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Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Office of Disability, Aging and Long-Term Care Policy

Deriving State-Level Estimates from Three National Surveys:

A Statistical Assessment and State Tabulations

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DERIVING STATE-LEVEL ESTIMATES FROM THREE NATIONAL SURVEYS:
A Statistical Assessment and State Tabulations

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report assesses the statistical issues involved in the production of state-level estimates related to health and welfare issues from three national surveys: the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). With the devolution of many welfare programs from the Federal Government to the states, there is a strong interest in being able to track the health and welfare of the population in each state. This would allow for examination of the effect of various state welfare initiatives that are to be implemented in the next few years.

Statistical Issues

Ideally, the CPS, SIPP, and NHIS would be able to provide "direct" estimates of adequate precision for every state, as opposed to the "indirect" estimates derived from statistical models. These surveys are not large enough to produce accurate direct estimates for every state. The relevant statistical issues involved in making state-level estimates from the CPS, SIPP and NHIS include ***state stratification, nonsampling errors***, and ***precision*** of the estimates (see the glossary for additional explanation of these and other highlighted statistical terms used in this report).

A key factor in producing direct estimates for states is the need to select the sample from strata that respect state boundaries. When strata cross state boundaries, state influences are problematic. The CPS and the redesigned 1995 NHIS strata respect state boundaries, while the SIPP does not.

The precision of a direct estimator is a function of how variable it is in the state's population and the effective sample size. The precision of an estimate for a characteristic that is highly variable in the population will be less than that for a characteristic that is not. Similarly, a larger effective sample size will provide more accurate estimates than a smaller effective sample size. Effective sample size depends on both the actual sample size and how the sample was drawn.

For all three surveys, the states are not all allocated the same sample size. Rather, the allocation of sample size to the states is made with the aim of balancing the precision requirements of both state and national estimates. As a result, there are great disparities in sample size by state. Further, these disparities are not constant across the surveys. For instance, the March 1996 CPS includes about 11 California cases for each case from the District of Columbia, while the 1993 SIPP includes 60 California cases per District case. As a result, the precision of CPS estimates for California are 3.5 times greater than for D.C., while for SIPP they are 7.5 times greater.

It is impossible to define a single level of precision that is necessary for all estimates. The level of precision that is necessary depends on the use of the estimates. Different Federal agencies have different standards for their data. Some have standards that only determine the level of precision for estimates to be used in analyses, while others have standards for precision for publication.

Ability of the Three National Surveys to Produce State Estimates

For this report, the most current publicly available databases for two of the three surveys were examined: March 1996 for the CPS and the 1993 panel for the SIPP. In 1995, the NHIS sample was completely redesigned, so examining the 1994 data would yield little information on the ability of future years to provide state-level estimates. Thus, we only include general discussions of the ability of the NHIS to provide the desired estimates.

The two surveys were assessed based on their ability to produce four specific estimates, all expressed as a percent of the relevant population: individuals in households with income below the poverty line, individuals receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)[1] individuals covered by employer-provided health insurance, and individuals with a disability. Each estimate was examined for the total population, and also for subpopulations of blacks, Hispanics, children, and the elderly.

The proportion receiving AFDC and the proportion with a work disability (except for the elderly) are both generally around 10 percent or less. These two characteristics, required the 95 percent confidence interval to be no wider than $\pm$ 6.0 percentage points, following a rule of thumb that has been adopted by the National Center for Health Statistics characteristics. For the other characteristics, which are more common, we required the 95 percent confidence level to be no wide than $\pm$ 10 percentage points.

Given the precision requirements used, it is possible to estimate the proportion of the total population in a state with a characteristic for almost all states from either survey. For the CPS this is also true for children and, except for Alaska, the elderly. The CPS is only able to support estimates for blacks in about half of the states, and for Hispanics in about 30 to 40 percent, depending on the measure. The smaller SIPP can support estimates for children and the elderly in the majority of states. For blacks it can support estimates in about 20 states, and for Hispanics in less than 10 states. The relatively small numbers of states for which minority estimates are supported partly reflects the geographic dispersion of minorities.

The 1996 CPS supports estimates of all of the selected characteristics for the subgroups examined at the specified precision criteria for eight states -- California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. The SIPP supports all estimates for six states -- California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New

[1] AFDC has now been replaced by Transitional Assistance for Needy Families. This report refers to AFDC since all existing data from these three surveys reports on this program.

York, and Texas. The binding constraint for the data for a number of states is the sample size for Hispanics. If the selected characteristics for Hispanics are not included in assessing which states meet all of the criteria, 16 states are added for the CPS and three states for the SIPP. For the SIPP, work disability among those aged 65 to 69 also caused several states to fail to meet all of the criteria.

It is important to repeat that the precision requirements used in this report are quite arbitrary. If narrower confidence intervals are desired, the number of states meeting the cut-off will be reduced.

Other Approaches for Producing State Estimates

A number of alternative approaches to overcome the sample size limitations of these surveys could be pursued. These approaches include:

- ***Supplementary state samples*** -- We identified three methods of increasing state sample sizes. Each requires advanced planning and additional funding, but would permit direct estimation for states with insufficient samples in the current surveys.

    1. **Increase samples** -- The most straightforward procedure is to increase the sample sizes for existing surveys in the states which currently have insufficient sample sizes. Using the existing primary sampling units (PSUs) would keep costs down, but may fail to accurately represent an entire state.
    2. **Dual frame approach** -- A dual frame approach that combines existing in-person interview samples with telephone interviews with a supplemental sample (some or all of which could be outside the existing PSUs) provides a less costly alternative to additional in-person interviews. Limiting the supplemental sample to households with telephones requires a decision regarding whether to use an unbiased estimator that weights households separately by whether or not they have a telephone, or a biased estimator with smaller variance that disregards this factor.
    3. **Add questions to the National Immunization Survey (NIS)** -- If the need for state estimates can be satisfied by the addition of a few questions, it may be economical to add them to the NIS screen of 900,000 households. The telephone screen of the NIS faces similar issues regarding special weighting to retain unbiased estimators as the dual frame approach.

- ***Combining data from multiple years of the same survey*** -- A relatively inexpensive method for improving the accuracy of state estimates is to combine data from multiple years of the same survey. The precision gained is somewhat less than could be gained by doubling the sample size because the samples for each year will typically make use of the same PSUs. This may work well for

- ***Combining data from two or more surveys*** -- An alternative approach is to use the data from the two or more surveys to produce a combined estimate. Unbiased estimates can be produced for each state from the CPS and NHIS. State weights are being produced for SIPP that will hopefully have minimal bias. These can be combined to produce a single estimator. While there are a number of methods for producing such a combined estimator, the most logical procedure is to weight the individual survey estimators in inverse proportion to their mean square errors. This gives greatest strength to the estimate from the survey with the most precise estimate for that state. When combining data from multiple surveys it is very important to examine nonsampling errors.

- ***Using indirect (model-dependent) estimators*** -- An advantage of indirect estimators is that sometimes when it is impossible to accurately produce estimates for individual states, it is still possible to develop useful models that describe the differences observed across a set of states. Thus, if groups of states implement similar programs it may be possible to model the effect of different types of programs, even while not being able to make accurate estimates for individual states. A limitation on the current use of indirect estimators for measuring the effect of the devolution of programs is that the only data available to develop the models are pre-devolution data. The utility of indirect estimators may increase in the future as states gain experience implementing their new programs.

Implications of Findings

For several reasons, it may be misleading, or even counterproductive, to require an estimate to meet a standard level of precision to be considered useful. First, using a standard may create the illusion that estimates just meeting the standard are error free, and those that fall just below the standard are entirely uninformative. Second, decision makers often have little choice but to use the best information available, even if it is poor, and an estimate that has "substandard" precision may be the best available. Third, estimates that have low precision can sometimes be usefully combined with other imprecise information to obtain more useful results

In sum, the use of the statistic must be considered in combination with the level of precision to determine the validity of an estimate. This observation lends itself to "rules of thumb" for different types of analyses, but precludes more general ones.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report assesses the statistical issues involved in the production of state-level estimates related to health and welfare issues from three national surveys: the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). With the devolution of many welfare programs from the Federal Government to the states, there is a strong interest in being able to track the health and welfare of the population in each state. This would allow for examination of the effect of various state welfare initiatives that are to be implemented in the next few years.

Section II provides an overview of the relevant statistical issues involved in making state-level estimates from these surveys, including ***state stratification, nonsampling errors***, and ***precision*** of the estimates (see Glossary for additional explanation of these and other highlighted statistical terms used in this report). Section III assesses the abilities of the CPS and SIPP surveys to produce four specific estimates, all expressed as percent of the total population: individuals in households with income below the poverty line, individuals receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) individuals covered by employer-provided health insurance, and individuals with a disability. Each estimate is examined for the total population, and also for subpopulations of blacks, Hispanics, children, and the elderly.

The most current publicly available databases for each of the three surveys were examined. For the CPS, the most current data are from the March 1996 survey. For the NHIS the most recent data are for 1994. In 1995, the NHIS sample was completely redesigned, so examining the 1994 data would yield little information on the ability of future years to provide state-level estimates. Thus, while no NHIS data are examined, general discussions of the ability of the NHIS to provide the desired estimates are included.

For SIPP the 1993 panel data are available. Like the NHIS, the SIPP was also redesigned in 1996. The 1996 SIPP is about one-and-a-half times as large as the 1993 SIPP. However, the sample design is broadly the same, so the 1993 SIPP provides some useful indicators of the ability of the 1996 SIPP to produce state-level estimates. In addition to the 1996 SIPP, the Bureau of the Census is continuing to follow the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels in the newly introduced Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD). The SPD will include all of the low-income households from these two SIPP panels, along with a subsample of the panels' other respondents. As shown in Section III, the sample size of each of these surveys severely limits the capability of the surveys to produce state-level estimates, particularly for subpopulations.

All three surveys are ***multi-stage*** national ***probability surveys*** of households, with questions asked about all or some members of the household. The CPS is a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households, with a special income-related supplement asked each March. The NHIS is an annual survey of approximately 100,000

individuals in 40,000 households (sample sizes can fluctuate from year to year) with interviews spread out across the entire year. Both of these surveys are redesigned every 10 years to incorporate the latest Decennial Census information. Beginning in 1995, both surveys contain separate strata for each state, separately for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The SIPP is a panel survey with households interviewed three times a year for multiple years. The 1993 SIPP panel had approximately 21,000 households while the 1996 panel has 35,000 households. Unlike the other two surveys, SIPP strata cross state boundaries.

Finally, Section IV examines alternative approaches to overcome the sample size limitations identified in Section III. These approaches include supplementary state samples, combining data from multiple years of the same survey, combining data from the three surveys, and using indirect model-dependent ***estimators.***

II. STATISTICAL ISSUES

A. Accurate Direct Estimates for Every State

Ideally, the CPS, SIPP, and NHIS would be able to provide direct estimates of adequate precision for every state. Direct estimates are the standard survey design-based estimates, such as the sample mean, traditionally produced by government agencies. They are design-based, as opposed to the indirect estimates that are dependent on statistical models (Schaible et al., 1993). As discussed below, these surveys are not large enough to produce accurate direct estimates for every state.

A key factor in producing direct estimates for states is the need to select the sample from strata that respect state boundaries. When strata cross state boundaries, state estimators must either use respondents from other states to represent part of the desired state, or must make assumptions about the relationships across strata within the state. Both of these procedures are problematic. CPS and NHIS use state boundaries in defining sampling strata; however, SIPP does not use state stratification. A project is currently underway at Westat to produce a methodology that will allow the Bureau of the Census to make state estimates from all waves of SIPP and from the SPD for all states. However, except for the largest states, these estimates will be subject to potentially large variances. The methodology is based on a set of assumptions about the strata within each state, and therefore may produce significant bias in the estimates for any state, even large ones.

It should be noted that the precision of state estimates (i.e., standard errors) obtained for these surveys will vary considerably from state-to-state. This is because precision is directly proportional to the square root of the sample size in the state. Thus, estimates will be twice as precise for a state with four times the sample size (assuming the same underlying distribution in both states). While the CPS and NHIS use state stratification, the states are not all allocated the same sample size. Rather, the allocation of sample size to the states is made with the aim of balancing the precision requirements of both state and national estimates. As a result, there are great disparities in sample size by state. The March 1996 CPS interviewed almost 13,000 persons in California, but less than 1,200 in the District of Columbia. The 1993 SIPP panel has over 6,000 and barely 100 persons in the same two jurisdictions. While the 1996 SIPP panel is appreciably larger, it has similar differences. Thus, the precision of CPS estimates for California is 3.5 times greater than for DC, and for SIPP it is 7.5 times greater.

In considering the use of the CPS, NHIS, and SIPP to produce the desired estimates, it needs to be recognized that the estimates produced by the three surveys will differ. These differences are in part due to the different ways the underlying concepts such as poverty and disability are measured and partly due to the differing data measurement procedures. For example, the estimates of percent of households in

poverty differ for SIPP and CPS because of the difference in the methods of data collection (SIPP by repeated interviews, CPS by annual recall), particularly for the income data (Ruggles, 1990). Kalton and Mohadjer (1994) examined the differences in disability rates under the distinct definitions used by the three surveys.

B. Precision of Estimates

It is impossible to define a single level of precision that is necessary for all estimates. The level of precision that is necessary depends on the use of the estimates. Different Federal agencies have different standards for their data. Some have standards that only determine the level of precision for estimates to be used in analyses, while others have standards for precision for publication. For example, the National Center for Health Statistics has a requirement that coefficients of variation (the standard error of an estimate divided by the mean) not exceed 30 percent. The Center reports and interprets the estimates that have at least this level of precision. Less precise estimates may be reported but are not interpreted.

The precision of a direct estimator is a function of two parameters, the standard deviation of the population distribution and the effective sample size. The precision of an estimate for a characteristic that is highly variable in the population will be less than that for a characteristic that is fairly consistent across the population. The variability of the characteristic is measured by the standard deviation. Similarly, a larger effective sample size will provide more accurate estimates than a smaller effective sample size.

When estimating percentages (as for all four variables examined in Section III of this report), the characteristic is dichotomous, a binomial variable (e.g., in poverty, not in poverty). In this case the standard deviation is a simple function of the percentage with the characteristic. The standard deviation is,

$$\sqrt{P(1.00 - P)}$$

where P is the percentage with the characteristic in the population. The closer the true percentage (e.g., percent in poverty) is to 50 percent, the larger the standard deviation. The closer the percentage is to either 0 or 100 percent, the smaller the standard deviation. For example, the standard deviation when P = 50 percent is 0.50, while the standard deviation when P = 1 percent is 0.10.

