

Research and Statistics Note

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Characteristics of Noninstitutionalized DI, SSI, and OASI Program Participants, 2016 Update

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Introduction

The Social Security Administration (SSA) produces several statistical publications based on the data used to administer the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) 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 in surveys conducted by the Census Bureau and presents the results in notes such as this. DeCesaro and Hemmeter (2008) contains tables describing the characteristics of SSI and Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) participants based on 2002 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) data. Bailey and Hemmeter (2014) updates those tables with 2010 SIPP data, and Bailey and Hemmeter (2015) updates them with 2013 SIPP data. This note updates the tables for 2016 using data from the March 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) of the Current Population Survey (CPS). It expands on previous notes by also including statistics on Social Security Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) beneficiaries.

Data and Methodology

The CPS is a household survey of the noninstitutionalized resident population of the United States. The ASEC focuses specifically on various sources of household, family, and individual income. We use CPS ASEC data for this update for two reasons. First, the CPS ASEC has a larger sample than the SIPP does. This larger sample size allows us to report statistics for racial groups and other subpopulations that could not be covered in previous versions of this note. Second, the CPS ASEC is collected on an annual basis with relatively few changes between survey years, which allows us to compare beneficiary characteristics across single years.

We match 2017 CPS ASEC data to Social Security administrative records for 2016 based on the respondent's validated Social Security number. We include only individuals with matched records, who constitute roughly 85 percent of the CPS ASEC sample. We then adjust the survey weights to match

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our subsample to the full survey population. Using logit modeling, our approach identifies a combination of observable factors that predict whether a survey respondent has an administrative-data match in SSA's Numerical Identification System (Numident) file.

We run a series of logit models, the most robust of which includes age, race/ethnicity, nativity, education, family income, and the householder's marital status as predictive factors. Using this model, we assign a propensity score to each CPS ASEC respondent that indicates the likelihood, based on that individual's set of observable characteristics, that the Numident contains a matching record. We multiply the survey weights of individuals with matching Numident data by the inverse of this propensity score, so that individuals with lower propensity scores receive higher adjustments. For instance, individuals with lower levels of education or who were born outside the United States are found to be less likely to have matching administrative records and thus receive a higher adjusted weight. The interquartile range of the adjusted survey weights is from 109 percent to 119 percent of the original sur-

Selected	Abbreviations
ASEC	Annual Social and Economic
	Supplement
CPS	Current Population Survey
DI	Disability Insurance
OASDI	Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance
OASI	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
PHUS	Payment History Update System
SIPP	Survey of Income and Program Participation
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SSR	Supplemental Security Record
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
WIC	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

vey weights. This approach produces Social Security beneficiary and SSI recipient counts in line with administrative records for noninstitutionalized populations. Unlike the weights in previous versions of this note, ours are not adjusted to account for Social Security beneficiaries or SSI recipients residing in institutions.

We identify individuals as Social Security beneficiaries and SSI recipients if administrative records indicate that they received a payment in any month in 2016. To identify Social Security beneficiaries, we use SSA's Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) and Payment History Update System (PHUS). For this note, if an individual has an OASDI payment recorded in the PHUS and the MBR indicates that the person qualifies for the benefit because of disability, we classify that individual as a disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiary. This definition includes disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children.¹ If the MBR indicates that an individual qualifies for an OASDI benefit based on age rather than because of a disability, we classify that person as an aged Social Security (OASI) beneficiary. That sample includes covered workers aged 62 or older, individuals aged 62 or older who are eligible as the spouse or surviving parent of a covered worker, and individuals aged 60 or older who are eligible as the widow(er) of a covered workers but are not in those age groups.

In this note, Social Security payments for 2016 reflect the sum of all payments recorded in the PHUS for that year. In some cases, disabled beneficiaries receive lump-sum retroactive DI payments covering the period between the first month they were eligible for payments and the month benefit payments

¹ DI beneficiaries who are eligible as disabled adult children are aged 18 or older with no upper limit. For disabled workers and disabled widow(er)s, DI benefits automatically convert to OASI benefits when the beneficiary reaches full retirement age (FRA), which varies according to the beneficiary's year of birth. To have received DI benefits in 2016, a disabled worker or a disabled widow(er) beneficiary would have a birth year of 1950 or later and, therefore, an FRA of no younger than 66.

commenced after the disability determination process. Because these retroactive payments generally occur only once during the lifetime of a disabled beneficiary, they do not reflect the monthly Social Security income that beneficiaries typically receive. We account for these retroactive lump sums by censoring monthly OASDI payments at the 99th percentile for that month, which averaged \$7,400 in 2016.²

To identify SSI recipients, we use the Supplemental Security Record (SSR). For individuals who received any SSI payments in 2016, we sum the monthly amounts to calculate the annual SSI amount received. Some disabled and aged Social Security beneficiaries—15.5 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively—receive concurrent SSI payments. Thus, our sample includes overlap between SSI recipients and Social Security beneficiaries.

We measure family income and poverty for calendar year 2016. We define "family" as two or more persons residing together who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. When counting family Social Security income and SSI payments, we use administrative data values for all family members with matching records. For family members who do not have an administrative-data match, we use the income amounts they reported in the CPS ASEC. Likewise, for earnings, we use administrative records from SSA's Master Earnings File for individuals with an administrative-data match, and self-reported earnings in the CPS ASEC for individuals without a match. Where we find administrative-data matches for respondents' family members, we recalculate family income by subtracting self-reported OASDI benefit amounts, SSI payment amounts, and earnings, then substituting the respective values from their administrative records.³ We base all other demographic characteristics on self-reported CPS ASEC data for March 2017, the month the survey was conducted.

Although most of the variables in the CPS ASEC mirror those from the SIPP, there are some differences relating to public assistance. For instance, 44 states and the District of Columbia supplement the federal payments for SSI recipients. SIPP respondents report federal SSI payments and state SSI supplementation payments separately, while the CPS questionnaire does not differentiate between the two payment types. Previous versions of this note define SSI as federal payments only and classify state SSI supplementation payments as a separate form of public assistance. This update instead includes both federal and state supplementation payments in the computation of SSI amounts received.

Of the states that provide SSI supplementation, some administer those payments themselves and others agree to have SSA administer them.⁴ For the latter, we use the state supplementation amounts recorded in the SSR. However, the SSR does not record the supplementation amounts for the states that administer their own payments. Where possible, we impute those state supplementation payments based on SSI recipient characteristics such as living arrangement and dependent status. Using the most recent documentation of state supplementation rules and payment amounts available at SSA and state agency websites, we approximate a recipient's eligibility for state SSI supplementation and the monthly amount that would be received. Appendix A describes our imputation process.

Other forms of public assistance measured in the CPS include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits; Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (formerly known as food stamps); state and

² That figure (\$7,400) represents the 99th percentile for all family income attributable to OASDI benefits in a month. The maximum monthly OASDI benefit an individual could receive in 2016 was \$3,576.10 (SSA 2021a, Table 2.A28.2).

³ Because survey respondents often underreport their SSI payments, the SSR administrative data are likely to indicate a lower percentage of SSI recipients with family income below the poverty level than are reported in the CPS ASEC.

⁴ SSA administers the state supplementation payments for California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

local general assistance; financial assistance from individuals; energy assistance; public housing; rental subsidies; and other welfare.⁵ Consistent with the approach used in previous versions of this note, we recode the CPS Medicaid variable to reflect the automatic Medicaid coverage of SSI recipients in certain states under Section 1634 of the Social Security Act.⁶ In this version of the note, we also recode the CPS Medicare variable to include both self-reported Medicare coverage (of any kind) and Medicare Part B coverage reflected in the PHUS. Recoding these variables using administrative records may reduce the effects of underreported insurance coverage (or misreported coverage type) in the CPS ASEC.⁷

Our samples comprise 4,670 disabled Social Security beneficiaries, 3,931 SSI recipients, and 20,952 aged Social Security beneficiaries. The disabled Social Security beneficiary and SSI samples are nearly twice the size of those covered in previous notes because the CPS sample is larger than the SIPP's. As noted earlier, we use survey weights adjusted for the likelihood that a respondent has a matching record in the administrative data. All household surveys, including the CPS ASEC, are subject to some degree of measurement error; however, the CPS ASEC is a source of valuable data. It provides richly detailed information on population characteristics and, despite deficiencies in measuring some income sources, it captures most sources, including earnings and Social Security benefits, with reasonable accuracy. Readers should nevertheless be aware of the limitations of CPS data and consider them when interpreting results.

Discussion of the Estimates

Tables 1–5 present estimates for disabled Social Security beneficiaries, Tables 6–10 present estimates for SSI recipients, and Tables 11–12 present estimates for aged Social Security beneficiaries. Each table presents estimates for the full noninstitutionalized population of disabled Social Security beneficiaries, SSI recipients, or aged Social Security beneficiaries, as applicable.

