

**Appendices, Methods and Full Tables for:**  
**The Under-Reporting of Transfers in Household Surveys:**  
**Its Nature and Consequences**

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# A. Data Appendix

## 1. The Household Surveys

### A. Survey Years and Samples

- **Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)** – We use the 1968-1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009 and first release 2011 waves. The initial sample of the PSID consisted of two independent samples: 1) A National Sample (2,930 families) of the civilian non-institutionalized population of the 48 conterminous states and 2) The SEO (Survey of Economic Opportunity) sample, which consisted of 1,972 low income families residing in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) in the North and non-SMSAs in the southern region. In the 1990 wave, a sample of 2,043 Latino households was added, but we do not include them in this study. However, we do include the 1997 immigrant sample, which consists of 441 families.
  
- **Survey of Income Program Participation (SIPP)** – We use the 1984-1993, 1996, 2001, 2004 and 2008 panels. We use the wave files rather than the Full Panel files for the 1983-1993 SIPP. The periods covered by each panel can be seen in the table below.

**SIPP Survey Period, by Panel**

SIPP Panel	First Reference Month	Last Reference Month	Number of Waves
1984	June 1983	July 1986	9
1985	October 1984	July 1987	8
1986	October 1985	March 1988	7
1987	October 1986	April 1989	7
1988	October 1987	December 1989	6
1989	October 1988	December 1989	3
1990	October 1989	August 1992	8
1991	October 1990	August 1993	8
1992	October 1991	December 1994	9
1993	October 1992	December 1995	9
1996	December 1995	February 2000	13
2001	October 2000	December 2003	9
2004	October 2003	December 2007	12
2008	May 2008	July 2013	15

The SIPP sample consists of individuals residing in the United States, excluding people who are:

- a) Living in a household on a temporary basis and have a residence elsewhere.
- b) Armed forces members who are in the household on a temporary basis.
- c) Students whose living quarters are located elsewhere.
- d) Inmates in an institution.
- e) Nursing home residents.
- f) Citizens of foreign countries.

- g) **Current Population Survey – Annual Demographic File/Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS-ADF/ASEC)** – We use the 1976-2013 surveys. The CPS-ADF/ASEC sample universe is the civilian non-institutionalized population living in the U.S. and members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base.
- h) **American Community Survey (ACS)** – We use the 2000-2012 surveys. The ACS collects data from people in housing units and group quarters (starting in January 2006). Group Quarters are places where “*people live or stay, in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents.*” They can be institutional (facilities for people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody) and noninstitutional (such as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes). We exclude those living in institutional group quarters in our analysis.
- i) **Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE Survey)** – We use the 1980-2011 surveys. The eligible population is U.S. civilian non-institutionalized persons. The survey excludes people such as patients, inmates, and those who live in camps, communes, convents, monasteries, flophouses, halfway houses, non-staff units in homes for the aged, infirm, or needy, transient quarters in hotels or motels and missions. For our analyses, we only include “complete income reporters” and reweight the data proportionally.

## B. Weighting

Weights are needed to compute a population estimate. Most benefit aggregates (except food stamps) are summed across individuals (unless indicated otherwise).

- PSID: Email correspondence with the staff at the PSID Statistical Design Group indicated that although PSID weights in the publicly available datasets are suitable to compute scaling invariant statistics like the weighted mean, they are nevertheless unsuitable for the computation of weighted population totals. This situation occurs because PSID weights are not exactly calibrated to external population totals for families and individuals. Their recommended approach was to scale the PSID weights proportionally using an external dataset such as the CPS, by characteristics such as age and gender, so that the weighted totals match. This adjustment causes the sum of the revised PSID weights to equal the CPS sample universe of the United States in any given year.

We use the CPS-ADF/ASEC as the basis for revising the PSID weights for two reasons. First, our calculations show that the sum of the weights in the CPS-ADF/ASEC matches the civilian U.S. population very well in any given year. Second, the sample frame of the CPS-ADF/ASEC is very similar to that of the PSID. Third, CPS-ADF/ASEC data are available for every year since 1968, the year that the PSID survey began.

An important decision to make in this scaling strategy is the choice of individual characteristics to use for stratification when determining the revised PSID weights. If one chooses too few characteristics, it is sub-optimal if there is considerable

heterogeneity across the population. If one chooses too many characteristics because the PSID is a small dataset, one may have few or no PSID observations in a particular stratum (combination of characteristics), making scaling sensitive or impossible. In addition, the PSID has already emphasized that the original PSID weights are designed to provide the correct proportionate representation of individual characteristics and family types in the US household population. Thus, the marginal bias reduction gain involved in introducing an extra characteristic may well be small.

We chose age and gender as the basis for scaling, simply because they are the two most clearly defined characteristics in both the PSID and the CPS-ADF/ASEC datasets.<sup>1</sup> We defined 19 age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, ..., 80-84, 85-89 and 90 and above) and two gender groups. Together, these constitute 38 strata, upon which our scaling is based. To scale the PSID individual weights, we first compute the original weighted PSID population (using original PSID individual weights) and weighted CPS-ADF/ASEC population in a particular stratum  $k$ , denoted as  $N_{p,k}$  and  $N_{c,k}$  respectively. Then we compute the ratio of these populations in this stratum  $R_k$ , i.e.  $R_k = N_{c,k}/N_{p,k}$ . Finally, for each person,  $i$ , in this stratum, we multiply his original PSID individual weight  $W_{i,k,p}$  by this ratio, yielding his revised PSID individual weight  $\hat{W}_{i,k,p}$ , i.e.  $\hat{W}_{i,k,p} = W_{i,k,p} R_k$ . We use the revised PSID weights to compute the PSID weighted totals in this paper. Family weight in the PSID is the average of the weights of the head and the spouse (if the head is married), or the weight of the unmarried head.

- CPS-ADF/ASEC: Individual weights are used. The only exception to this rule is the calculation of food stamp totals (1988 survey onwards), where we use household weights because food stamp receipt is reported at the household level.
- SIPP: Calculating weights for the SIPP is non-trivial because of the overlapping panels (until the introduction of the 1996 panel). We follow an approach similar to that in the SIPP Users' Guide 2001 (pp. 8-19 to 8-23). Essentially, for each program, we compute the total weighted receipts (individual monthly weights are applied) in each month. Then, for the overlapping months, we weight each of the monthly estimates in proportion to the number of individuals included in that estimate. For example, there are three monthly estimates for January 1986, one each from the 1984, 1985 and 1986 panels. The number of individuals who were interviewed in the waves covering these months is 32,008, 33,043, and 30,566, respectively. Thus, the weights are 0.335, 0.346 and 0.32 when combining the three January 1986 estimates into one.<sup>2</sup>
- ACS: Both individual and household weights are available.

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<sup>1</sup> Race is not as clearly defined. First, the PSID only has the race of the head of household and, beginning in 1985, the spouse. Second, both the CPS and the PSID are unclear about the treatment of people with multiple racial backgrounds.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to applying these weights to the estimates, we have adjusted each of the weighted estimates according to the number of rotation groups it represents in order to obtain a population estimate for that panel. For example, a monthly estimate which is based on 3 rotation groups will be multiplied by 4/3 so it becomes a population estimate for that panel (since each rotation group represents 1/4 of the population). See pages 8-14 in the SIPP User Manual for a detailed explanation.

- CE Survey: Consumer Unit weights are used. For individual reported benefits such as social security and SSI (these benefits come from the Member Files), we first obtain the consumer unit total (sum across family members) then apply the consumer unit weights.

### *C. Other Survey Notes*

#### *SIPP Calendar Years 1983, 2000 and 2008*

There are three calendar years in which the SIPP did not conduct interviews for all the months. In 1983, there are no data for January to May. In 2000, there are no data for March to September. In 2008, there are no data for January to April. For these years, we annualize the aggregate dollar estimates by taking the average across the months available and multiplying the result by 12.

#### *Missing data/Non-response*

Those who answered “don’t know” or “refused” are treated as missing data or their answer might be imputed by the survey. If the survey imputes the responses, we will use those responses. If the survey does not impute the responses, we will treat them as missing.

#### *Other Income in the CPS-ADF/ASEC*

Note that in the CPS-ADF/ASEC, beginning with the 1988 surveys, there is also a question asked at the end of the income section regarding “other income” received and the type of this other income. The possible types of “other income” include AFDC, Social Security, Worker’s Compensation and Unemployment Compensation, amongst many other private income types. We therefore use these responses and add them to the amounts reported in the sections preceding the other income question. We do not include Unemployment Compensation because there is no indication as to whether it is state unemployment insurance or other unemployment compensation such as union provided supplemental insurance. The dollars reported in this “other income” question are generally small; for Unemployment Compensation, they are less than 1% of the aggregate survey UI dollars in a typical year.

#### *PSID - Adjusting aggregate benefits to account for non-head, non-spouse members of the family*

In certain years of the PSID, some benefits are only reported for the head of household and the spouse. To account for this survey issue, we calculate the shares of various benefits received by non-head, non-spouse family members (in the years when they are available). We apply these shares to scale up the benefit estimates in the appropriate years. This exercise is only done in years when we have no information on the non-head, non-spouse family members.<sup>3</sup>

#### *CE Survey - Computing Calendar Year Aggregates*

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<sup>3</sup> These shares are: AFDC/TANF (4.2%), UI (2.8%), WC (1%), SSI (18%), SSDI (4.72%) and OASI (1.45%).

The reference period in the CE Survey is the previous 12 months. We therefore allocate each individual's reported benefit receipt based on the fraction of the last 12 months that falls in the previous calendar year and the fraction that falls in the current calendar year. For example, for an individual who is interviewed in January, we would allocate his entire benefit receipt to the previous calendar year. Similarly, for an individual who is interviewed in April, we would say that three quarters of his reported benefit receipt belong to the previous calendar year and one quarter belongs to the current year.

### *CE Survey – Complete Income Reporters*

We count only the complete income reporters and reweight the results by the inverse of the fraction of complete income reporters in the sample.

### *PSID -- Identifying recipients*

One of the major shortcomings of the PSID is the lack of individual data in certain waves of the survey. In this section, we explain how we obtain aggregates when there is incomplete information regarding individual reciprocity. Readers may find it helpful to read this section in conjunction with Appendix Table 1, which tabulates, by survey and benefit year, the availability of benefit data.

- Survey years 1968-1970: Benefits such as OASDI, UI and WC are only reported for the family head. Thus, the aggregates calculated will understate the actual amounts received by all PSID families. We thus do not report estimates for these programs in these years.
- Survey years 1971-1974: During these survey years, AFDC and Social Security are reported as the combined amounts received by the head of household and the spouse. We use the response to the type of income question in the PSID individual file to decide who the recipient is (because we use this information to infer whether the social security payments are for retirement or disability). The main possible responses are: Labor Income Only, Transfer Income Only, Asset Income Only, Combination Including Labor Income, and Combination Excluding Labor Income. An individual is assumed to receive AFDC and Social Security if the answer to the above question suggests that transfer income is received. After we determine whether the head and/or the spouse received transfer income, we divide the reported amount of benefit equally between who or what? If only the head of the family is reported to receive transfer income, all AFDC and Social Security income received by this family will be allocated to the head. If both the head and the spouse are reported to receive transfer income, the head and the spouse are each allocated half of the reported AFDC and Social Security Income.
- Survey Years 1975-1993: In these survey years, there are two issues to confront. First, we again see that AFDC, SSI and Social Security benefits are reported as the combined amount received by the head and the spouse in 1975-1985. Second, all benefits (except Social Security in 1984-1992 waves) received by other family unit members (OFUMs) are also reported as combined amounts. Both issues can be tackled by using the type of transfer received question in the PSID individual file. The question asks what type of

transfer was received, and the main possible responses are: 1) AFDC only; 2) Other welfare only; 3) Social Security only; 4) Other retirement pay, pensions, annuities only; 5) Unemployment, Worker Compensation only; 6) Alimony, child support only; 7) Help from relatives only; 8) Supplemental Security Income Only; and 9) Any combination. We determine what type of benefits each person in the family received using the response to the above question. In the event that the individual answered “Any Combination,” we assume that he received all of the above transfers. Again, we divide the reported benefit amount equally between all recipients if more than one individual reports recipiency of the benefit.<sup>4</sup>

- Survey years 1994-2003: Most benefits (except food stamps, Social Security and two years of SSI in this period) are available only for the head and the spouse. In addition, the data format changed beginning with the 1994 wave, with most benefits now reported in the following format: First, how much was received (the amount question)? Second, what was the frequency (per year, per month, per week, per two weeks etc) of the said amount (the frequency question)? Third, during which months was the benefit received? Two sets of these responses are available, one for the head and one for the spouse. To determine the annual amount received based on these questions, we first determine the monthly amount received using the amount and the frequency questions. We then multiply the result by the number of months this benefit was received. However, if the individual answered “per year” in the frequency question, we assume that the reported dollars in the amount question is the annual amount received. The reason for doing so is that the individual may have received the entire reported amount in one month, and obtaining the annual amount by the preceding method will overstate the actual amount received.
- Survey years 2005 and 2007: The public release of these waves contains the benefits received by family members in the last (2004 and 2006) and previous (2003 and 2005) years. For the last years, we know the amount received by the head, the wife, and the combined total for OFUMs. For the previous years, we know the amount received by the entire family, but we also know the recipiency status of each family member. We proceed as follows: For the previous years, we distribute the family total amount to those who reported recipients equally. In the event that no one was a recipient, we apply the family weight. For the last years, the amounts received by the head and wife can be calculated easily. For the OFUMs, we use their recipiency status in the previous year and distribute the combined OFUM total amount equally to these reported OFUM recipients (in the event that no OFUM was a recipient in the previous year, we would distribute the combined OFUM total amount equally to all OFUMs).
- Survey years 2009 and 2011: These data include the benefit received by the head, spouse and OFUMs (often their combined total received, except social security) in the last calendar year. For SNAP, the amount received in the last and previous calendar years are available. For the OFUM combined total amount we apply the family weight.

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<sup>4</sup> If the benefit is reported as the combined amount received by the head and the spouse (denoted as (H+W)), then we divide this amount only between the head and the spouse. If more than one OFUM received a particular type of benefit, we divide the total amount received by the OFUMs by the number of OFUMs who received the benefit. .

Based on these rules, we determine the amount of each type of benefit each member of the family received. The annual aggregate is obtained simply by multiplying the individual amount by the individual revised weight and then summing the result across all individuals in the year. In the case of food stamps and SSI (in 1997 and 1999), the annual aggregate is obtained by multiplying the family amount by the revised family weight (average revised weight of the head and the spouse) and then summing across all families. Unless stated above otherwise, if we have the sum of the amounts received by OFUMs (instead of individually separated amounts), then family weight is applied to obtain the weighted benefits for these individuals.

*Payees vs Beneficiaries:* For benefits such as SSI and OASDI, our current convention is to count only based on who received a payment (payee). As an adult may be receiving SSI/OASDI on behalf of a child, estimating participation based on the payees may be incorrect especially when the weights of the payee and the beneficiary are very different. More importantly, if the adult is receiving SSI/OASDI both for himself and his child(ren), then summation over only the payees may severely understate the participation of the benefit. We do not correct for such concept in our estimates. As detailed below, we find such issue to be generally of minor importance.



## 2. Transfer Programs

### *Fiscal Year to Calendar Year Conversion*

Administrative aggregates for some programs are originally reported on a fiscal year basis. The adjustment from fiscal to calendar year is done as follows: For the calendar year 1977 onwards, we take one quarter of the amount in the next fiscal year and three quarters of the amount in the current fiscal year. For the calendar years before 1977, we take one half from each of the current and the next fiscal year. We modify the method used for the National School Lunch Program since the administrative data exclude the summer months. Details of this method can be found in the National School Lunch Program section of this appendix.

### *A. Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (AFDC/TANF)*

#### *Administrative Sources and Methods*

For 1970-1996 we obtain dollar payments from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2009. "Indicators of Welfare Dependence: Annual Report to Congress 2008." U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C. We use the fiscal year totals for combined spending of federal and state funds on AFDC that can be found in Table TANF 4 of Appendix A. These data do not include emergency assistance payments. We convert these fiscal year data to calendar year totals.

For 1997-2011 we obtain dollar payments from Administration for Children and Families. 2013. TANF Financial Data. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C. <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf/data-reports> (accessed August 2013). We use fiscal year totals for combined spending of federal and state funds on "Basic Assistance" which does not include child care, transportation, etc. We convert these fiscal year data to calendar year totals. Benefits paid under the Separate State Programs, Contingency Funds, Supplemental Grants, Emergency Contingency Fund (through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009) are also included in these totals.

For 1970-2011 data on General Assistance dollar payments we use U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2013. U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. [http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index\\_nipa.cfm](http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index_nipa.cfm) (accessed July, 2013). We obtain calendar year totals for General Assistance in Table 3.12, line 37, from the National Income and Product Accounts Tables.

For 1980-2012, we obtain participation data from Administration for Children and Families. 2013. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf/data-reports> (accessed August, 2013). The data provide monthly participation data for families (caseloads) under the AFDC/TANF program

(including AFDC-UP), and Separate State Programs (beginning in 2000).<sup>5</sup> We use these data to compute average monthly participation for the calendar years. Residents in the territories are not included in the participation totals.

#### *Adjustments to the Administrative Aggregates due to Institutionalized Individuals*

No adjustment is made to account for institutionalized individuals. Using the 2000 Census, we find that about 9.4% of total reported welfare income (TANF and General Assistance) was received by the institutionalized population. This suggests a high level of receipt of General Assistance or misreporting by the institutionalized population since we believe that they are generally not eligible for AFDC/TANF.