The effective sample size is the actual sample size divided by the design effect. The design effect is a factor that reflects the effect on the precision of a survey estimate due to the difference between the sample design actually used to collect the data and a simple random sample of respondents. National in-person household surveys, such as the three considered here, are conducted as stratified, multi-stage, clustered, area-probability surveys. By clustering the sampled households in a limited number of geographic areas, the cost of data collection is significantly reduced. However,

respondents in the same cluster are likely to be somewhat similar to one another. As a result, a clustered sample will generally not reflect the entire population as "effectively." Before selecting the sample of clusters, the country is stratified based on characteristics believed to be correlated with the survey variables of greatest interest. This stratification produces more precise survey estimates for targeted domains than an unstratified design. The design effect reflects all aspects of the complex sample design. While the design effect is different for each variable, experience with these surveys indicates that the variables under study will have reasonably similar design effects.

III. ABILITY OF THE THREE NATIONAL SURVEYS TO PRODUCE STATE ESTIMATES

The most current databases for each of the three surveys were examined to assess their ability to provide state-level estimates. For the CPS, the most current data are from the March 1996 survey. For SIPP the 1993 panel data are available.

In future years there will be data from the 1996 SIPP panel and from the SPD. The SPD combines the respondents from the 1992 and 1993 SIPP. However, since only approximately three-quarters of the original respondents to these two waves remain in the SPD, there is a strong potential for bias in some of the estimates produced from this survey. While a larger sample will be available from the 1996 SIPP panel, the basic structure will be similar to the 1993 panel. The new panel assures the inclusion of every state in the survey, but the procedure that was implemented still uses strata that cross state boundaries and does not improve the ability to produce direct estimates for every state. Low-income households have in general been oversampled, resulting in a larger number of poor persons being included in the survey. However, the differential weights resulting from the oversampling may significantly affect the gains in precision that would be expected to result from the oversampling. Thus, it is not possible to make clear generalizations from the 1993 panel to the newer data series based solely on the changes in sample sizes.

Because the most recent NHIS data are for 1993 and the NHIS sample was completely redesigned in 1995, no NHIS data are examined. However, some discussion of the ability of the NHIS to provide the desired estimates is included.

The Bureau of the Census is making plans to introduce the American Community Survey (ACS) beginning around 2002. This survey will collect information from more than one million households annually, using a revised versions of the Census Long Form. If questions of interest to ASPE are included in the ACS, it can be expected to provide more accurate state-level estimates than those described below from the three smaller existing surveys. It is our understanding, however, that it is not certain that this survey will be annual.

A. The Proportion Nationally with the Characteristic

As mentioned in Section II, the accuracy of state-level estimates of proportions is a function of the proportion of the population with the characteristic and the effective sample size. **Table 1** shows the proportion of the population in each state estimated by the March 1996 CPS to live below poverty, and the actual sample sizes from which the proportions are estimated. In general, approximately 15 percent of the population are estimated to live in poverty, with approximately double that rate for minorities. The overall rates vary across states, from six percent in New Hampshire to 27 percent in

New Mexico. However, many of the state estimates for minorities that differ greatly from the national numbers may be a result of extremely small sample sizes. For example, all state estimates with less than 10 percent or 50 percent or more of their black or Hispanic populations living below the poverty line are based on samples of fewer than 50 minority respondents. The estimate of zero percent of blacks in North Dakota is based on a sample of only two blacks. This demonstrates why great caution is needed before using any state-level estimates. For purposes of this assessment we will use the national proportions, rather than the very unstable state estimates, when calculating precision for each state. For example, rather than using state-specific poverty rates to determine the minimum cell counts for each subpopulation for each state, we use the national poverty rate to determine the threshold applied to each subpopulation across all states. Detailed tables for each of the states are provided in the appendices.

Table 2 provides the national estimates of the proportions with each characteristic based on the CPS and the SIPP. It is important to remember that the estimates reflected in this table do not cover the same time period. These are the values used in the assessment of the surveys' ability to produce accurate state-level estimates.

B. Effective Sample Size

The effective sample size is the sample size from a simple random sample of respondents that would have equivalent precision to that achieved by the complex sample design actually used for the survey. Since standard statistical formulas assume simple random sampling, when using them to estimate the precision of estimates it is important to replace the actual sample size with the effective sample size.

The effective sample size is computed by dividing the actual sample size by a design effect that reflects the effect of the deviations from simple random sampling. Design effects may vary by subgroup (e.g., blacks versus whites) but will generally be fairly consistent across states for each subgroup. This is because in large national surveys, such as the three examined here, a similar sample design, including the number sampled form each PSU, is used in all states. Design effects will also vary by type of question; for example, respondents who live near each other (in the same sampled cluster) are likely to have similar poverty characteristics but are not likely to have similar disability characteristics.

From Westat's experience with these and similar surveys, we have estimated the state-level design effects shown in **Table 3** for each of the four characteristics being estimated. National design effects for the CPS are higher than these because they take into account the oversampling of small states by each survey to increase the accuracy of state estimates. This assessment is only examining state estimates, and therefore is only concerned with the survey design *within* each state.[2]

[2] National design effects are also higher than state-level design effects for the NHIS.

Design effects are a function of the average number of completed interviews for the domain of interest that are completed in each cluster. Thus, design effects for subpopulations tend to be smaller than for the entire population, assuming the subpopulations are spread fairly evenly throughout the population. Design effects for children and the elderly may therefore be smaller than those in Table 3. Given that blacks and Hispanics are not evenly distributed across the population, their design effects are not likely to differ from those in the table. For purposes of this assessment, we have assumed that the design effects in the table apply to all subpopulations.

The CPS does no oversampling within states, so there is no additional design effect from differential weighting. (The one exception is that on the March supplement Hispanics are oversampled at twice their normal rate. Given that they represent a small proportion of the total sample, the increase in design effect is not significant.) An absence of oversampling is also true of the 1993 and 1996 SIPP panels. However, the 1996 SPD will oversample low-income populations, resulting in an additional design effect for analyses from that survey. Beginning with the 1995 sample, the NHIS is oversampling blacks and Hispanics, so any analyses of the NHIS will also have to incorporate that design effect. Oversampling in these surveys will also result in larger sample sizes for these subpopulations than would otherwise be observed.

The sample sizes for the 1996 CPS and 1993 SIPP panel vary across states for all of the populations of interest. Table 4 provides the minimum and maximum actual state sample sizes for each survey for each of the populations of interest. These CPS sample sizes are based on respondents to the 1996 March supplement. Sample sizes for the main CPS questionnaire are a little larger since approximately 10 percent of respondents to the main questionnaire do not participate in the supplement, but Hispanic respondents to the previous November's CPS are asked the supplement questions in March. Thus, for questions asked on the main questionnaire (which does not include any of the four questions used in this assessment) the CPS sample sizes will be somewhat larger than used in this assessment. SIPP only asks those under age 70 about work disability, so for this question the minimum and maximum elderly SIPP sizes are 4 and 220. The appendices provide state level detail for sample sizes.

C. Necessary State Sample Sizes

The desired precision of estimates, and therefore the necessary sample size, is a function of the planned use of the estimates. It is therefore impossible to make a general statement on how big a sample is necessary in each state. Instead, it is possible to look at a few illustrative characteristics for each subgroup and examine how often the precision will meet an arbitrary cut-off.

As mentioned earlier, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) tries to ensure that all of its reported values that are analyzed in NCHS reports have a coefficient of variation (cv) less than or equal to 30 percent. Thus, for estimating fairly rare diseases with incidence rates of around 1.0 percent, this rule ensures that the

standard error is no greater than 0.30 percentage points, yielding a 95 percent confidence interval of 1.0% ± 0.60%. For proportions closer to 50 percent this rule allows for much larger standard errors. A cv of 30 percent on such an estimate yields a 95 percent confidence interval of 50% ± 30%. Thus, depending on the size of the proportion estimated from the CPS and SIPP, it may be preferable to use different cut-offs for different characteristics.

Table 2 provided the estimated proportions for characteristics in question. The proportion receiving AFDC and the proportion with a work disability (except for the elderly) are both generally around 10 percent or less. For these two characteristics, we used the NCHS rule of a cv not greater than 30 percent. For the other two characteristics and disabled elderly, a smaller cv would be desirable. The estimates for poverty and employer-provided health insurance range from 11 to 60 percent. We chose an arbitrary confidence interval width of less than or equal to ±10 percent on these estimates.

As an alternative, all cut-offs could be specified in terms of standard errors, with larger standard errors acceptable for larger estimated percentages. For example, estimates under 10 percent could have a confidence interval width of ±2 percent, estimates of 20-40 percent a width of ±4 percent, and larger percents a width of ±5 percent. Another alternative for each population and characteristic would be to examine the distribution of standard errors achieved by the existing state samples.

D. Summary Results for the Selected Subgroups and Variables

The estimated proportions in Table 2 are very similar for both the CPS and SIPP. Therefore, the following analyses apply to both surveys. Poverty and health insurance both use the "confidence interval width of ±10 percent or less" rule and are therefore discussed before the two characteristics using the "cv of less than or equal to 30 percent" rule. Please note that the SIPP data combine information for nine states. Therefore, we assessed the 41 states and the District of Columbia for a total of 42 possible "states" from the SIPP.[3]

Poverty -- The minimum effective sample sizes necessary to achieve a 95 percent confidence interval width of ±10 percent or less for each sample proportion, *p*, can be calculated by solving the following formula for the effective sample size *n*. (where *P* is the population proportion with the characteristic):

$$1.96\sqrt{\frac{P(1.00-P)}{n}} \leq .10$$

[3] The nine states for which the SIPP does not provide individual identifiers are: Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

To convert to the actual sample size, it is necessary to multiply *n* by the design effect shown in **Table 3**. For poverty this is 1.3. This leads to a minimum actual number of approximately 70 respondents for the total population, 110 for blacks or Hispanics, 95 children, and 55 elderly. The criteria differ slightly for the SIPP and the CPS. Both are presented in the appendices.

From the CPS, every state meets these minima for the total population, children, and the elderly (**Table 5**). Only 24 of the states have a sufficient sample for blacks and 19 states for Hispanics. From SIPP, every state assessed meets these minima only for the total population. The minima are also met for blacks in 20 states, Hispanics in 7 states, children in 35 states, and the elderly in 32 states.

Health Insurance -- The minimum actual sizes necessary to achieve a 95 percent confidence interval width of ±10 percent or less for the percentage receiving employer-provided health insurance is approximately 100 respondents for the total population and for each subpopulation. For the CPS, this is achieved for all states for the total population and children. The minimum is also met for blacks in 25 states, Hispanics in 20 states, and the elderly in 50 states. For the SIPP, this is achieved for all assessed states only for the total population. The minimum is also met for blacks in 20 states, Hispanics in 7 states, children in 34 states, and the elderly in 24 states.

AFDC -- The minimum effective sample size necessary to achieve a cv of less than or equal to 30 percent for each proportion, p, can be calculated by solving the following formula for n:

$$\sqrt{\frac{(1.00 - P)}{nP}} \leq 30$$

Note that on AFDC rates near 10 percent, this cv rule results in confidence intervals of ±6 percent. To convert to the actual sample size, it is necessary to multiply *n* by the design effect shown in Table 3. For AFDC this is 1.2. For the two surveys this leads to a minimum actual number of between 240 (for the SIPP) and 303 (for the CPS) respondents in a state for the total population and between 73 (for blacks from the SIPP) and 133 (for Hispanics from the CPS) for each of the subgroups. AFDC is generally not available to the elderly and therefore that subgroup is not considered for this characteristic.

From the CPS, every state meets these minima for the total population and children. Only 28 of the states have a sufficient sample for blacks and 16 states for Hispanics. From SIPP, the minima are met for the total population in 35 of the 42 assessed states, blacks in 20 states, Hispanics in 7 states, and children in 35 states.

Work Disability -- The minimum actual sizes necessary to achieve a cv of less than or equal to 30 percent for each proportion with a work disability ranges from 100 to 175 for all populations except the elderly and for children. Given that most children

under 18 are not in the work force, their proportion with a work disability is also very small. Thus, while few states have the necessary completed interviews with more than 1,000 children, it is unlikely that such estimates will be necessary.

Given their relatively high frequency of disability, the necessary number of completes for the elderly is only 30. This number of completes is available from all states for the CPS and 24 states for SIPP. However, the resulting cv of 30 percent yields a confidence interval of 27% ± 16%. To achieve a confidence interval on this estimate that is no wider than ±10 percent would require 76 elderly respondents, a level reached in all CPS states other than Alaska, but only in 9 of the assessed SIPP states.

For the remaining populations, a cv of less than or equal to 30 percent requires from 100 to 175 completes. For the CPS, this is achieved for the total population in all states and for 27 states for blacks and 14 states for Hispanics. For the SIPP, a large enough number of completes for the total population is found in all of the assessed states except New Mexico and the District of Columbia, while it is only achieved for blacks in 20 states, and in 6 states for Hispanics.

It is worth noting that the work disability question on the CPS is being redesigned to correspond with the more extensive disability questions planned for the 2000 Census long form. Work disability will still be asked, but other types of disability will also be captured. Once wording for the new questions is finalized, they could be compared against other sources to predict the proportion with that type of disability and, by using the formulas in this section, to estimate the number of states that would support accurate estimates.

E. Generalization of the Ability to Produce Accurate Direct Estimates at the State Level Using a Single Time Period

By examining the results of the previous section and the distribution of sample sizes across the states, it is possible to make some general comments on the ability to produce accurate state estimates from a single time period’s data for the CPS and SIPP. Unfortunately, the lack of data from the redesigned NHIS makes it impossible to make statements about that survey, beyond the fact that for many states the NHIS sample sizes are so small that direct estimates from a single time period would be subject to large variability. This assessment has also not taken into consideration the effect that the lack of state-stratification has on SIPP estimates. Research is currently being conducted on how that will affect state estimates. Table 5 summarizes the results found in the previous section. It is important to remember that the actual number of completes in a state is a random variable that will change with each round of data collection. Therefore, the exact numbers shown in Table 5 are only approximations for future survey rounds. This is particularly true for subpopulations. Again, the SIPP data combine information for nine states. Therefore, we assessed the 41 states and the District of Columbia for a total of 42 possible "states."

Given the relatively low precision requirements used in the previous section, it is possible to estimate the proportion of the total population in a state with a characteristic for almost all states from either survey. For the CPS, this is also true for children and, except for Alaska, the elderly. The CPS is only able to support estimates for blacks for about half of the states and 30 to 40 percent of the states for Hispanics, depending upon the measure. Given the smaller sample size of the SIPP, its ability to support such estimates for subpopulations is more limited than the CPS. For children and the elderly, the SIPP can support estimates for the majority of states. For blacks, it can produce estimates that meet these levels of precision for around 20 states and for Hispanics in less than 10 states.

If other characteristics of interest to ASPE are contained in the core CPS interview, it would be possible to increase the sample size in each state significantly by combining data from different months of the survey. (CPS respondents are interviewed in four successive months, then dropped for eight months, then interviewed again for the following four months.) Even when this is true, the respondents in a given state are generally all from just a few primary sampling units (PSUs). This results in state-level standard error estimates that are quite unstable. To accurately estimate the accuracy of the estimates, it would be necessary to use some form of generalized variance function model that smoothes precision estimates derived from the different states.