Although the tables in this update resemble the tables in previous editions of this note in structure, they differ in six significant ways. First, as noted above, this update introduces new tables on aged Social Security beneficiaries (Tables 11 and 12). However, because of concerns about the accuracy of survey-reported income for aged respondents, the new tables omit estimates of income by source and income relative to the poverty threshold. Bee and Mitchell (2017) and Dushi and Trenkamp (2021) show that the CPS ASEC consistently understates the retirement income (comprising pension benefits and retirement account distributions) of aged respondents. In both studies, the authors link the CPS ASEC data with administrative records from SSA and the IRS, with which they validate data for income sources including earnings, Social Security benefits, SSI payments, interest and dividend income, and retirement income. Both studies find significant underreporting of retirement income is an important component of overall income for aged Social Security beneficiaries, and because it is underreported in the CPS ASEC, we omit statistics on income amounts and poverty for this population.

Second, estimates of the shares of income by category now include detail for retirement income and veterans' benefits for disabled DI beneficiaries (Table 4) and SSI recipients (Table 9). In previous editions

⁵ CPS respondents report whether they receive noncash or "near cash" benefits such as SNAP benefits and energy and housing assistance but not the amounts received.

⁶ For additional information about Section 1634 and the states to which this policy applies, see https://secure.ssa.gov/poms .nsf/lnx/0501715020.

⁷ Including both self-reported Medicare coverage and administratively recorded Medicare Part B coverage may overstate the true extent of Medicare coverage. However, any overestimation would be limited because the Medicare Part B benefits of some Social Security beneficiaries (such as Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries and Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries) are not recorded in the linked PHUS and CPS records.

of this note, those sources were included in the "other" income category. Because retirement income is not a primary component of the family income of disabled beneficiaries and SSI recipients, its inclusion does not subject the estimates to the same kind of uncertainty that leads us to omit estimates by income category for aged OASI beneficiaries.

Third, this update omits tables addressing the poverty-reduction effects of Social Security benefits and SSI payments (Tables 6A, 6B, and 7 in Bailey and Hemmeter 2015).

Fourth, this update expands the number of race categories from three (White, Black, other) to five: White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Because CPS respondents can select multiple racial identities, each of these categories may be reported either singly or in combination with one or more others; as such, the sum of the racial-category values exceeds the number of respondents in the sample. A sixth category, "two or more races," accounts for individuals who reported multiple racial identities.

Fifth, this update presents estimates for family income but not for personal or household income. We focus on family income because it serves as the official basis of poverty statistics in the United States. It also accounts more fully than individual income for the resources on which Social Security program populations may draw.⁸

Finally, this update reports educational attainment only for individuals aged 25 or older to reduce the likelihood that our measures include those who have not yet completed their education.

Disabled Social Security Beneficiaries

The DI program provides monthly benefits to individuals with a severe long-term disability that prevents them from engaging in "substantial" work (defined as earnings of \$13,560 or more for nonblind individuals in 2016). To qualify for DI benefits, an individual must have worked in a job with Social Security–covered earnings for a specified length of time or be the spouse or dependent of an individual with qualifying earnings. Our sample of disabled Social Security beneficiaries comprises disabled workers, disabled widow(er)s, and disabled adult children.⁹ Because 91 percent of the beneficiaries in this sample are disabled workers, Tables 1–5 present information separately for that subgroup, although we do not discuss those results in the text below.

Table 1 shows that more than one in five disabled Social Security beneficiaries (21.2 percent) identify as Black, 3.4 percent identify as American Indian or Alaska Native, 2.1 percent identify as Asian, 0.5 percent identify as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 2.5 percent identify as multiracial. The CPS measures ethnicity separately from race, and 11.7 percent of beneficiaries identify as Hispanic. Nearly two-fifths of beneficiaries (38.7 percent) are married, 28.7 percent have never been married, 26.0 percent are divorced or separated, and 6.6 percent are widowed. Fewer than one-fifth of beneficiaries (18.1 percent) aged 25 or older have not acquired a high school diploma or equivalent, while 11.1 percent of beneficiaries have a bachelor's or higher degree. Nearly one in ten beneficiaries (9.2 percent) are veterans.

Although disabled Social Security beneficiaries are eligible for Medicare, coverage generally does not begin until 24 months after the first month that an individual is eligible to receive DI benefits. Roughly three-quarters (75.7 percent) of beneficiaries report Medicare coverage (alone or in combination with

⁸ The levels of household and family income tend to be similar enough that we report only family income.

⁹ Nondisabled dependents of disabled workers may also receive auxiliary DI benefits, but they are excluded 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 2016, nondisabled dependents accounted for 14.2 percent of DI beneficiaries (SSA 2017, Table 1).

other coverage), 44.2 percent report Medicaid coverage, 31.4 percent report private health insurance, and 1.9 percent report having no health insurance (Chart 1). About 29 percent of beneficiaries report joint Medicare and Medicaid coverage and 12.2 percent have only Medicaid coverage (Table 1).

Family income includes SSI payments for about one in five disabled Social Security beneficiaries. Other common sources of family income include earnings (50.6 percent) and property income (42.3 percent).¹⁰ Less common sources are retirement income (16.0 percent) and veterans' benefits (4.4 percent).

DI benefits constitute at least 75 percent of family income for almost two-fifths (37.9 percent) of disabled beneficiaries (Table 2). Social Security tends to account for larger proportions of family income among older beneficiaries. For instance, roughly one-third of beneficiaries aged 60 or older rely on Social Security benefits for at least 90 percent of family income, while 16.2 percent of beneficiaries younger than 40 do. Social Security benefits also tend to account for larger proportions of family income among beneficiaries who did not complete high school, are not married, or do not live with relatives.

Almost half (47.8 percent) of Social Security disability beneficiaries have annual family income of less than \$30,000, while 60.4 percent are in homeowning families (Table 3). About 28 percent of beneficiary households receive food assistance through SNAP benefits. More than one in ten receive housing or energy assistance—10.8 percent and 10.6 percent, respectively. About two-thirds of disabled Social Security beneficiaries live with other family members, although only 17.2 percent live with a family member younger than 18. Two in five DI beneficiaries live with another Social Security beneficiary in the household.

Table 4 shows the distribution of family income by source for disabled beneficiaries. The two primary income sources are Social Security benefits (59.1 percent) and earnings (23.7 percent). Social Security benefits constitute a particularly large share of family income for disabled beneficiaries aged 60 or older (63.1 percent), beneficiaries who are not married (63.5 percent if never married, 65.9 percent if widowed, and 72.1 percent if divorced or separated), beneficiaries without a high school diploma (63.8 percent), and those who do not live with relatives (78.4 percent if living with nonrelatives only and 78.5 percent if living alone).

Although 27.8 percent of disabled Social Security beneficiaries have family income at or above 300 percent of the poverty threshold, 20.1 percent are in poverty (Table 5). Beneficiaries are more likely to have family income below the poverty threshold if they are women (23.7 percent), younger than 40 (28.6 percent), Black (27.3 percent), divorced or separated (27.8 percent), or never married (28.5 percent); or if they do not have a high school diploma (31.7 percent).¹¹ In 2016, the federal poverty threshold was \$12,486 for a single adult aged 18–64 and \$11,511 for one aged 65 or older (Census Bureau 2022). The proportions of beneficiaries with family income above 300 percent of the poverty threshold differ widely by educational attainment. Only 14.9 percent of beneficiaries without a high school diploma have family income exceeding that threshold, compared with 50.1 percent of beneficiaries with a bachelor's or higher degree (Chart 2).

¹⁰ Property income includes income from rents, dividends, yields, and interest.

¹¹ Research has linked long-standing structural inequities such as wage disparity and discrimination in housing and employment to disproportionately higher poverty rates for Black Americans (Emmons and Ricketts 2017).

Table 1.

