	35.1	35.9
3-4	2,639,041	2,300,104	29.3	28.6
5 or more	762,222	677,177	8.5	8.4
Family size				
1	3,224,642	2,799,596	35.9	34.9
2	2,714,032	2,509,403	30.2	31.2
3-4	2,432,191	2,154,457	27.0	26.8
5 or more	622,308	567,889	6.9	7.1
Children younger than age 18 in family				
None	7,258,075	6,416,081	80.7	79.9
1	908,614	840,395	10.1	10.5
2	542,357	513,679	6.0	6.4
3-4	259,037	236,099	2.9	2.9
5 or more	25,089	25,089	0.3	0.3
Social Security ^c beneficiaries in household				
1	5,893,060	5,368,511	65.5	66.8
2	2,191,239	1,911,282	24.4	23.8
3 or more	908,874	751,551	10.1	9.4

(Continued)

Table 3.
Number and percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by household and family characteristics,
December 2010—Continued

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
Total 4-month household income ^d (\$)				
Less than 2,500	73,865	60,247	0.8	0.8
2,500–4,999	1,756,029	1,549,562	19.5	19.3
5,000–7,499	1,226,634	1,096,352	13.6	13.7
7,500–9,999	1,023,618	925,286	11.4	11.5
10,000–14,999	1,605,413	1,393,084	17.9	17.3
15,000–19,999	1,206,228	1,060,589	13.4	13.2
20,000 or more	2,101,385	1,946,222	23.4	24.2
Total 4-month family income ^d (\$)				
Less than 2,500	101,204	73,267	1.1	0.9
2,500–4,999	2,173,574	1,854,130	24.2	23.1
5,000–7,499	1,369,261	1,225,648	15.2	15.3
7,500–9,999	926,061	855,080	10.3	10.6
10,000–14,999	1,399,550	1,256,642	15.6	15.6
15,000–19,999	1,100,551	968,802	12.2	12.1
20,000 or more	1,922,972	1,797,776	21.4	22.4

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: "DI beneficiaries" includes disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children, but excludes nondisabled individuals receiving DI benefits as dependents of disabled workers.

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

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

- a. Refers to ownership by any member of the household, not necessarily the beneficiary.
- b. Individuals may be counted in more than one category.
- c. Includes disability, old-age, and survivors benefits.
- d. September–December 2010.

Table 4.
Percentage distribution of family income of DI beneficiaries, by income source and selected demographic characteristics, September–December 2010

Characteristic	Total	Social Security ^a	Public assistance		Earnings	Property income	Other
			SSI	Other			
<i>All disabled beneficiaries</i>							
Total	100.0	57.7	4.9	1.7	22.7	0.7	12.3
Sex							
Men	100.0	58.9	4.1	1.8	21.8	0.7	12.7
Women	100.0	56.4	5.7	1.7	23.7	0.8	11.7
Age							
Under 40	100.0	50.4	8.7	3.2	27.3	0.5	9.9
40–49	100.0	58.1	5.7	1.6	24.9	0.3	9.4
50–59	100.0	59.1	3.4	1.6	23.0	0.7	12.2
60 or older	100.0	59.4	4.4	1.3	18.6	1.2	15.1
Race							
White	100.0	57.8	3.8	1.5	23.5	0.9	12.5
Black	100.0	56.7	9.0	2.6	20.1	0.2	11.4
Other	100.0	59.6	4.4	1.8	20.5	0.7	13.0
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	100.0	52.7	7.4	1.4	30.1	0.1	8.3
Non-Hispanic	100.0	58.3	4.6	1.8	21.8	0.8	12.7
Marital status							
Married	100.0	44.9	2.4	1.2	36.3	1.2	14.0
Widowed	100.0	64.3	3.1	2.1	16.5	0.6	13.4
Divorced or separated	100.0	69.5	6.6	1.9	9.4	0.4	12.2
Never married	100.0	62.8	7.4	2.2	17.7	0.5	9.4
Years of education							
0–11	100.0	63.0	10.0	2.5	17.9	0.4	6.2
12	100.0	57.6	4.5	1.7	24.2	0.4	11.6
13–15	100.0	58.2	4.3	1.7	21.6	0.8	13.4
16 or more	100.0	51.9	1.8	1.1	25.7	1.7	17.8
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	100.0	77.4	6.0	1.7	3.9	0.3	10.7
Lives with relatives	100.0	47.8	4.1	1.7	31.8	1.0	13.6
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	77.6	8.7	2.4	6.4	0.4	4.5