In terms of specific states, the 1996 CPS permits analyses of all of the selected characteristics for the subgroups examined at the specified precision criteria for eight states – California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. The SIPP permits analyses for six states -- California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas. The binding constraint for the data for a number of states is the sample size for Hispanics. If the selected characteristics for Hispanics are not included in assessing which states meet all of the criteria, 16 states are added for the CPS and three states are added for the SIPP. For the SIPP, work disability among those aged 65 to 69 also caused several states to fail to meet all of the criteria. **Table 6** and the two maps (**Exhibit 1** and **Exhibit 2**) provide summary information regarding the number of criteria met for the states. The appendices provide state level detail for each of the selected characteristics and criteria.

It is important to repeat that the precision requirements used in Table 5 and Table 6 are quite arbitrary. If narrower confidence intervals are desired, the number of states meeting the cut-off will obviously be reduced.

TABLE 1. Percent Living in Poverty and Actual Sample Size by State, March 1996 CPS								
	Percent Living in Poverty				Actual Sample Size			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	41%	25%	11%	21%	507	23	1,190	1,720
Alaska	21%	8%	7%	8%	64	48	1,405	1,517
Arizona	49%	31%	12%	18%	64	747	1,325	2,136
Arkansas	38%	32%	12%	17%	254	23	1,483	1,760
California	30%	34%	11%	19%	677	5,601	6,626	12,904
Colorado	28%	25%	7%	10%	55	311	1,418	1,784
Connecticut	32%	48%	4%	11%	102	187	1,016	1,305
Delaware	16%	28%	10%	11%	208	61	982	1,251
District of Columbia	31%	21%	9%	25%	761	80	320	1,161
Florida	36%	29%	11%	18%	772	1,599	4,169	6,540
Georgia	23%	20%	9%	14%	593	63	1,432	2,088
Hawaii	6%	17%	14%	13%	44	52	1,286	1,382
Idaho	0%	43%	13%	15%	12	207	1,623	1,842
Illinois	41%	19%	8%	14%	785	767	3,806	5,358
Indiana	23%	17%	10%	11%	91	46	1,461	1,598
Iowa	28%	11%	12%	13%	41	40	1,577	1,658
Kansas	21%	26%	11%	12%	99	89	1,447	1,635
Kentucky	44%	8%	14%	16%	108	20	1,465	1,593
Louisiana	41%	28%	13%	22%	458	45	1,152	1,655
Maine	0%	31%	12%	12%	3	7	1,278	1,288
Maryland	24%	26%	6%	12%	369	68	1,049	1,486
Massachusetts	31%	49%	8%	11%	168	215	2,498	2,881
Michigan	34%	32%	9%	13%	542	126	3,663	4,331
Minnesota	33%	39%	8%	10%	41	60	1,678	1,779
Mississippi	43%	50%	14%	26%	621	19	977	1,617
Missouri	26%	16%	10%	12%	128	40	1,316	1,484
Montana	32%	30%	16%	16%	6	41	1,660	1,707
Nebraska	31%	28%	10%	11%	51	89	1,537	1,677
Nevada	31%	29%	8%	13%	78	291	1,110	1,479
New Hampshire	0%	18%	6%	6%	7	20	1,202	1,229
New Jersey	18%	27%	6%	9%	363	677	2,965	4,005
New Mexico	37%	35%	22%	27%	24	1,206	1,137	2,367
New York	35%	41%	9%	18%	1,128	1,907	5,781	8,816
North Carolina	31%	39%	9%	14%	575	85	2,256	2,916
North Dakota	0%	21%	13%	13%	2	22	1,535	1,559
Ohio	33%	25%	10%	13%	530	104	4,040	4,674
Oklahoma	44%	24%	15%	18%	142	75	1,614	1,831
Oregon	14%	32%	11%	13%	16	138	1,455	1,609
Pennsylvania	39%	36%	10%	13%	526	214	4,673	5,413
Rhode Island	21%	35%	10%	12%	43	130	1,156	1,329
South Carolina	41%	50%	11%	21%	445	16	911	1,372
South Dakota	42%	7%	15%	15%	14	13	1,748	1,775
Tennessee	29%	25%	15%	18%	273	23	1,306	1,602
Texas	24%	36%	10%	19%	553	3,209	3,721	7,483
Utah	22%	42%	7%	10%	11	188	1,718	1,917
Vermont	0%	51%	11%	11%	3	10	1,261	1,274
Virginia	14%	16%	11%	12%	355	80	1,375	1,810
Washington	19%	33%	13%	14%	46	85	1,467	1,598
West Virginia	55%	0%	18%	18%	27	14	1,683	1,724
Wisconsin	49%	48%	8%	11%	92	49	1,769	1,910
Wyoming	6%	4%	11%	13%	16	131	1,500	1,647
United States	32%	33%	10%	15%	12,893	19,361	98,222	130,476

TABLE 2. National Estimates of the Proportions with each Characteristic Based on the CPS and the SIPP						
	Variable	**Total (%)**	**Black (%)**	**Hispanic (%)**	**Children (%)**	**Elderly (%)**
1996 CPS	Income below poverty	15	32	33	24	11
	Receiving AFDC	4	13	9	11	0
	Employer-provided health insurance	60	45	39	59	35
	Work disability	8	10	6	0	27
1993 SIPP	Income below poverty	17	34	35	26	13
	Receiving AFDC	5	15	13	12	0
	Employer-provided health insurance	59	46	39	56	39
	Work disability	7	9	6	1	27
a. The SIPP only asks work disability questions of individuals under age 70. Therefore, for the percentage of elderly with a work related disability, these estimates reflect only those between the ages of 65 and 69.						

TABLE 3. Estimated State-Level Design Effects for the CPS and SIPP	
Characteristic	**Design Effect**
Income below poverty	1.3
Receiving AFDC	1.2
Employer-provided health insurance	1.1
Work disability	1.0

TABLE 4. Minimum and Maximum State Sample Sizes for Populations of Interest from the 1996 CPS and 1993 SIPP						
		Total	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Children**	**Elderly**
CPS	Minimum	1,161 (DC)	2 (ND)	7 (ME)	276 (DC)	59 (AK)
	Maximum	12,904 (CA)	1,128 (NY)	5,601 (CA)	4,046 (CA)	1,212 (CA)
SIPP	Minimum	104 (DC)	0 (*)	0 (*)	25 (DC)	14 (*)
	Maximum	6,454 (CA)	435 (TX)	1,752 (CA)	1,990 (CA)	685 (CA)
* Multiple states.						

TABLE 5. Number of States with the Sufficient Number of Completes to Provide Estimates of the Desired Level of Precision for Four Characteristics from the 1996 CPS and 1993 SIPP						
	Variable	**Total**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Children**	**Elderly**
CPS	Income below poverty	51	24	19	51	51
	Receiving AFDC	51	28	16	51	N/A
	Employer-provided health insurance	51	25	20	51	50
	Work disability	51	27	14	N/A	50
	# of States Meeting Criteria for:					
	All 4 characteristics	51	24	14	N/A	N/A
	Only 3 characteristics	--	1	2	51	50
	Only 2 characteristics	--	2	3	--	--
	Only 1 characteristic	--	1	1	--	1
	No characteristics	--	23	31	--	--
SIPP[a]	Income below poverty	42	20	7	35	32
	Receiving AFDC	35	20	7	35	N/A
	Employer-provided health insurance	42	20	7	34	24
	Work disability	40	20	6	N/A	9[b]
	# of States Meeting Criteria for:					
	All 4 characteristics	35	20	6	N/A	N/A
	Only 3 characteristics	5	--	1	34	9
	Only 2 characteristics	2	--	--	1	15
	Only 1 characteristic	--	--	--	--	8
	No characteristics	--	22	35	7	10

a. SIPP does not provide separate state identifiers for nine states. Therefore the maximum number of state that could meet the desired criteria is 42.

b. The SIPP only provides a measure of work disability among the elderly for persons age 65 to 69. Therefore, we evaluated this variable in SIPP only for these ages. The criteria used was a confidence interval of 95 percent.

TABLE 6. Number of Selected Characteristics and Subgroup Combinations States Meet[a]				
	March 1996 CPF		1993 SIPP[b]	
	All Groups Max=18	Excluding Hispanics Max=14	All Groups Max=18	Excluding Hispanics Max=14
Alabama	14	14	12	12
Alaska	8	8	NA	NA
Arizona	14	10	12	9
Arkansas	14	14	7	7
California	18	14	18	14
Colorado	14	10	7	7
Connecticut	15	12	9	9
Delaware	14	14	3	3
District of Columbia	14	14	2	2
Florida	18	14	18	14
Georgia	14	14	13	13
Hawaii	10	10	3	3
Idaho	14	10	NA	NA
Illinois	18	14	18	14
Indiana	10	10	13	13
Iowa	10	10	NA	NA
Kansas	12	12	9	9
Kentucky	13	13	8	8
Louisiana	14	14	12	12
Maine	10	10	NA	NA
Maryland	14	14	13	13
Massachusetts	18	14	9	9
Michigan	16	14	13	13
Minnesota	10	10	9	9
Mississippi	14	14	12	12
Missouri	14	14	13	13
Montana	10	10	NA	NA
Nebraska	10	10	7	7
Nevada	14	10	3	3
New Hampshire	10	10	3	3
New Jersey	18	14	18	14
New Mexico	14	10	2	2
New York	18	14	18	14
North Carolina	14	14	14	14
North Dakota	10	10	NA	NA
Ohio	15	14	14	14
Oklahoma	14	14	9	9
Oregon	13	10	9	9
Pennsylvania	18	14	14	14
Rhode Island	12	10	3	3
South Carolina	14	14	12	12
South Dakota	10	10	NA	NA
Tennessee	14	14	13	13
Texas	18	14	18	14
Utah	14	10	7	7
Vermont	10	10	NA	NA
Virginia	14	14	13	13
Washington	10	10	9	9
West Virginia	10	10	8	8
Wisconsin	11	11	8	8
Wyoming	12	10	NA	NA

a. The nine states for which the SIPP does not provide individual identifiers are: Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

b. The maximum number of combinations for all groups evaluated is 18 (three characteristics each for the elderly and children and four characteristics each for the total population, blacks and Hispanics). Removing Hispanics results in 14 combinations.

EXHIBIT 1. Number of Estimates for Each State from CPS Data

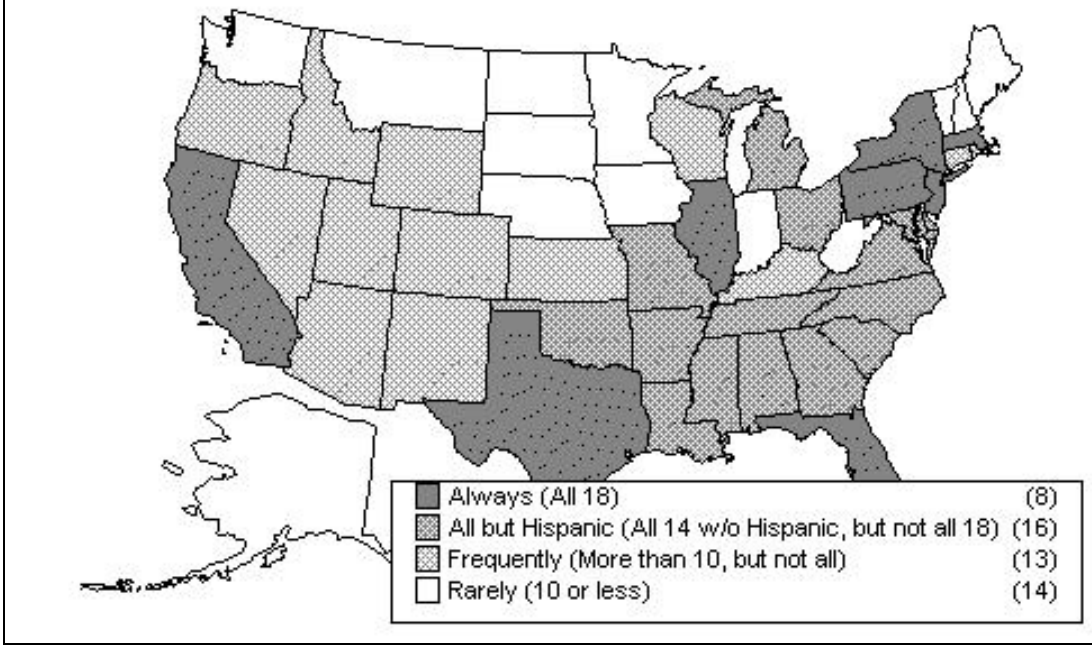
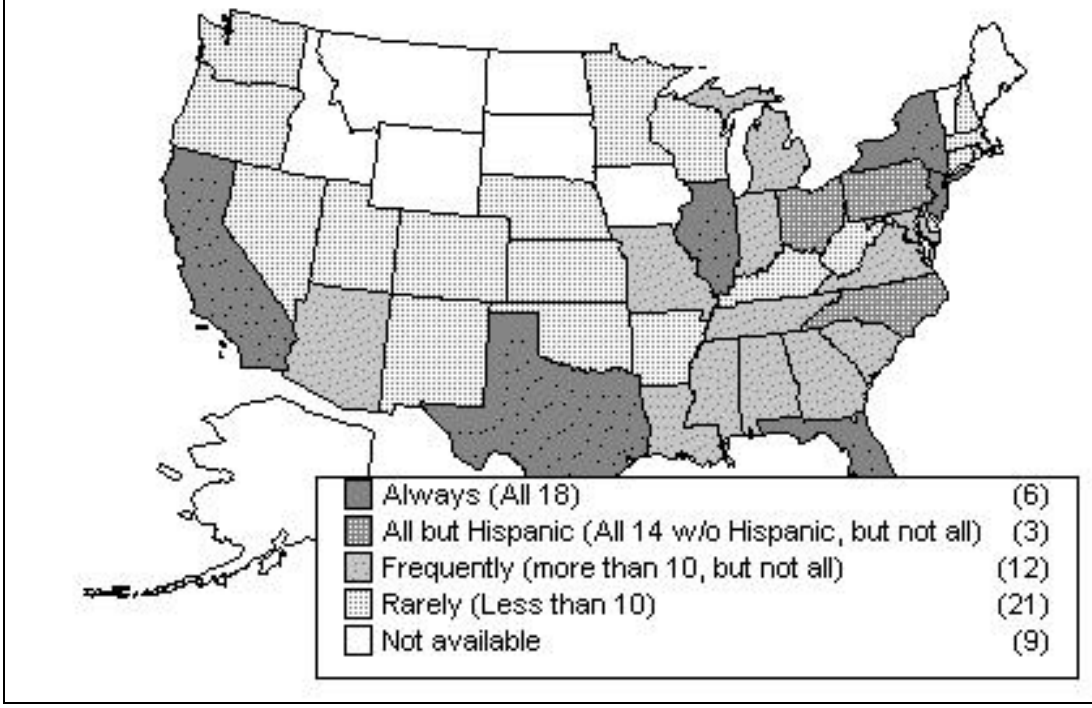


EXHIBIT 2. Number of Estimates for Each State from SIPP Data



IV. OTHER APPROACHES

There are a variety of procedures that could be followed to increase the number of states for which estimates with a desired level of accuracy can be achieved. These procedures include supplementing the national samples with state samples, combining data from multiple rounds of the same survey, combining data from the three surveys, and the use of indirect model-dependent estimators. The pros and cons of each of these procedures are discussed briefly in the following sections.

