



Research and Statistics Note

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Characteristics of Noninstitutionalized DI and SSI Program Participants, 2013 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) and presents the results in notes such as this. DeCesaro and Hemmeter (2008) contains tables describing the characteristics of SSI and DI participants based on 2002 data, Bailey and Hemmeter (2014) updates those tables with 2010 data, and this note updates the tables with 2013 data.

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 with interviews conducted at regular intervals. 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.

The estimates in this note are based on samples of DI beneficiaries and SSI recipients from the public-use data file for the 2008 SIPP panel, the same file used in the 2014 note to produce the 2010 estimates. For ease of comparison, the chart and table numbers in this update correspond with those used in the previous edition.¹ However, the definitions of some of the characteristics differ from those used in the earlier tables. Those changes were necessary to avoid disclosing information about individual sample members.

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¹ There is one exception: The previous edition's Table 6 is numbered 6A in this update, and a new Table 6B presents the estimated poverty-rate effects of a 19 percent reduction in disabled-worker benefits to simulate the impact of the DI Trust Fund depletion, which the Social Security Board of Trustees projects for 2016 in the absence of prior Congressional action.

SIPP data 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 sample members without available matching administrative records, we use self-reported values from the SIPP. We identify individuals as DI beneficiaries and SSI recipients if they received a payment in the final month of the 4-month SIPP reference period.² Consistent with the 2014 edition of this note, we define SSI receipt only in terms of federally administered payments; that is, we do not include SSI state supplements 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.

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

Our analysis is based on follow-up interviews of members of a sample initially chosen to be representative of the 2008 noninstitutionalized population. We use data collected from four rotation groups in wave 15 of the 2008 SIPP panel, covering January through July 2013. The first rotation group was interviewed in May and provided information for January through April. The second, third, and fourth groups were respectively interviewed in June, July, and August, and likewise provided information for the preceding 4 months.

We use the data for those 4-month reference periods to measure income, poverty, and SSI and DI benefit amounts. All other demographic characteristics are based on SIPP data for the fourth month of the reference period (that is, April, May, June, or July, depending on the rotation group).

The current sample includes 2,589 DI beneficiaries and 2,162 SSI recipients—a slight reduction from the sample size for our previous update (2,644 DI beneficiaries and 2,207 SSI recipients from waves 7 and 8 of the 2008 SIPP, covering September–December 2010). About three-quarters of our wave 15 sample members were included in the sample for that update. We did not fully assess the causes of this attrition, but some of it is presumably due to individuals aging out of DI eligibility and becoming retired-worker beneficiaries instead. Additionally, some individuals will have died over the course of the survey panel. Other individuals will have newly entered the study population after experiencing recent health or financial shocks. We cannot determine whether or to what extent these changes in our sample affect its representativeness of the full population of noninstitutionalized program participants.

We weight the SIPP results using Social Security administrative data on the total number of DI beneficiaries and SSI participants.³ Because SSA data include institutionalized beneficiaries and SIPP results include only the noninstitutionalized population, we adjust the SSA program totals by the estimated percentages of DI beneficiaries and SSI participants residing in institutions.⁴

² As in the previous editions of this note, we identify SSI payment amounts as actual payments received (as opposed to payments due) and DI benefits as the monthly amount due before Medicare premium deductions.

³ We use the average of two years' administrative totals to adjust for the reference months used in the analysis (January through July 2013). In previous updates, we used only 1 year of administrative data because the reference months (September through December) aligned with SSA's December administrative totals.

⁴ We estimate that the institutionalized share of program participants ranges from 1.1–24.2 percent, depending on the program and the participant's age. These figures are based on internal estimates and are the same percentages used in prior editions of this note. Although they are dated, these estimates remain the best currently available.

Discussion of the Estimates

This section highlights selected estimates from the tables and charts and notes key changes from the 2010 estimates. Tables 1–7 present the estimates for DI beneficiaries; Tables 8–14 present the estimates for SSI recipients. Changes to the presentation since the last update, both affecting DI beneficiaries, consist of the addition of two personal-income categories in Table 1 and a new table showing a measure of income adequacy if disabled-worker benefits were to be reduced by 19 percent (Table 6B). A 19 percent reduction corresponds with the expected DI Trust Fund shortfall should no legislative change occur by late 2016.⁵

DI Beneficiaries

DI beneficiaries in this sample comprise disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children. Because 91 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 below. For convenience and consistency with other publications, we refer to all these groups as DI beneficiaries regardless of whether their benefit is paid from the Disability Insurance or the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, as long as their eligibility is based on disability.⁶

Although DI beneficiaries are eligible for Medicare, coverage does not begin until 24 months after the first month of benefit receipt. In 2013, 64 percent of DI beneficiaries reported Medicare coverage (alone or in combination with other coverage), 45 percent reported Medicaid coverage, 31 percent reported private health insurance, and 7 percent reported having no health insurance (Chart 1). About 27 percent of beneficiaries held joint Medicare and Medicaid coverage and 20 percent had only Medicare coverage (Table 1). Many of those who reported Medicaid coverage were likely to be among the 21 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 26 percent), and other public assistance (received by 32 percent). The percentage of DI beneficiaries receiving property income and income from unspecified other sources declined from 2010 levels by 4 and 6 percentage points, respectively.

About half of DI beneficiaries had 4-month personal income between \$2,500 and \$4,999, almost a quarter had income between \$5,000 and \$7,499, and nearly another quarter had income of \$7,500 or more. DI benefits were an important income source, constituting at least 75 percent of personal income for 3 out of 5 DI beneficiaries (Table 2). A higher percentage of beneficiaries relied on DI benefits for 100 percent of their income in 2013 (36 percent) than did so in 2010 (31 percent).

Nearly half of DI beneficiaries had 4-month family income of less than \$10,000 and more than half owned their own home (Table 3). About 34 percent of DI beneficiary households relied on food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps). Table 4 shows that the two largest sources of family income for DI beneficiaries were their Social Security benefits (58 percent) and earnings (24 percent).

Although 29 percent of DI beneficiaries had family income at or above 300 percent of the poverty threshold, nearly 20 percent were in poverty (Table 5). DI beneficiaries were more likely to have family income below the poverty threshold if they were women, younger than 40, black, divorced or separated, or never married. The proportions of DI beneficiaries with family income above 300 percent of the

⁵ For more information, see <http://www.ssab.gov/FactsAndFigures/DidYouKnowCharts/DisabilityTrustFundSolvency.aspx>.

⁶ Nondisabled dependents of disabled workers may also receive auxiliary DI benefits, but we exclude those individuals from this analysis. Therefore, these tables (and the accompanying discussion) cover only individuals who are entitled to DI benefits based on their own disability. In 2013, nondisabled dependents accounted for less than 16 percent of DI beneficiaries (SSA 2014, Table 1).

poverty threshold differed widely by educational attainment. Only 11 percent of those with fewer than 12 years of education had family income above 300 percent of the threshold, compared with 43 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, half of disabled beneficiaries would have been in poverty in 2013 based on their family income level (Table 6A). With benefits included in family income, only 19 percent of disabled workers had income below the poverty threshold. If the DI Trust Fund were depleted and disabled-worker benefits were reduced by 19 percent, the poverty rate for disabled workers would rise from 19 percent to 26 percent (Table 6B).⁷ 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 85 percent (Table 7). Beneficiaries' economic behavior would likely change if they did not receive disability benefits or received reduced benefits; thus, hypothetical estimates that simply exclude or reduce DI benefits do not fully capture the economic situation beneficiaries and their families would experience in the absence of the program or in the face of reduced benefits. Rather, these estimates represent how the program contributes to the reduction in poverty under existing patterns of behavior.