(Continued)

Table 4.
Percentage distribution of family income of DI beneficiaries, by income source and selected demographic characteristics, September–December 2010—continued

Characteristic	Total	Social Security ^a	Public assistance		Earnings	Property income	Other
			SSI	Other			
<i>Disabled workers</i>							
Total	100.0	57.2	4.6	1.7	23.1	0.8	12.6
Sex							
Men	100.0	58.8	3.6	1.8	21.7	0.7	13.4
Women	100.0	55.4	5.6	1.7	24.7	0.8	11.8
Age							
Under 40	100.0	48.1	7.8	3.4	29.6	0.5	10.6
40–49	100.0	57.8	5.7	1.6	24.9	0.3	9.7
50–59	100.0	59.1	3.1	1.6	23.5	0.7	12.0
60 or older	100.0	58.1	4.6	1.4	19.0	1.3	15.6
Race							
White	100.0	57.2	3.4	1.5	24.2	0.9	12.8
Black	100.0	56.5	9.0	2.7	20.0	0.2	11.6
Other	100.0	59.7	4.1	1.7	20.3	0.7	13.5
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	100.0	53.5	6.7	1.4	29.5	0.1	8.8
Non-Hispanic	100.0	57.7	4.3	1.8	22.4	0.8	13.0
Marital status							
Married	100.0	44.9	2.4	1.2	36.3	1.2	14.0
Widowed	100.0	64.2	2.8	2.5	16.4	0.4	13.7
Divorced or separated	100.0	69.9	6.5	2.0	9.2	0.4	12.0
Never married	100.0	62.7	6.8	2.3	17.4	0.5	10.3
Years of education							
0–11	100.0	62.6	10.0	2.5	18.4	0.3	6.2
12	100.0	56.5	3.9	1.7	25.4	0.5	12.0
13–15	100.0	58.0	4.3	1.7	21.5	0.8	13.7
16 or more	100.0	52.6	1.6	1.2	25.4	1.7	17.5
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	100.0	77.1	6.0	1.7	3.8	0.3	11.1
Lives with relatives	100.0	47.5	3.8	1.7	32.3	1.0	13.7
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	78.0	7.4	2.3	6.0	0.5	5.8

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: "DI beneficiaries" includes disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children, but excludes nondisabled individuals receiving DI benefits as dependents of disabled workers.

A "family" is two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

a. Includes disability, old-age, and survivor benefits.

Table 5.
Percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics,
December 2010