A. Supplement the State Samples

We identified three methods of increasing state sample sizes. Each requires advanced planning and additional funding, but, if designed correctly, would permit direct estimation for states with insufficient samples in the current surveys. States could be offered the opportunity to pay the incremental cost of additional data collection in their state.

1. Increase Existing Samples

The most straightforward procedure is to increase the sample sizes for existing surveys in the states, which currently have insufficient sample sizes. (Given the increased interest resulting from devolution in measuring outcomes at the state level, ASPE could also encourage the sponsoring agencies to put more emphasis on state sample sizes in future survey redesigns.)

These additional interviews would most likely be collected from the same primary sampling units (PSUs) currently used by the national survey. This avoids the significant additional costs associated with listing and interviewing in new PSUs. The Bureau of the Census (which conducts the data collection for these three surveys) may place additional restrictions on the within-PSU locations of the supplemental interviews in order to respect their complex rules that attempt to minimize the chance of respondents being interviewed for multiple Census surveys. For most states, this means that the data would continue to be collected from only a few parts of the state. For characteristics that vary significantly from one part of the state to another, point estimates, and their estimated precision, will both be subject to considerable variability. For example, in California, the proportion of the population that is Hispanic drops significantly as one moves from the southern to northern parts of the state. If states were willing to absorb the additional costs, it might be possible to work out an arrangement with the Bureau of the Census whereby additional PSUs could be included in the sample to improve the precision of the estimates.

2. Dual Frame Approach

Alternatively, state sample sizes can be increased using a dual-frame approach. Such a procedure would most likely involve a separate telephone survey that would ask (hopefully) identical questions as those posed in the in-person surveys. (Mail surveys of the general population tend to have response rates that are too low for Government surveys.) These telephone interviews would not be restricted to the PSUs of the in-person survey, rather they could be spread across the entire state. Sirken and Marker (1993) examined the possibility of combining the NHIS with state-level telephone surveys of various sizes. The telephone supplement would obviously be restricted to households with telephones. While only 5 percent of the United States population live in houses without telephones, the rate can be above 15 percent in some states. Many characteristics of interest to the Government are very different for households with and without telephones (Thornberry and Massey, 1986). In such cases, a decision would have to be made as to whether to use an unbiased estimator that weights households separately by whether or not they have a telephone, or a biased estimator with smaller variance that disregards this factor.

3. Add Questions to National Immunization Survey

A third procedure is to add questions to other existing Government surveys, for example, the National Immunization Survey (NIS). The NIS is a telephone survey that screens 900,000 households per year across the entire country to locate children aged 19-35 months and find out about their immunization rates (Ezzati-Rice et al., 1995). If the need for state estimates can be satisfied by the addition of a few questions, it may be economical to try and add them to the NIS screener. The incremental cost of including the few questions is likely to be much less than any attempt to conduct separate supplementary surveys. However, just like with the other dual-frame approaches described above, the extra households obtained from the NIS would be limited to those with telephones, requiring special weighting to retain unbiased estimates. Also, if many additional questions need to be asked, it is unlikely that the NIS or any other survey would be willing to include them in its questionnaire. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has conducted a pilot test for a State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey (SLAITS). SLAITS collects additional information from households screened for the NIS to produce state or local estimates. This June, NCHS plans to conduct another pilot SLAITS that will collect information of interest to ASPE for two states.

In general, the three surveys examined in this report have made great efforts to minimize nonsampling errors (e.g., Jabine et al., 1990). The questions used by the Bureau of the Census have been carefully pretested and the interviewers received detailed training. Given the common procedures used throughout the country for these surveys, nonsampling errors that do exist are likely to be similar across all states, rather than concentrated in a few. States with few PSUs, however, may be subject to interviewer effects because usually a single interviewer is assigned to a PSU. Nonsampling errors may be a more important issue when comparing, or combining,

estimates from these three surveys with other surveys conducted by individual states subject to a distinct set of quality controls.

B. Combining Data from Multiple Rounds of the Same Survey

A relatively inexpensive method for improving the accuracy of state estimates is to combine data from multiple years of the same survey. The precision of estimates isn't quite doubled when two years of data are combined, since the sample will typically make use of the same PSUs. This additional clustering will somewhat limit the gains in precision that would otherwise be expected.

With SIPP it is also important to assure that different panels are used in different years, rather than asking the same respondent the same question at two time periods. For questions that appear in the CPS core questionnaire, it is possible to carefully combine samples across months as well as years, but one must take into account the complex pattern CPS uses for re-interviewing respondents. The NHIS uses the same questionnaire throughout the year, so an entire year's interviews can be used.

Another issue in combining data across years is that the question of interest must be asked in each year. Many interesting questions appear on NHIS supplements or SIPP topical modules that are not asked every year. Also, combining multiple years limits how quickly the estimates can detect changes over time. Thus, this procedure may not be ideal if one is interested in measuring the affect of policy changes such as welfare reform.

C. Combining Data from Two or More Surveys

An alternative approach is to use the data from two or more surveys to produce a combined estimate. Unbiased estimates can be produced for each state from the CPS and NHIS. State weights are being produced for SIPP that will hopefully have minimal bias. These can be combined to produce a single estimator. While there are a number of methods for producing such a combined estimator, the most logical procedure is to weight the three estimators in inverse proportion to their mean square errors. This gives greatest strength to the estimate from the survey with the most precise estimate for that state.

For specific characteristics of interest, there may be surveys other than the CPS, SIPP, and NHIS that collect the desired information. For example, Westat is currently collecting the National Survey of America's Families for the Urban Institute in 14 states and the remainder of the country. This study will be redone at the end of the decade to measure the change with devolution of programs to the states.

When combining data from multiple surveys it is very important to examine nonsampling errors. Data from one survey may not be asked in quite the same manner

as another survey, or may only be asked of a subset of the population. For example, definitions of disability are not exactly consistent across the three surveys (Kalton and Mohadjer, 1994). The sequence in which questions are asked can also affect the survey estimates. Also, work disability questions are asked of all elderly on the CPS, but only for those under age 70 on SIPP. Income definitions can vary dramatically from one survey to another, for example, by whether or not, and how, they attempt to include non-cash income. The CPS asks for income for an entire year, while SIPP combines reported income from multiple interviews covering one year. On the NHIS, many questions are only asked of a single member of the household, while others are asked for all household members. Each survey has its own rules regarding proxy respondents as well. If proxy responses are allowed the response rates will be higher, but an additional possible source of bias is introduced.

D. Possible Indirect Model-Dependent Estimators

The vast majority of Federal statistics are produced using direct estimates. In some situations, the Government finds it necessary to produce indirect estimates of characteristics for which there are insufficient data at the desired level of aggregation. Schaible et al. (1993) discuss eight current Federal Government programs that use indirect estimators. Two of these programs involve income estimation (state, metropolitan area, and county per capita income estimation by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and median income for four-person families by state by the Bureau of the Census), and another uses the NHIS (model-based state estimates).

Fay's (1993) write-up of the Bureau of the Census' estimates of median family income describes how indirect estimators are used to determine inter-censal eligibility for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). Multivariate regression estimators combine data from the most recent census, the most recent March supplement to the CPS, and BEA data on per capita income.

Malec's (1993) write-up of model-based estimates from NHIS describes how state disability estimates have been published from the NHIS three times, always using indirect estimators. These estimators have involved synthetic estimation, ratio and regression adjustments, and composite estimation. It then describes an ongoing effort to produce estimates of physician visits in the last year using a Bayesian hierarchical approach.

Malec also mentions two other efforts to improve the NHIS' ability to produce state-level estimates. Elston, Koch, and Weissert (1990) used a regression model to stabilize the subgroup means used in synthetic estimates of disability rates. Marker (1995) and Marker and Waksberg (1994) placed a Bayesian prior distribution on the subgroup means to improve synthetic estimates of number of doctor visits in the past year and of self-reported poor health.

Some of these indirect estimators make use of a variety of administrative records maintained by government agencies. For example, the Bureau of the Census has recently developed sub-state poverty estimates that incorporate food stamp and IRS records. To be useful, such administrative records must be available for all states.

An advantage of indirect estimators is that sometimes when it is impossible to accurately produce estimates for individual states, it is still possible to develop useful models that describe the differences observed across a set of states. Thus, if groups of states implement similar programs it may be possible to model the effect of different types of programs, even while not being able to make accurate state-level estimates.

A limitation on the current use of indirect estimators for measuring the effect of the devolution of programs is that the only data that can be used in developing the models is pre-devolution. Models are much better at predicting the future in a steady-state environment. Thus, the utility of indirect estimators may increase in the future as states have a few year's experience implementing their new programs.

There are a wide range of indirect estimators that could be examined for producing state-level estimates. It would be very important for ASPE to evaluate any models that are used to produce indirect estimates, including determining measures of accuracy for these estimators.

V. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

Given the relatively low precision requirements used in the previous section, it is possible to estimate the proportion of the total population in a state with a characteristic for almost all states from either survey. For the CPS, this is also true for children and, except for Alaska, the elderly. The CPS is only able to support estimates for blacks for about half of the states, and for Hispanics in 30 to 40 percent of the states. Given the smaller sample size of the SIPP, its ability to support such estimates for subpopulations is more limited than the CPS. For children and the elderly, the SIPP can support estimates for the majority of states. It can produce estimates for blacks that meet the specified levels of precision for about 20 states and for Hispanics in less than 10 states.

The 1996 CPS permits analyses of all of the selected characteristics for the subgroups examined at the specified levels of precision for eight states -- California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. The SIPP permits analyses for six states -- California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas. The binding constraint for the data for a number of states is the sample size for Hispanics. If the selected characteristics for Hispanics are not included in assessing which states meet all of the criteria, 16 states are added for the CPS and three states are added for the SIPP. For the SIPP, work disability among those aged 65 to 69 also caused several states to fail to meet all of the criteria.

It is important to repeat that these precision requirements, used in this document are quite arbitrary. If more precise estimates are desired, the number of states meeting the cut-off will obviously be reduced.

We also examined a variety of approaches that could be used to improve state-level estimates. These include supplementing the state samples for states with insufficient samples; combining data from multiple rounds of the same survey; combining data from the three surveys; and using indirect model-dependent estimators.

For several reasons, it may be misleading, or even counterproductive, to require an estimate to meet a standard level of precision to be considered useful. First, using a standard may create the illusion that estimates just meeting the standard are error free, and those that fall just below the standard are entirely uninformative. Second, decision makers often have little choice but to use the best information available, even if it is poor, and an estimate that has "substandard" precision may be the best available. Third, estimates that have low precision can sometimes be usefully combined with other imprecise information to obtain more useful results. The most obvious way to combine imprecise estimates is to combine two separate estimates of the same statistic from different surveys or different rounds of the same survey, as we discussed in Section

IV.B and Section IV.C. An alternative method is to use econometric modeling to understand the variable's determinants rather than measuring the variable itself.[4]

To illustrate this last point, consider an analysis of state poverty rates for children using survey-based state time series on the estimated child poverty rate. For smaller states, much of the variation in the estimates over time will be due to measurement imprecision, and the individual estimates for these states would be of little interest in themselves. Nonetheless, the data series for all states can provide information to the modeling effort, which would focus on understanding how various state-level factors (demographic, economic, and program) affect child poverty rates. This effort would improve our understanding of how specific program changes affect child poverty even if we cannot precisely determine how a specific change in a specific state affected that state's child poverty rate.

In sum, the use of the statistic must be considered in combination with the level of precision to determine the validity of an estimate. This observation lends itself to "rules of thumb" for different types of analyses, but precludes ironclad standards.

[4] Nobel laureate James Tobin has applied this methodology in an analysis of the relationship between business cycles and adult poverty rates (Tobin, 1994).

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VII. GLOSSARY

Bias -- The difference between the sample statistic and the population statistic caused by factors other than random error. If a sample statistic is biased, then repeating the survey many times would produce a distribution of sample statistics that would be centered around something other than the population value for the statistic. Thus, a biased sample statistic would have a tendency to be either too small or too large as an estimate of the population statistic. One common source of bias in all surveys occurs when the nonrespondents have different characteristics from the respondents.

Cluster -- A naturally occurring unit like a school (which has many classrooms, students, and teachers). Other clusters include universities, hospitals, cities, states, Census blocks, and living quarters. The clusters are randomly selected, and all members, or a random sample, of the selected cluster are included in the sample.

Coefficient of variation -- The standard error of an estimate divided by the mean.

Composite estimation -- Use of an estimator that is a weighted average of two other estimators. Frequently a composite is constructed from a direct sample-based estimator and a model-based estimator.

Confidence interval -- A range of values used to predict the location of the true population parameter. The probability of the true parameter values falling within the intervals is specified.

Design effect -- The sampling variance of the actual complex design used to select a sample divided by the sampling variance of a simple random sample of the same size. This measure reflects the effect on the precision of a survey estimate due to the difference between the sample design actually used to collect data and a simple random sample.

Effective sample size -- The actual sample size divided by the design effect that reflects the effect of the deviations from simple random sampling.

Estimator (biased, unbiased) -- A random variable used to estimate the value of a population parameter from sample data. Its value depends on the particular sample involved. If the expected value of the estimator over all possible samples is equal to the quantity it estimates, the estimator is unbiased. If it does not, it is biased.

Mean square error -- Measure of accuracy computed by squaring the individual errors (error is the difference between an actual value in a dataset and its expected value) and taking the mean of these squared values.

Multi-stage probability sample -- A sample drawn in successive stages. The population is first divided into primary groups (called primary sampling units or PSUs),

some of which are selected (for example, with a probability proportional to their population size). Selected PSUs are then divided into clusters (e.g., of blocks), from which a sample (e.g., of households) is drawn.

Nonsampling error -- The discrepancy between a sample statistic and the true population parameter that results from factors other than the sampling process. Common sources of nonsampling errors include noncoverage of certain subpopulations, questionnaire wording, and recall errors.

Panel survey -- A survey that follows a given sample of individuals over time, thus providing multiple observations on each individual in the sample.

Precision -- The precision is the inverse of the amount of random error in an estimate. It indicates how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value (see standard error).

Primary sampling unit (PSU) -- Groups selected as the first stage of a multi-stage sample. For example, for the CPS sample, the United States is divided into approximately 1,900 geographic areas, or PSUs, of which 729 are selected for the sample.

Ratio adjustment -- Potentially biased indirect state-level estimates can be ratio adjusted to regional totals so that the sum across states matches regional estimates. This eliminates bias at the regional level and attempts to remove bias from the state-level indirect estimator.