Number and percentage distribution of disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics, 2016

	Number		Percent		
	All disabled	Disabled	All disabled	Disabled	
Characteristic	beneficiaries	workers	beneficiaries	workers	
Total	9,669,012	8,766,859	100.0	100.0	
Sex					
Men	4,882,967	4,369,165	50.5	49.8	
Women	4,786,045	4,397,694	49.5	50.2	
Race ^a					
Singly or in combination					
White	7,313,906	6,671,128	75.6	76.1	
Black	2,046,097	1,809,034	21.2	20.6	
American Indian or Alaska Native	325,622	301,062	3.4	3.4	
Asian	201,768	172,373	2.1	2.0	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific					
Islander	45,530	44,812	0.5	0.5	
Two or more races	244,102	211,918	2.5	2.4	
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	1,136,036	989,627	11.7	11.3	
Non-Hispanic	8,532,977	7,777,232	88.3	88.7	
·	- , , -	, , -			
Marital status Married	3,737,787	3,720,738	38.7	42.4	
Widowed	639,583	567,347	6.6	42.4	
Divorced or separated	2,512,668	2,480,653	26.0	28.3	
Never married	2,778,975	1,998,121	28.7	20.5	
	2,110,510	1,000,121	20.7	22.0	
Educational attainment ^b	4 740 004		40.4	10.1	
Less than high school diploma	1,713,884	1,431,450	18.1	16.4	
High school diploma or equivalent	4,018,086	3,663,476	42.5	41.9	
Some college	2,681,275	2,614,149	28.3	29.9	
Bachelor's or higher degree	1,051,707	1,024,189	11.1	11.7	
Veteran status					
Veteran	886,838	882,890	9.2	10.1	
Nonveteran	8,782,175	7,883,969	90.8	89.9	
Health insurance					
Medicaid only	1,179,311	946,865	12.2	10.8	
Medicare only	2,777,318	2,628,901	28.7	30.0	
Private only	595,859	558,910	6.2	6.4	
Medicaid and Medicare	2,400,633	2,092,033	24.8	23.9	
Medicaid and private	299,224	237,474	3.1	2.7	
Medicare and private	1,747,344	1,688,175	18.1	19.3	
Medicaid, Medicare, and private	395,107	364,231	4.1	4.2	
Military servicemember coverage	91,644	88,445	0.9	1.0	
None	182,573	161,825	1.9	1.8	

(Continued)

Table 1.

Number and percentage distribution of disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics, 2016—*Continued*

	Number		Percent		
Characteristic	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	
Source of family income ^a					
Public assistance					
SSI	1,921,158	1,468,738	19.9	16.8	
Other public assistance ^c	635,602	555,317	6.6	6.3	
Earnings	4,891,683	4,456,238	50.6	50.8	
Property income	4,086,007	3,744,116	42.3	42.7	
Retirement income	1,546,874	1,414,662	16.0	16.1	
Veterans' benefits	429,639	399,764	4.4	4.6	
Other income ^d	2,615,478	2,376,476	27.1	27.1	

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: "Disabled Social Security (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 only individuals aged 25 or older to capture the distribution of those most likely to have completed their educational progress.
- c. Includes TANF, WIC benefits, SNAP food assistance, public housing, rent subsidies, energy assistance, state and local general financial assistance, and other welfare.
- d. Includes unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; disability benefits other than DI, SSI, or veterans' benefits; child support; alimony; and business or farm income.

Chart 1. Disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by type of health insurance coverage, 2016 (in percent)



SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: "Disabled Social Security (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.

Individuals may have more than one type of coverage.

Table 2.

Percentage distribution of disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by share of family income derived from DI benefits and selected demographic characteristics, 2016

			Share of family income derived from DI benefits						
Characteristic	Number	Percent	Total	Less than 50%	50–74%	75–89%	90–100%		
	Humbor	1 oroont		bled beneficia					
Total	9,669,012	100.0	100.0	43.6	18.6	9.0	28.9		
Sex									
Men	4,882,967	50.5	100.0	42.1	18.7	8.0	31.3		
Women	4,786,045	49.5	100.0	45.2	18.4	9.9	26.4		
Age									
Under 40	1,182,232	12.2	100.0	59.7	17.1	7.0	16.2		
40–49	1,393,135	14.4	100.0	46.0	21.8	10.6	21.7		
50–59	3,531,306	36.5	100.0	42.6	17.8	8.3	31.4		
60 or older	3,562,339	36.8	100.0	38.4	18.5	9.7	33.4		
Race ^a									
Singly or in combination									
White	7,313,906	75.6	100.0	43.4	18.7	9.3	28.6		
Black	2,046,097	21.2	100.0	44.7	17.3	8.1	30.0		
American Indian or Alaska									
Native	325,622	3.4	100.0	45.1	18.8	9.2	26.9		
Asian	201,768	2.1	100.0	52.8	(X)	(X)	22.9		
Native Hawaiian or Other									
Pacific Islander	45,530	0.5	100.0	33.6	(X)	(X)	(X)		
Two or more races	244,102	2.5	100.0	54.6	13.4	7.9	24.1		
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	1,136,036	11.7	100.0	50.1	20.0	7.0	22.9		
Non-Hispanic	8,532,977	88.3	100.0	42.8	18.4	9.2	29.7		
Marital status									
Married	3,737,787	38.7	100.0	62.4	15.8	6.6	15.3		
Widowed	639,583	6.6	100.0	33.1	20.4	11.4	35.1		
Divorced or separated	2,512,668	26.0	100.0	26.2	21.0	8.8	44.1		
Never married	2,778,975	28.7	100.0	36.5	19.7	11.8	32.0		
Educational attainment ^b Less than high school									
diploma	1,713,884	18.1	100.0	37.3	19.9	8.2	34.6		
High school diploma or									
equivalent	4,018,086	42.5	100.0	40.1	18.4	10.3	31.3		
Some college	2,681,275	28.3	100.0	46.7	19.0	7.9	26.5		
Bachelor's or higher degree	1,051,707	11.1	100.0	54.8	17.1	7.8	20.2		
Living arrangement									
Lives alone	2,408,904	24.9	100.0	19.0	18.5	10.1	52.4		
Lives with relatives	6,437,139	66.6	100.0	56.0	18.8	8.2	17.0		
Lives only with nonrelatives	822,969	8.5	100.0	19.1	17.2	11.3	52.5		

Table 2.

Percentage distribution of disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by share of family income derived from DI benefits and selected demographic characteristics, 2016—*Continued*

			Share of family income derived from DI benefits						
		_		Less					
Characteristic	Number	Percent	Total	than 50%	50–74%	75–89%	90–100%		
			Disa	bled workers	5				
Total	8,766,859	100.0	100.0	43.3	18.5	8.8	29.4		
Sex									
Men	4,369,165	49.8	100.0	41.3	18.8	7.9	32.1		
Women	4,397,694	50.2	100.0	45.3	18.2	9.7	26.8		
Age									
Under 40	732,809	8.4	100.0	62.0	16.4	5.3	16.3		
40–49	1,231,801	14.1	100.0	46.8	21.1	10.4	21.8		
50–59	3,335,810	38.1	100.0	43.0	18.0	7.8	31.2		
60 or older	3,466,439	39.5	100.0	38.4	18.5	9.9	33.2		
Race ^a									
Singly or in combination									
White	6,671,128	76.1	100.0	43.1	18.6	9.2	29.1		
Black	1,809,034	20.6	100.0	43.9	17.6	7.7	30.7		
American Indian or Alaska									
Native	301,062	3.4	100.0	44.0	17.6	9.4	29.0		
Asian	172,373	2.0	100.0	54.2	(X)	(X)	25.2		
Native Hawaiian or Other									
Pacific Islander	44,812	0.5	100.0	32.5	(X)	(X)	(X)		
Two or more races	211,918	2.4	100.0	51.3	13.1	8.3	27.3		
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	989,627	11.3	100.0	49.5	20.4	6.3	23.8		
Non-Hispanic	7,777,232	88.7	100.0	42.5	18.2	9.1	30.1		
Marital status									
Married	3,720,738	42.4	100.0	62.5	15.8	6.6	15.1		
Widowed	567,347	6.5	100.0	31.5	21.1	12.4	35.1		
Divorced or separated	2,480,653	28.3	100.0	26.0	20.9	8.9	44.3		
Never married	1,998,121	22.8	100.0	32.4	19.8	11.8	36.0		
Educational attainment ^b									
Less than high school	4 404 450	10.4	100.0	00.4	00.4		05.4		
diploma	1,431,450	16.4	100.0	36.4	20.1	8.2	35.4		
High school diploma or	0.000.470	44.0	100.0	40.0	40.0		04.0		
	3,663,476	41.9	100.0	40.2	18.0	9.9	31.9		
Some college	2,614,149	29.9	100.0	46.4	18.9	8.1	26.6		
Bachelor's or higher degree	1,024,189	11.7	100.0	54.7	17.1	7.8	20.5		
Living arrangement	0.054.000		400.0	40 7	47.0	40.4	F0 4		
Lives alone	2,251,090	25.7	100.0	18.7	17.9	10.1	53.4		
Lives with relatives	5,761,741	65.7	100.0	56.1	18.8	8.1	17.1		
Lives only with nonrelatives	754,027	8.6	100.0	19.4	18.2	10.3	52.1		

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: "Disabled Social Security (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.

(X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals.

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

b. Includes only individuals aged 25 or older to capture the distribution of those most likely to have completed their educational progress.