#### *Household Survey Methods*

- *PSID Dollars:* For the 1968 survey, the amount of AFDC is the family total. For the 1969-1970 surveys, we know only the amount of AFDC received by the head of the family. For the 1971-1974 surveys, AFDC is the combined amount received by the head and the spouse. For 1975-1985 surveys, the head and spouse combined amount and the other family members' combined amount are each available. For the 1986-1993, 2009 and 2011 surveys, the dataset has the amount of AFDC received by the head and the spouse separately, but for other family members, only the combined amount is available. In the 1994-2003 surveys, only the amount received by the head and the amount received by the spouse in the last calendar year are recorded. We therefore scale up the benefits to account for non-head, non spouse family members in 1970-1973, 1993-2002, by 4.3%.<sup>6</sup>  
*Participation:* For the 1994 and later waves, the survey asks, for each month, whether AFDC/TANF was received separately by the head and the spouse. We assume, therefore, that either participation of the head or the spouse constitutes family participation and calculate average monthly participation accordingly.
- *SIPP Dollars:* Reported similarly over time, totals for 1983, 2000 and 2008 are annualized as described in the preceding section. *Participation:* The SIPP does not cover January 1983-May 1983, March 2000-September 2000, and January 2008-April 2008. Excluding the missing months in the administrative data changes these average monthly participation numbers by only around 0.3%.<sup>7</sup> We therefore do not make further adjustments. We assume each payee represents a family (caseload).
- *CPS-ADF/ASEC Dollars:* For the 1968-1975 surveys, AFDC is combined with old age assistance, aid to the blind and to the disabled. There are no variables that indicate which benefit the person received. From the 1976 survey on, AFDC/TANF is combined with

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<sup>5</sup> Note that an individual family may be doubled-counted if such family received benefits under both TANF and the Separate State Programs. We cannot tell from these data the number of families that received benefits from only one of these two sources.

<sup>6</sup> This is estimated using the years of the PSID surveys when data from these non-head, non-spouse family members are available. See the preceding section of this appendix for more details.

<sup>7</sup> The administrative average monthly participation for 1983, 2000 and 2008 would be 3.690m, 2.297m and 1.705m respectively.

Other Welfare, but there are variables indicating what type of benefit the person received. We use these variables to count only those who receive only AFDC/TANF.<sup>8</sup>

*Participation:* The survey asks the number of months Public Assistance was received (1988-2013 surveys).<sup>9</sup> Note that since public assistance included General Assistance, we have made adjustments so those who received only General Assistance are not counted. We assume each payee represents a AFDC/TANF receiving family (caseload).

- *ACS Dollars:* The survey reports the amount of Public Assistance received, which includes TANF and General Assistance.
- *CE Survey Dollars:* The survey reports the amount of public assistance, welfare, and other cash assistance.

## *B. Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program*

### *Administrative Sources and Methods*

For 1973-2002, national administrative dollar totals were kindly provided to us (via email) by the Food and Nutrition Service. These data provide monthly totals of FSP benefits that allow us to calculate calendar year totals accordingly.

For 2003-2004 we use dollar payment data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2006. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fspmain.htm> (accessed April, 2006). These data provide monthly totals of FSP benefits that allow us to calculate calendar year totals.

For 2005-2008 we use dollar payment data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2010. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/34SNAPmonthly.htm> (accessed June 7, 2010). These data provide monthly totals of FSP benefits (actual issuance) that allow us to calculate calendar year totals.

For 2009-2010 we use dollar payment data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2011. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/34SNAPmonthly.htm> (accessed June 5, 2011). These data provide monthly totals of FSP benefits (actual issuance) that allow us to calculate calendar year totals.

For 2011-2012 we use dollar payment data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2013. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/34SNAPmonthly.htm> (accessed July 10, 2013). These data provide monthly totals of FSP benefits (actual issuance) that allow us to calculate calendar year totals.

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<sup>8</sup> We estimated from the 1980-1987 CPS data, among all those who receive AFDC/TANF or other welfare, typically about 2-3% of them receive both types of benefits.

<sup>9</sup> In the codebooks, this question was phrased in many years as: “*In how many months of 19.. did ... receive social security payments?*” This question was asked under the public assistance section and was asked immediately after the question of whether AFDC was received. Thus, we conjecture that the term “social security” in the above months question is a typographical error.

For territories dollar payments we use

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2009. "Indicators of Welfare Dependence: Annual Report to Congress 2008." U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C. Payments to various states and territories (in selected fiscal years between FY1975-FY2006) can be found in Table FSP 4 of the publication.

For 1973-2002, administrative participation data were kindly provided to us (via email) by the Food and Nutrition Service. The data provide monthly total participation (household level) and we calculate average monthly participation for the relevant calendar years.

For 2003-2004, we obtain participation data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2006. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fspmmain.htm> (accessed April, 2006). The data provide monthly total participation (household level) and we calculate average monthly participation for the relevant calendar years.

For 2005-2008, we obtain participation data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2010. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/34SNAPmonthly.htm> (accessed June, 2010). The data provide monthly total participation (household level) and we calculate average monthly participation for the relevant calendar years.

For 2009-2010, we obtain participation data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2011. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/34SNAPmonthly.htm> (accessed June, 2011). The data provide monthly total participation (household level) and we calculate average monthly participation for the relevant calendar years.

For 2011-2012, we obtain participation data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2013. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/34SNAPmonthly.htm> (accessed July 10, 2013). The data provide monthly total participation (household level) and we calculate average monthly participation for the relevant calendar years.

For participation data of the US territories we use

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2009. "Indicators of Welfare Dependence: Annual Report to Congress 2008." U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C. Number of recipients in to various states and territories (in selected fiscal years between FY1975-FY2006) can be found in Table FSP5 of the publication.

Notes- *Dollars*: The administrative dollar aggregates include payments received by people in Puerto Rico, Guam and Virgin Islands. Using U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2009), the share of food stamp payments for Puerto Rico during FY1975-FY1980 was 8.92% and the share of food stamps payments for Guam and Virgin Islands is estimated to be 0.3% between FY1975-FY2006. We scale down the administrative dollar aggregates using these shares. Note that Puerto Rico implemented food stamps beginning in fiscal Year 1975 through

June of Fiscal Year 1982, so we apply the Puerto Rico share only between these years.<sup>10</sup>

*Participation:* We look at participation at a household level.<sup>11</sup> The aggregate data include participation of those households residing in US territories. Using the territories data above, we estimate that for FY1975-FY2006, the share of food stamps participating households residing in the Guam and Virgin Islands is on average 0.19%. Participants residing in Puerto Rico constitute 6.78% of the total number recipients (based on FY1975 and FY1980 data). We use these average shares to scale down the average monthly participation aggregates we calculated. We apply the Puerto Rico share only in the years when its program was active as mentioned above.

#### *Adjustments to the Administrative Aggregates due to Institutionalized Individuals*

No adjustment is made to account for institutionalized individuals. This is because food stamps eligibility is based on household and those currently living in institutions that serve meals are not eligible for food stamp benefits.

#### *Household Survey Methods*

- *PSID Dollars:* There are food stamps questions in all the surveys except the 1973 survey. Note that the food stamp estimates prior to 1973 are implausibly large and hence are excluded in the table. Because free food was initially included (in the 1968 survey, the survey question was: *Did you (family) get any free food, clothing, or food stamps worth more than \$50 in 1967? If yes, how much did that save you last year?*), the longitudinal nature of the survey may have caused respondents in the subsequent waves to include free food when asked about food stamps. Since food stamps are reported on a family basis, we apply the revised family weights in obtaining the aggregate. *Participation:* For the 1994 and later waves, it asks, for each month, whether food stamps were received by the family. Prior to the 1994 surveys, it asked instead how many and which months in the previous calendar year did the family (the respondent or anyone else in the family) use food stamps.
- *SIPP Dollars:* Reported similarly over time. *Participation:* Information on monthly reciprocity is available. We assume each payee represents a FSP receiving family.
- *CPS-ADF/ASEC Dollars:* Food stamp questions are asked beginning with the 1980 survey. These questions are asked at the household level and so are weighted using the household weight. *Participation:* The CPS-ADF/ASEC asked the number of months covered by food stamps in the household. We use such information to calculate average monthly participation.

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<sup>10</sup> For calendar years 1974 and 1982, we use half of the Puerto Rico share to scale down the aggregates as the program was active for only 6 months in these two years.

<sup>11</sup> This is primarily due to the limitations of the surveys. In the SIPP, the coverage indicator (i.e. whether a person is covered by food stamps) is not asked if the person is under 15 years of age. This issue becomes complicated when there are multiple families living in a household, and they can be related or not related. Note that food stamps distributions are officially determined on a household basis. The CPS-ADF/ASEC mainly asks only the number of children covered by food stamps. It is then not clear whether the spouse is also covered by food stamps.

- CE Survey: *Dollars*: The survey reports the value of food stamps received. Food stamp data for the 1982-1985 surveys are obtained from the Income File rather than from the Consumer Unit (Family) files. Food stamps values beginning in the 2001 survey include electronic benefits.

### C. Social Security

#### *Administrative Sources and Methods*

For 1967-2012 we obtain dollar payments from U.S. Social Security Administration. 2013. U.S. Social Security Administration. <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/OACT/STATS/table4a4.html> (accessed July 10, 2013). These data show the calendar year totals of OASI/SSDI cash benefits. These data include retroactive payments made to certain individuals (e.g. those who went through a waiting period).

For 1967-2012 we obtain dollar payments data on the territories from U.S. Social Security Administration. Various Years. “Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin.” U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics. These data can be found in the OASDI section under “Geographical Data” and they show the calendar year total retirement, survivors, and disability payments to individual state of the U.S. as well as the territories.

For 1989-2012 we obtain dollar payments data for Railroad Retirement Benefits we use U.S. Railroad Retirement Board. 2013. U.S. Railroad Retirement Board. [http://www.rrb.gov/act/statistical\\_tables.asp](http://www.rrb.gov/act/statistical_tables.asp) (accessed April 2014) All Railroad Retirement data are defined in fiscal years and we convert these estimates into calendar years.<sup>13</sup>

For 1974-2012 we obtain participation data from U.S. Social Security Administration. 2013 U.S. Social Security Administration. <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/STATS/OASDIbenies.html> (accessed June 7, 2013). These official data give current participation as of end of December of each year. We calculate average monthly participation of year  $t$  by taking the average of participation numbers in December of year  $t$  and year  $t-1$ . These participation data are based on which trust fund (OASI or DI) the recipient has received payment from. An individual entitled to multiple sub-programs within the same trust fund is counted once. An individual receiving payment from both trust funds will be counted as a participant in each trust fund.

For 2004-2012 we obtain participation data on the territories from U.S. Social Security Administration. Various Years. “Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin.” U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics. These data can be found in the OASDI section under “Geographical Data” and they show the number of recipients in the three categories (retirement, survivors, and disability) by individual state and territory.

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<sup>13</sup> These Railroad retirement data include payments to non-US residents, the share of these payments is typically 0.5% (2008 data). We include these payments as well.

Notes - *Dollars*: We exclude amounts paid to American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and those living outside the U.S. in the administrative dollars aggregates. *Participation*: The administrative participation aggregates above include recipients residing in territories. The Annual Statistical Supplements to the Social Security Bulletin provide data on OASI/SSDI participation in various states and territories. We use these data and calculate that, on average, the fraction of territories recipients is usually about 2.5% for both OASI and SSDI (calculated using December data of 2004-2011). We reduce our administrative aggregates by this percentage in all years.

#### *Adjustments to the Administrative Aggregates due to Institutionalized Individuals*

*Dollars*: We use the 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 census data to estimate the fraction of total Social Security dollars received by the institutional population (individuals in correctional facilities, mental institutions, and institutions for the elderly, the handicapped and the poor, and those in military facilities). We adjust the administrative aggregates downward by applying the 1970 fraction (2.93%) to the 1967-1974 aggregates, the 1980 fraction (1.43%) to the 1975-1984 aggregates, the 1990 fraction (2.75%) to the 1985-1994 aggregates, and the 2000 fraction (3.39%) to the 1995-2004 aggregates. We also use the 2006 ACS to estimate the fraction of total Social Security received by the institutional population (3.2%), and apply these fractions to the 2005-2012 administrative aggregates. *Participation*: We use the 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 census data to estimate the fraction of Social Security benefit recipients who were institutionalized. We adjust the administrative aggregates downwards by applying the 1970 fraction (3.49%) to the 1967-1974 aggregates, the 1980 fraction (2.48%) to the 1975-1984 aggregates, the 1990 fraction (3.43%) to the 1985-1994 aggregates, and the 2000 fraction (3.59%) to the 1995-2004 aggregates. We also use the 2006 ACS to estimate the fraction of total Social Security recipients who are institutionalized (3.52%), and apply these fractions to the 2005-2012 administrative aggregates.

#### *Inclusion of Railroad Retirement Benefits*

*Dollars*: In the CE Survey and the CPS-ADF/ASEC (1968-1975 surveys), Railroad Retirement benefits and Social Security benefits are combined. Hence, we add Railroad Retirement benefits to the social security totals for these surveys. We also assume that SSDI recipients do not receive Railroad Retirement benefits – hence, we adjust only the administrative OASI aggregates for the aforementioned surveys to include Railroad Retirement benefits.

#### *Dividing Social Security Income between OASI and SSDI*

*Dollars*: Social security income in the surveys we examine is sometimes reported without specifying the type of social security, and deducing whether it is SSDI or OASI becomes virtually impossible. In these circumstances, we use the data published in the various issues of Annual Statistical Supplements to calculate, for each year, age, gender, and schooling status, the

proportion of social security dollars that is paid to OASI and SSDI recipients.<sup>14</sup> We use these proportions to determine the amount of SSDI and OASI the individual received whenever we have incomplete information about why he received social security or whenever he received money from both the SSDI and OASI programs without specifying the amount received from each type separately.<sup>15</sup> *Participation:* In the PSID (some years), CPS-ADF/ASEC (before 2001 survey), ACS and sometimes SIPP, we do not know the type of social security the individual received (OASI or SSDI). We again look at the fraction of dollars spent on SSDI/OASI for someone in the same age and gender group using the Annual Statistical Supplements, and we determine OASI/SSDI participations by splitting the individual's weight according to these fractions.<sup>16,17</sup> This algorithm is applied when we have no information about the types of social security received.

*Payees vs Beneficiaries:* Individuals may receive benefits on behalf of somebody else in the family, therefore counting only the payee may not be correct. Using the 2002-2012 CPS data, we compare the dollars and unique participation estimates with and without distinguishing between the payee and beneficiary. We find such differences are mostly below 1% for both dollars and unique participation. Hence we do not make adjustments to account for the difference between payees and beneficiaries.

#### *Household Survey Methods*

- *PSID Dollars:* For the 1968-1969 waves, benefit amounts are reported for the head only and are coded in bracketed form. We take the midpoint of each bracket as the amount the individual receives. For the 1984-1993 waves, the type of social security is reported. If the individual reports receiving both SSDI and OASI, then his amount of social security income is divided between the two programs using the Annual Statistical Supplements. For the 1994-2003 waves, in general we have only the total amount of social security income received by the family and the head's and spouse's reasons for receiving social security. To decide which OFUM in the family received social security should the family social security receipt be positive in a particular year, we adopt two approaches: First, we use the panel structure of the PSID, and if the OFUM received social security in the 1991 or 1992 waves, we assume that this individual always received social security in the 1994-2003 waves. Second, if the OFUM is reported as being permanently disabled or retired, we assume he received social security. The amount of social security received by the family will be divided equally between family members who we determine to be

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<sup>14</sup> To reduce computational burden, these proportions are calculated for the following age groups only: 0-17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 41-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65+. These proportions are calculated separately for men and women. A separate set of proportions is also calculated for students ages 18-24.

<sup>15</sup> Note that the demographic data published in the Annual Statistical Supplements represents recipient characteristics in December of each year. Thus, in constructing the official proportions for each calendar year, we take the average of the proportions in the two adjacent years.

<sup>16</sup> Alternatively, we could calculate these fractions by looking at the share of people (rather than dollars) who receive OASI/SSDI for a given age and gender group.

<sup>17</sup> A major limitation of this method of determining OASI/SSDI participation is that certain individuals may receive both types of social security benefits in a given year. Using the 2001-2012 CPS data (where individuals are asked to report two reasons for receiving social security), we compare how participation estimates would be different when these proportions are used relative to those calculated using the individual reports. Unique participation of OASI would be understated by about 3% if these proportions are used, but no significant difference for DI.



social security recipients, and the amount of OASI and SSDI each member received is then determined using the reported reasons (for head and spouse) and the proportions obtained from the Annual Statistical Supplements (for OFUMs and equivocal cases, such as when the head reports that he receives multiple OASDI benefits). For the 2005 and 2007 waves, data for receipts in the last years (2004 and 2006) and the previous years (2003 and 2005) are available in the following fashion. For the previous years we have the amount of social security the family received in these years, which member of the family received social security in these years, and up to two reasons for receiving social security. Therefore, we divide the amount equally between recipients in the family and again determine OASI and SSDI amounts based on the reasons reported or the proportions obtained in the Annual Statistical Supplements. For the previous years, we know also the type/amounts received by the head, the spouse and the OFUMs (combined amount only). For the 2009 and 2011 waves, the structure is the same as 1984-1993. We also scale up the benefits to account for the non-head, non spouse family members in 1970-1973 by 4.72% for SSDI and 1.45% for OASI (see footnote 3). *Participation:* These data give unique participation in a calendar year, and we convert to average monthly participation using the SIPP as described above. Note that in the 1975-1983 surveys and occasionally for OFUMs, the type of social security (SSDI or OASI) is unknown. We therefore split the weight of the individual according to the fraction of social security dollars spent on SSDI/OASI as described above in order to determine participation. We use such method whenever we are uncertain about the type(s) of OASDI benefits received.

- *SIPP Dollars:* The first two reasons for receiving social security income are available in the 1984-93 panels. These questions are but are only asked once (the first time the individual indicates receipt of social security). We assume that the reasons for receiving social security are the same for all the waves in these panels. For the 1996 panel, the reasons for receiving social security are not asked in waves 2-8; thus, we interpolate using the earliest answer available. When the reasons for receiving social security imply that the individual may have received both SSDI and OASI benefits, we use the Annual Statistical Supplements to allocate the amounts of SSDI and OASI for this individual as described above. *Participation:* The survey data allow calculate both unique and average monthly participation. If the exact type of social security payment received cannot be determined, we split the weight of the individual based on the fraction of social security dollars spent on SSDI/OASI as described above in order to determine participation.
- *CPS-ADF/ASEC Dollars:* The data include the total social security income received by the individual, with no information about the type of social security received until 2001. For the 1968-1987 surveys, social security income is combined with railroad retirement. For the 1976-1987 surveys, two binary variables indicating whether the person received social security or railroad retirement benefits are available. However, we cannot precisely distinguish the two benefits when both benefits are received. If the person indicates he received both railroad retirement benefits and social security, we treat the entire sum as social security for these years. Since no information on type of social security received is available until 2001, we determine the amount of SSDI and OASI the individual received using the Annual Statistical Supplements as described above. We use

such method also whenever we are unclear about the types of social security received.