SSI Recipients

SSI recipients in this sample include aged, blind, and disabled individuals. The tables show results for three subgroups: children (younger than age 18), working-age adults (18–64), and the aged (65 or older).⁸ The maximum monthly SSI payment amount, called the federal benefit rate, can be reduced for individuals with countable earnings and unearned income. In 2013, the federal benefit rate was \$710 for an individual and \$1,066 for a couple in which both members were eligible.

Chart 3 summarizes educational attainment patterns. For both working-age and aged recipients, greater shares had at least 12 years of education in 2013 (72 percent and 60 percent, respectively) than did in 2010 (68 percent and 47 percent). Although education levels are lower for aged recipients than for working-age recipients, the gap has narrowed substantially, from 21 to 12 percentage points, since 2010. In 2013, about 29 percent of aged recipients had less than 9 years of education, compared with 10 percent of working-age recipients (Table 8). In 2010, the corresponding estimates were 37 and 12 percent.

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 2013, 96 percent of all SSI recipients reported Medicaid coverage and 39 percent reported Medicare coverage. The percentage of aged SSI recipients with Medicare coverage is undoubtedly high, although perhaps not quite the 99 percent reported in the SIPP.⁹ We note that a substantial proportion of aged SSI recipients reported Social Security benefits in the SIPP (76 percent); however, according to SSA records, only 56 percent of SSI recipients aged 65 or older had Social Security benefits (SSA 2015, Table 7.D2). Private health insurance covered about 9 percent of SSI recipients. Table 8 also shows that 50 percent of recipients reported receiving public assistance other than SSI (such as General Assistance) and 6 percent reported earnings.

⁷ This change would be greater if we also removed auxiliary benefits paid from the DI Trust Fund to children of disabled workers. In 2013, 12.6 percent of disabled-worker beneficiaries had a dependent child younger than 18, and the average monthly *family* benefit was roughly \$540 higher than the worker's primary insurance amount. (SSA 2014, Tables 29 & 30).

⁸ SSI recipients who are both disabled and aged 65 or older are counted in the aged category.

⁹ Many respondents who reported Medicare coverage likely fell within the 76 percent of aged SSI recipients in our sample who had any Social Security income, many of whom would thus be eligible for Medicare coverage. A few others may have received Medicare coverage through Railroad Retirement or other programs. However, we suspect that the self-reported 99 percent Medicare coverage rate is partially due to confusion between Medicare and Medicaid among SSI recipients.

About 39 percent of SSI recipients reported receiving Social Security benefits and 6 percent reported other sources of income.

The majority of adult SSI recipients (52–53 percent, depending on the age group) had 4-month total personal income below \$3,000 and most of those individuals had income between \$2,500 and \$2,999. We note that SSI payments for a recipient who qualified for the federal benefit rate of \$710 in 2013 would amount to \$2,840 over a 4-month period, which would fall within that range.

Majorities of SSI adult recipients were nonhomeowners and received SNAP food assistance (Table 9). Homeownership rates declined almost 20 percent from the 2010 levels for aged recipients (from 40 percent to 32 percent) and families with a child SSI recipient (from 30 percent to 25 percent). About three-quarters of working-age recipients resided in households where they were the sole SSI adult recipient. Similarly, for aged recipients, 67 percent resided in households where there was only one adult recipient.

Although family income (shown in Table 9) was generally higher than personal income (shown in Table 8) for SSI recipients, total 4-month family income was still less than \$7,500 (\$1,875 a month) for 57–60 percent of adult SSI recipients. Family income for families with a child SSI recipient was higher, with only about 30 percent falling below \$7,500 across 4 months. Although the percentage of aged recipients relying on SSI for 100 percent of personal income (17 percent, Table 10) fell slightly from its 2010 level (19 percent), that share among working-age recipients rose by more than 9 percentage points, from nearly 34 percent in 2010 to 43 percent in 2013. Family income for SSI recipients primarily comprised SSI payments, Social Security benefits, and earnings (Table 11). SSI payments accounted for 43 percent of family income, followed by earnings, which accounted for 25 percent, and Social Security benefits, which accounted for another 23 percent. The share of family income contributed by earnings was higher for families with child SSI recipients than for working-age recipients (35 percent versus 21 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 (32 percent), although earnings also accounted for 26 percent.

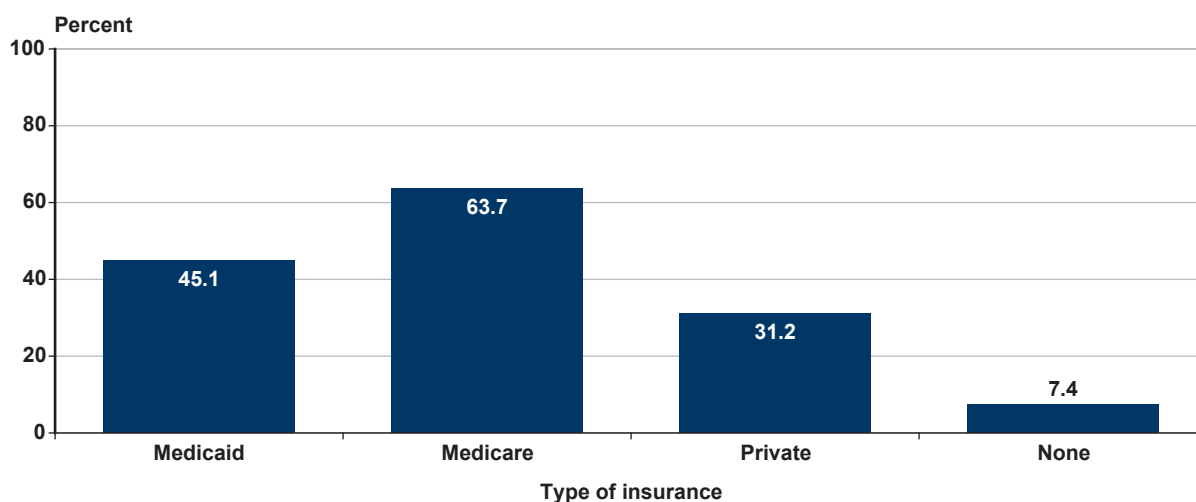
A substantial minority (43–44 percent) of adult SSI recipients and 34 percent of families with a child SSI recipient had family income below the poverty level in 2013 (Table 12). Among those most likely to fall under the poverty threshold were recipients who were divorced or separated and recipients with 9–11 years of education. SSI payments helped some families move out of poverty, but most families remained within 150 percent of the poverty threshold. Without counting SSI payments in family income, the poverty rate would be 63 percent, compared with the actual rate (42 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 34 percent when SSI is counted. Thus, of children whose family income without SSI would be below the poverty line, about 41 percent are not in poverty when SSI payments are included in family income. The impact of SSI payments on the family income of working-age recipients is somewhat smaller, helping 36 percent move above the poverty threshold. SSI payments reduced the aggregate poverty gap by about 68 percent (Table 14).