Characteristic	Total	Family income relative to poverty threshold					300% or more
		Less than 100%	100–124%	125–149%	150–199%	200–299%	
All disabled beneficiaries							
Total	8,993,173	19.5	9.9	8.0	15.9	18.0	28.7
Sex							
Men	4,613,671	15.9	10.3	7.8	17.3	18.1	30.6
Women	4,379,502	23.4	9.5	8.2	14.4	17.9	26.6
Age							
Under 40	1,354,823	23.2	7.5	9.4	18.1	16.8	25.0
40–49	1,622,598	21.1	12.2	6.5	13.4	20.0	26.8
50–59	3,335,921	17.5	10.4	9.1	16.9	16.9	29.2
60 or older	2,679,831	19.1	9.2	6.7	15.0	19.0	31.0
Race							
White	6,732,147	17.4	10.0	7.7	15.2	18.8	30.9
Black	1,801,612	27.9	8.9	9.0	17.0	16.2	21.2
Other	459,414	17.8	13.1	8.4	21.8	13.9	25.0
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	961,876	23.0	7.9	6.3	20.7	19.3	22.8
Non-Hispanic	8,031,297	19.1	10.2	8.2	15.3	17.9	29.4
Marital status							
Married	3,472,334	6.2	5.5	5.7	16.1	21.0	45.5
Widowed	705,296	24.3	11.8	11.9	11.7	23.2	17.1
Divorced or separated	2,291,473	32.8	12.3	10.0	15.9	16.1	12.8
Never married	2,524,070	24.5	13.3	8.2	16.7	14.3	23.1
Years of education							
0–11	1,519,369	32.8	15.9	10.2	18.3	11.7	11.0
12	3,449,413	18.6	9.1	8.0	16.5	20.7	27.2
13–15	2,511,658	18.4	9.1	7.1	15.3	18.4	31.7
16 or more	1,512,733	10.0	7.1	7.2	13.1	18.0	44.7

(Continued)

Table 5.
Percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics,
December 2010—Continued

Characteristic	Total	Family income relative to poverty threshold					300% or more
		Less than 100%	100–124%	125–149%	150–199%	200–299%	
Disabled workers							
Total	8,031,344	18.4	9.9	7.7	16.0	18.3	29.6
Sex							
Men	4,155,490	15.1	10.0	7.7	17.3	18.4	31.6
Women	3,875,854	21.9	9.8	7.8	14.7	18.2	27.5
Age							
Under 40	966,097	22.2	8.2	9.2	18.0	16.9	25.5
40–49	1,515,879	22.1	12.0	6.5	13.0	19.8	26.6
50–59	3,094,287	17.0	9.6	9.3	17.1	17.4	29.7
60 or older	2,455,081	16.5	9.7	6.0	15.7	19.1	33.0
Race							
White	5,951,064	16.0	9.8	7.4	15.3	19.3	32.1
Black	1,658,014	26.8	9.2	8.7	17.4	16.1	21.8
Other	422,266	19.1	13.7	9.1	20.4	12.6	25.2
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	888,398	23.7	8.2	6.3	19.7	18.4	23.6
Non-Hispanic	7,142,946	17.7	10.1	7.9	15.6	18.3	30.4
Marital status							
Married	3,432,746	6.1	5.6	5.5	16.0	21.2	45.6
Widowed	501,970	17.0	14.6	10.5	13.9	26.3	17.8
Divorced or separated	2,240,468	33.4	12.3	10.2	15.9	15.5	12.8
Never married	1,856,160	23.5	13.7	8.2	16.7	14.2	23.6
Years of education							
0–11	1,254,822	31.6	16.9	11.3	17.7	11.4	11.1
12	2,914,750	16.8	8.5	7.6	17.3	21.8	28.0
13–15	2,411,218	18.4	9.4	6.3	15.6	18.3	32.1
16 or more	1,450,554	10.3	7.4	7.4	12.6	17.5	44.8

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: "DI beneficiaries" includes disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children, but excludes nondisabled individuals receiving DI benefits as dependents of disabled workers.

A "family" is two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family income is for September–December 2010.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

Table 6.
Percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by poverty status with and without DI benefits,
September–December 2010

Family income minus DI benefits as a percentage of poverty threshold	Total		Actual family income as a percentage of poverty threshold			
	Number	Percent	Total	Under 100%	100–150%	150% or more
All disabled beneficiaries	8,993,173	100.0	100.0	19.5	17.9	62.6
Under 100%	4,540,240	50.5	100.0	38.6	34.0	27.3
100–150%	1,034,894	11.5	100.0	...	6.2	93.8
150% or more	3,418,039	38.0	100.0	...	...	100.0
Disabled workers	8,031,344	100.0	100.0	18.4	17.6	64.0
Under 100%	3,997,802	49.8	100.0	37.0	34.1	28.9
100–150%	915,120	11.4	100.0	...	5.9	94.1
150% or more	3,118,422	38.8	100.0	...	...	100.0

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: "DI beneficiaries" includes disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children, but excludes nondisabled individuals receiving DI benefits as dependents of disabled workers.