Sampling error -- The discrepancy between a sample statistic and the true population parameter that results from the sampling process. Sampling error can have a random component (sampling variance) and fixed component (bias).

Sampling variance -- Random error (discrepancy between a sample statistic and the true population parameter) that arises because a random process is used to select the survey sample. If the sampling process is repeated several times, a different group of respondents would be selected each time and the sample distributions of answers to the survey questions would be somewhat different in each sample.

Standard deviation -- Common measure of dispersion or spread of data about the mean.

Standard error -- The most commonly used measure of the precision of an estimate. A gauge of how close an estimate is likely to be to the population value in the absence of any bias.

Strata, State stratification -- Stratification is a sampling method whereby the population is divided into subgroups (or "strata"), based on characteristics believed to be correlated with the survey variables of greatest interest, and a sample is then

selected from each subgroup. Stratification produces survey estimates of a desired precision within the chosen subgroups, which cannot be assured with an unstratified design. State stratified samples will allow for unbiased state-level estimates and estimates of precision.

Synthetic estimates -- A class of model-dependent estimates generally formed by dividing the population into subgroups (e.g., by age/race/sex) and assuming that national estimates for each subgroup can be applied to the local populations.

APPENDIX A: CPS TABLES

TABLE A-1. States Meeting Preceision Criteria States Meeting Precision Criteria for Selected Characteristics March 1996 CPS					
	Total Population				
	Poverty	AFDC	Employer Ins.	Work Disab.	# Criteria Met (Max=4)
Criteria for Cell Count	65	303	101	125	
Alabama	X	X	X	X	4
Alaska	X	X	X	X	4
Arizona	X	X	X	X	4
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	4
California	X	X	X	X	4
Colorado	X	X	X	X	4
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	4
Delaware	X	X	X	X	4
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	4
Florida	X	X	X	X	4
Georgia	X	X	X	X	4
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	4
Idaho	X	X	X	X	4
Illinois	X	X	X	X	4
Indiana	X	X	X	X	4
Iowa	X	X	X	X	4
Kansas	X	X	X	X	4
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	4
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	4
Maine	X	X	X	X	4
Maryland	X	X	X	X	4
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	4
Michigan	X	X	X	X	4
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	4
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	4
Missouri	X	X	X	X	4
Montana	X	X	X	X	4
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	4
Nevada	X	X	X	X	4
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X	4
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	4
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	4
New York	X	X	X	X	4
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	4
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	4
Ohio	X	X	X	X	4
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	4
Oregon	X	X	X	X	4
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	4
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	4
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	4
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	4
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	4
Texas	X	X	X	X	4
Utah	X	X	X	X	4
Vermont	X	X	X	X	4
Virginia	X	X	X	X	4
Washington	X	X	X	X	4
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	4
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	4
Wyoming	X	X	X	X	4
United States	51	51	51	51	

TABLE A-1. States Meeting Preceision Criteria States Meeting Precision Criteria for Selected Characteristics March 1996 CPS				
	Under Age 18			
	Poverty	AFDC	Employer Ins.	# Criteria Met (Max=3)
Criteria for Cell Count	91	113	103	
Alabama	X	X	X	3
Alaska	X	X	X	3
Arizona	X	X	X	3
Arkansas	X	X	X	3
California	X	X	X	3
Colorado	X	X	X	3
Connecticut	X	X	X	3
Delaware	X	X	X	3
District of Columbia	X	X	X	3
Florida	X	X	X	3
Georgia	X	X	X	3
Hawaii	X	X	X	3
Idaho	X	X	X	3
Illinois	X	X	X	3
Indiana	X	X	X	3
Iowa	X	X	X	3
Kansas	X	X	X	3
Kentucky	X	X	X	3
Louisiana	X	X	X	3
Maine	X	X	X	3
Maryland	X	X	X	3
Massachusetts	X	X	X	3
Michigan	X	X	X	3
Minnesota	X	X	X	3
Mississippi	X	X	X	3
Missouri	X	X	X	3
Montana	X	X	X	3
Nebraska	X	X	X	3
Nevada	X	X	X	3
New Hampshire	X	X	X	3
New Jersey	X	X	X	3
New Mexico	X	X	X	3
New York	X	X	X	3
North Carolina	X	X	X	3
North Dakota	X	X	X	3
Ohio	X	X	X	3
Oklahoma	X	X	X	3
Oregon	X	X	X	3
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	3
Rhode Island	X	X	X	3
South Carolina	X	X	X	3
South Dakota	X	X	X	3
Tennessee	X	X	X	3
Texas	X	X	X	3
Utah	X	X	X	3
Vermont	X	X	X	3
Virginia	X	X	X	3
Washington	X	X	X	3
West Virginia	X	X	X	3
Wisconsin	X	X	X	3
Wyoming	X	X	X	3
United States	51	51	51	

TABLE A-1. States Meeting Preceision Criteria States Meeting Precision Criteria for Selected Characteristics March 1996 CPS				
	Age 65 and Over			
	Poverty	Employer Ins.	Work Disab.	# Criteria Met (Max=3)
Criteria for Cell Count	48	96	77	
Alabama	X	X	X	3
Alaska	X			1
Arizona	X	X	X	3
Arkansas	X	X	X	3
California	X	X	X	3
Colorado	X	X	X	3
Connecticut	X	X	X	3
Delaware	X	X	X	3
District of Columbia	X	X	X	3
Florida	X	X	X	3
Georgia	X	X	X	3
Hawaii	X	X	X	3
Idaho	X	X	X	3
Illinois	X	X	X	3
Indiana	X	X	X	3
Iowa	X	X	X	3
Kansas	X	X	X	3
Kentucky	X	X	X	3
Louisiana	X	X	X	3
Maine	X	X	X	3
Maryland	X	X	X	3
Massachusetts	X	X	X	3
Michigan	X	X	X	3
Minnesota	X	X	X	3
Mississippi	X	X	X	3
Missouri	X	X	X	3
Montana	X	X	X	3
Nebraska	X	X	X	3
Nevada	X	X	X	3
New Hampshire	X	X	X	3
New Jersey	X	X	X	3
New Mexico	X	X	X	3
New York	X	X	X	3
North Carolina	X	X	X	3
North Dakota	X	X	X	3
Ohio	X	X	X	3
Oklahoma	X	X	X	3
Oregon	X	X	X	3
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	3
Rhode Island	X	X	X	3
South Carolina	X	X	X	3
South Dakota	X	X	X	3
Tennessee	X	X	X	3
Texas	X	X	X	3
Utah	X	X	X	3
Vermont	X	X	X	3
Virginia	X	X	X	3
Washington	X	X	X	3
West Virginia	X	X	X	3
Wisconsin	X	X	X	3
Wyoming	X	X	X	3
United States	51	50	50	

TABLE A-1. States Meeting Preceision Criteria States Meeting Precision Criteria for Selected Characteristics March 1996 CPS					
	Black				
	Poverty	AFDC	Employer Ins.	Work Disab.	# Criteria Met (Max=4)
Criteria for Cell Count	109	92	105	97	
Alabama	X	X	X	X	4
Alaska					-
Arizona					-
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	4
California	X	X	X	X	4
Colorado					-
Connecticut		X		X	2
Delaware	X	X	X	X	4
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	4
Florida	X	X	X	X	4
Georgia	X	X	X	X	4
Hawaii					-
Idaho					-
Illinois	X	X	X	X	4
Indiana					-
Iowa					-
Kansas		X		X	2
Kentucky		X	X	X	3
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	4
Maine					-4
Maryland	X	X	X	X	4
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	4
Michigan	X	X	X	X	4
Minnesota					-
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	4
Missouri	X	X	X	X	4
Montana					-
Nebraska					-
Nevada					-
New Hampshire					-
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	4
New Mexico					-
New York	X	X	X	X	4
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	4
North Dakota					-
Ohio	X	X	X	X	4
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	4
Oregon					-
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	4
Rhode Island					-
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	4
South Dakota					-
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	4
Texas	X	X	X	X	4
Utah					-
Vermont					-
Virginia	X	X	X	X	4
Washington					-
West Virginia					-
Wisconsin		X			1
Wyoming					-
United States	24	28	25	27	

TABLE A-1. States Meeting Preceision Criteria States Meeting Precision Criteria for Selected Characteristics March 1996 CPS					
	Hispanic				
	Poverty	AFDC	Employer Ins.	Work Disab.	# Criteria Met (Max=4)
Criteria for Cell Count	111	133	101	188	
Alabama					-
Alaska					-
Arizona	X	X	X	X	4
Arkansas					-
California	X	X	X	X	4
Colorado	X	X	X	X	4
Connecticut	X	X	X		3
Delaware					-
District of Columbia					-
Florida	X	X	X	X	4
Georgia					-
Hawaii					-
Idaho	X	X	X	X	4
Illinois	X	X	X	X	4
Indiana					-
Iowa					-
Kansas					-
Kentucky					-
Louisiana					-
Maine					-
Maryland					-
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	4
Michigan	X		X		2
Minnesota					-
Mississippi					-
Missouri					-
Montana					-
Nebraska					-
Nevada	X	X	X	X	4
New Hampshire					-
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	4
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	4
New York	X	X	X	X	4
North Carolina					-
North Dakota					-
Ohio			X		1
Oklahoma					-
Oregon	X	X	X		3
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	4
Rhode Island	X		X		2
South Carolina					-
South Dakota					-
Tennessee					-
Texas	X	X	X	X	4
Utah	X	X	X	X	4
Vermont					-
Virginia					-
Washington					-
West Virginia					-
Wisconsin					-
Wyoming	X		X		2
United States	19	16	20	14	

TABLE A-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Race				
	Family Income Less than 100% of the Poverty Level			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	41%	25%	11%	21%
Alaska	21%	8%	7%	8%
Arizona	49%	31%	12%	18%
Arkansas	38%	32%	12%	17%
California	30%	34%	11%	19%
Colorado	28%	25%	7%	10%
Connecticut	32%	48%	4%	11%
Delaware	16%	28%	10%	11%
District of Columbia	31%	21%	9%	25%
Florida	36%	29%	11%	18%
Georgia	23%	20%	9%	14%
Hawaii	6%	17%	14%	13%
Idaho	0%	43%	13%	15%
Illinois	41%	19%	8%	14%
Indiana	23%	17%	10%	11%
Iowa	28%	11%	12%	13%
Kansas	21%	26%	11%	12%
Kentucky	44%	8%	14%	16%
Louisiana	41%	28%	13%	22%
Maine	0%	31%	12%	12%
Maryland	24%	26%	6%	12%
Massachusetts	31%	49%	8%	11%
Michigan	34%	32%	9%	13%
Minnesota	33%	39%	8%	10%
Mississippi	43%	50%	14%	26%
Missouri	26%	16%	10%	12%
Montana	32%	30%	16%	16%
Nebraska	31%	28%	10%	11%
Nevada	31%	29%	8%	13%
New Hampshire	0%	18%	6%	6%
New Jersey	18%	27%	6%	9%
New Mexico	37%	35%	22%	27%
New York	35%	41%	9%	18%
North Carolina	31%	39%	9%	14%
North Dakota	0%	21%	13%	13%
Ohio	33%	25%	10%	13%
Oklahoma	44%	24%	15%	18%
Oregon	14%	32%	11%	13%
Pennsylvania	39%	36%	10%	13%
Rhode Island	21%	35%	10%	12%
South Carolina	41%	50%	11%	21%
South Dakota	42%	7%	15%	15%
Tennessee	29%	25%	15%	18%
Texas	24%	36%	10%	19%
Utah	22%	42%	7%	10%
Vermont	0%	51%	11%	11%
Virginia	14%	16%	11%	12%
Washington	19%	33%	13%	14%
West Virginia	55%	0%	18%	18%
Wisconsin	49%	48%	8%	11%
Wyoming	6%	43%	11%	13%
United States	32%	33%	10%	15%

TABLE A-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Race				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	3%	0%	0%	1%
Alaska	4%	0%	1%	1%
Arizona	9%	1%	1%	1%
Arkansas	3%	0%	0%	1%
California	5%	3%	1%	2%
Colorado	5%	3%	0%	1%
Connecticut	4%	13%	0%	2%
Delaware	1%	3%	1%	1%
District of Columbia	5%	1%	0%	4%
Florida	4%	2%	1%	1%
Georgia	3%	0%	1%	1%
Hawaii	2%	0%	1%	1%
Idaho	0%	2%	1%	1%
Illinois	6%	1%	1%	2%
Indiana	4%	0%	1%	1%
Iowa	10%	0%	1%	1%
Kansas	2%	2%	1%	1%
Kentucky	5%	0%	1%	2%
Louisiana	3%	0%	0%	1%
Maine	0%	19%	1%	1%
Maryland	3%	0%	0%	1%
Massachusetts	3%	9%	1%	1%
Michigan	6%	4%	1%	2%
Minnesota	5%	4%	1%	1%
Mississippi	6%	0%	1%	3%
Missouri	3%	0%	1%	1%
Montana	0%	3%	2%	2%
Nebraska	8%	5%	1%	1%
Nevada	2%	1%	0%	1%
New Hampshire	0%	5%	1%	1%
New Jersey	2%	3%	0%	1%
New Mexico	9%	3%	1%	2%
New York	5%	6%	1%	2%
North Carolina	3%	1%	1%	1%
North Dakota	0%	0%	1%	1%
Ohio	5%	3%	1%	1%
Oklahoma	6%	1%	1%	1%
Oregon	4%	3%	2%	2%
Pennsylvania	4%	2%	0%	1%
Rhode Island	2%	4%	1%	1%
South Carolina	4%	0%	1%	2%
South Dakota	0%	0%	1%	1%
Tennessee	3%	4%	1%	1%
Texas	4%	2%	0%	1%
Utah	0%	1%	0%	0%
Vermont	0%	0%	1%	1%
Virginia	1%	0%	1%	1%
Washington	2%	1%	2%	2%
West Virginia	4%	0%	2%	2%
Wisconsin	6%	6%	1%	1%
Wyoming	0%	3%	1%	2%
United States	4%	3%	1%	1%