*Participation:* These data indicate unique participation in a calendar year, and we convert to average monthly participation using the SIPP as described above. If the exact type of social security payment received cannot be determined, we split the weight of the individual based on the fraction of social security dollars spent on SSDI/OASI as described above in order to determine participation.

- *ACS Dollars:* The data include the total social security income received by the individual, with no information about the type of social security received. We use the Annual Statistical Supplements to determine the amounts of SSDI and OASI.  
*Participation:* These data indicate unique participation in a calendar year, and we convert to average monthly participation using the SIPP as described above. Since the type of social security is unknown, we split the weight of the individual according to the fraction of social security dollars spent on SSDI/OASI as described above.
- *CE Survey Dollars:* The Member files of the survey report, for each member in the Consumer Unit, the total amount of Social Security and Railroad Retirement income received. We use the Annual Statistical Supplements to determine the amounts of SSDI and OASI as described above.

#### *D. Supplemental Security Income*

##### *Administrative Sources and Methods*

For 1974-2012 we obtain dollar payments from U.S. Social Security Administration. Various Years. “Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin.” U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics. SSI data can be found under the SSI section of the source document. These data include calendar year time series data on Federal SSI, Federally administered state supplementation, and state-administered state supplementation (until 2005). We use the total SSI payment (sum of SSI paid to the blind, aged, and the disabled) of the year.

For state-administered state SSI supplementation in 2006-2012, we use data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2014. U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. [http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index\\_nipa.cfm](http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index_nipa.cfm) (accessed April, 2014). We obtain calendar year totals for State SSI supplementation in Table 3.12, line 36, from the National Income and Product Accounts Tables. Note that this include the federal administered portion of state SSI, and we use the above source to get the state-administered portion.

For 1978-1993, 1999-2012 we obtain dollar payments on the territories from U.S. Social Security Administration. Various Years. “Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin.” U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics. State-level SSI data can be found under the SSI (State Data) section of the document. We obtain the calendar year total of the federally administered SSI payments to each state and the Northern Mariana Islands. For the missing year 1994-1998, we estimate the average share of the Northern Mariana Islands using the 1988-1993 data (0.01% of the total SSI).

For 1974-2012 we obtain participation data from U.S. Social Security Administration. Various Years. “Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin.” U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics. These data give current participation (for different eligibility categories, as well as the combined total) as of December of each year. We compute average monthly participation of year  $t$  by taking the average of the total participation numbers in December of year  $t$  and year  $t-1$ .

Notes *Dollars*: We exclude federally administered payments to people in the Northern Mariana Islands. Only people living in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or the Northern Mariana Islands are eligible for SSI. *Participation*: Our administrative aggregates include those residing Northern Mariana Islands. Based on the data from the Annual Statistical Supplements, they constitute typically an insignificant fraction (about 0.01% of the total in December 2008).

#### *Adjustments to the Administrative Aggregates due to Institutionalized Individuals*

*Dollars*: We use the 2000 census data to estimate the fraction of total SSI dollars received by the institutionalized population (individuals in correctional facilities, mental institutions, and institutions for the elderly, the handicapped and the poor, and those in military facilities). The results suggest that the fraction is about 4.50%, and we adjust the 1974-2004 administrative aggregates downwards using this number throughout.<sup>18</sup> We also use the 2006 ACS to estimate the fraction of total SSI received by the institutional population (3.2%), and apply these fractions to the 2005-2012 administrative aggregates. *Participation*: We use the 2000 Census data to estimate the fraction of SSI recipients who are institutionalized (individuals in correctional facilities, mental institutions, and institutions for the elderly, the handicapped and the poor, and those in military facilities).<sup>19</sup> The fraction is estimated to be about 4.50%. We adjust the 1974-2004 average monthly participation numbers using this fraction because SSI participation is not available in earlier Censuses. We also use the 2006 ACS and estimate that the fraction of total SSI recipients who are institutionalized is 3.66%, and we discount the 2005-2012 administrative aggregates by this fraction.

*Payees vs Beneficiaries*: Using the 2002-2012 CPS data, we compare the dollars and unique participation estimates with and without distinguishing between the payee and beneficiary. We find that without accounting for such problem, unique participation will be understated by about 1-2%. For dollars, the difference is less than 1%. We do not make adjustments to account for the difference between payees and beneficiaries given these small differences.

#### *Household Survey Methods*

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<sup>18</sup> We use only the 2000 Census because it is the only census data that reports SSI as a separate category. In the 1970-1990 census data, SSI, AFDC, General Assistance and other welfare are lumped together as “Welfare Income”. Roemer (2000) uses the 1990 census and assumes that all welfare income received by institutionalized individuals is SSI and estimates that 7.4% of total SSI is paid to these individuals. Using the 2000 census, we find that only 4.5% of total SSI is paid to institutionalized individuals and that the amount of AFDC/TANF received by institutionalized individuals is about 3.7% of the total SSI. These results suggest that the 7.4% adjustment Roemer (2000) uses may be overstated.

<sup>19</sup> In the 1970, 1980 and 1990 census, SSI is combined with general assistance and AFDC, while the 2000 census reports SSI as a separate category. This makes identifying the number of SSI recipients difficult in the 1970, 1980 and 1990 census data. Thus, we use only the 2000 census data to estimate the number of SSI recipients that are institutionalized.

- *PSID Dollars*: Beginning in the 1994 survey, SSI is only reported for the head and the spouse. However, in the 1999 and 2001 surveys, SSI for the family is also reported for the prior survey year (1997 and 1999 respectively). To calculate the weighted total SSI benefits in these two years, we apply the revised family weights since there is virtually no information regarding individual reciprocity. We also scale up the benefits to account for the non-head, non spouse family members in 1993-2002 by 18% (see footnote 3). *Participation*: These data give unique participation in a calendar year, and we convert to average monthly participation using the SIPP as described above. We also account for the non-head, non-spouse members in the 1994-1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002 data by scaling up the estimates by 20.1%. This percentage is obtained by looking at the percentage of non-head and non-spouse SSI recipients in the 1974-1992 surveys.
- *SIPP Dollars*: In the 1983-1996 panels, SSI question only asks about general SSI. We assume that reported amounts include state supplementation because there is not a separate question about state funded SSI, and we believe it is unlikely respondents understand the financing of the program.
- *CPS-ADF/ASEC Dollars*: Questions about SSI are asked consistently beginning with the 1976 survey. *Participation*: These data give unique participation in a calendar year, and we convert to average monthly participation using the SIPP as described above.
- *ACS Participation*: These data give unique participation in a calendar year, and we convert to average monthly participation using the SIPP as described above.

## E. Unemployment Insurance

### *Administrative Sources and Methods*

The administrative dollar amount for UI consists of Regular UI Benefits, Extended Benefit Programs (Federal-State Extended Programs), Federal Supplemental Benefits, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees, Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Members, Federal Extended Programs (Federal Supplemental Compensation, Emergency Unemployment Compensation, Emergency Unemployment Compensation of 2008, Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation), Disaster Unemployment Allowance, Trade Readjustment Allowance, and Federal Additional Compensation.<sup>20</sup>

For 1976-1979 we obtain dollar payments on the states from U.S. Department of Labor. Various Years. “Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Handbook.” ET Handbook No. 394. U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. <http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/hb394.asp> (accessed June 7, 2010). These data show the calendar year total UI payments by different categories (regular, Federal-State Extended Benefits and Federal Extended Programs UI payments) for the United States as well as for individual state.

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<sup>20</sup> We do not include Self-Employment Assistance and Short-Time Compensation due to their relatively small size and difficulties in finding their data series. We also do not include Supplementary Unemployment Compensation.

For 1980-2012 we obtain dollar payments on the United States from U.S. Department of Labor. 2014. "Unemployment Insurance Chartbook." U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. <http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/chartbook.asp> (accessed April, 2014). Data on UI outlays can be found in Section B1. The total includes Regular Benefits, Extended Benefit Programs, Federal Supplemental Benefits, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees, Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Members, Federal Extended Programs (Federal Supplemental Compensation, Emergency Unemployment Compensation, Emergency Unemployment Compensation of 2008, Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation).

For 1976-2012 we obtain dollar payments on the territories from U.S. Department of Labor. Various Years. "Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Handbook." ET Handbook No. 394. U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. <http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/hb394.asp> (accessed April 2014). These data show the calendar year total UI payments by different categories (regular, Federal-State Extended Benefits and Federal Extended Programs UI payments) for the United States as well as for individual state.

For 2009-2010 we obtain Federal Additional Compensation dollar payments on the states and territories from U.S. Department of Labor. 2013. Federal Additional Compensation (FAC) data for State Programs. <http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/fac.asp> (accessed August 13, 2013). We assume FAC is zero for 2011-12 due to most of it were refunds from the states.

For 1976-2012 we obtain Disaster Unemployment Assistance dollar payments on the states and territories from U.S. Department of Labor. 2013. DUA Activities. [http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/dua\\_activities.asp](http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/dua_activities.asp) (accessed August 13, 2013).

For 1976-2002 we obtain total US Trade Readjustment Allowance dollar payments from U.S. House of Representatives (2004), Table 6-3. For 2003-2011, we obtain these data from Congressional Research Service. 2012. "Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers." CRS Report for Congress. The dollar totals are given in Table 7. For 2012, we use the same value as 2011 as we do not have data.

We obtain total UI payment for a calendar year and exclude the payments to the territories of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands (excluding their regular benefits and their reimbursable benefit amounts, federal extended programs, federal-state extended programs, disaster unemployment allowance, federal additional compensation).

#### *Adjustments to the Administrative Aggregates due to Institutionalized Individuals*

No adjustment is made to account for institutionalized individuals as they cannot receive UI in general.

#### *Household Survey Methods*

- *PSID Dollars*: Unemployment Insurance and Workers' Compensation are combined in the 1968-1976 surveys. In addition, they are not reported for every family member. See Appendix Table 1 for more information. We exclude these years in calculating the average reporting rate. We also scale up the benefits to account for non-head, non spouse family members in 1993-2002 by 2.8% (see footnote 3).
- *SIPP Dollars*: Reported similarly as "Amount of State Unemployment Compensation". SIPP also has "Supplemental Unemployment Compensation" and "Other Unemployment Compensation". The combined sum of these two non-state unemployment benefits never exceeds 5% of the total administrative state UI benefits payouts. In a typical year, total Supplemental Unemployment Compensation in the SIPP constitutes only about 2% of the administrative UI total. For Other Unemployment Compensation, that percentage is around 1%. We only include State Unemployment Compensation when computing UI weighted totals as the remainder is likely firm or union payments not included in our administrative totals.
- *CPS-ADF/ASEC Dollars*: For the 1968-1987 surveys, Unemployment Insurance and Workers' Compensation are combined into one category. In some of the years, the category also includes veterans' benefits. See Appendix Table 2 for more detail. In calculating the average reporting rate, we only include the years 1987-2011.

#### *F. Workers' Compensation*

##### *Administrative Sources and Methods*

For 1976-1986 we obtain dollar payments from Nelson Jr., William J. 1992. "Workers' Compensation: 1984-88 Benchmark Revisions." *Social Security Bulletin* 55(3):41-58. We consider WC cash benefits, obtained from subtracting medical benefits from the total benefits. These calendar year data can be found in the upper panel of Table 3. Note that these data exclude Black Lung program benefits, but include benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and those under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

For 1987-2011 we obtain dollar payments from Sengupta, I., V. Reno, and M. Baldwin 2013. "Workers' Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, 2010" National Academy of Social Insurance, Washington D.C. Data on total WC benefits and their medical portions can be found in Table 4. Note that these totals include also benefits paid under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and the Black Lung program (the 1987-1996 totals include Parts B and C of the Black Lung program while Part B is not included in the 1997-2010 data).<sup>21</sup> We remove Black Lung program cash payments and medical spending from the total in order to obtain total WC cash benefit.

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<sup>21</sup> See Note of Table 4 and Appendix H in Sengupta et al. (2012)

We obtain cash payments of the Black Lung program from:

a) Department of Labor 2014. Black Lung Program Statistics. Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation. <http://www.dol.gov/owcp/dcmwc/statistics/TotalBenefitsPayment.htm> (accessed April 20, 2014)

b) Sengupta, I., V. Reno, J.F. Burton, Jr. and M. Baldwin 2012. "Workers' Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, 2010" National Academy of Social Insurance, Washington D.C. Cash payments of the Black Lung program are available from Table H3

Department of Labor (2014) includes annual Black Lung program data from 1970 for Part B (in calendar years) and Part C (in fiscal years, medical and cash combined), and Table H3 of Sengupta et al. (2012) includes data on benefits paid under Part B and Part C (medical and cash separately) for 1997-2010. For 1987-1996 years (where we have no data on the cash and medical portions of Part C of the Black Lung program separately), we first estimate that the medical portion of Part C of the Black Lung program is roughly 8.1% of the Black Lung program.<sup>22</sup> We then calculate the Part B, Part C (medical) and Part C (cash) of the Black Lung program spending by applying this estimate on the data from the Department of Labor (2014).

#### *Adjustments to the Administrative Aggregates due to Institutionalized Individuals*

No adjustment is made to account for institutionalized individuals as we believe payments to institutionalized individuals are rare.

#### *Household Survey Methods*

- *PSID Dollars*: Unemployment Insurance and Workers' Compensation are combined in the 1968-1974 waves. In addition, they are not reported for every family member. See Appendix Table 1 for more information. We exclude these years in calculating the average reporting rate. We also scale up the benefits to account for the non-head, non spouse family members in 1993-2002 by 1% (see footnote 3).
- *CPS-ADF/ASEC Dollars*: For the 1968-1987 surveys, Unemployment Insurance and Workers' Compensation are combined as one category. In some of the years, the category also includes veterans' benefits. See Appendix Table 2 for more details. In calculating the average reporting rate, we include only the years 1987-2012. We include WC payments received by those who are injured at work, those who are in ill-health and as survivors.
- *CE Survey Dollars*: The CE Survey reports the amount of Workers' Compensation and Veterans' Benefits (include education benefits, but excluding military retirement benefits) combined.

#### *G. Earned Income Tax Credit*

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<sup>22</sup> This is obtained by using the 1988 data of Nelson (1992) and the 1997 data of Table H3 of Sengupta et al. (2009).

### *Administrative Sources and Methods*

For 1991-2011 we obtain data from Department of the Treasury. Various issues. “SOI Tax Stats - Individual Income Tax Returns Publication 1304” Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. <http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Individual-Income-Tax>Returns-Publication-1304-%28Complete-Report%29> (accessed April 20 2014). Calendar year data on total EITC payments can be found under Table A under “Earned Income Credits – Amounts”. Note that these data reflect the total EITC and not the amount used to offset tax liabilities or the refundable portion.

### *Adjustments to the Administrative Aggregates due to Institutionalized Individuals*

No adjustment is made to account for institutionalized individuals, even though they can receive the EITC.

### *Household Survey Methods*

- *PSID Dollars*: The survey does not have information on the EITC
- *CPS-ADF/ASEC Dollars*: Reported similarly from the 1992 survey onwards.

## *H. National School Lunch Program (NSLP)*

### *Administrative Data Sources*

For 1979-1988, we obtain participation data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2010. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/slsummar.htm> (accessed June 7, 2010). These data show the average monthly participation (excluding June-August) of Free, Reduced Price and Full Price lunches for the fiscal years 1969-2007.

For 1989-2008, Administrative participation data were kindly provided to us (via email) by Food and Nutrition Service and 2003-2008 data are obtained from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/36slmonthly.htm> (accessed June 2010). These data include monthly participation numbers, and the percentage of lunches that are full price, reduced price and free. Participation numbers for these three types of lunches for a particular month are obtained by multiplying their respective shares (of lunches) in that month by the number of participants in that month. We calculate average monthly participation for each calendar year, excluding the summer months (June-August).

For 2009-2012, we obtain participation data from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/36slmonthly.htm> (accessed April 20,2014). These data include monthly participation numbers, and the percentage of lunches that are full price, reduced price and free. Participation numbers for these three types of lunches for a particular month are obtained by multiplying their respective shares (of lunches)



in that month by the number of participants in that month. We calculate average monthly participation for each calendar year, excluding the summer months (June-August).

Notes: For the 1979-88 years of administrative data, we convert fiscal years to calendar years, taking into account that the summer months are excluded. Specifically, for the fiscal years 1979 and onwards, we calculate average monthly participation of calendar year  $t$  by taking  $2/3$  of the average monthly participation in fiscal year  $t$  and  $1/3$  of the average monthly participation in the fiscal year  $t+1$ .<sup>23</sup> The administrative participation aggregates we obtain above include participants in the territories. We obtain fiscal year-level average monthly participation for FY2005-2009 for the individual states and the territories from the same source. These data suggest that the fraction of participants residing in the territories is on average 1.42% between FY2005-FY2009. We apply this fraction to scale down the participation aggregates above.

### *Household Survey Methods*

In the CPS-ADF/ASEC and PSID, the data yield only unique participation of free *or* reduced price lunch estimates. We use the SIPP to approximate average monthly participation of free *or* reduced price lunches using these unique participation estimates. We consider only the Free or Reduced Price lunches.<sup>24</sup>

- *SIPP Participation:* We use the response to the household-level question: “*In the past 4 months, were the lunches free, reduced-price, or were they full-price?*” to calculate participation. Note that this question is asked only once per wave and the answer to the question covered the 4 reference months (the 4 months before the survey month). Since the answer to this question covers all the children in the household, we assume that every eligible child (5-18 years of age) in a participating family receive the reported type of lunch from the NSLP.
- *PSID Participation:* We use the family-level question “*During the (previous year), did any child in your family between 5 and 18 years old receive free or reduced-cost lunches at school?*” The response to this question yields a unique annual participation count, and we therefore convert these estimates to average monthly participation using the SIPP. Note that a person may have had both reduced price and free lunches in a year so that these unique participation count numbers may understate their true values. Also, we assume that every eligible child (5-18 years of age) in a participating family received lunches from the NSLP.
- *CPS-ASEC Participation:* The survey asks about the number of children in the household receiving free or reduced price lunch. Thus, we cannot estimate numbers of free lunch and reduced price lunch recipients separately. We also do not know exactly which child in the household is a recipient. To calculate participation, we first calculate

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<sup>23</sup> Note that between 1989-2011 we use actual monthly data to compute average monthly participation for the calendar year while we use the fiscal to calendar year conversion for the 1979-1988 years due to lack of monthly data for this period. We have compared the two approaches using the monthly data and find the difference between them is usually less than 2 percent in absolute term between 1989-2011 years.