A "family" is two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

... = not applicable.

Table 7.
Poverty gap with and without DI benefits for families with DI beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics, December 2010

Characteristic	Aggregate poverty gap (thousands of dollars)		Reduction in poverty gap (%)
	If DI benefits were excluded	With DI benefits	
Total	13,787,968	1,754,290	87.3
Sex			
Male	7,076,164	748,254	89.4
Female	6,711,804	1,006,036	85.0
Age			
Under 40	1,932,316	414,840	78.5
40–49	2,516,821	369,936	85.3
50–59	5,451,543	574,884	89.5
60 or older	3,887,288	394,629	89.8
Race			
White	10,086,296	1,168,938	88.4
Black	2,970,752	515,134	82.7
Other	730,920	70,218	90.4
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	1,413,066	245,870	82.6
Non-Hispanic	12,374,901	1,508,420	87.8

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: "DI beneficiaries" includes disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children, but excludes nondisabled individuals receiving DI benefits as dependents of disabled workers.

"Poverty gap" refers to the difference between family income and the poverty threshold for a family in poverty. Aggregate poverty gap is the sum of individual poverty gaps for all families with DI beneficiaries.

A "family" is two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

Family income data and poverty thresholds are for September–December 2010.

Table 8.
Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and selected demographic characteristics, December 2010

Characteristic	Number				Percent			
	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older
All recipients	7,497,490	1,193,848	4,367,934	1,935,708	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex								
Male	3,246,059	789,201	1,857,618	599,240	43.3	66.1	42.5	31.0
Female	4,251,430	404,647	2,510,315	1,336,468	56.7	33.9	57.5	69.0
Race								
White	4,382,409	611,252	2,696,922	1,074,235	58.5	51.2	61.7	55.5
Black	2,284,788	472,286	1,292,364	520,139	30.5	39.6	29.6	26.9
Other	830,292	110,310	378,648	341,335	11.1	9.2	8.7	17.6
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	1,538,306	284,124	717,034	537,148	20.5	23.8	16.4	27.7
Non-Hispanic	5,959,184	909,724	3,650,900	1,398,560	79.5	76.2	83.6	72.3
Marital status								
Married	1,295,186	...	802,368	492,819	17.3	...	18.4	25.5
Widowed	674,295	...	121,842	552,452	9.0	...	2.8	28.5
Divorced or separated	1,689,446	...	1,092,029	597,417	22.5	...	25.0	30.9
Never married	3,838,563	1,193,848	2,351,695	293,020	51.2	100.0	53.8	15.1
Years of education ^a								
0–8	1,234,240	...	514,541	719,700	16.5	...	11.8	37.2
9–11	1,165,887	...	866,353	299,535	15.6	...	19.8	15.5
12	2,408,456	...	1,852,198	556,258	32.1	...	42.4	28.7
13–15	995,359	...	802,789	192,570	13.3	...	18.4	9.9
16 or more	499,699	...	332,054	167,645	6.7	...	7.6	8.7
Health insurance ^b								
Medicaid	7,111,729	1,132,184	4,155,033	1,824,512	94.9	94.8	95.1	94.3
Medicaid only	3,836,070	998,838	2,787,849	49,382	51.2	83.7	63.8	2.6
Medicare	3,025,004	...	1,139,658	1,885,346	40.3	...	26.1	97.4
Medicaid and Medicare only	2,687,546	...	1,023,125	1,664,421	35.8	...	23.4	86.0
Private	656,951	147,436	386,393	123,122	8.8	12.3	8.8	6.4
None	167,555	47,573	119,982	0	2.2	4.0	2.7	0.0