Table 3.Number and percentage distribution of disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by household andfamily characteristics, 2016

	Number		Percent		
	All disabled	Disabled	All disabled	Disabled	
Characteristic	beneficiaries	workers	beneficiaries	workers	
Total	9,669,012	8,766,859	100.0	100.0	
Household type					
Family					
Married couple	4,153,144	3,936,707	43.0	44.9	
Male householder	618,601	515,734	6.4	5.9	
Female householder	1,665,394	1,309,300	17.2	14.9	
Nonfamily or group quarters	3,231,873	3,005,118	33.4	34.3	
Homeownership status ^a					
Owned	5,839,565	5,331,195	60.4	60.8	
Not owned					
Public housing	714,276	606,457	7.4	6.9	
Other	3,115,172	2,829,207	32.2	32.3	
Household receipt of assistance ^b					
Energy	1,022,054	898,627	10.6	10.3	
Housing	1,045,484	901,296	10.8	10.3	
Food (SNAP)	2,739,798	2,441,585	28.3	27.9	
Household size					
1	2,408,904	2,251,090	24.9	25.7	
2	3,702,247	3,448,195	38.3	39.3	
3–4	2,754,161	2,348,807	28.5	26.8	
5 or more	803,699	718,766	8.3	8.2	
Family size					
1	3,231,873	3,005,118	33.4	34.3	
2	3,471,473	3,223,145	35.9	36.8	
3–4	2,369,939	2,003,443	24.5	22.9	
5 or more	595,727	535,153	6.2	6.1	
Children under age 18 in family					
None	8,005,712	7,245,837	82.8	82.7	
1	931,903	829,353	9.6	9.5	
2	487,915	465,701	5.1	5.3	
3	137,083	127,980	1.4	1.5	
4 or more	106,399	97,989	1.1	1.1	
Social Security ^c beneficiaries in household					
1	5,872,215	5,471,218	60.7	62.4	
2	2,875,326	2,568,485	29.7	29.3	
3 or more	921,471	727,156	9.5	8.3	

(Continued)

Table 3. Number and percentage distribution of disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by household and family characteristics, 2016—*Continued*

	Number		Percent		
Characteristic	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	All disabled beneficiaries	Disabled workers	
Total annual family income (\$)					
Less than 7,500	94,577	87,475	1.0	1.0	
7,500–14,999	2,036,987	1,805,926	21.1	20.6	
15,000–22,499	1,438,208	1,304,917	14.9	14.9	
22,500–29,999	1,047,135	988,745	10.8	11.3	
30,000–44,999	1,623,444	1,426,674	16.8	16.3	
45,000–59,999	1,055,025	977,526	10.9	11.2	
60,000 or more	2,373,637	2,175,595	24.5	24.8	

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: "Disabled Social Security (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. 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.

Table 4.

Percentage distribution of family income of disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by income source and selected demographic characteristics, 2016

			Public ass	sistance		Retire-			
Characteristic	Total	Social Security ^a	SSI	Other ^b	Earnings	ment income	Property income	Veterans' benefits	Other income ^c
					abled ben				
Total	100.0	59.1	4.5	1.1	23.7	4.5	1.9	1.3	4.2
Sex									
Men	100.0	61.0	3.7	0.8	22.2	4.7	2.0	1.9	4.0
Women	100.0	57.2	5.3	1.4	25.2	4.3	1.8	0.7	4.3
Age	400.0	47.0	10.0						
Under 40 40–49	100.0 100.0	47.3 55.7	10.3 5.8	2.3	31.3	3.1 2.1	2.0	1.2	3.0
40–49 50–59	100.0	60.4	5.0 3.8	1.5 1.1	27.8 23.8	3.7	1.8 1.5	0.8 1.3	4.7 4.5
60 or older	100.0	63.1	3.8 2.8	0.6	23.8 19.5	5.7 6.6	2.3	1.5	4.0
	100.0	00.1	2.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	4.0
Race Singly or in combination									
White	100.0	59.1	3.8	1.0	23.5	4.8	2.1	1.4	4.4
Black	100.0	59.3	6.8	1.4	24.3	3.1	1.3	1.1	3.1
American Indian or Alaska			010						0.1
Native	100.0	59.6	7.1	2.3	22.2	3.8	1.6	0.6	4.2
Asian	100.0	48.9	4.2	1.5	35.1	5.2	2.5	0.7	2.6
Native Hawaiian or Other									
Pacific Islander	100.0	58.5	5.0	0.7	24.8	8.9	1.0	0.1	1.0
Two or more races	100.0	53.9	6.2	2.0	29.8	3.5	0.8	0.5	3.3
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	100.0	59.9	4.1	1.1	22.9	4.8	2.0	1.3	4.3
Non-Hispanic	100.0	53.4	7.6	1.2	29.9	2.4	1.2	1.3	3.1
Marital status									
Married	100.0	46.0	2.0	0.9	38.4	5.6	2.1	1.4	3.8
Widowed	100.0	65.9	5.3	1.2	14.8	4.6	1.6	1.7	5.3
Divorced or separated	100.0	72.1	4.2	1.3	11.0	3.2	1.2	1.8	5.5
Never married	100.0	63.5	8.1	1.3	17.5	4.1	2.3	0.6	3.1
Educational attainment ^d									
Less than high school									
diploma	100.0	63.8	7.4	1.2	19.9	2.6	1.0	0.6	3.6
High school diploma or	100.0	64.0	4 7	0.7	00.0	2.0	4 4	1.0	
equivalent	100.0 100.0		4.7 2.8	0.7	22.6 25.9	3.9 5.0	1.4 2.3	1.0 1.9	4.1 4.6
Some college Bachelor's or higher degree	100.0	56.5 50.9	2.0 1.8	1.6 1.3	25.9	5.0 8.6	2.3 4.5	1.9	4.0
	100.0	50.5	1.0	1.5	20.4	0.0	4.5	1.7	4.5
Living arrangement	400.0	70 5	5.0		4 7	0.4		4 -	4 7
Lives alone	100.0		5.0	1.1	4.7	3.1	1.5	1.5	4.7
Lives with relatives Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0 100.0	49.4 78.4	4.0 7.0	1.2 0.4	33.3 4.4	5.3 2.4	2.1 1.7	1.1 1.6	4.0 4.2
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	70.4	7.0				1.7	1.0	4.2
				Di	sabled wo	rkers			
Total	100.0	59.4	3.6	1.0	24.1	4.6	1.9	1.3	4.3
Sex									
Men	100.0	61.5	2.9	0.7	22.4	4.8	2.1	2.0	4.1
Women	100.0	57.3	4.4	1.3	25.8	4.4	1.8	0.7	4.5
									(Continued)

(Continued)

Table 4.

Percentage distribution of family income of disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by income source and selected demographic characteristics, 2016—*Continued*

		Social	Public ass	sistance		Retire- ment	Property	Veterans'	Other
Characteristic	Total	Security ^a	SSI	Other ^b	Earnings	income	income	benefits	income ^c
				Disab	led worker	rs (cont.)			
Age									
Under 40	100.0	46.0	7.8	1.9	34.7	3.2	2.1	1.6	3.7
40–49	100.0	55.1	4.7	1.5	29.9	1.7	1.8	0.8	4.7
50–59	100.0	60.1	3.4	1.1	24.4	3.7	1.5	1.3	4.6
60 or older	100.0	63.1	2.6	0.6	19.5	6.7	2.3	1.5	4.0
Race									
Singly or in combination									
White	100.0	59.6	3.0	0.9	23.9	5.0	2.1	1.4	4.6
Black	100.0	59.8	5.7	1.4	24.6	3.3	1.2	1.2	3.3
American Indian or Alaska									
Native	100.0	61.1	6.8	2.5	22.3	3.0	1.1	0.6	4.3
Asian	100.0	49.5	3.2	1.3	36.3	4.2	2.6	0.7	2.5
Native Hawaiian or Other									
Pacific Islander	100.0	59.0	5.1	0.7	24.5	9.0	1.0	0.1	0.6
Two or more races	100.0	56.5	6.8	1.8	27.3	3.4	0.5	0.6	3.2
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	100.0	60.1	3.4	1.0	23.2	4.8	2.0	1.4	4.5
Non-Hispanic	100.0	53.8	5.8	1.3	31.2	2.5	1.2	1.3	3.0
Marital status									
Married	100.0	45.9	1.9	0.9	38.6	5.7	2.1	1.4	3.9
Widowed	100.0	66.7	4.6	0.8	14.5	4.8	1.7	1.9	5.2
Divorced or separated	100.0	72.3	3.9	1.3	11.0	3.2	1.1	1.8	5.6
Never married	100.0	66.4	6.3	1.0	16.2	4.2	2.6	0.6	3.3
Educational attainment ^d									
Less than high school									
diploma	100.0	64.3	6.1	1.3	20.6	2.5	1.0	0.6	3.9
High school diploma or									
equivalent	100.0	62.1	3.9	0.7	23.2	3.8	1.3	1.1	4.2
Some college	100.0	56.7	2.6	1.3	26.1	5.0	2.3	1.9	4.6
Bachelor's or higher degree	100.0	51.1	1.7	1.3	26.1	8.6	4.6	1.7	4.9
Living arrangement									
Lives alone	100.0	79.0	4.3	0.9	4.9	3.2	1.6	1.6	4.7
Lives with relatives	100.0	49.3	2.9	1.2	34.2	5.3	2.1	1.1	4.1
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	78.1	6.7	0.4	4.4	2.6	1.7	1.8	4.3

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: "Disabled Social Security (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. Includes disability, old-age, and survivor benefits.

b. Excludes amounts received in the form of noncash benefits or assistance.