<sup>24</sup> The NSLP also officially offers full price lunches. We do not consider this part because we suspect that parents will not be able to distinguish whether the child participated in the NSLP or not if they are paying the full price.

the average weight of those in the household who are between ages 5 and 18, multiply this average weight by the number of children who receive free or reduced price lunches, and sum the result across households. This method yields unique participation, and we convert it to average monthly participation as described above.

## *I. Women, Infants and Children (WIC)*

### *Administrative Data Sources*

For 1980-2002, administrative participation data were kindly provided to us (via email) by Food and Nutrition Service. These data include the monthly participation estimates for women, children, infants and their combined total. We compute average monthly total participation using these data for the relevant years.

For 2003-September 2004, we obtain participation data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2006. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. [http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/WIC\\_Monthly.htm](http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/WIC_Monthly.htm) (accessed April, 2006). These data include the monthly participation estimates for women, children, infants and their combined total. We compute average monthly total participation using these data for the relevant years.

For October 2004-December 2008, we obtain participation data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2010. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wicmain.htm> (accessed June 2010). These data include the monthly participation estimates for women, children, infants and their combined total. We compute average monthly total participation using these data for the relevant years. Average monthly participation data for various states and territories (for FY2005-FY2009) are also available.

For January 2009-September 2010, we obtain participation data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2012. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wicmain.htm> (accessed July 2012). These data include the monthly participation estimates for women, children, infants and their combined total. We compute average monthly total participation using these data for the relevant years. Average monthly participation data for various states and territories (for FY2009) are also available.

For October 2010-December 2012, we obtain participation data from Food and Nutrition Service. 2014. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wicmain.htm> (accessed April 20, 2014). These data include the monthly participation estimates for women, children, infants and their combined total. We compute average monthly total participation using these data for the relevant years. Average monthly participation data for various states and territories (for FY2010-FY2011) are also available.

Notes: Based on data for FY2008-FY2012 the share of territories recipients constitute on average 2.45% (for participation) and 4.56% (for dollars) of the total. We adjust all administrative aggregates downwards to exclude recipients in the U.S. territories using these average shares.

## *Adjustments to the Administrative Aggregates due to Institutionalized Individuals*

No adjustment is made to account for institutionalized individuals.<sup>25</sup>

### *Technical Notes*

- *SIPP Participation:* Participation in WIC is determined by the survey response to the question: “*Was the person covered by WIC for this month?*”
- *PSID Participation:* Family participation in the WIC program is determined by the survey question “*During the (previous year), did anyone in the family get food through the WIC program?*” Note that this is a family question, so we cannot identify who in the family received WIC. The following assumption is made: If the family reported participating, then we assume that those in this family who were: 1) Females who were 15-45 years of age in the survey year or 2) Children between 0-5 years of age (in the survey year) participated the WIC program. The question response yields a unique participation count, which we convert to average monthly participation.
- *CPS-ADF/ASEC Participation:* The question structure is very similar to that used in the PSID. Thus, we proceed in the same fashion as we have done for the PSID. Though CPS-ADF/ASEC also asked the number of people in the household receiving WIC, we do not use this variable because it is not so clear whether this implies participation (an adult might receive WIC only because of his/her children).

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<sup>25</sup> According to staff at the Food and Nutrition Service, federal WIC Program rules give state agencies the option to serve eligible persons in institutions, including women in prison, provided that the institution meets certain criteria. The criteria are as follows: the institution does not accrue financial benefit from the person's participation in WIC, food items purchased through WIC must not be used in communal feeding, and institutional proxies may not pick up food instruments or items for all program participants in an institution.

#### 4. Social Security Imputation Algorithm (To be updated)

In section 2B, we describe our methodology for splitting social security dollars into SSDI and OASI when no information regarding the type of social security received is available. The fractions of total social security dollars in the surveys that are subjected to our strategy in order to estimate OASI and SSDI are tabulated in the table below.<sup>26</sup>

Share of Social Security Dollars for which Retirement/Disability/Survivors is uncertain		
Calendar Year	PSID	SIPP
1983		
1984		
1985		
1986		
1987		
1988		
1989		
1990		
1991		
1992		
1993		
1994		
1995		
1996		
1997		
1998		
1999		
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		

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Note: This table shows, for each calendar year and each survey, the percentage of total Social Security Benefits that must be subjected to the imputation algorithm to separately obtain SSDI and OASI.

Note that the SIPP has higher imputation rates than those of the PSID because of: 1) Lack of program information about Children's Social Security benefits, which is about 4% in each year in the SIPP; and 2) When the individual is asked to report up to two reasons for receiving social security, one possible response is "Spouse or Dependent Child" and such social security income will be subjected to imputation.<sup>27</sup> The SIPP imputation rates in 1998-2003 are lower

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<sup>26</sup> For CPS-ADF/ASEC and the CE Survey, the type of social security received is never asked.

<sup>27</sup> In the PSID (1984-1993 surveys), the type of social security received by the individual is categorized into one of the following: Disability, Retirement, Survivor benefits, Combination of the OASI and SSDI, Dependent of Disabled recipient, Dependent of Deceased recipient.

than those in the earlier years because the reason for social security receipt is available in every wave (and it is subjected to changes between waves). In 1983-1995, however, these responses are typically available only once per panel (thus, whether imputation is needed depends only on this response).

**Appendix Table 1**  
**Summary of PSID Benefit Variable Information**

Benefit Year	Survey Year	SSI	OASI	SSDI	UI	WC	FSP	AFDC/TANF
1967	1968		H only (a)		H only (a)		All	All
1968	1969		H only (a)		H only (a)		All	H
1969	1970		H only		H only		All	H
1970	1971		(H+W) only		H only		All	(H+W)
1971	1972		(H+W) only		H only		All	(H+W)
1972	1973		(H+W) only		H only			(H+W)
1973	1974		(H+W) only		H only		All	(H+W)
1974 - 75	1975 - 76	(H+W)+O(*)	(H+W)+O(*)		H+W+O(*)	H+W+O(*)	All	(H+W)+O(*)
1976 - 84	1977 - 85	(H+W)+O(*)	(H+W)+O(*)		H+W+O(*)	H+W+O(*)	All	(H+W)+O(*)
1983	1984	(H+W)+O(*)	H+W+O (b)	H+W+O (b)	H+W+O(*)	H+W+O(*)	All	(H+W)+O(*)
1984	1985	(H+W)+O(*)	H+W+O (b)	H+W+O (b)	H+W+O(*)	H+W+O(*)	All	(H+W)+O(*)
1985 - 92	1986 - 93	H+W+O(*)	H+W+O (b)	H+W+O (b)	H+W+O(*)	H+W+O(*)	All	H+W+O(*)
1993 - 96	1994 - 97	H+W	All (e)		H+W	H+W	All	H+W
1997	1999	All					All	
1998	1999	H+W	All (e)		H+W	H+W	All	H+W
1999	2001	All					All	
2000	2001	H+W	All (e)		H+W	H+W	All	H+W
2001	2003						All	
2002	2003	H+W	All (e)		H+W	H+W	All	H+W
2003	2005	All (g)	All (f)		All (g)	All (g)	All	All (g)
2004	2005	H+W+O	H+W+O (d)		H+W+O	H+W+O	All	H+W+O
2005	2007	All (g)	All (f)		All (g)	All (g)	All	All (g)
2006	2007	H+W+O	H+W+O (d)		H+W+O	H+W+O	All	H+W+O
2008	2009	H+W+O	H+W+O (b)	H+W+O (b)	H+W+O	H+W+O	All	H+W+O
2010	2011	H+W+O	H+W+O (b)	H+W+O (b)	H+W+O	H+W+O	All	H+W+O

Note: This table shows the structure of the transfer benefits data in the PSID family files: H - head, W - spouse, O - other family members, All - family, H+W - head and spouse reported separately, (H+W) - head and spouse amounts combined, H + W + O - head, spouse and all other family members reported separately (other family members amount combined as one). Additional information and data contained in the PSID individual files are summarized in the brackets after each entry: (a) These variables are reported in bracketed form; we take the midpoint of the interval in each case. (b) Amount of Social security income is recorded for each individual in the family. The type of social security (Disability, Retirement, Survivors, More than one of the above) is also recorded. (d) Amount and type of Social security income is recorded separately for the Head and Spouse. But for other family members, only the combined amount is available. Information on the type of social security (Disability, Retirement, Survivors, More than one of the above) is available only for the head and the spouse. (e) The type of social security is reported for the head and the spouse only, but the amount reported is the combined amount of the family. (f) Each family is asked to nominate two types of social security received and each family member is asked about whether he received social security. (g) The reciprocity status of each individual is known, but the dollar amount is unknown. (\*) It is possible to work out the amount of each benefit received by each member of the family using the PSID individual files, except when such individual had received multiple benefits.

**Appendix Table 2**  
**Summary of CPS Annual Demographic File/Annual Social and Economic Supplement**  
**Benefit Variable Information**

Survey Year	SSI	OASI	SSDI	UI	WC	FSP	AFDC/TANF	EITC
1968		Y (b)		Y (a)			Y (d)	
1969		Y (b)		Y (a)			Y (d)	
1970								
1971		Y (b)		Y (a)			Y (d)	
1972		Y (b)		Y (a)			Y (d)	
1973		Y (b)		Y (a)			Y (d)	
1974		Y (b)		Y (a)			Y (d)	
1975		Y (b)		Y (a)			Y (d)	
1976	Y (e)	Y(h,i)		Y(g)			Y(f)	
1977	Y (e)	Y(h,i)		Y(g)			Y(f)	
1978	Y (e)	Y(h,i)		Y(g)			Y(f)	
1979	Y (e)	Y(h,i)		Y(g)			Y(f)	
1980	Y (e)	Y(h,i)		Y(g)		Y (k)	Y(f)	
1981	Y (e)	Y(h,i)		Y(g)		Y (k)	Y(f)	
1982	Y (e)	Y(h,i)		Y(g)		Y (k)	Y(f)	
1983	Y (e)	Y(h)		Y(g)		Y (k)	Y(f)	
1984	Y (e)	Y(h)		Y(g)		Y (k)	Y(f)	
1985	Y (e)	Y(h)		Y(g)		Y (k)	Y(f)	
1986	Y (e)	Y(h)		Y(g)		Y (k)	Y(f)	
1987	Y (e)	Y(h)		Y(g)		Y (k)	Y(f)	
1988	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	
1989	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	
1990	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	
1991	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	
1992	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
1993	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
1994	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
1995	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
1996	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
1997	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
1998	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
1999	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2000	Y (e)	Y		Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2001	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2002	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2003	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2004	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2005	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2006	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2007	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2008	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2009	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2010	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2011	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2012	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y
2013	Y (e)	Y	Y	Y (n)	Y	Y (k)	Y(f)	Y

Notes: (a) Also includes Veterans benefits, government employee pensions. (b) Also includes railroad retirement benefits. (d) Old age assistance, AFDC and aid to the blind or disabled are combined; no variable for type of benefit. (e) Federal and state payments are included (f) AFDC and general assistance are combined; they can be partially separated (except when both benefit type variables =1). (g) Includes Veterans benefits. (h) Also includes railroad retirement benefits; they can be partially separated (except when both benefit type variables=1) (i) The variable is called "income from US government", the position of this variable though is the same as other years' social security. (k) Available at the household level only. (n) May include union or strike benefit payments. The amount of unemployment compensation was asked after asking whether the individual received unemployment benefits, supplemental benefits or union and strike benefit payments.

**Appendix Table 3**  
**Aid to Families with Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Administrative Total (in millions of dollars)		Survey - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)						Reporting Rate				Reporting Rate (with GA)	
	AFDC/ TANF	AFDC/ TANF + GA	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	ACS	CE Survey
1970	4,780	5,398	4,333					0.907						
1971	6,016	6,777	4,664					0.775						
1972	6,779	7,519	4,346					0.641						
1973	7,187	7,876	4,269					0.594						
1974	7,892	8,717	5,678					0.720						
1975	9,044	10,182	5,838		6,630			0.646		0.733				
1976	10,032	11,261	6,638		7,051			0.662		0.703				
1977	10,446	11,684	6,577		7,665			0.630		0.734				
1978	10,661	11,866	7,045		7,445			0.661		0.698				
1979	11,073	12,303	7,107		7,798		9,266	0.642		0.704		0.837		0.753
1980	12,178	13,620	8,524		9,021		8,316	0.700		0.741		0.683		0.611
1981	12,848	14,438	8,980		9,164		8,210	0.699		0.713		0.639		0.569
1982	13,045	14,783	8,858		9,554		8,705	0.679		0.732		0.667		0.589
1983	13,798	15,684	9,764	10,830	10,262		9,287	0.708	0.785	0.744		0.673		0.592
1984	14,423	16,457	9,096	11,676	10,711		9,456	0.631	0.809	0.743		0.656		0.575
1985	14,744	16,926	8,764	11,452	11,052		8,952	0.594	0.777	0.750		0.607		0.529
1986	15,508	17,838	9,097	11,477	12,096		12,165	0.587	0.740	0.780		0.784		0.682
1987	16,408	18,886	9,110	11,926	11,722		12,804	0.555	0.727	0.714		0.780		0.678
1988	16,807	19,434	10,420	11,519	11,980		12,123	0.620	0.685	0.713		0.721		0.624
1989	17,565	20,453	10,116	12,359	12,167		11,965	0.576	0.704	0.693		0.681		0.585
1990	18,993	21,929	11,138	14,441	13,463		13,972	0.586	0.760	0.709		0.736		0.637
1991	20,830	24,041	12,742	15,405	14,813		16,241	0.612	0.740	0.711		0.780		0.676

*(continued)*



**Appendix Table 3 (continued)**  
**Aid to Families with Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Administrative Total (in millions of dollars)		Survey - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate					Reporting Rate (with GA)	
	AFDC/ TANF	AFDC/ TANF + GA	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	ACS	CE Survey
1992	22,259	25,783	13,345	15,931	15,033		18,603	0.600	0.716	0.675		0.836		0.722
1993	22,414	25,998	11,826	18,191	16,712		19,103	0.528	0.812	0.746		0.852		0.735
1994	22,606	26,145	10,708	17,853	16,165		17,358	0.474	0.790	0.715		0.768		0.664
1995	21,627	25,188	10,667	18,351	14,940		15,309	0.493	0.849	0.691		0.708		0.608
1996	18,784	22,193	10,171	14,897	13,107		11,851	0.541	0.793	0.698		0.631		0.534
1997	13,909	17,231		12,697	9,888		9,840		0.913	0.711		0.707		0.571
1998	13,738	17,274	5,073	9,699	7,797		8,017	0.369	0.706	0.568		0.584		0.464
1999	12,670	16,311		7,581	6,015		6,217		0.598	0.475		0.491		0.381
2000	10,921	14,551	3,530	6,777	5,741	8,107	5,161	0.323	0.621	0.526	0.742	0.473	0.557	0.355
2001	9,959	12,903		5,812	4,892	8,037	4,905		0.584	0.491	0.807	0.492	0.623	0.380
2002	9,611	14,370	2,909	5,384	4,920	8,427	4,473	0.303	0.560	0.512	0.877	0.465	0.586	0.311
2003	10,256	16,299	3,966	5,455	5,493	8,661	4,779	0.387	0.532	0.536	0.844	0.466	0.531	0.293
2004	10,461	18,240	5,093	6,468	5,075	8,674	4,569	0.487	0.618	0.485	0.829	0.437	0.476	0.250
2005	10,531	23,031	2,998	6,424	5,213	8,852	5,106	0.285	0.610	0.495	0.841	0.485	0.384	0.222
2006	9,708	21,808	3,835	6,093	4,343	8,624	4,918	0.395	0.628	0.447	0.888	0.507	0.395	0.226
2007	8,999	23,299		6,168	3,932	8,770	3,893		0.685	0.437	0.975	0.433	0.376	0.167
2008	8,818	25,118	3,967	7,201	4,364	10,387	3,784	0.450	0.817	0.495	1.178	0.429	0.414	0.151
2009	9,668	26,368		7,202	4,721	12,601	3,785		0.745	0.488	1.303	0.392	0.478	0.144
2010	10,425	28,625	4,370	6,675	5,313	13,617	4,564	0.419	0.640	0.510	1.306	0.438	0.476	0.159
2011	9,449	28,449		6,397	5,413	13,462	4,085		0.677	0.573	1.425	0.432	0.473	0.144
Average								0.569	0.711	0.637	1.001	0.614	0.481	0.472

**Appendix Table 4**  
**Food Stamp Program/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (millions of dollars)	Surveys - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate				
		PSID	SIPP	CPS-ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS-ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey
1973	2,202	3,050					1.385				
1974	3,330	3,300					0.991				
1975	4,606	3,588					0.779				
1976	4,779	3,506					0.734				
1977	4,555	3,435					0.754				
1978	4,756	3,670					0.772				
1979	6,459	5,051		4,828		4,503	0.782		0.748		0.697
1980	8,202	6,238		6,064		4,799	0.761		0.739		0.585
1981	9,956	7,574		6,343		4,689	0.761		0.637		0.471
1982	9,882	8,224		7,141		5,322	0.832		0.723		0.539
1983	11,083	8,953	9,003	7,477		6,192	0.808	0.812	0.675		0.559
1984	10,638	8,834	9,009	7,573		6,436	0.830	0.847	0.712		0.605
1985	10,672	8,720	8,760	7,369		6,658	0.817	0.821	0.690		0.624
1986	10,558	8,637	9,032	7,542		8,077	0.818	0.856	0.714		0.765
1987	10,603	9,230	9,106	7,863		8,430	0.871	0.859	0.742		0.795
1988	11,230	9,684	9,317	8,095		8,094	0.862	0.830	0.721		0.721
1989	11,635	11,429	9,927	8,582		8,883	0.982	0.853	0.738		0.763
1990	14,100	12,082	11,769	10,301		11,100	0.857	0.835	0.731		0.787
1991	17,264	13,043	14,044	12,370		13,661	0.756	0.814	0.717		0.791
1992	20,843	15,234	15,866	13,340		14,749	0.731	0.761	0.640		0.708
1993	21,940	13,630	17,909	14,921		15,043	0.621	0.816	0.680		0.686
1994	22,680	15,025	17,581	15,261		14,775	0.662	0.775	0.673		0.651
1995	22,696	14,352	17,826	14,487		14,496	0.632	0.785	0.638		0.639
1996	22,373	12,806	17,595	14,108		13,097	0.572	0.786	0.631		0.585
1997	19,490	9,916	15,167	12,219		10,905	0.509	0.778	0.627		0.559