(Continued)

Table 8.
Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and selected demographic characteristics, December 2010—Continued

Characteristic	Number				Percent			
	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older
Source of income ^b								
Social Security ^c	2,901,367	104,688	1,407,967	1,388,712	38.7	8.8	32.2	71.7
Public assistance other than SSI ^d	4,051,129	32,261	2,861,015	1,157,853	54.0	2.7	65.5	59.8
Earnings	480,650	...	426,306	54,345	6.4	...	9.8	2.8
Property income	986,580	...	715,101	271,479	13.2	...	16.4	14.0
Other income	680,722	...	517,709	163,013	9.1	...	11.9	8.4
Veteran status ^a								
Veteran	132,375	...	93,726	38,649	1.8	...	2.1	2.0
Nonveteran	6,171,267	...	4,274,208	1,897,059	82.3	...	97.9	98.0
Total 4-month personal income ^e (\$)								
Less than 2,000	700,118	241,416	344,627	114,074	9.3	20.2	7.9	5.9
2,000–2,499	514,928	150,429	232,175	132,324	6.9	12.6	5.3	6.8
2,500–2,999	3,159,526	726,975	1,551,991	880,560	42.1	60.9	35.5	45.5
3,000 or more	3,122,919	75,028	2,239,140	808,750	41.7	6.3	51.3	41.8

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

... = not applicable.

a. Adult population only.

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

c. Includes disability, old-age, and survivor benefits.

d. Includes state SSI supplementation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, General Assistance, food assistance (including food stamps and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children), clothing assistance, short-term assistance, transportation assistance, and other welfare.

e. September–December 2010.

Table 9.
Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and household and family characteristics, December 2010

Characteristic	Number				Percent			
	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older
All recipients	7,497,490	1,193,848	4,367,934	1,935,708	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household type ^a								
Family								
Married couple	1,818,347	...	1,248,580	569,767	28.8	...	28.6	29.4
Male householder	386,973	...	283,644	103,329	6.1	...	6.5	5.3
Female householder	1,724,357	...	1,376,503	347,854	27.4	...	31.5	18.0
Nonfamily or group quarters	2,373,965	...	1,459,206	914,758	37.7	...	33.4	47.3
Ownership of residence ^b								
Owned	2,577,932	358,762	1,439,837	779,333	34.4	30.1	33.0	40.3
Not owned								
Public housing	1,738,110	205,676	1,001,939	530,495	23.2	17.2	22.9	27.4
Other	3,181,448	629,410	1,926,158	625,880	42.4	52.7	44.1	32.3
Household receipt of assistance ^c								
Energy	947,151	183,339	561,358	202,454	12.6	15.4	12.9	10.5
Housing	370,305	77,503	219,972	72,831	4.9	6.5	5.0	3.8
Food (SNAP)	4,631,961	712,601	2,835,501	1,083,859	61.8	59.7	64.9	56.0
Household size								
1	1,832,665	...	998,093	834,572	24.4	...	22.9	43.1
2	1,841,895	121,396	1,179,662	540,837	24.6	10.2	27.0	27.9
3–4	2,321,434	558,997	1,409,515	352,922	31.0	46.8	32.3	18.2
5 or more	1,501,496	513,454	780,664	207,377	20.0	43.0	17.9	10.7
Family size								
1–2	4,094,297	146,082	2,510,508	1,437,706	54.6	12.2	57.5	74.3
3–4	2,145,348	566,412	1,255,671	323,264	28.6	47.4	28.7	16.7
5 or more	1,257,845	481,353	601,754	174,738	16.8	40.3	13.8	9.0
Children in family								
None	4,833,116	...	3,142,251	1,690,864	64.5	...	71.9	87.4
1	908,935	308,752	469,360	130,822	12.1	25.9	10.7	6.8
2	940,760	393,882	485,326	61,552	12.5	33.0	11.1	3.2
3 or more	814,679	491,214	270,996	52,470	10.9	41.1	6.2	2.7
Child SSI recipients in household								
None	4,103,253	...	4,103,253	...	54.7	...	93.9	...
1	1,133,659	925,020	208,639	...	15.1	77.5	4.8	...
2 or more	324,870	268,828	56,042	...	4.3	22.5	1.3	...
Suppressed	1,935,708	...	...	1,935,708	25.8	...	...	100.0
Adult SSI recipients in household								
None	930,224	930,224	...	...	12.4	77.9	...	...
1	4,969,724	204,936	3,308,142	1,456,645	66.3	17.2	75.7	75.3
2 or more	1,597,541	58,687	1,059,792	479,063	21.3	4.9	24.3	24.7