- c. Includes unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; disability benefits other than DI, SSI, or veterans' benefits; child support; alimony; and business or farm income.
- d. Includes only individuals aged 25 or older to capture the distribution of those most likely to have completed their educational progress.

Table 5.

Percentage distribution of disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics, 2016

		Family income relative to poverty threshold							
		Less than					300%		
Characteristic	Total	100%	100–124%	125–149%	150–199%	200–299%	or more		
			All disa	abled benefic	ciaries				
Total	9,669,012	20.1	9.4	8.2	14.2	20.3	27.8		
Sex									
Men	4,882,967	16.6	9.4	8.3	16.1	21.7	27.9		
Women	4,786,045	23.7	9.5	8.1	12.3	18.8	27.7		
Age									
Under 40	1,182,232	28.6	8.0	9.0	14.4	17.2	22.7		
40–49	1,393,135	19.0	9.8	10.4	15.6	21.5	23.7		
50–59	3,531,306	21.9	9.5	7.4	13.6	19.8	27.8		
60 or older	3,562,339	16.0	9.7	7.8	14.2	21.3	31.1		
Race ^a									
Singly or in combination									
White	7,313,906	17.8	8.8	8.3	14.1	21.0	29.9		
Black	2,046,097	27.3	10.6	7.9	14.6	18.6	21.0		
American Indian or									
Alaska Native	325,622	22.6	12.0	10.6	16.8	17.3	20.6		
Asian	201,768	18.6	13.5	(X)	(X)	10.9	42.5		
Native Hawaiian or Other	45 500	00 F							
Pacific Islander	45,530	38.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)		
Two or more races	244,102	19.3	6.4	10.5	14.9	16.7	32.3		
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	1,136,036	23.7	8.4	10.5	15.9	17.0	24.5		
Non-Hispanic	8,532,977	19.7	9.6	7.9	14.0	20.7	28.2		
Marital status									
Married	3,737,787	8.0	4.9	4.9	12.5	25.1	44.6		
Widowed	639,583	24.4	8.7	10.7	20.8	17.2	18.3		
Divorced or separated	2,512,668	27.8	14.5	10.5	15.1	16.9	15.2		
Never married	2,778,975	28.5	11.1	9.8	14.1	17.6	18.9		
Educational attainment ^b									
Less than high school									
diploma	1,713,884	31.7	11.5	10.6	15.2	16.2	14.9		
High school diploma or									
equivalent	4,018,086	20.6	10.0	8.4	14.3	21.9	24.9		
Some college	2,681,275	16.2	8.3	7.8	14.5	21.3	31.9		
Bachelor's or higher degree	1,051,707	10.0	6.5	4.7	9.9	18.9	50.1		

Table 5.

Percentage distribution of disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics, 2016—*Continued*

			Family ir	come relative	e to poverty th	nreshold	
		Less than					300%
Characteristic	Total	100%	100–124%	125–149%	150–199%	200–299%	or more
			Dis	abled worke	rs		
Total	8,766,859	19.6	9.5	7.7	14.5	20.2	28.5
Sex							
Men	4,369,165	16.3	9.4	7.8	16.6	21.6	28.3
Women	4,397,694	22.9	9.5	7.6	12.4	18.9	28.7
Age							
Under 40	732,809	29.8	8.0	7.6	15.0	17.1	22.5
40–49	1,231,801	20.2	10.0	9.1	16.9	19.2	24.6
50–59	3,335,810	21.4	9.5	6.9	13.7	20.1	28.4
60 or older	3,466,439	15.6	9.5	7.9	14.3	21.4	31.3
Race ^a							
Singly or in combination							
White	6,671,128	17.4	9.0	7.7	14.4	20.8	30.7
Black	1,809,034	26.6	10.2	7.7	15.1	19.1	21.2
American Indian or							
Alaska Native	301,062	23.7	13.0	10.3	16.9	16.4	19.8
Asian	172,373	20.2	13.1	(X)	(X)	12.6	37.6
Native Hawaiian or Other							
Pacific Islander	44,812	39.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Two or more races	211,918	21.8	7.2	11.5	15.4	17.4	26.8
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	989,627	24.8	8.1	8.0	16.6	18.3	24.2
Non-Hispanic	7,777,232	19.0	9.6	7.6	14.2	20.5	29.1
Marital status							
Married	3,720,738	7.9	4.9	4.8	12.6	25.1	44.8
Widowed	567,347	23.9	9.1	9.8	21.3	16.7	19.3
Divorced or separated	2,480,653	27.3	14.7	10.5	15.2	17.1	15.2
Never married	1,998,121	30.8	11.6	8.9	15.3	16.0	17.4
Educational attainment ^b Less than high school							
diploma High school diploma or	1,431,450	32.8	12.0	9.3	16.2	15.1	14.7
equivalent	3,663,476	19.9	10.2	7.7	14.9	21.9	25.4
Some college	2,614,149	16.0	8.3	7.9	14.5	21.2	32.1
Bachelor's or higher degree	1,024,189	10.1	6.1	4.9	10.1	19.2	49.7

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: "Disabled Social Security (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.

(X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals.

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

b. Includes only individuals aged 25 or older to capture the distribution of those most likely to have completed their educational progress.

Chart 2.





SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: "Disabled Social Security (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.

Includes only individuals aged 25 or older to capture the distribution of those most likely to have completed their educational progress.

SSI Recipients

SSI provides monthly payments to individuals with low income and few assets who have a disability or are aged.¹² To qualify for SSI payments, an individual cannot have assets exceeding \$2,000, and a couple cannot have assets exceeding \$3,000 (SSA 2021c). Unlike DI, the SSI program does not require recipients to have past work to qualify for payments.

In this note, the tables show results for three age groups: children (younger than 18), working-age adults (18–64), and the aged (65 or older). The maximum monthly SSI federal payment amount, called the federal benefit rate, can be reduced for individuals with countable earnings and unearned income. In 2016, the federal benefit rate was \$733 per month for an individual and \$1,100 per month for a couple if both qualified for SSI payments. Some states provide supplementation payments to SSI recipients in addition to federal payments.

Table 6 shows that 30.7 percent of SSI recipients identify as Black, 6.4 percent identify as Asian, 3.8 percent identify as American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.3 percent identify as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 2.9 percent identify as multiracial. More than one in five (21.3 percent) SSI recipients identify as Hispanic. Recipients aged 65 or older are disproportionately more likely to identify as Asian or Hispanic. The majority of SSI recipients aged 18–64 have never married (55.6 percent), while 25.1 percent are divorced or separated, 14.6 percent are married, and 4.8 percent are widowed. Slightly more than 2 percent of adult SSI recipients are veterans.

¹² SSI recipients who are both disabled and aged 65 or older are counted in the aged category.

Most SSI recipients (93.5 percent) report having Medicaid insurance, while 40.5 percent report having Medicare and 18.0 percent report having private insurance. The most common sources of family income are earnings (45.6 percent of SSI recipients have some family earnings income), Social Security (44.4 percent), and property income (25.6 percent). Retirement income (4.7 percent) and veterans' benefits (1.2 percent) are less common.

Chart 3 summarizes educational attainment patterns. In 2016, 51.2 percent of aged SSI recipients did not have a high school diploma, compared with 32.2 percent of recipients aged 25–64.

Table 7 shows that seven in ten SSI recipients have family income below \$30,000. SSI recipients aged 65 or older are more likely to have family income below this level (79.9 percent) than are recipients aged 18–64 (69.2 percent) or recipients younger than 18 (53.8 percent).¹³ About one-sixth of SSI recipients live in public housing (16.1 percent). More than half of SSI recipients (51.7 percent) live in households receiving food assistance through SNAP, 16.8 percent live in households receiving energy assistance, and 23.3 percent receive housing assistance. Nearly two-thirds of SSI recipients (65.8 percent) live with another family member, although most adult SSI recipients (75.8 percent of those aged 18–64 and 88.6 percent of those aged 65 or older) do not live with a family member younger than 18, and very few (3.4 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively) live with a child who also receives SSI.

Table 8 shows that 29.3 percent of adult SSI recipients receive 75 percent or more of their family income from SSI payments. Recipients aged 18–64 are slightly more likely to receive three-quarters or more of their family income from SSI than are recipients aged 65 or older—30.5 percent and 26.4 percent, respectively. Recipients who are divorced or separated, and those who live alone or with nonrelatives only, are more likely than recipients with another marital status or living arrangement to rely on SSI for at least half of their family income.