*(continued)*

**Appendix Table 4 (continued)**  
**Food Stamp Program/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (millions of dollars)	Surveys - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate				
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey
1998	16,840	9,478	13,230	10,756		8,895	0.563	0.786	0.639		0.528
1999	15,722	10,285	12,128	9,449		8,537	0.654	0.771	0.601		0.543
2000	14,938	9,218	12,047	8,711		8,252	0.617	0.806	0.583		0.552
2001	15,501	9,181	13,712	9,655		6,922	0.592	0.885	0.623		0.447
2002	14,938	11,116	15,846	11,158		7,765	0.744	1.061	0.747		0.520
2003	22,205	15,213	17,769	12,823		10,003	0.685	0.800	0.577		0.450
2004	25,788	18,508	20,726	14,622		9,682	0.718	0.804	0.567		0.375
2005	29,540	20,326	23,461	16,132	15,736	10,998	0.688	0.794	0.546	0.533	0.372
2006	29,440	20,399	24,212	15,878	16,215	11,411	0.693	0.822	0.539	0.551	0.388
2007	30,988	22,985	24,308	16,905		11,145	0.742	0.784	0.546		0.360
2008	37,085	28,822	30,607	22,629		14,728	0.777	0.825	0.610		0.397
2009	54,711	38,528	44,421	33,042		20,541	0.704	0.812	0.604		0.375
2010	66,559	43,103	53,689	37,617		25,497	0.648	0.807	0.565		0.383
2011	72,777		57,720	38,940		24,459		0.793	0.535		0.336
2012	74,936		59,333	40,281				0.792	0.538		
Average							0.755	0.819	0.647	0.542	0.562

**Appendix Table 5**  
**Social Security Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (millions of dollars)	Admin. Total (with Railroad Retirement)	Surveys - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate				
			PSID	SIPP	CPS-ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS-ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey
1967	20,506	21,591			19,270					0.893		
1968	23,880	25,196			21,538					0.855		
1969	25,611	27,158										
1970	30,498	32,045	23,393		26,593			0.767		0.830		
1971	35,548	37,095	28,217		31,382			0.794		0.846		
1972	39,752	42,011	36,320		36,988			0.914		0.880		
1973	49,185	52,156	36,910		44,511			0.750		0.853		
1974	55,925	58,896	45,875		51,299			0.820		0.871		
1975	64,953	67,924	52,110		57,049			0.802		0.878		
1976	73,436	76,453	61,221		62,774			0.834		0.855		
1977	82,049	85,478	68,325		70,004			0.833		0.853		
1978	90,073	94,735	75,280		78,161			0.836		0.868		
1979	101,114	105,777	85,172		87,375		92,946	0.842		0.864		0.879
1980	116,863	121,663	101,397		103,255		94,073	0.868		0.884		0.773
1981	136,739	142,058	118,200		119,447		95,666	0.864		0.874		0.673
1982	151,482	157,204	131,861		132,178		111,969	0.870		0.873		0.712
1983	162,075	168,044	141,769	143,821	139,037		132,241	0.875	0.887	0.858		0.787
1984	170,554	176,604	156,277	159,679	148,419		152,911	0.916	0.936	0.870		0.866
1985	178,237	184,418	166,169	169,838	157,264		147,737	0.932	0.953	0.882		0.801
1986	188,306	194,508	173,460	178,348	164,882		172,284	0.921	0.947	0.876		0.886
1987	195,468	201,846	180,462	185,756	173,887		186,857	0.923	0.950	0.890		0.926
1988	207,982	214,560	192,225	197,863	184,189		196,106	0.924	0.951	0.886		0.914
1989	221,038	227,936	220,727	210,534	197,162		208,473	0.999	0.952	0.892		0.915

*(continued)*

**Appendix Table 5 (continued)**  
**Social Security Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (millions of dollars)	Admin. Total (with Railroad Retirement)	Surveys - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate				
			PSID	SIPP	CPS-ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS-ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey
1990	237,310	244,468	230,443	228,329	209,783		221,739	0.971	0.962	0.884		0.907
1991	256,789	264,200	241,032	243,941	221,757		243,525	0.939	0.950	0.864		0.922
1992	273,976	281,575	246,004	251,658	235,734		261,749	0.898	0.919	0.860		0.930
1993	289,634	297,382	253,313	262,309	248,143		268,894	0.875	0.906	0.857		0.904
1994	303,389	311,231	265,539	270,954	274,696		275,323	0.875	0.893	0.905		0.885
1995	316,355	324,267	282,204	285,331	287,378		289,999	0.892	0.902	0.908		0.894
1996	330,139	338,064	304,126	292,299	298,819		314,163	0.921	0.885	0.905		0.929
1997	344,298	352,303		304,005	315,494		320,145		0.883	0.916		0.909
1998	356,673	364,700	313,656	313,382	320,133		328,639	0.879	0.879	0.898		0.901
1999	366,883	374,932		323,895	333,311		339,417		0.883	0.908		0.905
2000	387,687	395,809	365,593	345,861	352,480	323,589	297,242	0.943	0.892	0.909	0.818	0.751
2001	410,715	418,990		366,612	375,663	344,982	357,090		0.893	0.915	0.823	0.852
2002	431,448	439,945	377,834	382,062	386,170	360,617	378,217	0.876	0.886	0.895	0.820	0.860
2003	447,562	456,248	334,468	404,758	405,366	375,020	395,177	0.747	0.904	0.906	0.822	0.866
2004	468,926	477,748	419,695	445,688	425,986	389,392	389,007	0.895	0.950	0.908	0.815	0.814
2005	496,041	505,044	477,035	466,122	444,002	409,161	449,621	0.962	0.940	0.895	0.810	0.890
2006	526,541	535,837	464,868	490,857	470,328	432,812	465,950	0.883	0.932	0.893	0.808	0.870
2007	557,078	566,693		512,895	492,700	454,995	487,223		0.921	0.884	0.803	0.860
2008	585,965	595,890	559,866	542,286	534,994	483,631	521,213	0.955	0.925	0.913	0.812	0.875
2009	643,143	653,532		590,282	574,055	521,044	543,099		0.918	0.893	0.797	0.831
2010	667,988	678,603	629,075	617,390	572,927	551,349	563,629	0.942	0.924	0.858	0.812	0.831
2011	690,327	701,111		643,878	625,449	575,645	545,392		0.933	0.906	0.821	0.778
2012	737,602	748,656		684,892	654,995				0.929	0.888		
Average								<b>0.882</b>	<b>0.920</b>	<b>0.882</b>	<b>0.813</b>	<b>0.857</b>

Note: The administrative totals include retirement benefits, survivors benefits and benefits paid to special age-72 beneficiaries, lump sum death payments and payments received by disabled workers, their spouse and their children. Survivor's benefits include payments to surviving children, widowed mothers and fathers, widows and widowers and parents. For the CE Survey and the CPS (1968-1975) the reporting rate is calculated using the administrative total that includes Railroad Retirement.

**Appendix Table 6**  
**Social Security Old Aged and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (millions of dollars)	Admin. Total (with Railroad Retirement)	Surveys - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate				
			PSID	SIPP	CPS-ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS-ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey
1967	18,646	19,731			17,085					0.866		
1968	21,683	22,999			19,238					0.836		
1969	23,180	24,727										
1970	27,569	29,116	19,830		23,671			0.719		0.813		
1971	31,962	33,509	23,646		27,833			0.740		0.831		
1972	35,488	37,747	30,830		32,531			0.869		0.862		
1973	43,740	46,711	31,437		38,719			0.719		0.829		
1974	49,355	52,326	39,196		44,482			0.794		0.850		
1975	56,838	59,855	44,195		48,960			0.778		0.861		
1976	63,833	66,849	51,609		53,830			0.808		0.843		
1977	71,023	74,452	58,039		59,760			0.817		0.841		
1978	78,056	82,719	62,776		66,906			0.804		0.857		
1979	87,959	92,622	72,109		74,776		79,891	0.820		0.850		0.863
1980	102,071	106,871	87,246		89,122		80,702	0.855		0.873		0.755
1981	120,258	125,578	100,683		103,781		83,295	0.837		0.863		0.663
1982	134,876	140,598	114,445		116,472		98,615	0.849		0.864		0.701
1983	145,297	151,266	124,305	129,394	123,350		117,602	0.856	0.891	0.849		0.777
1984	153,432	159,482	138,929	143,291	131,994		138,546	0.905	0.934	0.860		0.869
1985	160,471	166,569	148,146	153,089	140,452		133,008	0.923	0.954	0.875		0.799
1986	169,583	175,784	156,668	160,659	147,319		155,644	0.924	0.947	0.869		0.885
1987	176,093	182,471	162,909	167,577	154,490		168,666	0.925	0.952	0.877		0.924
1988	187,486	194,064	175,824	177,959	164,376		177,220	0.938	0.949	0.877		0.913
1989	199,408	206,306	199,511	190,054	175,522		188,324	1.001	0.953	0.880		0.913

*(continued)*

**Appendix Table 6 (continued)**  
**Social Security Old Aged and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (millions of dollars)	Admin. Total (with Railroad Retirement)	Surveys - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate				
			PSID	SIPP	CPS-ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS-ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey
1990	213,825	220,982	205,321	205,525	187,052		200,766	0.960	0.961	0.875		0.909
1991	230,571	237,983	211,926	218,798	197,351		218,592	0.919	0.949	0.856		0.919
1992	244,487	252,087	215,780	225,959	207,877		234,914	0.883	0.924	0.850		0.932
1993	256,799	264,548	222,233	233,906	217,526		240,952	0.865	0.911	0.847		0.911
1994	267,650	275,492	232,440	240,858	241,010		246,682	0.868	0.900	0.900		0.895
1995	277,857	285,716	246,179	252,732	250,835		256,632	0.886	0.910	0.903		0.898
1996	288,557	296,483	267,113	257,186	260,612		274,170	0.926	0.891	0.903		0.925
1997	301,319	309,323		266,611	273,736		278,780		0.885	0.908		0.901
1998	311,327	319,354	278,051	262,247	278,750		286,308	0.893	0.842	0.895		0.897
1999	318,469	326,518		245,459	288,344		291,118		0.771	0.905		0.892
2000	335,879	344,001	321,335	289,554	308,614	284,988	254,479	0.957	0.862	0.919	0.828	0.740
2001	354,518	362,793		320,461	327,064	303,229	302,642		0.904	0.923	0.836	0.834
2002	369,504	378,002	332,091	332,935	335,979	315,380	325,240	0.899	0.901	0.909	0.834	0.860
2003	380,612	389,298	292,328	348,985	352,028	326,693	343,870	0.768	0.917	0.925	0.839	0.883
2004	395,005	403,828	363,047	382,531	365,933	338,066	333,394	0.919	0.968	0.926	0.837	0.826
2005	415,093	424,096	419,850	397,552	377,785	353,058	382,868	1.011	0.958	0.910	0.832	0.903
2006	438,915	448,211	394,045	415,535	398,591	372,050	400,059	0.898	0.947	0.908	0.830	0.893
2007	463,067	472,682		432,770	415,918	390,741	416,054		0.935	0.898	0.827	0.880
2008	485,105	495,030	459,705	456,920	450,124	414,301	445,198	0.948	0.942	0.928	0.837	0.899
2009	530,904	541,294		497,402	484,849	445,466	461,577		0.937	0.913	0.823	0.853
2010	550,227	560,842	500,429	520,102	479,267	471,642	477,214	0.909	0.945	0.871	0.841	0.851
2011	568,085	578,869		541,271	527,163	493,371	457,974		0.953	0.928	0.852	0.791
2012	607,846	618,899		563,789	558,286				0.928	0.918		
Average								0.872	0.921	0.879	0.835	0.859

Note: The administrative totals include retirement benefits, survivors benefits and benefits paid to special age-72 beneficiaries and lump sum death payments. Survivor's benefits include payments to surviving children, widowed mothers and fathers, widows and widowers and parents. For the CE Survey and the CPS (1968-1975) the reporting rate is calculated using the administrative total that includes Railroad Retirement.

**Appendix Table 7**  
**Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (millions of dollars)	Surveys - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate				
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey
1967	1,860			2,185				1.175			
1968	2,197			2,300				1.047			
1969	2,431										
1970	2,929	3,564		2,922			1.217	0.998			
1971	3,587	4,571		3,549			1.274	0.990			
1972	4,264	5,489		4,457			1.287	1.045			
1973	5,445	5,473		5,791			1.005	1.064			
1974	6,570	6,680		6,817			1.017	1.038			
1975	8,115	7,915		8,090			0.975	0.997			
1976	9,603	9,613		8,944			1.001	0.931			
1977	11,026	10,287		10,244			0.933	0.929			
1978	12,016	12,504		11,256			1.041	0.937			
1979	13,156	13,063		12,599		13,055	0.993	0.958			0.992
1980	14,791	14,151		14,133		13,371	0.957	0.955			0.904
1981	16,481	17,516		15,666		12,371	1.063	0.951			0.751
1982	16,606	17,416		15,706		13,353	1.049	0.946			0.804
1983	16,778	17,465	14,427	15,687		14,639	1.041	0.860	0.935		0.873
1984	17,122	17,348	16,388	16,424		14,364	1.013	0.957	0.959		0.839
1985	17,766	18,024	16,749	16,812		14,729	1.015	0.943	0.946		0.829
1986	18,724	16,792	17,688	17,564		16,640	0.897	0.945	0.938		0.889
1987	19,375	17,553	18,179	19,398		18,192	0.906	0.938	1.001		0.939
1988	20,495	16,401	19,905	19,813		18,886	0.800	0.971	0.967		0.921
1989	21,629	21,217	20,480	21,640		20,150	0.981	0.947	1.000		0.932

*(continued)*



**Appendix Table 7 (continued)**  
**Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (millions of dollars)	Surveys - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate				
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey
1990	23,486	25,122	22,803	22,732		20,973	1.070	0.971	0.968	0.893	
1991	26,218	29,106	25,143	24,406		24,933	1.110	0.959	0.931	0.951	
1992	29,488	30,224	25,699	27,857		26,835	1.025	0.871	0.945	0.910	
1993	32,835	31,080	28,403	30,617		27,942	0.947	0.865	0.932	0.851	
1994	35,739	33,099	30,097	33,686		28,641	0.926	0.842	0.943	0.801	
1995	38,498	36,025	32,599	36,543		33,366	0.936	0.847	0.949	0.867	
1996	41,582	37,013	35,113	38,206		39,993	0.890	0.844	0.919	0.962	
1997	42,980		37,394	41,759		41,365		0.870	0.972	0.962	
1998	45,346	35,605	51,135	41,383		42,331	0.785	1.128	0.913	0.933	
1999	48,414		78,436	44,967		48,299		1.620	0.929	0.998	
2000	51,808	44,258	56,307	43,866	38,600	42,763	0.854	1.087	0.847	0.745	
2001	56,197		46,151	48,599	41,753	54,448		0.821	0.865	0.743	
2002	61,943	45,743	49,127	50,191	45,237	52,978	0.738	0.793	0.810	0.855	
2003	66,951	42,140	55,774	53,338	48,327	51,306	0.629	0.833	0.797	0.766	
2004	73,920	56,648	63,156	60,053	51,325	55,613	0.766	0.854	0.812	0.694	
2005	80,948	57,185	68,570	66,216	56,103	66,752	0.706	0.847	0.818	0.693	
2006	87,625	70,823	75,322	71,737	60,762	65,891	0.808	0.860	0.819	0.693	
2007	94,011		80,124	76,782	64,254	71,169		0.852	0.817	0.683	
2008	100,860	100,161	85,365	84,869	69,330	76,016	0.993	0.846	0.841	0.687	
2009	112,239		92,880	89,206	75,578	81,522		0.828	0.795	0.673	
2010	117,761	128,646	97,288	93,660	79,707	86,415	1.092	0.826	0.795	0.677	
2011	122,242		102,607	98,286	82,274	87,419		0.839	0.804	0.673	
2012	129,757		106,415	96,709				0.820	0.745		
Average							0.965	0.916	0.926	0.701	0.856

Note: The administrative totals include payments received by the disabled workers, their spouse and their children.

