## Appendix A: Sampling Variability

Tables 4.B1–4.B14, 4.C1–4.C2, 6.B5, and 6.C2 present data based on a 1 percent sample file drawn from administrative records of the Social Security Administration. Similarly, some of the historical data in Tables 5.A14, 5.B5, 5.D4, 5.G2, and 5.H1 are based on 10 percent administrative record samples.

Because of sampling variability, estimates based on sample data differ from the figures that would have been obtained had all, rather than specified samples, of the records been used. The standard error is a measure of the sampling variability. About 68 percent of all possible probability samples selected with the same specifications will give estimates within one standard error of the figure obtained from a compilation of all records. Similarly, approximately 90 percent will give estimates within 1.645 standard errors, about 95 percent will give estimates within two standard errors, and about 99 percent will give estimates within two and one-half standard errors. The standard error of an estimate depends on the design elements such as the method of sampling, sample size, and the estimation process.

Because of the large number of data cells tabulated from the sample files, it is not practical to calculate the standard error for every possible cell. However, standard errors for a large number of cells were estimated. These estimates were used to fit regression curves to provide estimates of approximate standard errors associated with tabulated counts and proportions.

The tables showing the sampling variability provide a general order of magnitude for similar estimates from the various sample files. Table A-1 presents approximate standard errors for the estimated number of persons from the 1 percent and the 10 percent files. The reliability of an estimated percentage depends on both the size of the percentage and on the size of the total on which the percentage is based. Data in Table A-2 provide approximations of the standard errors of the estimated percentage of persons in the 1 percent and 10 percent files. The standard errors are expressed in percentage points and the bases shown are in terms of inflated data.

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## Table A-1.

## Approximations of standard errors of estimated number of persons

Size of estimate (inflated)		Standard error					
1 percent file							
500		250					
1,000		300					
2,500		500					
5,000		800					
7,500		900					
10,000		1,100					
25,000		1,700					
50,000		2,400					
75,000		3,000					
100,000		3,400					
250,000		5,400					
500,000		7,800					
750,000		9,600					
1,000,000		11,100					
5,000,000		25,800					
10,000,000		36,900					
25,000,000		57,700					
50,000,000		76,100					
75,000,000		82,900					
10 percent file							
100		30					
500		70					
1,000		100					
5,000		225					
10,000		300					
50,000		700					
100,000		1,000					
500,000		2,200					
1,000,000		3,200					
2,000,000		4,300					
3,000,000		5,300					
5,000,000		6,500					
10,000,000		8,500					
20,000,000		9,300					

## Table A-2.Approximations of standard errors of estimatedpercentage of persons

0: ()							
Size of base (inflated)	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50		
(initiated)	2 01 00	0 01 00	10 01 00	20 01 70	00		
1 percent file							
1,000	4.7	7.3	10.1	14.5	16.8		
10,000	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.3		
50,000	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.4		
100,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.7		
500,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8		
1,000,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5		
5,000,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2		
10,000,000	(L)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2		
50,000,000	(L)	(L)	(L)	0.1	0.1		
100,000,000	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)		
10 percent file							
500	1.9	3.0	4.1	5.9	6.8		
1,000	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.1	4.8		
2,500	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.0		
10,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5		
50,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7		
100,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5		
500,000	(L)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2		
1,000,000	(L)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2		
5,000,000	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	0.1		
10,000,000	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)		
50,000,000	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)		

NOTE: (L) = less than 0.05 percent.