TABLE A-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Race				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	9%	0%	1%	4%
Alaska	11%	0%	4%	4%
Arizona	35%	4%	2%	3%
Arkansas	10%	0%	1%	2%
California	16%	10%	4%	6%
Colorado	13%	10%	1%	2%
Connecticut	17%	37%	1%	6%
Delaware	3%	18%	2%	3%
District of Columbia	15%	2%	0%	11%
Florida	12%	6%	2%	4%
Georgia	10%	0%	1%	4%
Hawaii	12%	0%	3%	3%
Idaho	0%	12%	3%	3%
Illinois	22%	6%	2%	6%
Indiana	8%	0%	3%	3%
Iowa	36%	0%	2%	3%
Kansas	5%	7%	3%	3%
Kentucky	17%	8%	3%	4%
Louisiana	12%	3%	1%	4%
Maine	0%	19%	2%	2%
Maryland	9%	0%	1%	3%
Massachusetts	11%	28%	2%	4%
Michigan	19%	17%	3%	5%
Minnesota	28%	16%	2%	3%
Mississippi	16%	0%	2%	7%
Missouri	8%	0%	1%	2%
Montana	0%	12%	4%	5%
Nebraska	24%	13%	2%	3%
Nevada	9%	2%	1%	2%
New Hampshire	0%	14%	2%	2%
New Jersey	5%	9%	1%	2%
New Mexico	23%	9%	4%	6%
New York	12%	18%	1%	5%
North Carolina	10%	4%	1%	3%
North Dakota	0%	0%	1%	1%
Ohio	17%	8%	3%	5%
Oklahoma	22%	8%	2%	4%
Oregon	14%	9%	5%	5%
Pennsylvania	12%	9%	1%	3%
Rhode Island	7%	13%	2%	3%
South Carolina	12%	0%	1%	5%
South Dakota	1%	0%	3%	3%
Tennessee	9%	4%	2%	4%
Texas	11%	6%	1%	4%
Utah	0%	6%	1%	1%
Vermont	0%	51%	4%	4%
Virginia	5%	0%	2%	2%
Washington	13%	6%	5%	5%
West Virginia	12%	0%	5%	5%
Wisconsin	27%	17%	2%	3%
Wyoming	0%	7%	3%	3%
United States	13%	9%	2%	4%

TABLE A-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Race				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	43%	64%	60%	59%
Alaska	58%	50%	62%	62%
Arizona	44%	42%	59%	54%
Arkansas	40%	52%	59%	55%
California	43%	37%	61%	53%
Colorado	50%	54%	69%	66%
Connecticut	56%	35%	76%	70%
Delaware	60%	53%	70%	67%
District of Columbia	48%	45%	73%	54%
Florida	41%	40%	57%	52%
Georgia	44%	44%	68%	60%
Hawaii	31%	45%	63%	62%
Idaho	31%	40%	62%	60%
Illinois	46%	62%	71%	66%
Indiana	52%	54%	69%	68%
Iowa	41%	53%	62%	61%
Kansas	48%	52%	60%	59%
Kentucky	42%	85%	61%	60%
Louisiana	29%	35%	57%	48%
Maine	73%	59%	64%	64%
Maryland	54%	52%	71%	66%
Massachusetts	53%	30%	70%	67%
Michigan	48%	47%	74%	71%
Minnesota	28%	51%	67%	66%
Mississippi	40%	59%	61%	53%
Missouri	53%	38%	65%	63%
Montana	17%	43%	53%	52%
Nebraska	45%	49%	63%	62%
Nevada	46%	43%	68%	63%
New Hampshire	28%	68%	71%	71%
New Jersey	60%	47%	70%	66%
New Mexico	47%	37%	48%	44%
New York	44%	35%	68%	60%
North Carolina	43%	23%	65%	60%
North Dakota	100%	31%	56%	56%
Ohio	49%	63%	69%	67%
Oklahoma	26%	44%	55%	52%
Oregon	72%	45%	64%	63%
Pennsylvania	43%	43%	69%	66%
Rhode Island	49%	22%	65%	62%
South Carolina	48%	15%	63%	58%
South Dakota	45%	65%	59%	59%
Tennessee	46%	32%	60%	57%
Texas	48%	36%	64%	54%
Utah	78%	41%	72%	70%
Vermont	100%	29%	64%	64%
Virginia	55%	52%	64%	62%
Washington	56%	22%	64%	62%
West Virginia	25%	49%	59%	59%
Wisconsin	36%	40%	75%	72%
Wyoming	31%	26%	59%	57%
United States	45%	39%	66%	60%

TABLE A-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Race				
	Work Disability			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	15%	0%	10%	11%
Alaska	3%	9%	4%	4%
Arizona	7%	4%	9%	7%
Arkansas	13%	0%	13%	13%
California	12%	4%	8%	7%
Colorado	7%	5%	7%	7%
Connecticut	7%	7%	5%	5%
Delaware	7%	4%	7%	7%
District of Columbia	11%	5%	6%	10%
Florida	9%	8%	9%	9%
Georgia	11%	1%	9%	10%
Hawaii	5%	10%	4%	4%
Idaho	0%	4%	10%	10%
Illinois	7%	5%	7%	7%
Indiana	12%	13%	8%	8%
Iowa	2%	8%	7%	7%
Kansas	5%	8%	9%	9%
Kentucky	11%	4%	15%	14%
Louisiana	13%	8%	9%	10%
Maine	27%	12%	8%	9%
Maryland	10%	3%	6%	7%
Massachusetts	9%	11%	8%	8%
Michigan	13%	9%	8%	9%
Minnesota	5%	5%	6%	6%
Mississippi	10%	5%	10%	10%
Missouri	14%	6%	6%	7%
Montana	0%	7%	10%	10%
Nebraska	13%	9%	7%	7%
Nevada	14%	3%	9%	8%
New Hampshire	28%	14%	9%	9%
New Jersey	8%	6%	6%	6%
New Mexico	6%	9%	9%	9%
New York	9%	7%	8%	8%
North Carolina	11%	3%	10%	10%
North Dakota	0%	0%	6%	6%
Ohio	13%	10%	8%	9%
Oklahoma	8%	8%	9%	8%
Oregon	10%	5%	9%	9%
Pennsylvania	13%	10%	9%	9%
Rhode Island	2%	12%	10%	10%
South Carolina	8%	0%	8%	8%
South Dakota	14%	7%	8%	8%
Tennessee	12%	15%	10%	10%
Texas	9%	6%	8%	8%
Utah	0%	3%	6%	6%
Vermont	0%	14%	7%	7%
Virginia	10%	2%	10%	9%
Washington	8%	3%	9%	9%
West Virginia	14%	8%	14%	14%
Wisconsin	8%	5%	6%	6%
Wyoming	6%	9%	8%	8%
United States	10%	6%	8%	8%

TABLE A-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Total			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	507	23	1,190	1,720
Alaska	64	48	1,405	1,517
Arizona	64	747	1,325	2,136
Arkansas	254	23	1,483	1,760
California	677	5,601	6,626	12,904
Colorado	55	311	1,418	1,784
Connecticut	102	187	1,016	1,305
Delaware	208	61	982	1,251
District of Columbia	761	80	320	1,161
Florida	772	1,599	4,169	6,540
Georgia	593	63	1,432	2,088
Hawaii	44	52	1,286	1,382
Idaho	12	207	1,623	1,842
Illinois	785	767	3,806	5,358
Indiana	91	46	1,461	1,598
Iowa	41	40	1,577	1,658
Kansas	99	89	1,447	1,635
Kentucky	108	20	1,465	1,593
Louisiana	458	45	1,152	1,655
Maine	3	7	1,278	1,288
Maryland	369	68	1,049	1,486
Massachusetts	168	215	2,498	2,881
Michigan	542	126	3,663	4,331
Minnesota	41	60	1,678	1,779
Mississippi	621	19	977	1,617
Missouri	128	40	1,316	1,484
Montana	6	41	1,660	1,707
Nebraska	51	89	1,537	1,677
Nevada	78	291	1,110	1,479
New Hampshire	7	20	1,202	1,229
New Jersey	363	677	2,965	4,005
New Mexico	24	1,206	1,137	2,367
New York	1,128	1,907	5,781	8,816
North Carolina	575	85	2,256	2,916
North Dakota	2	22	1,535	1,559
Ohio	530	104	4,040	4,674
Oklahoma	142	75	1,614	1,831
Oregon	16	138	1,455	1,609
Pennsylvania	526	214	4,673	5,413
Rhode Island	43	130	1,156	1,329
South Carolina	445	16	911	1,372
South Dakota	14	13	1,748	1,775
Tennessee	273	23	1,306	1,602
Texas	553	3,209	3,721	7,483
Utah	11	188	1,718	1,917
Vermont	3	10	1,261	1,274
Virginia	355	80	1,375	1,810
Washington	46	85	1,467	1,598
West Virginia	27	14	1,683	1,724
Wisconsin	92	49	1,769	1,910
Wyoming	16	131	1,500	1,647
United States	12,893	19,361	98,222	130,476

TABLE A-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Family Income Less than 100% of the Poverty Level			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	212	5	126	343
Alaska	13	4	95	112
Arizona	31	227	159	417
Arkansas	94	6	178	278
California	202	1,954	712	2,868
Colorado	16	68	91	175
Connecticut	30	85	46	161
Delaware	35	14	96	145
District of Columbia	239	16	28	283
Florida	276	444	479	1,199
Georgia	143	11	128	282
Hawaii	3	9	172	184
Idaho	-	90	214	304
Illinois	328	152	289	769
Indiana	21	8	143	172
Iowa	12	4	192	208
Kansas	20	26	160	206
Kentucky	48	1	206	255
Louisiana	201	13	144	358
Maine	-	2	153	155
Maryland	91	17	62	170
Massachusetts	52	109	199	360
Michigan	183	36	338	557
Minnesota	11	24	139	174
Mississippi	271	10	138	419
Missouri	32	5	133	170
Montana	2	12	254	268
Nebraska	16	23	157	196
Nevada	25	76	94	195
New Hampshire	-	4	75	79
New Jersey	65	171	164	400
New Mexico	9	406	235	650
New York	401	769	560	1,730
North Carolina	186	31	198	415
North Dakota	-	3	192	195
Ohio	174	33	383	590
Oklahoma	63	17	241	321
Oregon	3	46	162	211
Pennsylvania	207	82	418	707
Rhode Island	8	45	116	169
South Carolina	182	7	97	286
South Dakota	6	1	316	323
Tennessee	81	5	179	265
Texas	132	1,144	360	1,636
Utah	2	63	119	184
Vermont	-	3	134	137
Virginia	52	16	148	216
Washington	9	25	198	232
West Virginia	14	-	298	312
Wisconsin	43	20	141	204
Wyoming	1	51	167	219
United States	4,245	6,393	10,226	20,864

TABLE A-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	15	-	5	20
Alaska	2	-	19	21
Arizona	5	8	8	21
Arkansas	7	-	6	13
California	30	180	93	303
Colorado	3	10	4	17
Connecticut	4	23	3	30
Delaware	2	1	6	9
District of Columbia	40	1	1	42
Florida	28	23	30	81
Georgia	16	-	7	23
Hawaii	1	-	15	16
Idaho	-	5	18	23
Illinois	48	12	29	89
Indiana	4	-	13	17
Iowa	4	-	14	18
Kansas	2	2	16	20
Kentucky	5	-	17	22
Louisiana	17	-	2	19
Maine	-	1	11	12
Maryland	11	-	4	15
Massachusetts	5	20	21	46
Michigan	36	5	34	75
Minnesota	2	3	15	20
Mississippi	35	-	6	41
Missouri	3	-	7	10
Montana	-	1	26	27
Nebraska	4	5	9	18
Nevada	2	2	4	8
New Hampshire	-	1	11	12
New Jersey	7	20	14	41
New Mexico	2	32	12	46
New York	50	114	30	194
North Carolina	18	1	11	30
North Dakota	-	-	9	9
Ohio	25	4	42	71
Oklahoma	8	1	12	21
Oregon	1	5	22	28
Pennsylvania	21	6	22	49
Rhode Island	1	6	8	15
South Carolina	17	-	5	22
South Dakota	-	-	21	21
Tennessee	7	1	11	19
Texas	23	58	13	94
Utah	-	2	5	7
Vermont	-	-	16	16
Virginia	5	-	8	13
Washington	1	1	31	33
West Virginia	1	-	28	29
Wisconsin	6	3	12	21
Wyoming	-	2	20	22
United States	524	559	806	1,889

TABLE A-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	47	-	11	58
Alaska	7	-	57	64
Arizona	22	28	22	72
Arkansas	24	-	14	38
California	98	580	247	925
Colorado	8	33	10	51
Connecticut	15	67	8	90
Delaware	7	7	19	33
District of Columbia	116	2	1	119
Florida	94	80	77	251
Georgia	59	-	16	75
Hawaii	6	-	37	43
Idaho	-	21	44	65
Illinois	173	46	82	301
Indiana	8	-	39	47
Iowa	16	-	35	51
Kansas	5	6	45	56
Kentucky	18	1	40	59
Louisiana	59	1	7	67
Maine	-	1	21	22
Maryland	35	-	9	44
Massachusetts	20	59	55	134
Michigan	108	16	105	229
Minnesota	11	10	35	56
Mississippi	103	-	15	118
Missouri	11	-	19	30
Montana	-	5	67	72
Nebraska	13	11	27	51
Nevada	7	5	10	22
New Hampshire	-	3	28	31
New Jersey	19	66	34	119
New Mexico	5	101	42	148
New York	133	345	79	557
North Carolina	57	4	22	83
North Dakota	-	-	22	22
Ohio	87	11	133	231
Oklahoma	30	6	31	67
Oregon	3	13	68	84
Pennsylvania	67	20	62	149
Rhode Island	3	17	21	41
South Carolina	52	-	13	65
South Dakota	1	-	67	68
Tennessee	23	1	30	54
Texas	62	190	34	286
Utah	-	7	17	24
Vermont	-	3	47	50
Virginia	16	-	21	37
Washington	6	6	73	85
West Virginia	3	-	86	89
Wisconsin	24	8	30	62
Wyoming	-	5	47	52
United States	1,681	1,785	2,181	5,647

TABLE A-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	223	15	785	1,023
Alaska	38	24	884	946
Arizona	29	327	779	1,135
Arkansas	98	15	869	982
California	305	2,084	4,004	6,393
Colorado	27	171	980	1,178
Connecticut	56	67	775	898
Delaware	129	34	683	846
District of Columbia	376	36	232	644
Florida	318	672	2,384	3,374
Georgia	269	27	979	1,275
Hawaii	13	24	822	859
Idaho	4	81	1,008	1,093
Illinois	371	477	2,767	3,615
Indiana	48	26	1,009	1,083
Iowa	16	24	974	1,014
Kansas	48	45	873	966
Kentucky	48	17	898	963
Louisiana	135	17	663	815
Maine	2	4	815	821
Maryland	200	34	745	979
Massachusetts	88	66	1,745	1,899
Michigan	264	66	2,779	3,109
Minnesota	12	30	1,127	1,169
Mississippi	244	11	596	851
Missouri	67	17	848	932
Montana	1	20	878	899
Nebraska	23	42	955	1,020
Nevada	35	141	757	933
New Hampshire	2	14	855	871
New Jersey	220	339	2,069	2,628
New Mexico	11	473	570	1,054
New York	516	688	3,943	5,147
North Carolina	260	24	1,479	1,763
North Dakota	2	7	868	877
Ohio	271	65	2,813	3,149
Oklahoma	42	34	892	968
Oregon	11	61	941	1,013
Pennsylvania	232	94	3,290	3,616
Rhode Island	22	32	749	803
South Carolina	214	3	578	795
South Dakota	6	9	978	993
Tennessee	132	8	789	929
Texas	264	1,188	2,396	3,848
Utah	9	94	1,255	1,358
Vermont	3	4	807	814
Virginia	195	38	888	1,121
Washington	26	21	942	989
West Virginia	8	7	1,001	1,016
Wisconsin	34	22	1,324	1,380
Wyoming	5	39	892	936
United States	5,972	7,878	63,932	77,782