Table 9 shows that the family income of all recipients consists primarily of SSI payments (44.4 percent), earnings (26.6 percent), and Social Security benefits (21.3 percent). SSI payments constitute particularly large percentages of family income for divorced or separated recipients (54.4 percent) and for those who live alone (63.5 percent) or with nonrelatives only (66.0 percent). Earnings constitute a higher share of family income for the families of child SSI recipients (46.4 percent) than for those of recipients aged 18–64 (23.9 percent). Most family income for SSI recipients aged 65 or older includes a combination of Social Security benefits (32.7 percent) and SSI payments (44.4 percent), although earnings account for another 16.9 percent of income.

Most SSI recipients aged 65 or older (60.1 percent) and aged 18–64 (51.7 percent) have family income below the poverty level, as do a substantial minority of recipients younger than 18 (37.4 percent; Table 10). Female recipients (55.2 percent) and recipients who are widowed (59.8 percent) or divorced or separated (70.5 percent) are also relatively likely to have family income below the poverty level. In a reversal of previous trends, recipients with at least some college are more likely to have family income below the poverty level than are recipients who have not attended college.

¹³ Some but not all parental income is counted, or "deemed," toward the assets and income of child SSI recipients (SSA 2021b).

Table 6.Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and selected demographiccharacteristics, 2016

		Num	ıber		Percent			
		Under		65 or		Under		65 oi
Characteristic	Total	18	18–64	older	Total	18	18–64	older
All recipients	8,198,768	1,290,428	4,879,897	2,028,443	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex								
Male	3,836,575	854,689	2,283,409	698,477	46.8	66.2	46.8	34.4
Female	4,362,193	435,740	2,596,488	1,329,966	53.2	33.8	53.2	65.6
Race ^a								
Singly or in combination								
White	5,071,342	785,480	3,098,655	1,187,207	61.9	60.9	63.5	58.5
Black	2,518,172	475,032	1,600,845	442,296	30.7	36.8	32.8	21.8
American Indian or Alaska								
Native	310,103	68,648	195,009	46,446	3.8	5.3	4.0	2.3
Asian	527,169	36,763	109,069	381,337	6.4	2.9	2.2	18.8
Native Hawaiian or Other								
Pacific Islander	30,398	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.3	(X)	(X)	(X)
Two or more races	241,381	69,429	137,255	34,697	2.9	5.4	2.8	1.7
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	1,741,955	337,453	797,623	606,878	21.3	26.2	16.4	29.9
Non-Hispanic	6,456,813	952,975	4,082,273	1,421,564	78.7	73.8	83.6	70.1
Marital status								
Married	1,229,025	(X)	710,950	(X)	15.0	(X)	14.6	(X)
Widowed	971,269	(X)	232,291	(X)	11.8	(X)	4.8	(X)
Divorced or separated	1,681,392	(X)	1,224,503	(X)	20.5	(X)	25.1	(X)
Never married	4,317,082	1,286,091	2,712,152	318,839	52.7	99.7	55.6	15.7
Educational attainment ^b								
Less than high school								
diploma	2,388,932		1,349,660	1,039,272	38.4		32.2	51.2
High school diploma or								
equivalent	2,374,225		1,858,230	515,995	38.1		44.3	25.4
Some college	977,226		767,623	209,603	15.7		18.3	10.3
Bachelor's or higher degree	485,908		222,336	263,573	7.8		5.3	13.0
Veteran status								
Veteran	158,805		115,259	43,545	2.3		2.4	2.1
Nonveteran	6,749,535		4,764,637	1,984,898	97.7		97.6	97.9
Health insurance ^a								
Medicaid	7,668,262	1,241,556	4,569,458	1,857,248	93.5	96.2	93.6	91.6
Medicare	3,322,902	20,576	1,308,806	1,993,521	40.5	1.6	26.8	98.3
Medicaid and Medicare only	6,581,025	938,208	3,849,774	1,793,044	80.3	72.7	78.9	88.4
Private	1,478,317	327,047	937,776	213,493	18.0	25.3	19.2	10.5

Table 6. Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and selected demographic characteristics, 2016—*Continued*

		Num	lber		Percent			
		Under		65 or		Under		65 or
Characteristic	Total	18	18–64	older	Total	18	18–64	older
Source of family income ^a								
Social Security ^c	3,636,333	234,735	2,150,251	1,251,348	44.4	18.2	44.1	61.7
Public assistance other than SSI ^d	1,059,480	248,313	646,248	164,919	12.9	19.2	13.2	8.1
Earnings	3,738,438	978,545	2,192,374	567,519	45.6	75.8	44.9	28.0
Property income	2,102,436	336,016	1,192,855	573,566	25.6	26.0	24.4	28.3
Retirement income	387,734	17,842	241,091	128,801	4.7	1.4	4.9	6.4
Veterans' benefits	99,272	(X)	63,103	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.3	(X)
Other income ^e	1,434,916	315,586	972,968	146,362	17.5	24.5	19.9	7.2

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

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

(X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals; . . . = not applicable.

- a. Individuals may be counted in more than one category.
- b. Includes only individuals aged 25 or older to capture the distribution of those most likely to have completed their educational progress. The "18–64" age group therefore reflects ages 25 to 64 for the educational attainment categories.
- c. Includes disability, old-age, and survivor benefits.
- d. Includes TANF, WIC benefits, SNAP food assistance, public housing, rent subsidies, energy assistance, state and local general financial assistance, and other welfare.
- e. Includes unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; disability benefits other than DI, SSI, or veterans' benefits; child support; alimony; and business or farm income.

Chart 3. SSI recipients, by educational attainment and age group, 2016 (in percent)



SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

Table 7.Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and household and familycharacteristics, 2016

		Num	ber		Percent			
		Under		65 or		Under		65 or
Characteristic	Total	18	18–64	older	Total	18	18–64	older
All recipients	8,198,768	1,290,428	4,879,897	2,028,443	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household type ^a								
Family	4 000 540		4 004 000	000 500	00.4		07.0	04.4
Married couple	1,962,512		1,331,992	630,520	28.4		27.3	31.1
Male householder	536,844		431,570	105,273	7.8		8.8	5.2
Female householder	1,643,889		1,329,389	314,500	23.8		27.2	15.5
Nonfamily or group quarters	2,765,094		1,786,945	978,150	40.0		36.6	48.2
Homeownership status ^b								
Owned	3,120,128	407,577	1,907,230	805,322	38.1	31.6	39.1	39.7
Not owned								
Public housing	1,316,118	126,046	752,691	437,380	16.1	9.8	15.4	21.6
Other	3,762,522	756,805	2,219,976	785,741	45.9	58.7	45.5	38.7
Household receipt of assistance ^c								
Energy	1,377,846	198,964	813,153	365,730	16.8	15.4	16.7	18.0
Housing	1,905,939	176,447	1,096,432	633,060	23.3	13.7	22.5	31.2
Food (SNAP)	4,236,692	657,849	2,570,866	1,007,977	51.7	51.0	52.7	49.7
	.,_00,00_	001,010	_,0.0,000	.,,	• • • •	0.110	•=	
Household size	0 004 547		4 000 050	054 005	05.4		047	40.4
1	2,061,547		1,206,852	854,695	25.1		24.7	42.1
2	1,922,316	103,435	1,231,310	587,571	23.5	8.0	25.2	29.0
3–4 5 or more	2,718,486	676,165	1,712,435	329,887	33.2 18.3	52.4 39.6	35.1	16.3 12.6
5 or more	1,496,419	510,829	729,300	256,290	10.3	39.0	14.9	12.0
Family size								
1	2,801,485	36,390	1,786,945	978,150	34.2	2.8	36.6	48.2
2	1,921,717	210,634	1,083,358	627,725	23.4	16.3	22.2	31.0
3–4	2,368,600	643,901	1,481,997	242,703	28.9	49.9	30.4	12.0
5 or more	1,106,966	399,503	527,597	179,865	13.5	31.0	10.8	8.9
Children in family								
None	5,497,873		3,700,757	1,797,116	67.1		75.8	88.6
1	1,107,972	376,513	625,841	105,618	13.5	29.2	12.8	5.2
2	824,331	422,043	309,179	93,109	10.1	32.7	6.3	4.6
3	448,259	277,874	(X)	(X)	5.5	21.5	(X)	(X
4 or more	320,332	213,998	(X)	(X)	3.9	16.7	(X)	(X)
Child SSI reginigents in bougghold							· · ·	
Child SSI recipients in household None	6,726,132		4,713,902	2 012 220	82.0		96.6	99.2
1 or more		1,290,428	165,994	16,214	18.0	 100.0	30.0 3.4	99.2 0.8
	1,472,030	1,290,420	103,994	10,214	10.0	100.0	3.4	0.0
Adult SSI recipients in household								
None	1,067,152	1,067,152			13.0	82.7		
1	5,898,459	199,900			71.9	15.5	83.4	80.3
2 or more	1,233,157	23,376	810,444	399,337	15.0	1.8	16.6	19.7

Table 7. Number and percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by age group and household and family characteristics, 2016—Continued

		Num	ıber		Percent			
		Under		65 or		Under		65 or
Characteristic	Total	18	18–64	older	Total	18	18–64	older
Total annual family income (\$)								
Less than 7,500	392,804	83,443	235,836	73,525	4.8	6.5	4.8	3.6
7,500–14,999	3,290,311	156,227	2,030,668	1,103,416	40.1	12.1	41.6	54.4
15,000–22,499	1,252,907	209,368	738,569	304,970	15.3	16.2	15.1	15.0
22,500–29,999	759,863	245,402	374,112	140,349	9.3	19.0	7.7	6.9
30,000–44,999	954,820	324,454	516,864	113,502	11.7	25.1	10.6	5.6
45,000–59,999	586,899	129,604	375,963	81,332	7.2	10.0	7.7	4.0
60,000 or more	961,163	141,929	607,885	211,349	11.7	11.0	12.5	10.4

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

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

(X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals; . . . = 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.