(Continued)

Table 9.
Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and household and family characteristics, December 2010—Continued

Characteristic	Number				Percent			
	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older
Total 4-month household income ^d (\$)								
Less than 5,000	2,579,932	170,855	1,411,874	997,203	34.4	14.3	32.3	51.5
5,000–7,499	1,353,736	226,168	860,000	267,568	18.1	18.9	19.7	13.8
7,500–9,999	780,717	175,786	487,583	117,348	10.4	14.7	11.2	6.1
10,000–14,999	939,943	227,218	528,213	184,513	12.5	19.0	12.1	9.5
15,000–19,999	676,808	165,138	359,387	152,283	9.0	13.8	8.2	7.9
20,000 or more	1,166,353	228,682	720,879	216,793	15.6	19.2	16.5	11.2
Total 4-month family income ^d (\$)								
Less than 5,000	3,109,838	206,267	1,826,829	1,076,742	41.5	17.3	41.8	55.6
5,000–7,499	1,404,896	242,715	875,097	287,085	18.7	20.3	20.0	14.8
7,500–9,999	693,297	195,468	388,757	109,072	9.2	16.4	8.9	5.6
10,000–14,999	779,525	206,808	432,861	139,856	10.4	17.3	9.9	7.2
15,000–19,999	573,461	140,579	286,523	146,359	7.6	11.8	6.6	7.6
20,000 or more	936,473	202,010	557,867	176,595	12.5	16.9	12.8	9.1

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

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

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

- a. Adult recipients only.
- b. Refers to ownership by any member of the household, not necessarily the recipient.
- c. Individuals may be counted in more than one category.
- d. September–December 2010.

Table 10.**SSI payments as a percentage of personal income for working-age and aged SSI recipients, by selected demographic characteristics, December 2010**

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Percentage distribution					
			Total	Under 25% of income	25–49% of income	50–74% of income	75–99% of income	100% of income
All recipients	6,303,642	100.0	100.0	24.3	16.1	18.2	12.1	29.3
Sex								
Male	2,456,858	39.0	100.0	27.3	14.2	18.0	11.8	28.7
Female	3,846,784	61.0	100.0	22.3	17.3	18.4	12.2	29.8
Age group								
18–64	4,367,934	69.3	100.0	19.5	13.3	19.5	14.0	33.7
65 or older	1,935,708	30.7	100.0	35.1	22.3	15.4	7.7	19.4
Race								
White	3,771,157	59.8	100.0	26.5	16.7	17.0	12.9	26.9
Black	1,812,502	28.8	100.0	21.2	17.2	20.4	9.2	32.0
Other	719,982	11.4	100.0	20.1	10.3	19.5	14.8	35.4
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	1,254,182	19.9	100.0	24.7	15.9	20.8	10.3	28.3
Non-Hispanic	5,049,460	80.1	100.0	24.2	16.1	17.6	12.5	29.6
Marital status								
Married	1,295,186	20.5	100.0	22.4	16.2	14.9	11.9	34.7
Widowed	674,295	10.7	100.0	37.1	26.8	8.9	6.1	21.1
Divorced or separated	1,689,446	26.8	100.0	29.2	15.8	19.4	11.7	24.0
Never married	2,644,715	42.0	100.0	18.7	13.5	21.5	13.9	32.2
Years of education								
0–8	1,234,240	19.6	100.0	27.3	18.6	14.6	10.9	28.6
9–11	1,165,887	18.5	100.0	16.5	13.9	25.8	8.8	35.0
12	2,408,456	38.2	100.0	26.8	14.6	18.1	12.4	28.2
13–15	995,359	15.8	100.0	22.8	21.2	15.7	15.0	25.4
16 or more	499,699	7.9	100.0	25.8	12.1	15.3	15.2	31.5
Living arrangement								
Lives alone	1,832,665	29.1	100.0	33.4	14.7	16.6	10.7	24.5
Lives with relatives	3,961,819	62.8	100.0	20.5	16.5	18.3	13.0	31.6
Lives only with nonrelatives	509,158	8.1	100.0	20.6	17.5	23.3	9.3	29.3