In closing, we note that the Census Bureau substantially changed the SIPP beginning in 2014. SIPP interviews are now conducted yearly rather than every 4 months, and include somewhat different questions. The SIPP was redesigned to improve accuracy, reduce the burden to respondents and survey administration costs, and ensure that the data collected are relevant and timely (Census Bureau 2015). In 2014, SSA funded a supplemental interview fielded by the Census Bureau about 6 months after the first interview of the redesigned SIPP. Although SSA will explore the possibility of updating these tables using the redesigned SIPP, comparable estimates may not be forthcoming.

References

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Chart 1.
DI beneficiaries, by type of health insurance coverage, 2013 (in percent)



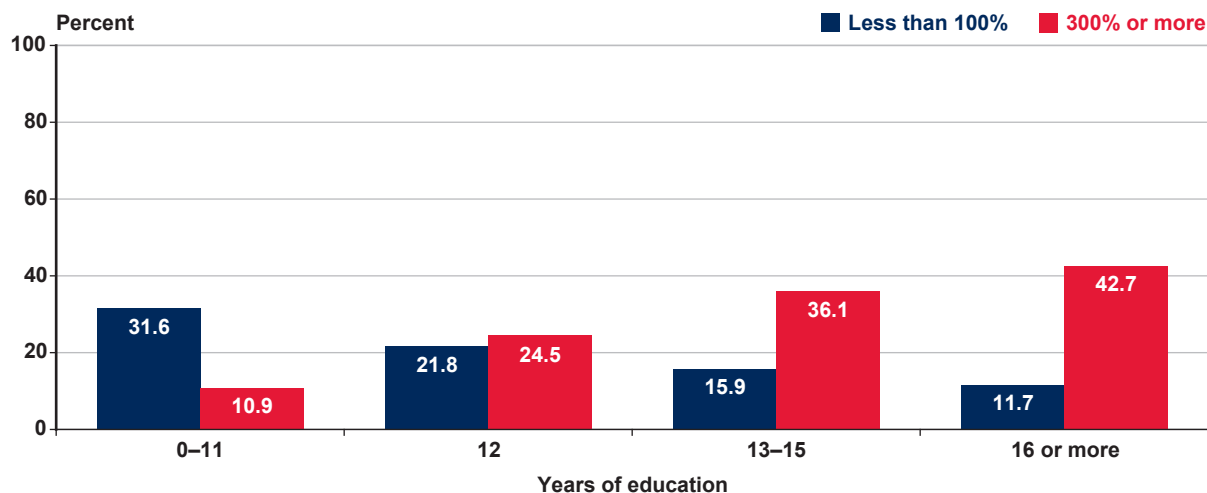
SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15.

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

Data are for the month preceding the SIPP interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Chart 2.

DI beneficiaries with family incomes at selected percentages of the poverty threshold, by years of education, 2013 (in percent)



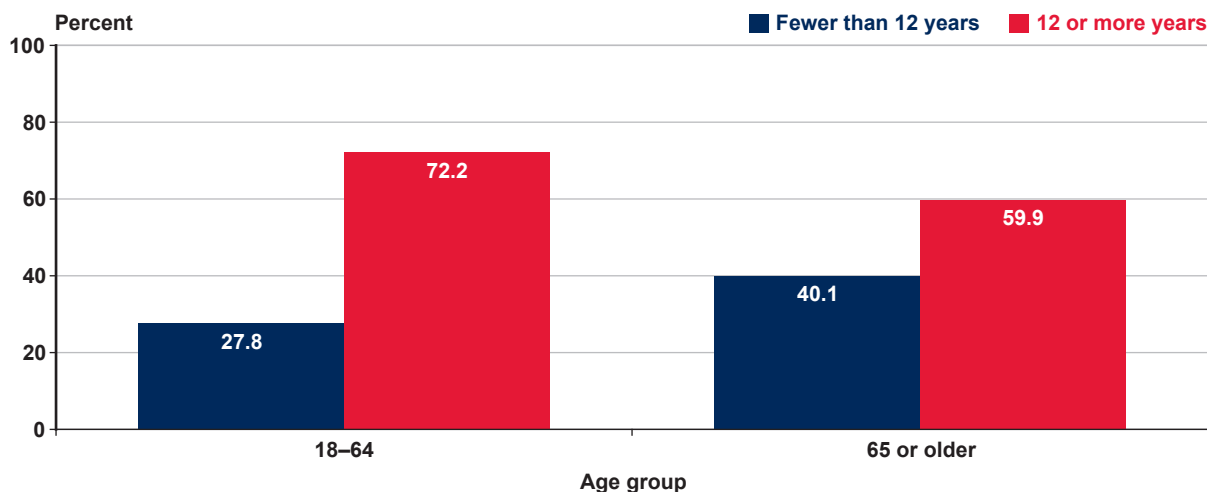
SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15.

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

Data are for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Chart 3.

SSI recipients, by educational attainment and age group, 2013 (in percent)



SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15.

NOTE: Data are for the month preceding the SIPP interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Table 1.
Number and percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics, 2013

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
All beneficiaries	9,598,885	8,715,938	100.0	100.0
Sex				
Men	4,779,924	4,254,310	49.8	48.8
Women	4,818,960	4,461,628	50.2	51.2
Race				
White	6,795,287	6,140,020	70.8	70.4
Black	2,274,234	2,085,064	23.7	23.9
Other	529,363	490,854	5.5	5.6
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	1,173,708	1,067,237	12.2	12.2
Non-Hispanic	8,425,176	7,648,701	87.8	87.8
Marital status				
Married	3,602,493	3,558,592	37.5	40.8
Widowed	876,822	775,100	9.1	8.9
Divorced or separated	2,466,140	2,365,288	25.7	27.1
Never married	2,653,430	2,016,958	27.6	23.1
Years of education				
0–11	1,288,561	1,001,673	13.4	11.5
12	3,876,112	3,389,083	40.4	38.9
13–15	2,832,188	2,760,305	29.5	31.7
16 or more	1,602,024	1,564,877	16.7	18.0
Health insurance				
Medicaid only	1,354,586	1,218,982	14.1	14.0
Medicare only	1,947,339	1,805,151	20.3	20.7
Private only	1,202,911	1,160,292	12.5	13.3
Medicaid and Medicare	2,580,971	2,136,450	26.9	24.5
Medicaid and private	210,030	194,983	2.2	2.2
Medicare and private	1,403,460	1,363,858	14.6	15.6
Medicaid, Medicare, and private	186,261	160,149	1.9	1.8
None	713,325	676,073	7.4	7.8

(Continued)

Table 1.
Number and percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics,
2013—Continued

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
Source of income ^a				
Public assistance				
Supplemental Security Income	1,979,617	1,542,018	20.6	17.7
Other ^b	3,075,370	2,741,197	32.0	31.5
Earnings	1,098,938	922,627	11.4	10.6
Property income	2,531,605	2,403,754	26.4	27.6
Other income	2,187,715	2,096,757	22.8	24.1
Veteran status				
Veteran	961,286	956,584	10.0	11.0
Nonveteran	8,637,598	7,759,353	90.0	89.0
Total 4-month personal income ^c (\$)				
Less than 1,500	79,486	71,192	0.8	0.8
1,500–1,999	84,079	44,382	0.9	0.5
2,000–2,499	112,402	103,092	1.2	1.2
2,500–2,999	1,095,296	904,437	11.4	10.4
3,000–3,499	880,511	757,795	9.2	8.7
3,500–3,999	1,248,727	1,136,336	13.0	13.0
4,000–4,499	782,871	743,597	8.2	8.5
4,500–4,999	765,040	660,764	8.0	7.6
5,000–7,499	2,282,291	2,088,268	23.8	24.0
7,500–9,999	887,684	861,728	9.2	9.9
10,000 or more	1,380,497	1,344,347	14.4	15.4

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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.