**Appendix Table 8  
Supplemental Security Income Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (in millions of dollars)	Surveys - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate				
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey
1974	5,010	3,425					0.684				
1975	5,614	3,558		3,609			0.634	0.643			
1976	5,793	3,442		4,057			0.594	0.700			
1977	6,022	4,367		4,344			0.725	0.721			
1978	6,653	4,177		4,576			0.628	0.688			
1979	6,782	5,673		4,967		6,925	0.836	0.732		1.021	
1980	7,636	5,551		6,055		6,471	0.727	0.793		0.848	
1981	8,236	6,974		6,505		4,329	0.847	0.790		0.526	
1982	8,598	6,706		6,597		4,410	0.780	0.767		0.513	
1983	9,081	7,716	7,880	7,629		6,314	0.850	0.868	0.840	0.695	
1984	9,939	7,343	9,211	8,445		6,305	0.739	0.927	0.850	0.634	
1985	10,592	7,810	9,638	8,876		5,381	0.737	0.910	0.838	0.508	
1986	11,558	9,186	10,325	9,005		6,484	0.795	0.893	0.779	0.561	
1987	12,405	8,057	11,120	9,517		6,734	0.649	0.896	0.767	0.543	
1988	13,173	9,356	12,076	10,244		8,611	0.710	0.917	0.778	0.654	
1989	14,343	10,288	12,515	11,225		8,885	0.717	0.873	0.783	0.619	
1990	15,897	10,222	12,853	12,050		9,927	0.643	0.809	0.758	0.624	
1991	18,303	10,577	14,726	14,397		11,707	0.578	0.805	0.787	0.640	
1992	21,974	12,171	16,904	15,351		13,796	0.554	0.769	0.699	0.628	
1993	24,363	15,995	18,918	18,532		13,644	0.657	0.776	0.761	0.560	
1994	25,557	13,867	20,323	18,174		15,944	0.543	0.795	0.711	0.624	
1995	27,323	14,106	22,322	19,550		17,562	0.516	0.817	0.715	0.643	
1996	28,674	13,618	26,850	22,261		19,001	0.475	0.936	0.776	0.663	
1997	28,904	16,496	28,521	22,717		17,395	0.571	0.987	0.786	0.602	

*(continued)*

**Appendix Table 8 (continued)**  
**Supplemental Security Income Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (in millions of dollars)	Surveys - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)					Reporting Rate				
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	ACS	CE Survey
1998	30,085	14,394	29,121	22,309		18,971	0.478	0.968	0.742		0.631
1999	30,907	18,482	29,840	22,583		18,995	0.598	0.965	0.731		0.615
2000	30,141	16,759	31,546	22,468	25,473	21,209	0.556	1.047	0.745	0.845	0.704
2001	31,565		33,188	25,652	26,383	28,881		1.051	0.813	0.836	0.915
2002	33,068	19,191	35,161	25,924	27,910	25,957	0.580	1.063	0.784	0.844	0.785
2003	33,999	17,841	36,811	28,022	29,219	22,533	0.525	1.083	0.824	0.859	0.663
2004	35,293	25,542	39,425	30,634	30,943	21,749	0.724	1.117	0.868	0.877	0.616
2005	36,912	27,963	46,248	31,150	34,475	26,095	0.758	1.253	0.844	0.934	0.707
2006	38,654	29,389	48,541	31,977	38,166	25,107	0.760	1.256	0.827	0.987	0.650
2007	40,830		52,175	33,008	37,288	27,111		1.278	0.808	0.913	0.664
2008	42,641	35,083	45,088	37,719	35,999	31,210	0.823	1.057	0.885	0.844	0.732
2009	46,099		53,490	39,168	47,046	35,915		1.160	0.850	1.021	0.779
2010	47,625	33,185	57,620	39,652	58,652	35,416	0.697	1.210	0.833	1.232	0.744
2011	48,878		62,880	45,097	61,667	31,789		1.286	0.923	1.262	0.650
2012	51,365		65,488	45,598				1.275	0.888		
Average							0.667	1.002	0.785	0.954	0.665

**Appendix Table 9**  
**Unemployment Insurance Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (millions of dollars)	Survey - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)				Reporting Rate			
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	CE Survey
1976	11,254	10,654				0.947			
1977	10,163	7,476				0.736			
1978	8,574	6,692				0.780			
1979	9,300	7,075			8,022	0.761			0.863
1980	18,884	13,207			10,191	0.699			0.540
1981	17,107	12,710			9,216	0.743			0.539
1982	25,643	23,634			11,124	0.922			0.434
1983	26,403	18,575	15,065		14,787	0.704	0.571		0.560
1984	16,077	10,440	11,447		11,100	0.649	0.712		0.690
1985	15,934	11,192	11,990		8,581	0.702	0.752		0.538
1986	16,670	11,865	12,584		9,553	0.712	0.755		0.573
1987	14,918	9,921	11,151	10,417	8,401	0.665	0.747	0.698	0.563
1988	13,696	10,271	9,801	9,476	8,108	0.750	0.716	0.692	0.592
1989	14,897	10,275	10,170	10,310	7,624	0.690	0.683	0.692	0.512
1990	18,618	13,643	14,237	14,172	10,087	0.733	0.765	0.761	0.542
1991	27,326	18,631	22,064	21,652	16,392	0.682	0.807	0.792	0.600
1992	40,043	26,708	30,858	27,786	20,021	0.667	0.771	0.694	0.500
1993	35,044	24,639	28,343	25,811	18,167	0.703	0.809	0.737	0.518
1994	24,164	20,291	18,192	20,497	15,219	0.840	0.753	0.848	0.630
1995	22,219	14,092	16,032	18,808	11,773	0.634	0.722	0.846	0.530
1996	22,786	16,625	13,894	17,591	8,921	0.730	0.610	0.772	0.392
1997	20,600		12,010	15,856	9,092		0.583	0.770	0.441
1998	20,187	19,960	10,848	15,728	8,787	0.989	0.537	0.779	0.435
1999	21,369		11,920	14,606	8,168		0.558	0.684	0.382
2000	21,357	13,842	14,602	14,469	7,937	0.648	0.684	0.677	0.372
2001	32,671		19,365	24,291	11,718		0.593	0.743	0.359
2002	54,487	36,717	28,903	37,912	19,394	0.674	0.530	0.696	0.356
2003	54,118	23,379	31,043	36,932	21,881	0.432	0.574	0.682	0.404
2004	37,606	26,585	25,420	25,058	15,907	0.707	0.676	0.666	0.423
2005	33,324	16,670	21,658	22,290	13,728	0.500	0.650	0.669	0.412
2006	31,495	24,887	19,525	20,650	13,022	0.790	0.620	0.656	0.413
2007	34,005		19,942	21,876	13,495		0.586	0.643	0.397
2008	52,334	39,925	35,355	38,875	24,274	0.763	0.676	0.743	0.464
2009	151,765		85,203	99,107	59,937		0.561	0.653	0.395
2010	148,467	90,308	88,590	97,361	70,375	0.608	0.597	0.656	0.474
2011	108,571		63,923	69,638	57,605		0.589	0.641	0.531
2012	84,488		52,045	54,976			0.616	0.651	
Average						0.719	0.660	0.713	0.496

**Appendix Table 10**  
**Workers' Compensation Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (millions of dollars)	Survey - Weighted Total (in millions of dollars)				Reporting Rate			
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	CE Survey	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	CE Survey
1976	4,226	1,955				0.463			
1977	4,985	2,551				0.512			
1978	5,795	3,044				0.525			
1979	6,809	2,689			9,076	0.395			1.333
1980	7,959	3,555			9,770	0.447			1.228
1981	8,923	4,369			8,239	0.490			0.923
1982	9,728	3,594			6,902	0.369			0.710
1983	10,324	4,782	5,536		10,011	0.463	0.536		0.970
1984	11,728	4,703	5,484		10,348	0.401	0.468		0.882
1985	13,193	4,946	5,822		8,024	0.375	0.441		0.608
1986	14,510	7,451	5,728		9,631	0.513	0.395		0.664
1987	15,985	6,976	7,313	8,375	12,927	0.436	0.457	0.524	0.809
1988	17,814	7,230	7,054	10,726	13,611	0.406	0.396	0.602	0.764
1989	19,540	9,510	8,582	12,822	12,103	0.487	0.439	0.656	0.619
1990	21,731	7,849	9,684	13,005	11,885	0.361	0.446	0.598	0.547
1991	24,057	9,707	9,958	14,412	11,839	0.404	0.414	0.599	0.492
1992	24,715	11,046	9,989	13,660	12,168	0.447	0.404	0.553	0.492
1993	23,177	7,745	9,687	13,434	14,855	0.334	0.418	0.580	0.641
1994	25,094	9,789	9,773	13,554	15,104	0.390	0.389	0.540	0.602
1995	24,272	8,578	8,465	11,752	13,235	0.353	0.349	0.484	0.545
1996	24,163	6,631	11,769	10,263	12,742	0.274	0.487	0.425	0.527
1997	24,185		10,907	12,417	12,675		0.451	0.513	0.524
1998	24,991	9,191	10,516	11,089	10,947	0.368	0.421	0.444	0.438
1999	25,898		11,368	11,799	12,105		0.439	0.456	0.467
2000	26,419	13,772	9,815	12,944	11,750	0.521	0.372	0.490	0.445
2001	27,357		9,930	12,246	9,515		0.363	0.448	0.348
2002	27,777	5,138	10,905	12,943	8,999	0.185	0.393	0.466	0.324
2003	28,702	6,658	11,224	13,926	9,577	0.232	0.391	0.485	0.334
2004	29,780	13,517	9,860	13,658	9,683	0.454	0.331	0.459	0.325
2005	30,430	8,343	10,169	15,323	11,051	0.274	0.334	0.504	0.363
2006	28,428	12,582	9,522	14,870	14,175	0.443	0.335	0.523	0.499
2007	29,032		9,259	12,820	13,308		0.319	0.442	0.458
2008	29,434	11,459	7,454	13,329	11,836	0.389	0.253	0.453	0.402
2009	30,118		11,493	12,853	9,589		0.382	0.427	0.318
2010	29,376	9,873	10,213	12,424	11,210	0.336	0.348	0.423	0.382
2011	30,158		11,166	11,706	11,588		0.370	0.388	0.384
Average						0.402	0.398	0.499	0.587

Note: The administrative totals refer to only cash payments, obtained by removing the medical portion of the total program cost.

**Appendix Table 11**  
**Earned Income Tax Credit Dollar Reporting Rates**

Year	Admin. Total (in millions of dollars)	Survey - Weighted Total (in dollars)		Reporting Rate
		CPS-ADF/ASEC		CPS-ADF/ASEC
1991	11,105	7,114,273,167		0.641
1992	13,028	8,557,786,177		0.657
1993	15,537	9,838,109,512		0.633
1994	21,105	15,657,377,258		0.742
1995	25,956	18,745,177,769		0.722
1996	28,825	21,759,768,835		0.755
1997	30,389	21,853,593,976		0.719
1998	32,340	22,746,758,857		0.703
1999	31,901	22,925,582,818		0.719
2000	32,296	22,114,667,940		0.685
2001	33,376	23,249,556,083		0.697
2002	38,199	25,758,259,544		0.674
2003	38,657	25,280,285,195		0.654
2004	40,024	26,180,929,642		0.654
2005	42,410	28,419,265,886		0.670
2006	44,388	30,332,485,115		0.683
2007	48,540	31,649,614,326		0.652
2008	50,669	31,900,874,550		0.630
2009	59,239	41,276,921,392		0.697
2010	59,562	40,534,930,519		0.681
2011	62,906	43,285,317,302		0.688
Average				0.684

**Appendix Table 12**  
**AFDC/TANF Average Monthly Participation**

Year	Administrative Average Monthly Participation (Families)	Surveys – Average Monthly Participation (family level)			Reporting Rate		
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC
1980	3,665,351						
1981	3,783,479						
1982	3,483,890						
1983	3,628,418		2,788,664			0.769	
1984	3,656,255		2,983,949			0.816	
1985	3,644,792		2,875,135			0.789	
1986	3,706,304		2,782,411			0.751	
1987	3,718,937		2,838,865	3,025,954		0.763	0.814
1988	3,690,861		2,755,500	2,968,807		0.747	0.804
1989	3,737,852		2,873,471	2,816,732		0.769	0.754
1990	3,994,930		3,165,152	3,120,412		0.792	0.781
1991	4,433,843		3,406,323	3,419,110		0.768	0.771
1992	4,765,408		3,527,687	3,468,416		0.740	0.728
1993	4,948,774	2,995,483	3,952,435	3,713,955	0.605	0.799	0.750
1994	4,971,526	2,830,158	3,869,422	3,451,463	0.569	0.778	0.694
1995	4,733,664	2,549,146	3,855,464	3,124,368	0.539	0.814	0.660
1996	4,380,430	2,506,923	3,380,837	2,957,559	0.572	0.772	0.675
1997	3,688,927		2,930,082	2,275,387		0.794	0.617
1998	3,006,859	1,210,615	2,312,489	1,824,069	0.403	0.769	0.607
1999	2,515,489		1,794,703	1,401,124		0.713	0.557
2000	2,268,849	1,008,844	1,626,923	1,283,230	0.445	0.717	0.566
2001	2,162,292		1,506,545	1,173,244		0.697	0.543
2002	2,161,728	741,220	1,340,574	1,089,399	0.343	0.620	0.504
2003	2,157,688	988,302	1,384,267	1,290,115	0.458	0.642	0.598
2004	2,132,670	1,087,059	1,611,926	1,117,250	0.510	0.756	0.524
2005	2,042,382	581,701	1,563,594	1,189,858	0.285	0.766	0.583
2006	1,890,035	689,567	1,480,357	935,072	0.365	0.783	0.495
2007	1,715,412		1,410,116	875,565		0.822	0.510
2008	1,687,672	838,159	1,571,925	896,243	0.497	0.931	0.531
2009	1,823,623		1,617,976	989,228		0.887	0.542
2010	1,902,607	958,995	1,493,041	1,047,738	0.504	0.785	0.551
2011	1,890,268		1,524,746	1,162,916		0.807	0.615
2012	1,836,751		1,412,305	1,005,740		0.769	0.548
Average					0.469	0.771	0.628
Average Dollars Reporting Rate for Comparable Years					0.420	0.711	0.592

**Appendix Table 13**  
**Food Stamp Program/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**  
**Average Monthly Participation**

Year	Administrative Average Monthly Participation (Households)	Surveys – Average Monthly Participation			Reporting rate		
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC
1980	7,222,236	5,647,999		5,130,682	0.782		0.710
1981	7,657,457	5,975,380		5,273,484	0.780		0.689
1982	7,537,353	6,339,381		5,351,906	0.841		0.710
1983	7,824,147	6,390,528	6,452,065	5,560,356	0.817	0.825	0.711
1984	7,500,826	5,879,612	6,544,893	5,533,007	0.784	0.873	0.738
1985	7,277,220	5,720,929	6,181,539	5,314,065	0.786	0.849	0.730
1986	7,189,009	6,042,997	6,233,936	5,239,128	0.841	0.867	0.729
1987	7,070,707	5,984,938	6,177,125	5,183,350	0.846	0.874	0.733
1988	7,078,317	5,992,070	6,043,620	5,249,217	0.847	0.854	0.742
1989	7,323,375	6,190,185	6,081,375	5,159,889	0.845	0.830	0.705
1990	7,984,538	6,149,133	6,464,833	5,697,878	0.770	0.810	0.714
1991	9,190,490	6,255,255	7,140,520	6,294,527	0.681	0.777	0.685
1992	10,262,498	7,389,179	7,728,850	6,816,542	0.720	0.753	0.664
1993	10,881,231	7,616,776	8,540,544	7,329,268	0.700	0.785	0.674
1994	11,072,139	7,599,990	8,347,945	7,420,375	0.686	0.754	0.670
1995	10,770,811	7,024,339	8,274,085	7,071,615	0.652	0.768	0.657
1996	10,375,072	6,267,209	8,390,059	6,896,048	0.604	0.809	0.665
1997	9,070,133	4,736,420	7,687,345	6,111,001	0.522	0.848	0.674
1998	8,052,468	4,517,624	6,860,700	5,374,420	0.561	0.852	0.667
1999	7,554,289	4,042,978	6,386,535	4,780,595	0.535	0.845	0.633
2000	7,312,432	4,263,613	6,136,254	4,606,152	0.583	0.839	0.630
2001	7,580,389	4,343,469	6,721,832	4,823,717	0.573	0.887	0.636
2002	8,386,140	4,992,022	7,327,812	5,149,868	0.595	0.874	0.614
2003	9,429,327	6,775,032	7,963,642	5,704,880	0.719	0.845	0.605
2004	10,545,631	8,505,575	8,826,553	6,002,098	0.807	0.837	0.569
2005	11,463,425	7,282,350	9,699,087	6,484,700	0.635	0.846	0.566
2006	11,570,166	8,773,399	9,788,762	6,147,814	0.758	0.846	0.531
2007	11,904,788	9,449,960	9,859,167	6,510,248	0.794	0.828	0.547
2008	13,159,937	10,414,609	10,573,160	7,681,834	0.791	0.803	0.584
2009	16,076,724	12,275,532	13,482,691	9,356,013	0.764	0.839	0.582
2010	19,297,707	13,760,097	15,563,165	10,912,498	0.713	0.806	0.565
2011	21,439,203		17,086,706	11,718,452		0.797	0.547
2012	22,524,461		18,315,612	12,024,880		0.813	0.534
Average					0.720	0.828	0.649
Average Dollars Reporting Rate for Comparable Years					0.726	0.819	0.644



**Appendix Table 14**  
**OASI Average Monthly Participation**

Year	Admin Average Monthly Participation (thousands)	Survey Aggregates (thousands)				Reporting Rate			
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	ACS	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	ACS
1974	24,755	19,838		19,916		0.801		0.805	
1975	25,754	20,790		20,328		0.807		0.789	
1976	26,490	21,623		20,760		0.816		0.784	
1977	27,232	20,323		21,683		0.746		0.796	
1978	27,884	20,851		22,841		0.748		0.819	
1979	28,439	21,585		23,837		0.759		0.838	
1980	29,038	23,219		24,982		0.800		0.860	
1981	29,626	24,129		25,776		0.814		0.870	
1982	30,083	24,643		25,966		0.819		0.863	
1983	30,438	25,902	28,120	26,410		0.851	0.924	0.868	
1984	30,825	26,893	29,667	26,788		0.872	0.962	0.869	
1985	30,947	27,525	30,170	27,108		0.889	0.975	0.876	
1986	31,453	28,721	30,599	27,592		0.913	0.973	0.877	
1987	31,927	28,697	31,250	28,482		0.899	0.979	0.892	
1988	32,326	29,401	31,647	28,943		0.910	0.979	0.895	
1989	32,743	32,343	32,115	29,285		0.988	0.981	0.894	
1990	33,223	31,262	32,747	29,635		0.941	0.986	0.892	
1991	33,723	30,578	32,931	29,792		0.907	0.977	0.883	
1992	34,220	29,406	32,731	30,500		0.859	0.956	0.891	
1993	34,651	30,210	33,035	29,991		0.872	0.953	0.866	
1994	34,973	31,368	33,236	30,513		0.897	0.950	0.872	
1995	35,169	31,756	33,617	30,270		0.903	0.956	0.861	
1996	35,340	32,055	34,096	29,578		0.907	0.965	0.837	
1997	35,476		34,244	30,165			0.965	0.850	
1998	35,592	31,894	32,929	30,029		0.896	0.925	0.844	
1999	35,712		30,014	29,841			0.840	0.836	
2000	36,102	32,623	33,970	30,885	29,639	0.904	0.941	0.855	0.821
2001	36,522		36,565	31,348	30,169		1.001	0.858	0.826
2002	36,748	33,798	36,635	31,454	30,688	0.920	0.997	0.856	0.835
2003	36,973	28,010	36,878	31,735	30,802	0.758	0.997	0.858	0.833
2004	37,215	34,834	37,133	31,588	30,837	0.936	0.998	0.849	0.829
2005	37,561	29,871	37,488	32,523	32,177	0.795	0.998	0.866	0.857
2006	37,920	36,058	37,708	32,319	32,747	0.951	0.994	0.852	0.864
2007	38,308		37,805	32,378	32,729		0.987	0.845	0.854
2008	38,836	35,245	38,402	32,989	33,271	0.908	0.989	0.849	0.857
2009	39,721		39,837	33,384	33,891		1.003	0.840	0.853
2010	40,766	37,319	40,734	34,043	34,975	0.915	0.999	0.835	0.858
2011	41,689		41,666	36,101	35,951		0.999	0.866	0.862
2012	42,460		42,031	36,457			0.986	0.855	
Average						0.866	0.971	0.854	0.846
Average Dollars Reporting Rate for Comparable Years						0.886	0.921	0.885	0.835