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: Personal income data and poverty thresholds are for September–December 2010.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

Table 11.**Percentage distribution of family income for SSI recipients, by income source and selected demographic characteristics, September–December 2010**

Characteristic	Total	Social Security ^a	Public assistance		Earnings	Other
			SSI	Other		
All recipients	100.0	22.0	43.9	5.3	22.5	6.3
Sex						
Male	100.0	20.4	42.6	5.2	25.4	6.4
Female	100.0	23.2	45.0	5.4	20.4	6.0
Age group						
Under 18	100.0	8.0	42.6	4.0	37.6	7.8
18–64	100.0	19.1	47.7	6.4	19.9	6.9
65 or older	100.0	37.2	36.3	3.8	19.3	3.4
Race						
White	100.0	23.3	41.1	4.9	24.1	6.6
Black	100.0	21.5	49.2	5.8	18.2	5.3
Other	100.0	16.5	44.2	6.3	26.5	6.5
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	100.0	20.4	41.1	4.2	28.8	5.5
Non-Hispanic	100.0	22.4	44.6	5.6	20.9	6.5
Marital status						
Married	100.0	21.6	42.9	5.5	24.4	5.6
Widowed	100.0	35.8	32.0	3.6	22.8	5.8
Divorced or separated	100.0	30.8	48.8	6.2	9.6	4.6
Never married	100.0	15.8	44.2	5.1	27.6	7.3
Years of education						
0–8	100.0	29.9	40.6	5.7	19.5	4.3
9–11	100.0	21.7	50.6	6.1	14.6	7.0
12	100.0	23.6	40.5	5.2	24.4	6.3
13–15	100.0	26.4	48.6	5.7	14.4	4.9
16 or more	100.0	20.2	46.8	5.2	19.6	8.2
Unknown	100.0	8.0	42.6	4.0	37.6	7.8
Living arrangement						
Lives alone	100.0	35.8	53.3	5.5	2.1	3.3
Lives with relatives	100.0	16.9	38.5	5.2	31.7	7.7
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	23.7	63.6	5.8	4.5	2.4

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTE: A "family" is two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

a. Includes disability, old-age, and survivor benefits.

Table 12.
Percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics,
December 2010