Unless otherwise noted, data are for the month preceding the SIPP interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

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

b. Other public assistance includes state SSI, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, General Assistance, Women Infant and Children benefits, food stamps, food assistance, clothing assistance, short-term assistance, transportation assistance, and other welfare.

Table 2.

DI beneficiaries, by percentage of personal income attributable to Social Security benefits and selected demographic characteristics, 2013

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Percentage distribution				
			Total	Less than 50% of income	50–74% of income	75–99% of income	100% of income
All disabled beneficiaries							
Total	9,598,885	100.0	100.0	19.2	21.0	23.4	36.4
Sex							
Men	4,779,924	49.8	100.0	23.0	17.4	23.3	36.3
Women	4,818,960	50.2	100.0	15.4	24.6	23.5	36.5
Age							
Under 40	1,316,779	13.7	100.0	29.8	18.2	22.6	29.5
40–49	1,566,894	16.3	100.0	14.1	19.2	25.3	41.4
50–59	3,598,579	37.5	100.0	17.7	17.2	23.6	41.5
60 or older	3,116,633	32.5	100.0	18.9	27.6	22.5	30.9
Race							
White	6,795,287	70.8	100.0	19.8	16.7	24.3	39.2
Black	2,274,234	23.7	100.0	16.6	33.1	20.3	30.0
Other	529,363	5.5	100.0	22.7	24.4	23.8	29.1
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	1,173,708	12.2	100.0	20.1	15.6	23.4	40.9
Non-Hispanic	8,425,176	87.8	100.0	19.1	21.8	23.4	35.8
Marital status							
Married	3,602,493	37.5	100.0	17.8	16.3	24.8	41.1
Widowed	876,822	9.1	100.0	13.8	54.0	10.7	21.4
Divorced or separated	2,466,140	25.7	100.0	18.6	19.7	25.1	36.7
Never married	2,653,430	27.6	100.0	23.4	17.8	24.0	34.8
Years of education							
0–11	1,288,561	13.4	100.0	21.9	17.7	16.9	43.5
12	3,876,112	40.4	100.0	17.4	20.4	24.3	37.9
13–15	2,832,188	29.5	100.0	18.3	25.6	21.8	34.3
16 or more	1,602,024	16.7	100.0	23.0	17.1	29.1	30.7
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	2,577,497	26.9	100.0	18.4	22.3	25.5	33.8
Lives with relatives	6,461,845	67.3	100.0	18.9	21.3	22.4	37.3
Lives only with nonrelatives	559,543	5.8	100.0	25.8	11.9	24.4	37.9

(Continued)

Table 2.
DI beneficiaries, by percentage of personal income attributable to Social Security benefits and selected demographic characteristics, 2013—Continued

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Percentage distribution				
			Total	Less than 50% of income	50–74% of income	75–99% of income	100% of income
Disabled workers							
Total	8,715,938	90.8	100.0	18.3	20.9	23.4	37.4
Sex							
Men	4,254,310	44.3	100.0	21.5	17.1	23.2	38.2
Women	4,461,628	46.5	100.0	15.3	24.6	23.6	36.5
Age							
Under 40	986,652	10.3	100.0	29.7	18.9	21.1	30.3
40–49	1,457,750	15.2	100.0	14.5	18.4	24.9	42.2
50–59	3,451,230	36.0	100.0	16.9	17.3	24.0	41.8
60 or older	2,820,306	29.4	100.0	18.0	27.4	22.7	31.9
Race							
White	6,140,020	64.0	100.0	19.0	16.7	24.0	40.3
Black	2,085,064	21.7	100.0	15.3	32.8	21.6	30.4
Other	490,854	5.1	100.0	22.2	24.0	23.2	30.6
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	1,067,237	11.1	100.0	18.7	16.0	21.4	43.9
Non-Hispanic	7,648,701	79.7	100.0	18.3	21.6	23.7	36.4
Marital status							
Married	3,558,592	37.1	100.0	17.7	16.3	24.7	41.3
Widowed	775,100	8.1	100.0	12.8	58.0	9.7	19.5
Divorced or separated	2,365,288	24.6	100.0	18.1	19.5	24.8	37.5
Never married	2,016,958	21.0	100.0	21.8	16.5	24.5	37.1
Years of education							
0–11	1,001,673	10.4	100.0	19.1	13.8	18.0	49.1
12	3,389,083	35.3	100.0	16.6	20.6	23.6	39.2
13–15	2,760,305	28.8	100.0	17.7	26.1	21.6	34.6
16 or more	1,564,877	16.3	100.0	22.7	17.1	29.5	30.7
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	2,237,701	23.3	100.0	17.0	21.3	26.1	35.7
Lives with relatives	5,992,117	62.4	100.0	18.2	21.6	22.3	37.9
Lives only with nonrelatives	486,120	5.1	100.0	26.2	11.4	24.3	38.0

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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 calculated for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. All other data are for the month preceding the interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

Table 3.
Number and percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by household and family characteristics, 2013

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
All beneficiaries	9,598,885	8,715,938	100.0	100.0
Household type				
Family				
Married couple	3,929,566	3,719,743	40.9	42.7
Male householder	598,133	551,074	6.2	6.3
Female householder	1,783,126	1,579,737	18.6	18.1
Nonfamily or group quarters	3,288,059	2,865,383	34.3	32.9
Homeownership status ^a				
Owned	5,275,066	4,931,032	55.0	56.6
Not owned				
Public housing	1,092,588	927,902	11.4	10.6
Other	3,231,231	2,857,004	33.6	32.8
Household receipt of assistance ^b				
Energy	420,332	363,468	4.4	4.2
Housing	233,026	213,464	2.4	2.4
Food (SNAP)	3,284,550	2,941,639	34.2	33.8
Household size				
1	2,577,497	2,237,701	26.9	25.7
2	3,436,428	3,246,834	35.8	37.3
3–4	2,774,058	2,521,183	28.9	28.9
5 or more	810,902	710,219	8.4	8.1
Family size				
1	3,364,087	2,927,430	35.0	33.6
2	2,965,540	2,824,734	30.9	32.4
3–4	2,559,166	2,325,474	26.7	26.7
5 or more	710,092	638,300	7.4	7.3
Children younger than age 18 in family				
None	7,694,194	6,939,672	80.2	79.6
1	1,058,490	989,507	11.0	11.4
2	556,407	522,673	5.8	6.0
3	192,392	173,466	2.0	2.0
4 or more	97,401	90,620	1.0	1.0
Social Security ^c beneficiaries in household				
1	6,271,863	5,722,668	65.3	65.7
2	2,309,735	2,105,438	24.1	24.2
3 or more	1,017,286	887,831	10.6	10.2