TABLE A-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Work Disability			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	78	-	121	199
Alaska	2	4	56	62
Arizona	4	26	111	141
Arkansas	33	-	203	236
California	74	216	516	806
Colorado	4	17	100	121
Connecticut	7	12	49	68
Delaware	15	3	70	88
District of Columbia	87	3	22	112
Florida	69	121	369	559
Georgia	59	1	134	194
Hawaii	3	6	51	60
Idaho	-	8	167	175
Illinois	59	35	272	366
Indiana	14	5	113	132
Iowa	1	2	114	117
Kansas	5	7	134	146
Kentucky	12	1	212	225
Louisiana	59	3	103	165
Maine	1	1	109	111
Maryland	36	2	61	99
Massachusetts	15	23	187	225
Michigan	74	12	292	378
Minnesota	2	2	110	114
Mississippi	60	1	103	164
Missouri	18	2	87	107
Montana	-	3	170	173
Nebraska	6	8	107	121
Nevada	11	8	97	116
New Hampshire	2	3	110	115
New Jersey	31	36	188	255
New Mexico	2	120	102	224
New York	100	130	445	675
North Carolina	59	3	220	282
North Dakota	-	-	86	86
Ohio	73	10	307	390
Oklahoma	11	6	139	156
Oregon	2	8	134	144
Pennsylvania	68	22	405	495
Rhode Island	1	15	120	136
South Carolina	35	-	77	112
South Dakota	2	1	151	154
Tennessee	33	4	135	172
Texas	54	209	304	567
Utah	-	7	111	118
Vermont	-	2	88	90
Virginia	36	2	130	168
Washington	3	3	137	143
West Virginia	5	1	224	230
Wisconsin	6	3	116	125
Wyoming	1	11	117	129
United States	1,332	1,128	8,086	10,546

TABLE A-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Family Income Less than 100% of the Poverty Level			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	29%	18%	15%	21%
Alaska	10%	7%	3%	8%
Arizona	29%	15%	9%	18%
Arkansas	26%	12%	18%	17%
California	29%	16%	10%	19%
Colorado	13%	8%	5%	10%
Connecticut	20%	7%	7%	11%
Delaware	18%	8%	15%	11%
District of Columbia	44%	20%	18%	25%
Florida	30%	15%	12%	18%
Georgia	19%	11%	17%	14%
Hawaii	20%	10%	14%	13%
Idaho	22%	14%	7%	15%
Illinois	26%	10%	8%	14%
Indiana	17%	9%	6%	11%
Iowa	19%	11%	7%	13%
Kansas	16%	11%	10%	12%
Kentucky	25%	14%	11%	16%
Louisiana	35%	18%	14%	22%
Maine	16%	10%	13%	12%
Maryland	19%	9%	10%	12%
Massachusetts	18%	10%	8%	11%
Michigan	20%	10%	9%	13%
Minnesota	12%	8%	11%	10%
Mississippi	41%	21%	14%	26%
Missouri	18%	11%	4%	12%
Montana	25%	14%	11%	16%
Nebraska	15%	9%	11%	11%
Nevada	18%	12%	6%	13%
New Hampshire	6%	5%	11%	6%
New Jersey	13%	8%	10%	9%
New Mexico	40%	22%	15%	27%
New York	28%	14%	12%	18%
North Carolina	25%	11%	12%	14%
North Dakota	16%	11%	11%	13%
Ohio	22%	9%	8%	13%
Oklahoma	26%	15%	15%	18%
Oregon	21%	10%	5%	13%
Pennsylvania	20%	11%	11%	13%
Rhode Island	17%	10%	10%	12%
South Carolina	34%	15%	22%	21%
South Dakota	22%	12%	13%	15%
Tennessee	28%	13%	15%	18%
Texas	28%	16%	16%	19%
Utah	12%	9%	6%	10%
Vermont	18%	8%	11%	11%
Virginia	18%	9%	11%	12%
Washington	21%	13%	6%	14%
West Virginia	31%	16%	10%	18%
Wisconsin	18%	8%	8%	11%
Wyoming	17%	11%	12%	13%
United States	24%	12%	11%	15%

TABLE A-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	0%	2%	0%	1%
Alaska	1%	2%	0%	1%
Arizona	0%	2%	0%	1%
Arkansas	0%	1%	0%	1%
California	0%	3%	0%	2%
Colorado	0%	1%	0%	1%
Connecticut	0%	3%	0%	2%
Delaware	0%	1%	0%	1%
District of Columbia	0%	6%	1%	4%
Florida	0%	2%	0%	1%
Georgia	0%	2%	0%	1%
Hawaii	0%	2%	0%	1%
Idaho	0%	2%	0%	1%
Illinois	0%	3%	0%	2%
Indiana	0%	2%	0%	1%
Iowa	0%	2%	1%	1%
Kansas	0%	2%	0%	1%
Kentucky	0%	2%	0%	2%
Louisiana	0%	2%	0%	1%
Maine	0%	1%	0%	1%
Maryland	0%	2%	0%	1%
Massachusetts	0%	2%	0%	1%
Michigan	0%	3%	0%	2%
Minnesota	0%	2%	0%	1%
Mississippi	0%	4%	0%	3%
Missouri	0%	1%	0%	1%
Montana	0%	3%	0%	2%
Nebraska	0%	2%	0%	1%
Nevada	0%	1%	0%	1%
New Hampshire	0%	2%	0%	1%
New Jersey	0%	1%	0%	1%
New Mexico	0%	3%	0%	2%
New York	0%	3%	0%	2%
North Carolina	0%	2%	0%	1%
North Dakota	0%	1%	0%	1%
Ohio	0%	2%	0%	1%
Oklahoma	0%	2%	0%	1%
Oregon	0%	3%	0%	2%
Pennsylvania	0%	1%	0%	1%
Rhode Island	0%	2%	0%	1%
South Carolina	0%	3%	0%	2%
South Dakota	0%	2%	0%	1%
Tennessee	0%	2%	0%	1%
Texas	0%	2%	0%	1%
Utah	0%	1%	0%	0%
Vermont	0%	2%	0%	1%
Virginia	0%	1%	0%	1%
Washington	0%	3%	0%	2%
West Virginia	0%	3%	1%	2%
Wisconsin	0%	2%	0%	1%
Wyoming	0%	2%	0%	2%
United States	0%	2%	0%	1%

TABLE A-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	9%	2%	0%	4%
Alaska	9%	2%	0%	4%
Arizona	8%	2%	0%	3%
Arkansas	6%	1%	0%	2%
California	15%	3%	0%	6%
Colorado	6%	1%	0%	2%
Connecticut	14%	3%	0%	6%
Delaware	7%	1%	0%	3%
District of Columbia	30%	6%	1%	11%
Florida	12%	2%	0%	4%
Georgia	10%	2%	0%	4%
Hawaii	8%	2%	0%	3%
Idaho	7%	2%	0%	3%
Illinois	16%	3%	0%	6%
Indiana	7%	2%	0%	3%
Iowa	7%	2%	1%	3%
Kansas	8%	2%	0%	3%
Kentucky	8%	2%	0%	4%
Louisiana	12%	2%	0%	4%
Maine	4%	1%	0%	2%
Maryland	8%	2%	0%	3%
Massachusetts	11%	2%	0%	4%
Michigan	12%	3%	0%	5%
Minnesota	7%	2%	0%	3%
Mississippi	16%	4%	0%	7%
Missouri	6%	1%	0%	2%
Montana	11%	3%	0%	5%
Nebraska	6%	2%	0%	3%
Nevada	4%	1%	0%	2%
New Hampshire	6%	2%	0%	2%
New Jersey	6%	1%	0%	2%
New Mexico	13%	3%	0%	6%
New York	13%	3%	0%	5%
North Carolina	8%	2%	0%	3%
North Dakota	3%	1%	0%	1%
Ohio	13%	2%	0%	5%
Oklahoma	10%	2%	0%	4%
Oregon	13%	3%	0%	5%
Pennsylvania	7%	1%	0%	3%
Rhode Island	7%	2%	0%	3%
South Carolina	12%	3%	0%	5%
South Dakota	7%	2%	0%	3%
Tennessee	9%	2%	0%	4%
Texas	8%	2%	0%	4%
Utah	3%	1%	0%	1%
Vermont	9%	2%	0%	4%
Virginia	6%	1%	0%	2%
Washington	12%	3%	0%	5%
West Virginia	15%	3%	1%	5%
Wisconsin	8%	2%	0%	3%
Wyoming	7%	2%	0%	2%
United States	11%	2%	0%	4%

TABLE A-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	61%	64%	35%	59%
Alaska	59%	64%	42%	62%
Arizona	49%	60%	33%	54%
Arkansas	54%	63%	24%	55%
California	50%	58%	30%	53%
Colorado	70%	68%	42%	66%
Connecticut	70%	77%	45%	70%
Delaware	64%	73%	44%	67%
District of Columbia	35%	62%	48%	54%
Florida	49%	59%	31%	52%
Georgia	62%	64%	32%	60%
Hawaii	59%	68%	36%	62%
Idaho	62%	64%	39%	60%
Illinois	63%	74%	37%	66%
Indiana	68%	74%	39%	68%
Iowa	61%	70%	18%	61%
Kansas	61%	65%	22%	59%
Kentucky	56%	65%	44%	60%
Louisiana	41%	54%	32%	48%
Maine	62%	70%	42%	64%
Maryland	64%	70%	47%	66%
Massachusetts	68%	73%	34%	67%
Michigan	69%	77%	43%	71%
Minnesota	67%	73%	23%	66%
Mississippi	46%	61%	30%	53%
Missouri	62%	67%	43%	63%
Montana	54%	58%	27%	52%
Nebraska	67%	69%	19%	62%
Nevada	63%	68%	38%	63%
New Hampshire	76%	74%	40%	71%
New Jersey	70%	71%	38%	66%
New Mexico	38%	50%	28%	44%
New York	57%	65%	42%	60%
North Carolina	55%	67%	32%	60%
North Dakota	62%	62%	17%	56%
Ohio	67%	72%	42%	67%
Oklahoma	49%	58%	36%	52%
Oregon	63%	69%	33%	63%
Pennsylvania	68%	72%	37%	66%
Rhode Island	66%	70%	27%	62%
South Carolina	52%	66%	25%	58%
South Dakota	65%	64%	23%	59%
Tennessee	55%	63%	28%	57%
Texas	51%	59%	27%	54%
Utah	70%	73%	55%	70%
Vermont	63%	70%	26%	64%
Virginia	57%	67%	42%	62%
Washington	60%	67%	40%	62%
West Virginia	53%	64%	48%	59%
Wisconsin	69%	79%	43%	72%
Wyoming	58%	61%	26%	57%
United States	59%	66%	35%	60%

TABLE A-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Work Disability			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	0%	10%	38%	11%
Alaska	0%	6%	16%	4%
Arizona	0%	6%	28%	7%
Arkansas	1%	13%	43%	13%
California	0%	7%	23%	7%
Colorado	1%	7%	24%	7%
Connecticut	0%	4%	17%	5%
Delaware	0%	7%	23%	7%
District of Columbia	0%	10%	30%	10%
Florida	0%	9%	22%	9%
Georgia	0%	10%	34%	10%
Hawaii	0%	4%	13%	4%
Idaho	0%	8%	37%	10%
Illinois	1%	6%	26%	7%
Indiana	0%	7%	27%	8%
Iowa	0%	6%	26%	7%
Kansas	0%	8%	31%	9%
Kentucky	0%	13%	45%	14%
Louisiana	0%	10%	33%	10%
Maine	0%	9%	24%	9%
Maryland	0%	7%	21%	7%
Massachusetts	0%	8%	21%	8%
Michigan	0%	8%	31%	9%
Minnesota	0%	5%	30%	6%
Mississippi	0%	10%	35%	10%
Missouri	0%	6%	26%	7%
Montana	0%	9%	30%	10%
Nebraska	0%	6%	25%	7%
Nevada	1%	7%	27%	8%
New Hampshire	0%	7%	40%	9%
New Jersey	0%	6%	21%	6%
New Mexico	0%	10%	38%	9%
New York	0%	7%	24%	8%
North Carolina	0%	8%	34%	10%
North Dakota	1%	4%	22%	6%
Ohio	0%	9%	26%	9%
Oklahoma	0%	8%	26%	8%
Oregon	0%	9%	29%	9%
Pennsylvania	0%	9%	27%	9%
Rhode Island	1%	11%	22%	10%
South Carolina	0%	9%	25%	8%
South Dakota	1%	8%	27%	8%
Tennessee	0%	10%	41%	10%
Texas	0%	7%	34%	8%
Utah	1%	6%	28%	6%
Vermont	0%	6%	31%	7%
Virginia	1%	10%	26%	9%
Washington	0%	9%	32%	9%
West Virginia	0%	12%	35%	14%
Wisconsin	0%	7%	23%	6%
Wyoming	0%	8%	32%	8%
United States	0%	8%	27%	8%

TABLE A-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Total			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	485	976	259	1,720
Alaska	541	917	59	1,517
Arizona	648	1,244	244	2,136
Arkansas	469	1,048	243	1,760
California	4,046	7,646	1,212	12,904
Colorado	506	1,142	136	1,784
Connecticut	370	751	184	1,305
Delaware	324	783	144	1,251
District of Columbia	276	739	146	1,161
Florida	1,662	3,799	1,079	6,540
Georgia	583	1,273	232	2,088
Hawaii	358	861	163	1,382
Idaho	545	1,081	216	1,842
Illinois	1,519	3,218	621	5,358
Indiana	425	947	226	1,598
Iowa	491	952	215	1,658
Kansas	464	961	210	1,635
Kentucky	430	953	210	1,593
Louisiana	487	982	186	1,655
Maine	328	795	165	1,288
Maryland	399	909	178	1,486
Massachusetts	734	1,792	355	2,881
Michigan	1,241	2,566	524	4,331
Minnesota	516	1,067	196	1,779
Mississippi	489	937	191	1,617
Missouri	377	908	199	1,484
Montana	441	1,016	250	1,707
Nebraska	481	970	226	1,677
Nevada	402	899	178	1,479
New Hampshire	312	765	152	1,229
New Jersey	1,042	2,433	530	4,005
New Mexico	776	1,355	236	2,367
New York	2,426	5,272	1,118	8,816
North Carolina	681	1,842	393	2,916
North Dakota	443	906	210	1,559
Ohio	1,275	2,792	607	4,674
Oklahoma	485	1,089	257	1,831
Oregon	429	989	191	1,609
Pennsylvania	1,414	3,202	797	5,413
Rhode Island	327	783	219	1,329
South Carolina	401	815	156	1,372
South Dakota	520	1,016	239	1,775
Tennessee	441	979	182	1,602
Texas	2,316	4,477	690	7,483
Utah	690	1,053	174	1,917
Vermont	371	768	135	1,274
Virginia	423	1,166	221	1,810
Washington	419	1,016	163	1,598
West Virginia	402	1,039	283	1,724
Wisconsin	556	1,160	194	1,910
Wyoming	505	994	148	1,647
United States	36,691	78,043	15,742	130,476