Table 8.

Percentage distribution of SSI adult recipients, by share of family income derived from SSI payments and selected demographic characteristics, 2016

			Share	of family incon	ne derived fro	om SSI paym	ents
Oh ann at an istig	Normalian	Demonst	Tatal	Less than 50%	50–74%	75–89%	90–100%
Characteristic	Number	Percent	Total				
All recipients	6,908,340	100.0	100.0	59.9	10.9	3.6	25.7
Sex							
Men	2,981,886	43.2	100.0	62.5	9.5	2.8	25.2
Women	3,926,454	56.8	100.0	57.9	11.9	4.1	26.1
Age							
18–64	4,879,897	70.6	100.0	58.7	10.8	4.0	26.5
65 or older	2,028,443	29.4	100.0	62.6	11.0	2.5	23.9
Race ^a							
Singly or in combination							
White	4,285,862	62.0	100.0	59.4	10.8	3.5	26.3
Black	2,043,141	29.6	100.0	60.5	12.0	3.3	24.2
American Indian or Alaska							
Native	241,455	3.5	100.0	56.3	9.2	6.4	28.2
Asian	490,406	7.1	100.0	61.9	9.4	3.9	24.8
Native Hawaiian or Other							
Pacific Islander	(X)	(X)	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Two or more races	171,952	2.5	100.0	59.5	(X)	(X)	20.4
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	1,404,502	20.3	100.0	63.2	10.4	4.9	21.5
Non-Hispanic	5,503,838	79.7	100.0	59.0	11.0	3.2	26.8
Marital status							
Married	(X)	(X)	100.0	64.5	9.1	2.9	23.5
Widowed	(X)	(X)	100.0	61.1	11.6	2.6	24.8
Divorced or separated	(X)	(X)	100.0	49.1	13.6	4.6	32.7
Never married	3,030,991	43.9	100.0	63.6	9.8	3.6	23.0
Educational attainment ^b Less than high school							
diploma	2,388,932	38.4	100.0	56.6	11.6	4.4	27.4
High school diploma or							
equivalent	2,374,225	38.1	100.0	59.1	10.8	3.3	26.7
Some college	977,226	15.7	100.0	60.8	9.6	3.1	26.6
Bachelor's or higher degree	485,908	7.8	100.0	55.4	8.0	4.2	32.4
Living arrangement							
Lives alone	2,061,547	29.8	100.0	39.8	11.5	4.0	44.6
Lives with relatives	4,143,245	60.0	100.0	73.5	10.5	3.2	12.8
Lives only with nonrelatives	703,547	10.2	100.0	38.4	11.2	4.0	46.4

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

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

(X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals.

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

b. Includes only individuals aged 25 or older to capture the distribution of those most likely to have completed their educational progress.

Table 9.Percentage distribution of family income of SSI recipients, by income source and selected demographiccharacteristics, 2016

		Casial	Public as	sistance		Retire-	_		Other
Characteristic	Total	Social Security ^a	SSI	Other ^b	Earnings	ment income	Property income	Veterans' benefits	Other income ^c
All recipients	100.0	21.3	44.4	2.5	26.6	1.5	0.6	0.4	2.7
Sex									
Male	100.0	19.8	43.2	1.9	29.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.6
Female	100.0	22.8	47.1	3.1	22.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	2.9
Age									
Under 18	100.0	6.7	38.9	3.1	46.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.8
18–64	100.0	20.6	47.3	2.8	23.9	1.6	0.8	0.4	3.1
65 or older	100.0	32.7	44.4	1.6	16.9	2.0	1.0	0.4	1.4
Race									
Singly or in combination	400.0	00.0	45 4	0.4	04.0	4 7	0.0	0.5	0.0
White Black	100.0 100.0	22.0 21.6	45.4 44.7	2.4 2.8	24.8 26.2	1.7 0.9	0.8 0.8	0.5 0.2	2.6 3.3
American Indian or Alaska	100.0	21.0	44.7	2.0	20.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	5.5
Native	100.0	18.4	49.6	1.8	23.1	1.6	0.3	0.8	4.5
Asian	100.0	12.3	42.7	2.6	36.9	2.5	1.5	0.1	1.4
Native Hawaiian or Other									
Pacific Islander	100.0	23.5	39.0	1.2	33.4	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.0
Two or more races	100.0	15.1	41.6	2.7	35.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	3.6
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	100.0	21.3	44.1	2.6	27.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.3
Non-Hispanic	100.0	21.4	45.6	2.5	25.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	2.9
Marital status									
Married	100.0	25.0	44.4	2.1	24.7	1.8	0.9	0.3	1.4
Widowed	100.0	27.1	45.3	2.6	21.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	2.4
Divorced or separated	100.0	26.8	54.4	2.6	11.3	1.2	0.7	0.3	3.0
Never married	100.0	16.9	41.9	2.6	32.6	1.6	0.9	0.4	3.2
Educational attainment ^d									
Less than high school	100.0	05.4	40 F	0.0	10.4	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
diploma High school diploma or	100.0	25.1	49.5	2.3	18.1	1.6	0.6	0.5	2.5
equivalent	100.0	25.6	47.1	1.6	20.5	1.6	0.7	0.3	2.8
Some college	100.0	28.1	46.1	4.1	17.8	1.0	1.4	0.5	2.3
Bachelor's or higher degree	100.0	21.8	50.1	1.8	17.7	4.4	1.3	0.4	2.5
Living arrangement									
Lives alone	100.0	28.1	63.5	1.8	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	2.5
Lives with relatives	100.0	18.6	35.5	3.0	37.4	1.6	1.1	0.5	2.8
Lives only with nonrelatives	100.0	22.9	66.0	1.3	4.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	3.3

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

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

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

b. Excludes amounts received in the form of noncash benefits or assistance.

c. Includes unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; disability benefits other than DI, SSI, or veterans' benefits; child support; alimony; and business or farm income.

d. Includes only individuals aged 25 or older to capture the distribution of those most likely to have completed their educational progress.

Table 10.Percentage distribution of SSI recipients, by poverty status and selected demographic characteristics,2016

			Family ir	ncome relative	e to poverty th	reshold	
		Less than					300%
Characteristic	Total	100%	100–124%	125–149%	150–199%	200–299%	or more
All recipients	8,198,768	51.6	10.6	8.4	10.0	9.7	9.8
Sex							
Male	3,836,575	47.4	11.4	8.4	11.1	10.5	11.2
Female	4,362,193	55.2	9.9	8.4	9.0	9.0	8.5
Age							
Under 18	1,290,428	37.4	16.2	14.1	17.8	10.1	4.4
18–64	4,879,897	51.7	9.7	7.1	9.7	10.6	11.2
65 or older	2,028,443	60.1	9.3	8.0	5.6	7.3	9.7
Race ^a							
Singly or in combination							
White	5,071,342	52.0	10.3	8.0	10.2	10.1	9.4
Black	2,518,172	51.2	11.5	9.3	10.7	8.8	8.5
American Indian or							
Alaska Native	310,103	51.0	8.9	10.6	11.5	8.1	9.9
Asian	527,169	43.1	11.1	6.9	7.5	10.8	20.6
Native Hawaiian or Other							
Pacific Islander	30,398	69.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Two or more races	241,381	40.1	10.2	8.1	18.0	11.2	12.4
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	1,741,955	49.3	11.2	10.2	10.6	10.8	7.9
Non-Hispanic	6,456,813	52.2	10.5	7.9	9.8	9.4	10.3
Marital status							
Married	1,229,025	47.0	16.1	10.9	9.4	10.3	6.4
Widowed	971,269	59.8	7.6	7.3	5.4	8.0	12.0
Divorced or separated	1,681,392	70.5	8.0	4.8	6.6	5.0	5.3
Never married	4,317,082	43.7	10.8	9.4	12.5	11.7	12.0
Educational attainment ^b Less than high school							
diploma	2,388,932	55.6	10.5	9.7	8.0	7.6	8.7
High school diploma or equivalent	2,374,225	55.1	9.9	6.6	8.0	10.9	9.5
Some college	2,374,225 977,226	63.3	9.9 7.8	6.6 5.0	8.9	7.1	9.5 8.0
Bachelor's or higher degree	485,908	61.9	6.4	5.0 4.8	6.9 5.5	8.5	8.0 12.9
	400,000	01.9	0.4	. .0	5.5	0.0	12.3

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: Rounded components of percentage distributions do not necessarily sum to 100.0.