(Continued)

Table 3.
Number and percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by household and family characteristics,
2013—Continued

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers
Total 4-month household income ^d (\$)				
Less than 2,500	59,218	40,399	0.6	0.5
2,500–4,999	1,789,712	1,522,532	18.6	17.5
5,000–7,499	1,212,449	1,091,450	12.6	12.5
7,500–9,999	987,332	894,979	10.3	10.3
10,000–14,999	1,540,818	1,420,456	16.1	16.3
15,000–19,999	1,670,967	1,579,828	17.4	18.1
20,000 or more	2,338,389	2,166,294	24.4	24.9
Total 4-month family income ^d (\$)				
Less than 2,500	77,389	57,130	0.8	0.7
2,500–4,999	2,113,602	1,794,942	22.0	20.6
5,000–7,499	1,400,545	1,257,761	14.6	14.4
7,500–9,999	951,365	870,493	9.9	10.0
10,000–14,999	1,404,177	1,311,405	14.6	15.0
15,000–19,999	1,588,132	1,502,045	16.5	17.2
20,000 or more	2,063,675	1,922,162	21.5	22.1

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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 related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. 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.

Unless otherwise noted, data are for the month preceding the SIPP interview month. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

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. Data are for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date.

Table 4.
Percentage distribution of family income of DI beneficiaries, by income source and selected demographic characteristics, 2013

Characteristic	Total	Social	Public assistance		Earnings	Property income	Other
		Security ^a	SSI	Other			
All disabled beneficiaries							
Total	100.0	58.3	4.9	1.3	24.3	0.4	10.8
Sex							
Men	100.0	60.1	4.4	1.1	22.3	0.3	11.8
Women	100.0	56.4	5.4	1.5	26.3	0.6	9.8
Age							
Younger than 40	100.0	52.5	8.4	1.7	27.6	0.1	9.7
40–49	100.0	59.8	6.3	1.6	24.5	0.2	7.6
50–59	100.0	60.6	3.5	1.2	23.3	0.5	10.9
60 or older	100.0	57.3	4.3	1.0	24.0	0.7	12.7
Race							
White	100.0	58.4	3.9	1.1	24.4	0.6	11.6
Black	100.0	58.6	7.9	1.8	24.2	0.1	7.4
Other	100.0	55.3	4.0	1.1	24.0	0.6	15.0
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	100.0	58.1	6.5	1.5	25.0	0.4	8.5
Non-Hispanic	100.0	58.3	4.7	1.2	24.2	0.5	11.1
Marital status							
Married	100.0	45.4	2.1	0.5	37.6	0.7	13.7
Widowed	100.0	49.9	6.2	1.5	34.2	0.2	8.0
Divorced or separated	100.0	72.3	5.9	1.8	9.6	0.3	10.1
Never married	100.0	65.5	7.3	1.8	16.6	0.3	8.5
Years of education							
0–11	100.0	63.1	9.8	1.7	19.9	0.1	5.4
12	100.0	58.5	4.7	1.4	25.0	0.4	10.0
13–15	100.0	57.4	4.9	1.2	24.5	0.4	11.6
16 or more	100.0	55.6	1.5	0.8	26.1	1.0	15.0
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	100.0	77.9	6.1	1.9	4.5	0.3	9.3
Lives with relatives	100.0	48.9	4.2	1.0	33.6	0.5	11.8
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	76.2	7.0	1.5	8.4	0.4	6.5

(Continued)

Table 4.
Percentage distribution of family income of DI beneficiaries, by income source and selected demographic characteristics, 2013—Continued

Characteristic	Total	Social	Public assistance		Earnings	Property income	Other
		Security ^a	SSI	Other			
Disabled workers							
Total	100.0	58.1	4.2	1.2	24.8	0.5	11.2
Sex							
Men	100.0	60.7	3.4	1.0	22.2	0.3	12.4
Women	100.0	55.7	5.0	1.5	27.4	0.6	9.8
Age							
Younger than 40	100.0	51.8	7.2	1.8	28.7	0.1	10.4
40–49	100.0	60.4	6.3	1.5	23.8	0.2	7.8
50–59	100.0	60.6	3.2	1.1	23.8	0.5	10.8
60 or older	100.0	56.1	3.2	1.0	25.3	0.7	13.7
Race							
White	100.0	58.3	3.1	1.0	25.0	0.6	12.0
Black	100.0	58.3	7.4	1.9	24.6	0.1	7.7
Other	100.0	54.8	4.1	1.0	24.2	0.6	15.3
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	100.0	58.8	5.6	1.4	24.9	0.4	8.9
Non-Hispanic	100.0	58.0	4.0	1.2	24.8	0.5	11.5
Marital status							
Married	100.0	45.4	2.1	0.5	37.5	0.7	13.8
Widowed	100.0	46.8	6.0	1.5	38.2	0.1	7.4
Divorced or separated	100.0	72.6	4.9	1.8	10.0	0.3	10.4
Never married	100.0	67.9	6.3	1.9	14.7	0.3	8.9
Years of education							
0–11	100.0	63.8	7.9	1.7	20.8	0.1	5.7
12	100.0	58.1	3.8	1.4	25.9	0.4	10.4
13–15	100.0	57.5	4.9	1.1	24.3	0.4	11.8
16 or more	100.0	55.7	1.5	0.8	25.9	0.9	15.2
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	100.0	78.9	4.6	1.9	4.1	0.4	10.1
Lives with relatives	100.0	48.9	3.9	1.0	33.9	0.5	11.8
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	76.1	6.0	1.5	8.5	0.4	7.5

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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 related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together.

Family income is for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. All other data are for the month preceding the interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

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

Table 5.
Percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics, 2013

Characteristic	Total	Family income relative to poverty threshold					
		Less than 100%	100–124%	125–149%	150–199%	200–299%	300% or more
All disabled beneficiaries							
Total	9,598,885	19.7	9.8	8.3	14.0	19.1	29.1
Sex							
Men	4,779,924	16.6	10.5	9.2	15.0	19.0	29.7
Women	4,818,960	22.7	9.2	7.4	12.9	19.1	28.6
Age							
Under 40	1,316,779	24.4	9.7	11.6	15.9	19.8	18.6
40–49	1,566,894	21.6	12.7	10.0	13.0	18.6	24.0
50–59	3,598,579	18.3	11.5	8.4	15.4	17.1	29.2
60 or older	3,116,633	18.3	6.5	6.0	11.9	21.1	36.1
Race							
White	6,795,287	16.9	10.2	8.5	14.1	19.3	31.0
Black	2,274,234	28.3	8.7	7.7	13.7	18.4	23.3
Other	529,363	18.5	10.4	8.6	13.6	18.4	30.6
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	1,173,708	21.9	5.8	9.9	21.6	19.7	21.1
Non-Hispanic	8,425,176	19.4	10.4	8.1	12.9	19.0	30.3
Marital status							
Married	3,602,493	8.2	4.9	5.3	13.0	24.3	44.3
Widowed	876,822	14.0	8.7	8.1	9.1	25.4	34.8
Divorced or separated	2,466,140	32.0	11.7	9.9	16.5	12.4	17.6
Never married	2,653,430	25.7	15.2	11.0	14.6	16.0	17.5
Years of education							
0–11	1,288,561	31.6	13.8	12.1	17.6	13.9	10.9
12	3,876,112	21.8	9.9	8.3	12.3	23.2	24.5
13–15	2,832,188	15.9	9.9	8.5	14.7	15.0	36.1
16 or more	1,602,024	11.7	6.3	5.0	13.9	20.4	42.7