**Appendix Table 15**  
**SSDI Average Monthly Participation**

Year	Admin Average Monthly Participation (thousands)	Survey Aggregates (thousands)				Reporting rates			
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	ACS	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	ACS
1974	3,516	3,772		3,073		1.073		0.874	
1975	3,929	4,211		3,396		1.072		0.864	
1976	4,267	4,448		3,460		1.042		0.811	
1977	4,506	3,229		3,653		0.717		0.811	
1978	4,622	3,560		3,791		0.770		0.820	
1979	4,586	3,649		4,085		0.796		0.891	
1980	4,497	3,416		3,982		0.760		0.885	
1981	4,345	3,716		3,932		0.855		0.905	
1982	4,008	3,422		3,729		0.854		0.930	
1983	3,702	3,484	3,248	3,607		0.941	0.877	0.974	
1984	3,630	3,217	3,474	3,656		0.886	0.957	1.007	
1985	3,639	3,338	3,382	3,492		0.917	0.929	0.960	
1986	3,719	2,859	3,451	3,588		0.769	0.928	0.965	
1987	3,784	3,202	3,544	3,841		0.846	0.936	1.015	
1988	3,822	2,968	3,818	3,766		0.776	0.999	0.985	
1989	3,862	3,551	3,905	3,885		0.920	1.011	1.006	
1990	3,952	3,696	4,284	3,956		0.935	1.084	1.001	
1991	4,133	4,246	4,188	3,946		1.027	1.013	0.955	
1992	4,427	4,225	4,186	4,376		0.954	0.946	0.989	
1993	4,775	4,470	4,442	4,507		0.936	0.930	0.944	
1994	5,102	4,788	4,497	4,700		0.939	0.881	0.921	
1995	5,377	5,153	4,678	4,880		0.958	0.870	0.907	
1996	5,607	4,835	5,571	4,934		0.862	0.994	0.880	
1997	5,746		5,328	5,094			0.927	0.887	
1998	5,869	4,768	7,115	4,921		0.812	1.212	0.838	
1999	6,043		10,879	5,072			1.800	0.839	
2000	6,203	5,180	7,883	5,720	4,604	0.835	1.271	0.922	0.742
2001	6,386		6,641	5,856	4,709		1.040	0.917	0.737
2002	6,643	5,136	6,674	5,829	4,929	0.773	1.005	0.877	0.742
2003	6,964	5,131	7,074	6,038	5,084	0.737	1.016	0.867	0.730
2004	7,306	5,330	7,568	6,377	5,263	0.730	1.036	0.873	0.720
2005	7,649	6,163	7,915	7,032	5,772	0.806	1.035	0.919	0.755
2006	7,965	6,598	8,118	6,475	6,012	0.828	1.019	0.813	0.755
2007	8,250		8,071	6,760	6,069		0.978	0.819	0.736
2008	8,557	9,439	8,789	7,253	6,360	1.103	1.027	0.848	0.743
2009	8,922		9,366	7,049	6,645		1.050	0.790	0.745
2010	9,351	11,445	9,581	7,469	6,902	1.224	1.025	0.799	0.738
2011	9,783		10,016	7,853	7,066		1.024	0.803	0.722
2012	10,115		10,153	7,541			1.004	0.746	
Average						0.889	1.027	0.894	0.739
Average Dollars Reporting Rate for Comparable Years						0.936	0.916	0.906	0.701

**Appendix Table 16 - SSI Average Monthly Participation**

Year	Admin Average Monthly Participation (thousands)	Survey Aggregates (thousands)				Reporting rates			
		PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	ACS	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	ACS
1974	3,475	2,736				0.787			
1975	4,005	3,129		2,888		0.781		0.721	
1976	4,128	2,476		2,911		0.600		0.705	
1977	4,093	2,670		2,908		0.652		0.710	
1978	4,084	2,575		2,901		0.630		0.710	
1979	4,044	2,766		2,868		0.684		0.709	
1980	4,010	2,547		3,082		0.635		0.769	
1981	3,945	2,902		2,986		0.736		0.757	
1982	3,808	2,680		2,760		0.704		0.725	
1983	3,755	2,536	3,061	2,972		0.675	0.815	0.791	
1984	3,844	2,593	3,498	3,081		0.674	0.910	0.802	
1985	3,960	2,460	3,582	3,066		0.621	0.904	0.774	
1986	4,081	2,657	3,684	3,042		0.651	0.903	0.745	
1987	4,204	2,485	3,797	3,151		0.591	0.903	0.750	
1988	4,297	2,890	3,985	3,215		0.673	0.927	0.748	
1989	4,400	3,138	4,075	3,387		0.713	0.926	0.770	
1990	4,565	2,820	3,912	3,390		0.618	0.857	0.743	
1991	4,817	2,704	4,199	3,631		0.561	0.872	0.754	
1992	5,179	3,034	4,573	3,919		0.586	0.883	0.757	
1993	5,592	3,331	4,874	4,087		0.596	0.872	0.731	
1994	5,941	2,937	5,124	4,068		0.494	0.862	0.685	
1995	6,185	3,219	5,283	3,860		0.520	0.854	0.624	
1996	6,328	2,449	6,004	3,946		0.387	0.949	0.624	
1997	6,323		6,400	4,131			1.012	0.653	
1998	6,310	2,738	6,440	3,976		0.434	1.021	0.630	
1999	6,346		6,406	3,848			1.009	0.606	
2000	6,363	2,585	6,356	3,683	3,505	0.406	0.999	0.579	0.551
2001	6,427		6,330	3,805	3,420		0.985	0.592	0.532
2002	6,477	2,856	6,669	3,832	3,651	0.441	1.030	0.592	0.564
2003	6,537	3,008	6,730	3,961	3,645	0.460	1.030	0.606	0.558
2004	6,633	3,330	6,485	3,999	3,662	0.502	0.978	0.603	0.552
2005	6,793	4,099	7,185	4,269	4,333	0.603	1.058	0.629	0.638
2006	6,912	3,849	7,279	4,204	4,747	0.557	1.053	0.608	0.687
2007	7,030		7,285	4,110	4,371		1.036	0.585	0.622
2008	7,168	3,694	6,640	4,520	4,121	0.515	0.926	0.631	0.575
2009	7,320		7,401	4,310	4,894		1.011	0.589	0.669
2010	7,509	3,755	7,802	4,362	5,861	0.500	1.039	0.581	0.780
2011	7,719		8,258	4,934	6,243		1.070	0.639	0.809
2012	7,888		8,526	4,791			1.081	0.607	
Average						0.593	0.959	0.680	0.628
Average Dollars Reporting Rate for Comparable Years						0.667	1.002	0.785	0.954

**Appendix Table 17**  
**National School Lunch Program (NSLP) - Average Monthly Participation (in thousands)**

Year	Administrative Average Monthly Participation			Survey- Average Monthly Participation					Reporting Rates				
	Free	Reduce	Reduced/ Free	PSID	SIPP (Free)	SIPP (Reduced Price)	SIPP (Free/ Reduced Price)	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	PSID	SIPP (Free)	SIPP (Reduced Price)	SIPP (Free/ Reduced Price)	CPS- ADF/ ASEC
1979	9,858	1,742	11,600					5,701					0.491
1980	10,056	1,873	11,929					6,212					0.521
1981	10,187	1,775	11,962					5,963					0.498
1982	9,826	1,544	11,370					6,241					0.549
1983	10,154	1,479	11,633		10,444	2,353	12,796	6,186		1.028	1.591	1.100	0.532
1984	10,023	1,512	11,534		9,648	2,343	11,991	6,163		0.963	1.550	1.040	0.534
1985	9,793	1,577	11,370		9,560	2,576	12,136	6,340		0.976	1.633	1.067	0.558
1986	9,858	1,577	11,436		10,103	2,791	12,894	6,382		1.025	1.769	1.127	0.558
1987	9,793	1,577	11,370		10,479	2,633	13,112	6,273		1.070	1.669	1.153	0.552
1988	9,628	1,577	11,206		10,496	2,574	13,070	5,869		1.090	1.632	1.166	0.524
1989	9,567	1,586	11,153		10,019	2,446	12,465	6,253		1.047	1.542	1.118	0.561
1990	9,838	1,672	11,510		10,292	2,278	12,570	6,419		1.046	1.363	1.092	0.558
1991	10,440	1,717	12,157		11,196	2,544	13,741	7,186		1.072	1.482	1.130	0.591
1992	11,238	1,709	12,947		12,164	2,665	14,829	7,505		1.082	1.559	1.145	0.580
1993	11,706	1,737	13,444		13,158	2,713	15,871	8,515		1.124	1.561	1.181	0.633
1994	12,099	1,810	13,908		13,791	2,860	16,651	9,033		1.140	1.581	1.197	0.649
1995	12,293	1,883	14,176		14,669	2,938	17,607	9,379		1.193	1.560	1.242	0.662
1996	12,593	1,996	14,590		13,652	2,730	16,382	9,508		1.084	1.368	1.123	0.652
1997	12,785	2,096	14,881		13,605	2,916	16,521	8,521		1.064	1.391	1.110	0.573
1998	12,847	2,223	15,069	9,136	13,622	3,038	16,660	9,313	0.606	1.060	1.367	1.106	0.618
1999	12,773	2,357	15,130		13,528	3,188	16,716	8,138		1.059	1.353	1.105	0.538
2000	12,768	2,462	15,230	8,151	14,596	2,946	17,542	7,943	0.535	1.143	1.197	1.152	0.522
2001	12,862	2,555	15,417		14,607	3,282	17,889	8,076		1.136	1.285	1.160	0.524

*(continued)*

**Appendix Table 17 (continued)**  
**National School Lunch Program (NSLP) - Average Monthly Participation (in thousands)**

Year	Administrative Average Monthly Participation			Survey- Average Monthly Participation					Reporting Rates				
	Free	Reduced	Free/ Reduced Price	PSID	SIPP (Free)	SIPP (Reduced Price)	SIPP (Free or Reduced Price)	CPS- ADF/ ASEC	PSID	SIPP (Free)	SIPP (Reduced Price)	SIPP (Free or Reduced Price)	CPS- ADF/ ASEC
2002	13,271	2,631	15,902	8,666	15,026	3,294	18,320	8,901	0.545	1.132	1.252	1.152	0.560
2003	13,632	2,701	16,333		14,781	3,422	18,203	8,858		1.084	1.267	1.115	0.542
2004	14,115	2,778	16,893	9,484	15,706	3,926	19,632	8,628	0.561	1.113	1.413	1.162	0.511
2005	14,446	2,852	17,298		15,856	3,902	19,758	8,558		1.098	1.368	1.142	0.495
2006	14,587	2,946	17,533	7,777	16,120	4,003	20,124	6,231	0.444	1.105	1.359	1.148	0.355
2007	14,837	3,021	17,858		16,039	3,788	19,827	7,313		1.081	1.254	1.110	0.410
2008	15,440	3,103	18,543	10,123	17,167	3,938	21,105	7,743	0.546	1.112	1.269	1.138	0.418
2009	16,448	3,076	19,524		18,323	3,958	22,281	9,602		1.114	1.287	1.141	0.492
2010	17,621	2,873	20,494	12,575	19,652	3,679	23,331	10,381	0.546	1.115	1.280	1.138	0.507
2011	18,230	2,691	20,921		20,117	3,645	23,762	11,843		1.104	1.354	1.136	0.566
2012	18,548	2,654	21,203		20,753	3,514	24,268	11,827		1.119	1.324	1.145	0.558
Average									0.540	1.086	1.429	1.135	0.541

**Appendix Table 18 - Women, Infants and Children (WIC) - Average Monthly Participation**

Year	Average Monthly Participation				Surveys			Reporting rate		
	Women	Infants	Children	Total	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC	PSID	SIPP	CPS- ADF/ASEC
1983	563,852	743,432	1,308,896	2,616,180		2,548,915			0.974	
1984	640,452	814,037	1,536,737	2,991,226		2,857,268			0.955	
1985	661,488	869,541	1,586,013	3,117,042		2,741,860			0.880	
1986	700,399	940,037	1,613,181	3,253,617		2,465,230			0.758	
1987	740,088	1,005,001	1,611,325	3,356,413		2,269,432			0.676	
1988	824,365	1,103,672	1,674,978	3,603,015		2,165,192			0.601	
1989	961,942	1,267,854	1,936,453	4,166,249		2,371,682			0.569	
1990	1,015,391	1,409,061	2,014,538	4,438,990		2,694,798			0.607	
1991	1,126,044	1,562,877	2,239,535	4,928,456		3,176,805			0.645	
1992	1,222,023	1,655,132	2,492,744	5,369,899		3,469,799			0.646	
1993	1,369,843	1,714,805	2,838,495	5,923,142		3,924,523			0.663	
1994	1,487,231	1,752,088	3,217,449	6,456,768		3,997,409			0.619	
1995	1,550,397	1,772,367	3,454,942	6,777,706		4,102,385			0.605	
1996	1,634,089	1,789,989	3,676,705	7,100,783		5,522,697			0.778	
1997	1,666,834	1,822,875	3,714,653	7,204,363		5,425,797			0.753	
1998	1,701,568	1,846,666	3,649,529	7,197,762	5,327,537	5,227,419		0.740	0.726	
1999	1,694,729	1,845,361	3,540,148	7,080,238		5,063,852			0.715	
2000	1,717,228	1,853,298	3,464,320	7,034,846	5,269,438	4,899,743	4,598,533	0.749	0.696	0.654
2001	1,745,137	1,878,496	3,559,291	7,182,923		5,662,914	4,806,973		0.788	0.669
2002	1,774,142	1,884,316	3,671,666	7,330,124	5,561,649	5,866,442	4,861,428	0.759	0.800	0.663
2003	1,828,687	1,911,488	3,755,962	7,496,137		5,750,844	5,075,717		0.767	0.677
2004	1,897,270	1,978,507	3,894,182	7,769,959	7,327,152	6,008,027	5,105,831	0.943	0.773	0.657
2005	1,927,018	2,002,985	3,903,757	7,833,759		6,211,734	4,953,398		0.793	0.632
2006	1,993,772	2,042,675	3,890,069	7,926,516	7,160,190	6,298,226	5,213,023	0.903	0.795	0.658
2007	2,058,721	2,131,918	3,980,182	8,170,821		6,359,272	5,100,846		0.778	0.624
2008	2,109,610	2,173,482	4,320,013	8,603,104	6,583,785	6,775,120	5,519,563	0.765	0.788	0.642
2009	2,125,766	2,162,355	4,672,411	8,960,532		7,748,182	5,963,218		0.865	0.665
2010	2,069,347	2,097,775	4,718,940	8,886,062	7,098,604	7,821,544	5,842,997	0.799	0.880	0.658
2011	2,046,068	2,044,994	4,639,927	8,730,989		7,613,578	6,014,752		0.872	0.689
2012	2,035,433	2,008,990	4,600,817	8,645,240		7,315,118	5,893,050		0.846	0.682
Average								0.808	0.754	0.658

**Appendix Table 19**  
**ACS Dollars Imputation Rates, by Year and Program**

Survey Year	TANF	FSP	OASDI	SSI
2000	0.166		0.215	0.217
2001	0.171		0.208	0.169
2002	0.179		0.185	0.167
2003	0.173		0.185	0.166
2004	0.145		0.156	0.145
2005	0.139	0.172	0.145	0.141
2006	0.161	0.164	0.159	0.165
2007	0.176	0.160	0.165	0.176
2008	0.187		0.176	0.209
2009	0.167		0.157	0.193
2010	0.181		0.186	0.176
2011	0.177		0.182	0.170
2012	0.178		0.189	0.173

Note: The table above shows the dollars imputation rates in the ACS, obtained by dividing the weighted total imputed benefit amounts in each year by the unconditional weighted total in that year. The institutionalized are excluded.