Characteristic	Total	Family income relative to poverty threshold					
		Under 100%	100–124%	125–149%	150–199%	200–299%	300% or more
All recipients	7,497,490	42.9	13.6	8.1	14.0	11.1	10.3
Sex							
Male	3,246,059	36.8	15.1	8.5	15.1	11.3	13.2
Female	4,251,430	47.6	12.5	7.8	13.1	11.0	8.0
Age group							
Under 18	1,193,848	31.6	16.2	9.7	16.9	14.6	10.9
18–64	4,367,934	43.4	12.7	8.7	14.0	9.8	11.3
65 or older	1,935,708	48.7	14.2	5.6	12.1	12.0	7.4
Race							
White	4,382,409	40.9	13.1	8.7	13.1	11.7	12.5
Black	2,284,788	50.0	14.8	6.3	13.1	10.0	5.7
Other	830,292	33.8	13.3	9.9	20.9	11.3	10.8
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	1,538,306	40.5	11.8	7.7	18.5	13.2	8.3
Non-Hispanic	5,959,184	43.5	14.1	8.2	12.8	10.6	10.7
Marital status							
Married	1,295,186	32.1	22.2	11.9	16.9	9.9	7.0
Widowed	674,295	49.6	10.5	3.9	6.5	20.2	9.3
Divorced or separated	1,689,446	62.4	10.5	7.5	9.0	6.0	4.7
Never married	3,838,563	36.8	12.7	7.8	16.5	12.2	14.0
Years of education ^a							
0–8	1,234,240	48.3	15.6	8.2	8.9	10.6	8.4
9–11	1,165,887	49.8	14.7	8.2	12.4	11.1	3.8
12	2,408,456	37.8	12.8	6.8	17.4	11.3	14.0
13–15	995,359	55.4	10.3	7.1	11.4	6.8	9.1
16 or more	499,699	40.2	11.0	11.8	11.8	12.2	12.9

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: A "family" is two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family income is for September–December 2010.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

a. Adult recipients only.

Table 13.**Percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by poverty status with and without SSI payments and age group, September–December 2010**

Family income minus SSI payments as a percentage of poverty threshold	Total		Actual family income as a percentage of poverty threshold			
	Number	Percent	Total	Under 100%	100–150%	150% or more
All recipients	7,497,490	100.0	100.0	42.9	21.7	35.4
Under 100%	4,894,873	65.3	100.0	65.7	27.3	6.9
100–150%	900,151	11.8	100.0	...	32.3	67.7
150% or more	1,702,466	23.0	100.0	...	...	100.0
Under age 18	1,193,848	100.0	100.0	31.6	25.9	42.5
Under 100%	692,696	58.0	100.0	54.5	36.3	9.3
100–150%	187,481	15.7	100.0	...	31.1	68.9
150% or more	313,670	26.3	100.0	...	...	100.0
Aged 18–64	4,367,934	100.0	100.0	43.4	21.4	35.1
Under 100%	2,899,741	66.4	100.0	65.4	26.6	8.0
100–150%	498,345	11.4	100.0	...	33.1	66.9
150% or more	969,848	22.2	100.0	...	...	100.0
Aged 65 or older	1,935,708	100.0	100.0	48.7	19.8	31.5
Under 100%	1,302,436	67.3	100.0	72.4	24.3	3.4
100–150%	214,325	11.1	100.0	...	31.6	68.4
150% or more	418,947	21.6	100.0	...	...	100.0

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: A "family" is two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

... = not applicable.

Table 14.**Poverty gap with and without SSI payments for families with SSI recipients, by selected demographic characteristics, December 2010**

Characteristic	Aggregate poverty gap (thousands of dollars)		Reduction in poverty gap (%)
	If SSI payments were excluded	With SSI payments	
Total	15,390,849	4,423,993	71.3
Sex			
Male	6,600,996	1,916,465	71.0
Female	8,789,854	2,507,528	71.5
Age group			
Under 18	3,176,588	1,136,064	64.2
18–64	9,408,465	2,585,928	72.5
65 or older	2,805,797	702,000	75.0
Race			
White	8,019,139	2,207,033	72.5
Black	5,791,516	1,870,553	67.7
Other	1,580,194	346,407	78.1
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	3,088,345	863,756	72.0
Non-Hispanic	12,302,504	3,560,237	71.1

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 7 and 8 results for December 2010.

NOTES: A "family" is two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

"Poverty gap" refers to the difference between family income and the poverty threshold for a family in poverty. Aggregate poverty gap is the sum of individual poverty gaps for all families with SSI recipients.

Family income data and poverty thresholds are for September–December 2010.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.