(Continued)

Table 5.
Percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics,
2013—Continued

Characteristic	Total	Family income relative to poverty threshold					
		Less than 100%	100–124%	125–149%	150–199%	200–299%	300% or more
Disabled workers							
Total	8,715,938	18.5	9.7	8.0	13.9	19.3	30.7
Sex							
Men	4,254,310	15.4	10.5	8.8	14.8	19.2	31.3
Women	4,461,628	21.4	8.9	7.1	13.1	19.3	30.2
Age							
Under 40	986,652	25.7	7.9	11.7	16.9	18.8	19.1
40–49	1,457,750	22.5	13.3	9.8	12.8	17.7	23.8
50–59	3,451,230	18.2	11.3	7.7	15.9	17.2	29.7
60 or older	2,820,306	14.3	6.4	6.0	11.0	22.7	39.6
Race							
White	6,140,020	15.5	9.8	8.0	14.4	19.4	33.0
Black	2,085,064	27.3	9.0	7.8	12.4	19.6	24.0
Other	490,854	18.9	11.2	8.5	13.4	16.6	31.5
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	1,067,237	19.8	6.4	10.0	22.0	19.5	22.4
Non-Hispanic	7,648,701	18.3	10.1	7.7	12.8	19.2	31.9
Marital status							
Married	3,558,592	8.2	4.8	5.4	12.9	24.4	44.3
Widowed	775,100	8.9	8.5	6.7	9.0	27.4	39.3
Divorced or separated	2,365,288	30.0	12.0	9.7	17.0	12.9	18.3
Never married	2,016,958	26.8	15.8	10.9	13.9	14.6	18.1
Years of education							
0–11	1,001,673	28.5	14.9	13.7	16.1	13.4	13.5
12	3,389,083	20.9	9.3	7.5	12.3	24.2	25.9
13–15	2,760,305	15.8	10.1	8.1	15.0	15.1	35.9
16 or more	1,564,877	11.7	6.3	5.1	14.2	19.7	43.0

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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 related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together.

Family income is for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. All other data are for the month preceding the interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

Table 6A.**Percentage distribution of DI beneficiaries, by poverty status with and without DI benefits, 2013**

Family income minus DI benefits as a percentage of poverty threshold	Total		Actual family income (including DI benefits) as a percentage of poverty threshold			
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 100%	100–149%	150% or more
All disabled beneficiaries	9,598,885	100.0	100.0	19.7	18.1	62.2
Less than 100%	4,843,395	50.5	100.0	39.0	34.2	26.8
100–149%	877,336	9.1	100.0	...	9.7	90.3
150% or more	3,878,153	40.4	100.0	...	...	100.0
Disabled workers	8,715,938	100.0	100.0	18.5	17.6	63.9
Less than 100%	4,278,042	49.1	100.0	37.7	34.2	28.2
100–149%	811,426	9.3	100.0	...	9.1	90.9
150% or more	3,626,470	41.6	100.0	...	...	100.0

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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 related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together.

Family income is calculated for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

... = not applicable.

Table 6B.**Percentage distribution of disabled-worker beneficiaries, by family income relative to the poverty threshold with full DI benefits and with a 19 percent reduction in disabled-worker benefits, 2013**

Percentage of poverty threshold	Family income minus 19% of disabled-worker benefits ^a	Actual family income (including full DI benefits)
Disabled workers	100.0	100.0
Less than 100%	25.5	18.5
100–149%	16.9	17.6
150–199%	11.6	13.9
200–249%	8.6	9.4
250% or more	37.4	40.6

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

NOTES: A 19 percent reduction simulates the effect of DI Trust Fund depletion, which is projected for 2016 in the absence of prior Congressional action.

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

Family income is calculated for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

a. All disabled-worker benefits in the family are reduced by 19 percent.

Table 7.
Poverty gap with and without DI benefits for families with DI beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics, 2013

Characteristic	Aggregate poverty gap (thousands of dollars)		Reduction in poverty gap (%)
	If DI benefits were excluded	With DI benefits	
Total	16,418,211	2,418,115	85.3
Sex			
Male	8,208,011	1,055,341	87.1
Female	8,210,199	1,362,775	83.4
Age			
Under 40	2,287,327	561,097	75.5
40–49	2,910,684	519,205	82.2
50–59	6,621,265	794,582	88.0
60 or older	4,598,936	543,232	88.2
Race			
White	11,269,626	1,437,493	87.2
Black	4,308,843	840,864	80.5
Other	839,741	139,759	83.4
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	2,085,143	466,762	77.6
Non-Hispanic	14,333,067	1,951,353	86.4

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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 related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together.

Family income and poverty threshold data are calculated for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. All other data are for the month preceding the interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

Table 8.
Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and selected demographic characteristics, 2013

Characteristic	Number				Percent			
	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older
All recipients	7,899,163	1,288,324	4,624,296	1,986,543	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex								
Male	3,578,887	887,605	2,101,559	589,723	45.3	68.9	45.4	29.7
Female	4,320,276	400,719	2,522,738	1,396,819	54.7	31.1	54.6	70.3
Race								
White	4,214,798	609,061	2,756,771	848,967	53.4	47.3	59.6	42.7
Black	2,771,401	546,561	1,383,019	841,821	35.1	42.4	29.9	42.4
Other	912,964	132,702	484,507	295,755	11.6	10.3	10.5	14.9
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	1,543,338	342,544	764,539	436,254	19.5	26.6	16.5	22.0
Non-Hispanic	6,355,826	945,780	3,859,757	1,550,289	80.5	73.4	83.5	78.0
Marital status								
Married	1,230,734	...	757,976	472,758	15.6	...	16.4	23.8
Widowed	894,525	...	168,237	726,288	11.3	...	3.6	36.6
Divorced or separated	1,641,137	...	1,127,007	514,130	20.8	...	24.4	25.9
Never married	2,844,443	...	2,571,077	273,366	36.0	...	55.6	13.8
Suppressed	1,288,324	1,288,324			16.3			
Years of education ^a								
0–8	1,057,527	...	473,646	583,881	13.4	...	10.2	29.4
9–11	1,024,038	...	812,030	212,008	13.0	...	17.6	10.7
12	2,879,226	...	2,196,117	683,109	36.4	...	47.5	34.4
13–15	1,159,839	...	811,425	348,414	14.7	...	17.5	17.5
16 or more	490,209	...	331,078	159,131	6.2	...	7.2	8.0
Health insurance ^b								
Medicaid	7,614,450	1,240,920	4,439,085	1,934,445	96.4	96.3	96.0	97.4
Medicare	3,111,171	...	1,140,088	1,971,082	39.4	...	24.7	99.2
Medicaid and Medicare only	2,862,715	...	1,028,209	1,834,506	36.2	...	22.2	92.3
Private	685,215	161,010	426,493	97,711	8.7	12.5	9.2	4.9

(Continued)