(X) = suppressed to avoid disclosing information about particular individuals.

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

b. Includes only individuals aged 25 or older to capture the distribution of those most likely to have completed their educational progress.

Aged Social Security Beneficiaries

OASI provides monthly benefits to individuals aged 62 or older with a history of Social Security–covered work, as well as to dependent and surviving spouses, children, and parents of covered workers. The estimates presented here are for individuals aged 62 or older who receive benefits either based on their own earnings record or as the parent or spouse of a covered worker; and individuals aged 60 or older who receive benefits as the widow(er) of a covered worker.¹⁴

Most aged Social Security beneficiaries (93.5 percent) report Medicare coverage either alone or in combination with other health insurance (Chart 4). Very few beneficiaries report being uninsured (0.8 percent), 52.6 percent report private coverage alone or in combination with other coverage, and 7.2 percent report Medicaid alone or in combination with other coverage from Medicare alone is reported by 40.2 percent of aged Social Security beneficiaries (Table 11). Only 1.2 percent of respondents report both Medicaid and private health insurance coverage.

Most aged Social Security beneficiaries live in a two-person household (55.4 percent, Table 12), followed by single-person households (29.3 percent). Homeownership for aged beneficiaries is high, with 82.4 percent residing in owned homes. In addition, the prevalence of household assistance is generally low, with the most common form of assistance being SNAP benefits, reported by 7.2 percent of beneficiaries.

¹⁴ For information on additional types of Social Security benefits, see SSA (2021a, 13–15).



Aged Social Security (OASI) beneficiaries, by type of health insurance coverage, 2016 (in percent)

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: "Aged Social Security (OASI) beneficiaries" includes workers, spouses, and parents aged 62 or older; and widow(er)s aged 60 or older.

Individuals may have more than one type of coverage.

Chart 4.

Table 11.

Number and percentage distribution of aged Social Security (OASI) beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics, 2016 Characteristic Number Percent

Characteristic	Number	Percent
All beneficiaries	46,173,819	100.0
Sex		
Men	20,323,588	44.0
Women	25,850,230	56.0
Race ^a		
Singly or in combination		
White	39,772,941	86.1
Black	4,404,465	9.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	649,496	1.4
Asian	1,676,470	3.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	119,310	0.3
Two or more races	417,050	0.9
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	3,704,086	8.0
Non-Hispanic	42,469,733	92.0
Marital status		
Married	26,822,433	58.1
Widowed	11,007,987	23.8
Divorced or separated	6,209,901	13.5
Never married	2,133,498	4.6
Educational attainment		
Less than high school diploma	6,428,838	13.9
High school diploma or equivalent	15,403,446	33.4
Some college	11,664,713	25.3
Bachelor's or higher degree	12,676,822	27.5
Veteran status		
Veteran	9,151,603	19.8
Nonveteran	37,022,215	80.2
Health insurance		
Medicaid only	330,171	0.7
Medicare only	18,547,840	40.2
Private only	2,066,355	4.5
Medicaid and Medicare	2,477,758	5.4
Medicaid and private	86,583	0.2
Medicare and private	21,709,591	47.0
Medicaid, Medicare, and private	443,318	1.0
Military servicemember coverage	147,200	0.3
None	365,002	0.8

Table 11. Number and percentage distribution of aged Social Security (OASI) beneficiaries, by selected demographic characteristics, 2016—Continued

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Source of family income ^a		
Public assistance		
SSI	1,990,636	4.3
Other public assistance ^b	965,392	2.1
Earnings	18,924,089	41.0
Property income	32,032,525	69.4
Retirement income	21,677,001	47.0
Veterans' benefits	2,999,485	6.5
Other income ^c	15,002,685	32.5

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: "Aged Social Security (OASI) beneficiaries" includes workers, spouses, and parents aged 62 or older; and widow(er)s aged 60 or older.

Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

- a. Individuals may be counted in more than one category.
- b. Includes TANF, WIC benefits, SNAP food assistance, public housing, rent subsidies, energy assistance, state and local general financial assistance, and other welfare.
- c. Includes unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; disability benefits other than DI, SSI, or veterans' benefits; child support; alimony; and business or farm income.

Table 12.

Number and percentage distribution of aged Social Security (OASI) beneficiaries, by household and family characteristics, 2016

Characteristic	Number	Percent
All beneficiaries	46,173,819	100.0
Household type		
Family		
Married couple	26,998,840	58.5
Male householder	1,161,985	2.5
Female householder	3,081,597	6.7
Nonfamily or group quarters	14,931,396	32.3
Homeownership status ^a		
Owned	38,055,970	82.4
Not owned		
Public housing	1,198,942	2.6
Other	6,918,906	15.0
Household receipt of assistance ^b		
Energy	1,476,499	3.2
Housing	1,670,199	3.6
Food (SNAP)	3,344,119	7.2
Household size		
1	13,530,218	29.3
2	25,574,572	55.4
3–4	5,526,615	12.0
5 or more	1,542,413	3.3
Family size		
1	14,931,396	32.3
2	25,279,581	54.8
3–4	4,814,701	10.4
5 or more	1,148,141	2.5
Social Security ^c beneficiaries in household		
1	21,512,732	46.6
2	23,489,675	50.9
3 or more	1,171,412	2.5

SOURCE: Social Security administrative records matched to 2017 CPS ASEC.

NOTES: "Aged Social Security (OASI) beneficiaries" includes workers, spouses, and parents aged 62 or older; and widow(er)s aged 60 or older.

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 survivor benefits.

Conclusion

This note updates Bailey and Hemmeter (2015), Bailey and Hemmeter (2014), and DeCesaro and Hemmeter (2008). However, this update differs from earlier versions in a few critical ways. The estimates presented here are based on data from the CPS ASEC, whereas prior versions used the SIPP. Additionally, this note uses survey weights adjusted for the likelihood that an individual survey respondent has matching administrative data in SSA records, which differ slightly from the weights used in prior versions. This note also expands the coverage of previous versions by including statistics on aged Social Security (OASI) beneficiaries in addition to disabled Social Security (DI) beneficiaries and SSI recipients. Although the CPS-based statistics presented here are in some cases not directly comparable to the SIPP-based estimates in prior versions, they provide similar information. Moreover, this update provides a broader context for understanding beneficiary populations by including estimates for OASI beneficiaries.

Appendix A: Imputing State-Administered SSI Supplementation Payments

We use administrative data from the SSR to identify SSI recipients and to determine whether a recipient's spouse was also an SSI recipient in a given month. We then use data from the CPS ASEC to identify the characteristics relevant to whether an SSI recipient qualifies for a state-administered supplementation payment: whether the recipient has a spouse who also receives SSI in that month, and the recipient's dependent and householder statuses. Based on these variables and documentation from SSA and state agencies, we identify recipients who are likely to be eligible for a state-administered supplementation payment and impute a proxy monthly payment amount. When state supplementation payment and impute a proxy monthly payment amount. When state supplementation payment and impute a proxy monthly payment amount. When state supplementation payment and impute a proxy monthly payment amount. When state supplementation payment and impute a proxy monthly payment amount.

Table A-1 shows the criteria under which SSI recipients are likely to be eligible for state-administered supplementation payments and the proxy monthly supplementation amount. In some states, SSI supplementation payments are available only to individuals residing in institutional settings. Because the CPS ASEC sample does not include these populations, we omit those states from our proxy imputations.¹⁵ In some other states, the CPS ASEC does not include all the variables needed to determine whether an individual qualifies for a supplementation payment; we omit those states from our imputations as well.¹⁶ A further limitation of this imputation approach is that although data from the CPS ASEC provide an individual's marital status and living arrangement as of March 2017, our calculations assume that this information also applied in each month of 2016.

¹⁵ This applies to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

¹⁶ This applies to Alaska, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Table A-1.

Imputed monthly state-administered SSI supplementation payment amount for proxy SSI recipient groups, by selected state and eligibility criterion (in dollars)

State and living arrangement	Spouse also receives SSI	No spousal SSI recipient
Colorado SSI recipient lives independently or in another person's household	193.50	25.00
Connecticut No living-arrangement restrictions	137.00	168.00
Idaho SSI recipient lives independently or in another person's household	10.00	53.00
Maine SSI recipient Is householder SSI recipient lives in another person's household	7.50 6.00	10.00 8.00
Nebraska SSI recipient lives independently		5.00
Oklahoma SSI recipient lives independently	21.00	21.00

SOURCES: SSA (2011) and Colorado Department of Human Services (2022).

NOTE: . . . = not applicable.

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