**Appendix Table 20**  
**CPS-ADF/ASEC Share of Dollars Imputed**

Survey Year	A. Reciprocity Imputed						B. All Imputations					
	AFDC/ TANF	FSP	OASDI	SSI	UI	WC	AFDC/ TANF	FSP	OASDI	SSI	UI	WC
1991	0.113	0.106	0.106	0.103	0.108	0.078	0.155	0.142	0.210	0.163	0.179	0.228
1992	0.094	0.086	0.099	0.103	0.084	0.099	0.135	0.135	0.206	0.173	0.168	0.193
1993	0.131	0.111	0.110	0.111	0.096	0.062	0.177	0.150	0.223	0.175	0.181	0.167
1994	0.110	0.094	0.110	0.120	0.110	0.084	0.179	0.162	0.241	0.229	0.211	0.219
1995	0.165	0.129	0.144	0.162	0.136	0.159	0.237	0.194	0.273	0.222	0.209	0.255
1996	0.165	0.127	0.139	0.127	0.151	0.133	0.234	0.204	0.294	0.199	0.237	0.276
1997	0.140	0.118	0.120	0.128	0.115	0.143	0.206	0.180	0.275	0.206	0.199	0.255
1998	0.106	0.109	0.108	0.118	0.093	0.112	0.173	0.192	0.278	0.198	0.196	0.252
1999	0.171	0.127	0.120	0.154	0.158	0.137	0.270	0.211	0.306	0.240	0.259	0.283
2000	0.118	0.099	0.111	0.114	0.099	0.129	0.243	0.187	0.298	0.216	0.215	0.278
2001	0.184	0.125	0.117	0.134	0.118	0.148	0.286	0.224	0.333	0.257	0.270	0.301
2002	0.284	0.133	0.123	0.152	0.106	0.115	0.381	0.235	0.332	0.278	0.229	0.287
2003	0.262	0.138	0.129	0.140	0.127	0.131	0.353	0.233	0.356	0.279	0.253	0.302
2004	0.265	0.141	0.128	0.143	0.133	0.171	0.348	0.232	0.351	0.298	0.265	0.307
2005	0.258	0.142	0.121	0.146	0.117	0.128	0.346	0.238	0.344	0.287	0.251	0.279
2006	0.220	0.121	0.115	0.139	0.120	0.135	0.291	0.215	0.327	0.269	0.238	0.271
2007	0.143	0.120	0.120	0.125	0.120	0.100	0.240	0.222	0.341	0.259	0.254	0.215
2008	0.171	0.106	0.109	0.123	0.118	0.116	0.262	0.210	0.335	0.268	0.254	0.286
2009	0.138	0.110	0.114	0.127	0.106	0.109	0.234	0.224	0.313	0.249	0.235	0.257
2010	0.189	0.109	0.119	0.127	0.116	0.137	0.257	0.205	0.338	0.261	0.238	0.283
2011	0.147	0.154	0.141	0.137	0.141	0.131	0.246	0.356	0.354	0.275	0.267	0.267
2012	0.162	0.148	0.142	0.129	0.150	0.127	0.239	0.232	0.345	0.258	0.286	0.258
2013	0.147	0.149	0.144	0.147	0.153	0.128	0.239	0.239	0.357	0.277	0.269	0.246

Notes: Panel A shows the share of total dollars reported attributable to those whose reciprocity is imputed. Panel B shows the share of total dollars reported that are imputed.



**Appendix Table 21**  
**CPS-ADF/ASEC Share of Months Imputed**

Survey Year	A. Reciprocity Imputed		B. All Imputations			
	AFDC/ TANF	FSP	AFDC/ TANF	FSP	SSI	OASDI
1991	0.115	0.115	0.134	0.126	0.104	0.107
1992	0.104	0.092	0.117	0.113	0.102	0.099
1993	0.123	0.118	0.144	0.146	0.115	0.109
1994	0.108	0.101	0.115	0.108	0.115	0.108
1995	0.151	0.140	0.218	0.194	0.156	0.146
1996	0.154	0.139	0.214	0.203	0.127	0.141
1997	0.139	0.124	0.209	0.178	0.135	0.124
1998	0.117	0.112	0.173	0.184	0.120	0.108
1999	0.174	0.139	0.285	0.210	0.150	0.118
2000	0.120	0.107	0.238	0.185	0.119	0.111
2001	0.206	0.128	0.301	0.207	0.128	0.113
2002	0.282	0.142	0.379	0.227	0.147	0.118
2003	0.263	0.136	0.356	0.228	0.143	0.128
2004	0.266	0.140	0.362	0.229	0.143	0.125
2005	0.281	0.142	0.398	0.229	0.144	0.122
2006	0.238	0.123	0.329	0.211	0.133	0.113
2007	0.166	0.123	0.257	0.210	0.120	0.119
2008	0.174	0.118	0.270	0.201	0.122	0.109
2009	0.151	0.111	0.308	0.211	0.132	0.113
2010	0.182	0.110	0.315	0.194	0.123	0.118
2011	0.160	0.155	0.318	0.357	0.140	0.141
2012	0.180	0.149	0.313	0.224	0.129	0.141
2013	0.178	0.154	0.338	0.238	0.147	0.146

Notes: Panel A shows the share of months for those who reciprocity is imputed. Panel B shows the overall average monthly participation imputation rates.

**Appendix Table 22**  
**SIPP Share of Dollars Imputed**

Survey Year	A. Reciprocity Imputed						B. All Imputation					
	AFDC/TANF	FSP	OASDI	SSI	UI	WC	AFDC/TANF	FSP	OASDI	SSI	UI	WC
1990	0.092	0.080	0.028	0.081	0.136	0.083	0.153	0.127	0.161	0.161	0.208	0.207
1991	0.097	0.095	0.037	0.088	0.177	0.097	0.140	0.145	0.190	0.158	0.255	0.212
1992	0.098	0.088	0.037	0.089	0.166	0.087	0.154	0.145	0.203	0.163	0.258	0.203
1993	0.101	0.091	0.039	0.092	0.187	0.095	0.175	0.156	0.222	0.170	0.276	0.229
1994	0.108	0.099	0.048	0.102	0.220	0.128	0.191	0.175	0.250	0.193	0.326	0.280
1995	0.109	0.095	0.046	0.106	0.203	0.136	0.187	0.167	0.246	0.193	0.311	0.292
1996	0.139	0.131	0.057	0.104	0.179	0.361	0.264	0.194	0.208	0.195	0.252	0.400
1997	0.255	0.195	0.095	0.144	0.271	0.463	0.344	0.261	0.267	0.238	0.365	0.542
1998	0.235	0.198	0.107	0.157	0.244	0.582	0.327	0.268	0.282	0.250	0.351	0.631
1999	0.212	0.205	0.101	0.158	0.239	0.481	0.310	0.276	0.279	0.250	0.370	0.560
2000	0.184	0.130	0.057	0.104	0.201	0.362	0.275	0.186	0.242	0.198	0.298	0.428
2001	0.148	0.146	0.072	0.126	0.227	0.385	0.264	0.214	0.278	0.254	0.341	0.494
2002	0.179	0.176	0.097	0.161	0.213	0.412	0.260	0.257	0.320	0.284	0.338	0.518
2003	0.177	0.181	0.102	0.160	0.209	0.364	0.276	0.264	0.312	0.278	0.358	0.480
2004	0.124	0.104	0.072	0.197	0.273	0.133	0.402	0.358	0.522	0.483	0.441	0.461
2005	0.157	0.118	0.091	0.263	0.328	0.158	0.498	0.442	0.649	0.587	0.532	0.518
2006	0.151	0.131	0.077	0.280	0.333	0.140	0.504	0.469	0.663	0.601	0.519	0.573
2007	0.131	0.115	0.068	0.282	0.308	0.109	0.608	0.518	0.715	0.654	0.494	0.623
2008	0.109	0.095	0.050	0.167	0.168	0.105	0.296	0.231	0.277	0.334	0.309	0.305
2009	0.205	0.148	0.086	0.293	0.241	0.247	0.633	0.539	0.729	0.695	0.534	0.664
2010	0.227	0.169	0.111	0.336	0.305	0.168	0.690	0.647	0.842	0.776	0.642	0.681
2011	0.211	0.182	0.114	0.336	0.288	0.173	0.674	0.676	0.830	0.783	0.639	0.725
2012	0.171	0.148	0.090	0.320	0.288	0.165	0.699	0.678	0.808	0.771	0.664	0.673
2013	0.147	0.130	0.079	0.313	0.283	0.181	0.694	0.697	0.844	0.780	0.619	0.709

Notes: Panel A shows the share of total dollars reported attributable to those whose reciprocity is imputed. Panel B shows the share of total dollars reported that are imputed.

**Appendix Table 22 (continued)**  
**SIPP Share of Dollars Imputed**

Survey Year	C. All Imputations excluding Logical Imputation and All Imputation Using Previous Wave Data						D. Hot and Cold Deck Imputation Only					
	AFDC/TANF	FSP	OASDI	SSI	UI	WC	AFDC/TANF	FSP	OASDI	SSI	UI	WC
1996	0.208	0.160	0.153	0.115	0.240	0.387	0.221	0.169	0.172	0.161	0.245	0.391
1997	0.273	0.207	0.165	0.110	0.333	0.518	0.288	0.224	0.192	0.175	0.354	0.529
1998	0.255	0.211	0.174	0.121	0.300	0.599	0.283	0.233	0.204	0.191	0.340	0.609
1999	0.230	0.219	0.179	0.116	0.308	0.518	0.257	0.237	0.202	0.191	0.366	0.544
2000	0.259	0.174	0.175	0.184	0.296	0.411	0.268	0.180	0.187	0.214	0.298	0.428
2001	0.195	0.178	0.178	0.128	0.314	0.437	0.208	0.191	0.208	0.207	0.329	0.462
2002	0.203	0.201	0.194	0.120	0.283	0.454	0.215	0.222	0.224	0.211	0.323	0.480
2003	0.222	0.221	0.197	0.134	0.305	0.455	0.243	0.249	0.232	0.232	0.360	0.492
2004	0.186	0.137	0.256	0.122	0.335	0.220	0.228	0.169	0.291	0.193	0.359	0.273
2005	0.197	0.138	0.304	0.116	0.417	0.200	0.284	0.195	0.361	0.211	0.463	0.276
2006	0.179	0.149	0.312	0.102	0.404	0.206	0.258	0.212	0.374	0.217	0.443	0.272
2007	0.187	0.143	0.317	0.093	0.374	0.173	0.257	0.219	0.390	0.227	0.437	0.236
2008	0.195	0.150	0.242	0.151	0.252	0.217	0.211	0.159	0.252	0.177	0.265	0.233
2009	0.250	0.181	0.337	0.115	0.294	0.321	0.343	0.233	0.388	0.209	0.333	0.413
2010	0.266	0.198	0.378	0.142	0.349	0.288	0.409	0.288	0.449	0.279	0.407	0.432
2011	0.250	0.204	0.379	0.142	0.331	0.260	0.398	0.316	0.466	0.304	0.407	0.445
2012	0.219	0.173	0.362	0.121	0.342	0.194	0.359	0.291	0.449	0.288	0.424	0.305

Notes: Panel C shows the share of total dollars that are imputed excluding logical imputation and all imputation using previous wave data. Panel D shows the share of total dollars that are imputed excluding logical imputation and imputation using exactly the previous month data value for the input of current month data.

**Appendix Table 23**  
**SIPP Share of Months Imputed**

Calendar Year	AFDC/TANF	FSP	SSI	OASDI
1990	0.111	0.091	0.095	0.036
1991	0.117	0.105	0.100	0.042
1992	0.129	0.116	0.102	0.042
1993	0.155	0.132	0.110	0.045
1994	0.160	0.136	0.128	0.054
1995	0.165	0.137	0.131	0.051
1996	0.176	0.196	0.143	0.065
1997	0.249	0.231	0.225	0.109
1998	0.168	0.180	0.219	0.122
1999	0.109	0.162	0.211	0.119
2000	0.072	0.090	0.135	0.067
2001	0.067	0.116	0.154	0.086
2002	0.067	0.159	0.196	0.115
2003	0.081	0.169	0.177	0.121
2004	0.078	0.120	0.202	0.087
2005	0.112	0.168	0.330	0.109
2006	0.122	0.192	0.356	0.093
2007	0.112	0.167	0.382	0.080
2008	0.136	0.155	0.181	0.061
2009	0.272	0.276	0.353	0.105
2010	0.260	0.331	0.430	0.136
2011	0.234	0.350	0.474	0.140
2012	0.159	0.273	0.425	0.114
2013	0.132	0.230	0.423	0.101

**Appendix Table 24**  
**PSID Share of Dollars Imputed**

Survey Year	A. Minor Imputation						B. Major Imputation					
	UI	WC	SSI	AFDC	OASDI	FS	UI	WC	SSI	AFDC	OASDI	FS
1968						0.3081						0.0635
1969				0.0106		0.0262				0.0047		0.0150
1970				0.0447		0.0296				0.0041		0.0172
1971				0.0229		0.0204				0.0041		0.0027
1972				0.0030		0.0149				0.0022		0.0040
1973				0.0044						0.0001		
1974				0.0191		0.0171				0.0049		0.0026
1975	0.0112	0.0112	0.0049	0.0011	0.0203	0.0326	0.0003	0.0003	0.0055	0.0127	0.0154	0.0303
1976	0.0056	0.0056	0.0000	0.0033	0.0111	0.0204	0.0107	0.0107	0.0013	0.0056	0.0106	0.0095
1977	0.0019	0.0000	0.0046	0.0042	0.0200	0.0262	0.0179	0.0031	0.0000	0.0055	0.0104	0.0047
1978	0.0118	0.0071	0.0649	0.0081	0.0165	0.0081	0.0113	0.0000	0.0064	0.0001	0.0073	0.0047
1979	0.0030	0.0041	0.0097	0.0020	0.0219	0.0035	0.0013	0.0146	0.0110	0.0325	0.0156	0.0728
1980	0.0024	0.0340	0.0199	0.0048	0.0196	0.0053	0.0059	0.0039	0.0163	0.0063	0.0159	0.0089
1981	0.0020	0.0000	0.0204	0.0017	0.0123	0.0017	0.0408	0.0597	0.0091	0.0022	0.0130	0.0091
1982	0.0051	0.0039	0.0127	0.0010	0.0214	0.0039	0.0064	0.0025	0.0170	0.0061	0.0095	0.0160
1983	0.0114	0.0000	0.0190	0.0232	0.0205	0.0182	0.0118	0.0072	0.0072	0.0021	0.0151	0.0208
1984	0.0087	0.0148	0.0411	0.0135	0.0217	0.0127	0.0068	0.0155	0.0225	0.0015	0.0167	0.0165
1985	0.0011	0.0000	0.0009	0.0056	0.0154	0.0090	0.0001	0.0000	0.0245	0.0028	0.0193	0.0146
1986	0.0025	0.0003	0.0026	0.0101	0.0279	0.0232	0.0010	0.0000	0.0002	0.0008	0.0216	0.0386
1987	0.0000	0.0000	0.0121	0.0160	0.0228	0.0130	0.0000	0.0000	0.0248	0.0110	0.0121	0.0191
1988	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.0022	0.0104	0.0134	0.0000	0.0023	0.0004	0.0054	0.0195	0.0124
1989	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0033	0.0140	0.0076	0.0002	0.0002	0.0008	0.0091	0.0113	0.0158
1990	0.0000	0.0000	0.0053	0.0035	0.0220	0.0178	0.0002	0.0000	0.0027	0.0134	0.0185	0.0104
1991	0.0000	0.0010	0.0025	0.0000	0.0258	0.0173	0.0000	0.0000	0.0149	0.0476	0.0231	0.0089
1992	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0221	0.0047	0.0000	0.0000	0.0284	0.0207	0.0157	0.0427
1993							0.0195	0.0699	0.0766	0.0392	0.0559	0.0531
1997											0.0558	
1999											0.0537	
2001							0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0086		0.0000

**Appendix Table 24**  
**PSID Share of Dollars Imputed**

Survey Year	C. Minor Imputation						D. Major Imputation					
	UI	WC	SSI	AFDC	OASDI	FS	UI	WC	SSI	AFDC	OASDI	FS
2003							0.0181	0.0024	0.0000	0.0033		0.0000
2005							0.0359	0.2000	0.0377	0.0410		0.0004
2007							0.0104	0.0144	0.0730	0.0101	0.0053	0.0042
2009	0.0027	0.0000	0.0013	0.0034	0.0026		0.0164	0.0023	0.0500	0.0780	0.0414	0.0001
2011	0.0243	0.0062	0.0250	0.0848	0.0091		0.0058	0.0285	0.0605	0.0238	0.0442	0.0000

Notes: Minor Imputation includes: a) Minor Assignment (1968-1992 surveys), Imputation by PSID staff during data editing and cleaning (2009 and 2011 surveys). Major Imputation includes: a) Major Assignment (1968-1992 surveys), b) Imputation (1993-2007 surveys, and 1993, 2001-2011 surveys for food stamps), c) Imputed using the median value for all non-zero cases in the current year (2005-2011 surveys, except food stamps). See appendix for details.

**Appendix Table 25: Comparison of Household Survey Characteristics**

	<b>ACS</b>	<b>CE Survey (Interview)</b>	<b>CPS-ADF/ASEC</b>	<b>PSID</b>	<b>SIPP</b>
Years of Operation	1999–Present	1980-present	1947-present	1968-present	1983-present
Interview Mandatory?	Yes	No	No	No	No
Type of Survey and Frequency	Cross-Sectional, Annual	Quarterly interviews for 12 months	2 year panel, Annual	Panel, annual until 1997, bi-annual after	2-5 year panels, interviews every 4 months
Recall Period	Last 12 months	Last 12 months	Last calendar year	Last calendar year or last two calendar years	Last 4 months
Target Population	1999-2005: Civilian non-institutionalized 2006–present: Group quarters are included.	Civilian non-institutionalized	Civilian non-institutionalized*	Civilian non-institutionalized	Civilian non-institutionalized
Months in which Interviews are Conducted	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	March (February-April beginning in 2002)	March – August	Throughout the year
Interview Mode	Mailed Questionnaire, Telephone and Personal Visits	Personal Visits	Personal visits, Telephone	Personal visits until 1972, Telephone	Mostly personal visits in the 1984-1993 panels. Personal visits and phone in 1996-2004 panels.
Computer Aided Interviewing	Yes	Yes (beginning in 2003)	Yes (beginning in 1994)	Yes (beginning in 1993)	Yes (beginning in the 1996 panel)
Sample Size	Over 3 million addresses surveyed when fully implemented in 2005	About 7,800 consumer units are interviewed each quarter	Over 97,000 households in the 2008 survey	Over 67,000 individuals interviewed at least once	20,897 households (1984 Panel) – 40,188 households (1996 Panel)
Average Time per Interview		About 65 minutes		About 30 minutes	About 20 minutes (median)
Imputation of Income Data	Yes	Yes (beginning in 2004)	Yes	Some	Yes
Household Head or Householder Provides Information for All Family Members?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (except in the 1976 and 1985 surveys when wives were also interviewed)	Interviewers attempt interviews with each family member 15 years of age and above
Monetary Compensation for Participation	No	No	No	Yes	No

\*Military personnel living with at least one other civilian adult are also included.