Table 8.
Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and selected demographic characteristics, 2013—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	3,084,127	104,485	1,472,229	1,507,413	39.0	8.1	31.8	75.9
Public assistance other than SSI ^d	3,927,986	...	2,794,983	1,133,004	49.9	...	60.4	57.0
Earnings	464,316	...	374,670	89,646	5.9	...	8.1	4.5
Property income	947,082	...	555,604	391,478	12.0	...	12.0	19.7
Other income	444,979	...	324,539	120,440	5.6	...	7.0	6.1
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	658,057	230,087	335,047	92,922	8.3	17.9	7.2	4.7
2,000–2,499	411,031	140,259	179,653	91,119	5.2	10.9	3.9	4.6
2,500–2,999	3,546,285	778,508	1,898,666	869,110	44.9	60.4	41.1	43.7
3,000 or more	3,283,791	139,469	2,210,930	933,392	41.6	10.8	47.8	47.0

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

NOTES: Unless otherwise noted, data are for the month preceding the SIPP interview month. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

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. Other public assistance includes state SSI, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, General Assistance, Women Infant and Children benefits, food stamps, food assistance, clothing assistance, short-term assistance, transportation assistance, and other welfare.

e. Data are for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date.

Table 9.
Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and household and family characteristics, 2013

Characteristic	Number				Percent			
	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older	Total	Under 18	18–64	65 or older
All recipients	7,899,163	1,288,324	4,624,296	1,986,543	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household type ^a								
Family								
Married couple	1,780,106	...	1,270,775	509,331	26.9	...	27.5	25.6
Male householder	489,922	...	403,144	86,778	7.4	...	8.7	4.4
Female householder	1,937,690	...	1,397,397	540,293	29.3	...	30.2	27.2
Nonfamily or group quarters	2,403,122	...	1,552,981	850,141	36.4	...	33.6	42.8
Homeownership status ^b								
Owned	2,522,834	318,947	1,562,268	641,620	31.9	24.8	33.8	32.3
Not owned								
Public housing	1,841,586	283,079	1,034,031	524,476	23.3	22.0	22.4	26.4
Other	3,534,743	686,298	2,027,997	820,447	44.8	53.2	43.8	41.3
Household receipt of assistance ^c								
Energy	552,269	139,258	315,368	97,642	7.0	10.8	6.8	4.9
Housing	364,325	91,037	212,671	60,617	4.6	7.1	4.6	3.1
Food (SNAP)	4,958,240	836,126	2,985,516	1,136,598	62.8	64.9	64.6	57.2
Household size								
1	1,850,849	...	1,056,068	794,781	23.4	...	22.8	40.0
2	2,011,657	117,054	1,262,598	632,004	25.5	9.1	27.3	31.8
3–4	2,454,716	602,981	1,499,214	352,522	31.1	46.8	32.4	17.7
5 or more	1,581,941	568,289	806,417	207,236	20.0	44.1	17.4	10.4
Family size								
1–2	4,270,538	138,962	2,665,856	1,465,721	54.1	10.8	57.6	73.8
3–4	2,235,826	604,519	1,311,854	319,454	28.3	46.9	28.4	16.1
5 or more	1,392,799	544,843	646,587	201,369	17.6	42.3	14.0	10.1
Children in family								
None	5,043,361	...	3,275,184	1,768,177	63.8	...	70.8	89.0
1	1,069,477	307,714	667,946	93,817	13.5	23.9	14.4	4.7
2	979,493	442,384	447,139	89,969	12.4	34.3	9.7	4.5
3 or more	806,832	538,225	234,027	34,580	10.2	41.8	5.1	1.7
Child SSI recipients in household								
None	4,383,604	...	4,383,604	...	55.5	...	94.8	...
1 or more	1,529,017	1,288,324	240,693	...	19.4	100.0	5.2	...
Suppressed	1,986,543	...	...	1,986,543	25.1	...	...	100.0
Adult SSI recipients in household								
None	1,014,667	1,014,667	...	...	12.8	78.8	...	...
1	5,093,142	236,561	3,518,566	1,338,016	64.5	18.4	76.1	67.4
2 or more	1,791,354	37,096	1,105,731	648,527	22.7	2.9	23.9	32.6

(Continued)

Table 9.
Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and household and family characteristics, 2013—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	2,563,678	203,343	1,520,789	839,545	32.5	15.8	32.9	42.3
5,000–7,499	1,058,336	124,453	635,014	298,869	13.4	9.7	13.7	15.0
7,500–9,999	1,055,175	231,874	678,767	144,535	13.4	18.0	14.7	7.3
10,000–14,999	985,587	316,792	549,638	119,157	12.5	24.6	11.9	6.0
15,000–19,999	979,066	183,841	360,945	434,281	12.4	14.3	7.8	21.9
20,000 or more	1,257,321	228,022	879,144	150,156	15.9	17.7	19.0	7.6
Total 4-month family income ^d (\$)								
Less than 5,000	3,138,082	251,388	1,990,503	896,190	39.7	19.5	43.0	45.1
5,000–7,499	1,055,669	129,471	640,465	285,733	13.4	10.0	13.8	14.4
7,500–9,999	947,148	238,238	586,008	122,902	12.0	18.5	12.7	6.2
10,000–14,999	863,293	299,517	458,187	105,589	10.9	23.2	9.9	5.3
15,000–19,999	889,384	163,034	292,069	434,281	11.3	12.7	6.3	21.9
20,000 or more	1,005,588	206,675	657,065	141,848	12.7	16.0	14.2	7.1

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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

Unless otherwise noted, data are for the month preceding the SIPP interview month. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

. . . = not applicable.

- 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. Data are for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date.

Table 10.**SSI adult recipients, by percentage of personal income attributable to SSI payments and selected demographic characteristics, 2013**

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Percentage distribution					
			Total	Less than 25% of income	25–49% of income	50–74% of income	75–99% of income	100% of income
All recipients	6,610,839	100.0	100.0	22.5	19.8	13.3	9.0	35.4
Sex								
Male	2,691,282	40.7	100.0	25.0	14.3	13.6	7.1	40.0
Female	3,919,557	59.3	100.0	20.8	23.6	13.0	10.3	32.3
Age								
18–64	4,624,296	70.0	100.0	19.0	12.8	14.3	10.7	43.2
65 or older	1,986,543	30.0	100.0	30.6	36.3	10.7	5.2	17.2
Race								
White	3,605,737	54.5	100.0	22.6	14.9	15.5	10.2	36.9
Black	2,224,840	33.7	100.0	24.1	29.8	9.7	6.8	29.6
Other	780,262	11.8	100.0	17.2	14.3	13.0	10.0	45.5
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	1,200,793	18.2	100.0	28.0	15.0	14.1	9.5	33.6
Non-Hispanic	5,410,046	81.8	100.0	21.3	20.9	13.1	8.9	35.8
Marital status								
Married	1,230,734	18.6	100.0	20.3	19.5	12.4	6.5	41.4
Widowed	894,525	13.5	100.0	22.6	50.6	6.4	5.2	15.2
Divorced or separated	1,641,137	24.8	100.0	29.3	14.9	19.0	9.3	27.5
Never married	2,844,443	43.0	100.0	19.5	13.2	12.4	11.2	43.8
Years of education								
0–8	1,057,527	16.0	100.0	26.2	22.5	17.7	8.1	25.4
9–11	1,024,038	15.5	100.0	15.6	15.9	13.8	8.5	46.3
12	2,879,226	43.6	100.0	23.2	16.7	12.2	9.9	38.0
13–15	1,159,839	17.5	100.0	21.7	33.0	10.9	7.0	27.4
16 or more	490,209	7.4	100.0	26.4	9.4	14.1	12.0	38.1
Living arrangement								
Lives alone	1,850,849	28.0	100.0	35.6	16.6	12.2	7.8	27.8
Lives with relatives	4,210,374	63.7	100.0	16.7	22.5	14.0	9.9	36.9
Lives only with nonrelatives	549,616	8.3	100.0	22.8	9.8	11.2	6.2	50.0

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

NOTES: Personal income data and poverty thresholds are for a 4-month period between January and July 2013 based on rotation group.

Personal income is calculated for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. All other data are for the month preceding the interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

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, 2013**

Characteristic	Total	Social Security ^a	Public assistance		Earnings	Other
			SSI	Other		
All recipients	100.0	22.6	43.0	4.9	24.5	5.0
Sex						
Male	100.0	21.3	42.7	4.8	26.2	5.0
Female	100.0	23.7	43.3	5.1	23.0	4.9
Age						
Under 18	100.0	8.7	45.3	3.8	34.9	7.3
18–64	100.0	20.4	47.3	6.0	20.9	5.4
65 or older	100.0	36.6	31.7	3.1	25.9	2.7
Race						
White	100.0	22.2	44.2	4.8	23.6	5.2
Black	100.0	24.7	40.7	5.3	24.6	4.7
Other	100.0	18.0	44.8	4.6	27.8	4.8
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	100.0	22.2	39.7	4.8	28.2	5.1
Non-Hispanic	100.0	22.7	43.9	5.0	23.6	4.8
Marital status						
Married	100.0	22.0	39.8	6.2	28.0	4.0
Widowed	100.0	30.6	27.3	2.2	35.7	4.2
Divorced or separated	100.0	32.2	48.8	6.0	7.7	5.3
Never married	100.0	17.2	45.1	4.7	27.6	5.4
Years of education						
0–8	100.0	30.3	37.9	6.5	20.9	4.4
9–11	100.0	22.7	51.9	6.0	14.5	4.9
12	100.0	23.7	40.9	4.7	26.3	4.4
13–15	100.0	26.6	42.2	4.8	21.5	4.9
16 or more	100.0	25.8	44.4	4.0	21.6	4.2
Unknown	100.0	8.7	45.3	3.8	34.9	7.3
Living arrangement						
Lives alone	100.0	38.2	52.3	4.6	2.2	2.7
Lives with relatives	100.0	17.7	37.1	5.0	34.1	6.1
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	18.1	69.5	5.3	4.6	2.5

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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

Family income is for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. All other data are for the month preceding the interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

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

Table 12.**Percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics, 2013**

Characteristic	Total	Family income relative to poverty threshold					
		Less than 100%	100–124%	125–149%	150–199%	200–299%	300% or more
All recipients	7,899,163	41.9	12.3	10.0	11.9	11.8	12.1
Sex							
Male	3,578,887	38.2	13.9	11.7	13.8	10.7	11.8
Female	4,320,276	45.0	11.0	8.6	10.4	12.7	12.3
Age							
Under 18	1,288,324	33.9	12.1	15.3	16.5	12.0	10.1
18–64	4,624,296	43.4	13.9	9.9	10.9	11.0	10.9
65 or older	1,986,543	43.6	8.6	7.0	11.4	13.5	15.9
Race							
White	4,214,798	41.8	13.0	10.0	12.1	12.0	11.1
Black	2,771,401	45.2	8.3	9.3	11.5	12.2	13.5
Other	912,964	32.2	21.1	12.3	12.5	9.7	12.1
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	1,543,338	37.3	13.2	12.8	16.5	10.6	9.6
Non-Hispanic	6,355,826	43.0	12.1	9.4	10.8	12.1	12.7
Marital status							
Married	1,230,734	32.3	16.9	16.2	14.5	9.6	10.6
Widowed	894,525	31.1	4.4	8.6	5.2	22.4	28.3
Divorced or separated	1,644,212	63.1	10.9	7.0	8.6	5.0	5.4
Never married	4,129,692	38.6	13.2	9.7	14.0	12.9	11.7
Years of education ^a							
0–8	1,057,527	42.3	13.7	10.6	16.1	10.6	6.8
9–11	1,024,038	51.8	10.9	11.7	10.9	8.7	6.2
12	2,879,226	41.7	13.2	7.5	10.5	16.7	10.4
13–15	1,159,839	41.4	9.9	9.7	7.8	4.9	26.4
16 or more	490,209	43.5	13.1	7.4	11.5	7.7	16.8

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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

Family income is for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. All other data are for the month preceding the interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

a. Adult population only

Table 13.**Percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by poverty status with and without SSI payments and age group, 2013**

Family income minus SSI payments as a percentage of poverty threshold	Total		Actual family income as a percentage of poverty threshold			
	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 100%	100–149%	150% or more
All recipients	7,899,163	100.0	100.0	41.9	22.3	35.8
Less than 100%	5,011,909	63.4	100.0	66.0	28.3	5.7
100–149%	882,260	11.2	100.0	...	38.9	61.1
150% or more	2,004,995	25.4	100.0	...	...	100.0
Under age 18	1,288,324	100.0	100.0	33.9	27.5	38.6
Less than 100%	741,097	57.5	100.0	58.9	33.4	7.6
100–149%	240,914	18.7	100.0	...	44.1	55.9
150% or more	306,312	23.8	100.0	...	...	100.0
Aged 18–64	4,624,296	100.0	100.0	43.4	23.8	32.9
Less than 100%	3,122,134	67.5	100.0	64.2	29.4	6.3
100–149%	427,787	9.3	100.0	...	42.2	57.8
150% or more	1,074,375	23.2	100.0	...	...	100.0
Aged 65 or older	1,986,543	100.0	100.0	43.6	15.6	40.8
Less than 100%	1,148,678	57.8	100.0	75.5	22.0	2.6
100–149%	213,558	10.8	100.0	...	26.6	73.4
150% or more	624,307	31.4	100.0	...	...	100.0

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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

Family income is calculated for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. Interviews took place May–August 2013.

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, 2013**

Characteristic	Aggregate poverty gap (thousands of dollars)		Reduction in poverty gap (%)
	If SSI payments were excluded	With SSI payments	
Total	16,987,220	5,456,108	67.9
Sex			
Male	7,664,124	2,364,230	69.2
Female	9,323,095	3,091,878	66.8
Age			
Under 18	3,698,607	1,265,450	65.8
18–64	10,624,888	3,375,394	68.2
65 or older	2,663,725	815,264	69.4
Race			
White	8,938,350	2,794,843	68.7
Black	6,195,340	2,291,820	63.0
Other	1,853,530	369,446	80.1
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	3,224,432	1,008,805	68.7
Non-Hispanic	13,762,787	4,447,303	67.7

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2008 SIPP wave 15 (2013).

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

"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 and poverty threshold data are calculated for the 4-month period ending with the month preceding the SIPP interview date. All other data are for the month preceding the interview date. Interviews took place May-August 2013.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.