TABLE A-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Family Income Less than 100% of the Poverty Level			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	133	168	42	343
Alaska	49	60	3	112
Arizona	198	195	24	417
Arkansas	114	118	46	278
California	1,331	1,397	140	2,868
Colorado	74	94	7	175
Connecticut	84	63	14	161
Delaware	59	65	21	145
District of Columbia	113	143	27	283
Florida	493	573	133	1,199
Georgia	109	132	41	282
Hawaii	72	89	23	184
Idaho	128	161	15	304
Illinois	381	338	50	769
Indiana	72	86	14	172
Iowa	92	101	15	208
Kansas	79	106	21	206
Kentucky	107	125	23	255
Louisiana	161	169	28	358
Maine	54	79	22	155
Maryland	74	77	19	170
Massachusetts	146	184	30	360
Michigan	249	262	46	557
Minnesota	66	86	22	174
Mississippi	198	193	28	419
Missouri	68	94	8	170
Montana	105	136	27	268
Nebraska	74	95	27	196
Nevada	73	111	11	195
New Hampshire	20	40	19	79
New Jersey	146	200	54	400
New Mexico	310	302	38	650
New York	740	843	147	1,730
North Carolina	167	200	48	415
North Dakota	71	101	23	195
Ohio	281	262	47	590
Oklahoma	122	158	41	321
Oregon	95	105	11	211
Pennsylvania	289	333	85	707
Rhode Island	60	85	24	169
South Carolina	132	119	35	286
South Dakota	142	147	34	323
Tennessee	110	127	28	265
Texas	706	806	124	1,636
Utah	79	96	9	184
Vermont	64	58	15	137
Virginia	80	112	24	216
Washington	91	131	10	232
West Virginia	120	163	29	312
Wisconsin	99	89	16	204
Wyoming	89	111	19	219
United States	8,969	10,088	1,807	20,864

TABLE A-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	-	20	-	20
Alaska	3	18	-	21
Arizona	-	21	-	21
Arkansas	-	13	-	13
California	14	288	1	303
Colorado	-	17	-	17
Connecticut	1	29	-	30
Delaware	-	9	-	9
District of Columbia	1	40	1	42
Florida	3	78	-	81
Georgia	-	23	-	23
Hawaii	-	16	-	16
Idaho	-	23	-	23
Illinois	1	88	-	89
Indiana	-	17	-	17
Iowa	-	17	1	18
Kansas	-	20	-	20
Kentucky	1	21	-	22
Louisiana	1	18	-	19
Maine	2	10	-	12
Maryland	-	14	1	15
Massachusetts	-	45	1	46
Michigan	3	72	-	75
Minnesota	-	20	-	20
Mississippi	-	41	-	41
Missouri	-	10	-	10
Montana	1	26	-	27
Nebraska	-	18	-	18
Nevada	-	8	-	8
New Hampshire	-	12	-	12
New Jersey	-	41	-	41
New Mexico	-	46	-	46
New York	9	185	-	194
North Carolina	-	30	-	30
North Dakota	-	8	1	9
Ohio	2	68	1	71
Oklahoma	-	21	-	21
Oregon	1	26	1	28
Pennsylvania	2	47	-	49
Rhode Island	-	15	-	15
South Carolina	1	21	-	22
South Dakota	-	20	1	21
Tennessee	1	18	-	19
Texas	7	87	-	94
Utah	1	6	-	7
Vermont	-	16	-	16
Virginia	-	12	1	13
Washington	-	33	-	33
West Virginia	-	28	1	29
Wisconsin	-	21	-	21
Wyoming	2	20	-	22
United States	57	1,821	11	1,889

TABLE A-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	38	20	-	58
Alaska	46	18	-	64
Arizona	51	21	-	72
Arkansas	25	13	-	38
California	636	288	1	925
Colorado	34	17	-	51
Connecticut	61	29	-	90
Delaware	24	9	-	33
District of Columbia	78	40	1	119
Florida	173	78	-	251
Georgia	52	23	-	75
Hawaii	27	16	-	43
Idaho	42	23	-	65
Illinois	213	88	-	301
Indiana	30	17	-	47
Iowa	33	17	1	51
Kansas	36	20	-	56
Kentucky	38	21	-	59
Louisiana	49	18	-	67
Maine	12	10	-	22
Maryland	29	14	1	44
Massachusetts	88	45	1	134
Michigan	157	72	-	229
Minnesota	36	20	-	56
Mississippi	77	41	-	118
Missouri	20	10	-	30
Montana	46	26	-	72
Nebraska	33	18	-	51
Nevada	14	8	-	22
New Hampshire	19	12	-	31
New Jersey	78	41	-	119
New Mexico	102	46	-	148
New York	372	185	-	557
North Carolina	53	30	-	83
North Dakota	13	8	1	22
Ohio	162	68	1	231
Oklahoma	46	21	-	67
Oregon	57	26	1	84
Pennsylvania	102	47	-	149
Rhode Island	26	15	-	41
South Carolina	44	21	-	65
South Dakota	47	20	1	68
Tennessee	36	18	-	54
Texas	199	87	-	286
Utah	18	6	-	24
Vermont	34	16	-	50
Virginia	24	12	1	37
Washington	52	33	-	85
West Virginia	60	28	1	89
Wisconsin	41	21	-	62
Wyoming	32	20	-	52
United States	3,815	1,821	11	5,647

TABLE A-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	299	636	88	1,023
Alaska	320	603	23	946
Arizona	312	744	79	1,135
Arkansas	259	668	55	982
California	1,855	4,199	339	6,393
Colorado	342	779	57	1,178
Connecticut	246	570	82	898
Delaware	205	577	64	846
District of Columbia	100	472	72	644
Florida	821	2,230	323	3,374
Georgia	368	832	75	1,275
Hawaii	210	590	59	859
Idaho	331	681	81	1,093
Illinois	981	2,401	233	3,615
Indiana	290	707	86	1,083
Iowa	304	672	38	1,014
Kansas	284	637	45	966
Kentucky	241	631	91	963
Louisiana	204	550	61	815
Maine	202	552	67	821
Maryland	254	642	83	979
Massachusetts	484	1,296	119	1,899
Michigan	866	1,990	253	3,109
Minnesota	343	784	42	1,169
Mississippi	225	573	53	851
Missouri	232	617	83	932
Montana	243	588	68	899
Nebraska	314	665	41	1,020
Nevada	250	615	68	933
New Hampshire	236	573	62	871
New Jersey	713	1,716	199	2,628
New Mexico	301	685	68	1,054
New York	1,323	3,360	464	5,147
North Carolina	373	1,263	127	1,763
North Dakota	277	565	35	877
Ohio	858	2,024	267	3,149
Oklahoma	239	637	92	968
Oregon	268	681	64	1,013
Pennsylvania	971	2,349	296	3,616
Rhode Island	208	537	58	803
South Carolina	212	544	39	795
South Dakota	308	628	57	993
Tennessee	251	625	53	929
Texas	1,122	2,552	174	3,848
Utah	493	768	97	1,358
Vermont	235	544	35	814
Virginia	239	788	94	1,121
Washington	250	676	63	989
West Virginia	212	667	137	1,016
Wisconsin	386	913	81	1,380
Wyoming	285	613	38	936
United States	21,145	51,209	5,428	77,782

TABLE A-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the March 1996 CPS for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Work Disability			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	2	98	99	199
Alaska	-	54	8	62
Arizona	2	71	68	141
Arkansas	3	128	105	236
California	9	503	294	806
Colorado	5	83	33	121
Connecticut	1	36	31	68
Delaware	1	55	32	88
District of Columbia	-	67	45	112
Florida	4	313	242	559
Georgia	2	114	78	194
Hawaii	1	37	22	60
Idaho	1	91	83	175
Illinois	8	194	164	366
Indiana	1	69	62	132
Iowa	1	60	56	117
Kansas	1	78	67	146
Kentucky	2	127	96	225
Louisiana	2	102	61	165
Maine	-	71	40	111
Maryland	1	62	36	99
Massachusetts	1	148	76	225
Michigan	6	202	170	378
Minnesota	-	54	60	114
Mississippi	2	94	68	164
Missouri	1	54	52	107
Montana	1	96	76	173
Nebraska	1	60	60	121
Nevada	3	63	50	116
New Hampshire	1	55	59	115
New Jersey	3	136	116	255
New Mexico	-	131	93	224
New York	11	397	267	675
North Carolina	1	148	133	282
North Dakota	2	40	44	86
Ohio	5	230	155	390
Oklahoma	1	87	68	156
Oregon	-	89	55	144
Pennsylvania	6	268	221	495
Rhode Island	2	85	49	136
South Carolina	2	71	39	112
South Dakota	2	85	67	154
Tennessee	-	97	75	172
Texas	7	330	230	567
Utah	4	64	50	118
Vermont	1	48	41	90
Virginia	2	110	56	168
Washington	2	89	52	143
West Virginia	1	130	99	230
Wisconsin	2	78	45	125
Wyoming	1	78	50	129
United States	118	6,030	4,398	10,546

APPENDIX B: SIPP TABLES

TABLE B-1. States Meeting Precision Criteria States Meeting Precision Criteria for Selected Characteristics 1993 SIPP					
	Total Population				
	Poverty	AFDC	Employer Ins.	Work Disab.	# Criteria Met (Max=4)
Criteria for Cell Count	70	242	102	141	
Alabama	X	X	X	X	4
Arizona	X	X	X	X	4
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	4
California	X	X	X	X	4
Colorado	X	X	X	X	4
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	4
Delaware	X		X	X	4
District of Columbia	X		X		3
Florida	X	X	X	X	2
Georgia	X	X	X	X	4
Hawaii	X		X	X	3
Illinois	X	X	X	X	4
Indiana	X	X	X	X	4
Kansas	X	X	X	X	4
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	4
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	4
Maryland	X	X	X	X	4
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	4
Michigan	X	X	X	X	4
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	4
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	4
Missouri	X	X	X	X	4
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	4
Nevada	X		X	X	3
New Hampshire	X		X	X	3
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	4
New Mexico	X		X		2
New York	X	X	X	X	4
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	4
Ohio	X	X	X	X	4
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	4
Oregon	X	X	X	X	4
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	4
Rhode Island	X		X	X	3
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	4
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	4
Texas	X	X	X	X	4
Utah	X	X	X	X	4
Virginia	X	X	X	X	4
Washington	X	X	X	X	4
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	4
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	4
ME, VT					
IA, ND, SD					
AK, ID, MT, WY					
United States	42	35	42	40	

TABLE B-1. States Meeting Precision Criteria States Meeting Precision Criteria for Selected Characteristics 1993 SIPP				
	Under Age 18			
	Poverty	AFDC	Employer Ins.	# Criteria Met (Max=3)
Criteria for Cell Count	95	95	104	
Alabama	X	X	X	3
Arizona	X	X	X	3
Arkansas	X	X	X	3
California	X	X	X	3
Colorado	X	X	X	3
Connecticut	X	X	X	3
Delaware				-
District of Columbia				-
Florida	X	X	X	3
Georgia	X	X	X	3
Hawaii				-
Illinois	X	X	X	3
Indiana	X	X	X	3
Kansas	X	X	X	3
Kentucky	X	X	X	3
Louisiana	X	X	X	3
Maryland	X	X	X	3
Massachusetts	X	X	X	3
Michigan	X	X	X	3
Minnesota	X	X	X	3
Mississippi	X	X	X	3
Missouri	X	X	X	3
Nebraska	X	X		2
Nevada				-
New Hampshire				-
New Jersey	X	X	X	3
New Mexico				-
New York	X	X	X	3
North Carolina	X	X	X	3
Ohio	X	X	X	3
Oklahoma	X	X	X	3
Oregon	X	X	X	3
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	3
Rhode Island				-
South Carolina	X	X	X	3
Tennessee	X	X	X	3
Texas	X	X	X	3
Utah	X	X	X	3
Virginia	X	X	X	3
Washington	X	X	X	3
West Virginia	X	X	X	3
Wisconsin	X	X	X	3
ME, VT				
IA, ND, SD				
AK, ID, MT, WY				
United States	35	35	34	

TABLE B-1. States Meeting Precision Criteria States Meeting Precision Criteria for Selected Characteristics 1993 SIPP				
	Age 65 and Over			
	Poverty	Employer Ins.	Work Disab.	# Criteria Met (Max=3)
Criteria for Cell Count	56	100	30	
Alabama	X		X	2
Arizona	X	X	X	3
Arkansas				-
California	X	X	X	3
Colorado				-
Connecticut	X	X		2
Delaware				-
District of Columbia				-
Florida	X	X	X	3
Georgia	X	X	X	3
Hawaii				-
Illinois	X	X	X	3
Indiana	X	X	X	3
Kansas	X	X		2
Kentucky	X			1
Louisiana	X			1
Maryland	X	X	X	3
Massachusetts	X	X	X	3
Michigan	X	X	X	3
Minnesota	X	X	X	3
Mississippi	X			1
Missouri	X	X	X	3
Nebraska	X			1
Nevada				-
New Hampshire				-
New Jersey	X	X	X	3
New Mexico				-
New York	X	X	X	3
North Carolina	X	X	X	3
Ohio	X	X	X	3
Oklahoma	X	X		2
Oregon	X	X	X	3
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	3
Rhode Island				-
South Carolina	X		X	2
Tennessee	X	X	X	3
Texas	X	X	X	3
Utah				-
Virginia	X	X	X	3
Washington	X	X	X	3
West Virginia	X			1
Wisconsin	X		X	2
ME, VT				
IA, ND, SD				
AK, ID, MT, WY				
United States	32	24	24	

TABLE B-1. States Meeting Precision Criteria States Meeting Precision Criteria for Selected Characteristics 1993 SIPP					
	Black				
	Poverty	AFDC	Employer Ins.	Work Disab.	# Criteria Met (Max=4)
Criteria for Cell Count	113	73	105	115	
Alabama	X	X	X	X	4
Arizona					-
Arkansas					-
California	X	X	X	X	4
Colorado					-
Connecticut					-
Delaware					-
District of Columbia					-
Florida	X	X	X	X	4
Georgia	X	X	X	X	4
Hawaii					-
Illinois	X	X	X	X	4
Indiana	X	X	X	X	4
Kansas					-
Kentucky					-
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	4
Maryland	X	X	X	X	4
Massachusetts					-
Michigan	X	X	X	X	4
Minnesota					-
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	4
Missouri	X	X	X	X	4
Nebraska					-
Nevada					-
New Hampshire					-
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	4
New Mexico					-
New York	X	X	X	X	4
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	4
Ohio	X	X	X	X	4
Oklahoma					-
Oregon					-
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	4
Rhode Island					-
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	4
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	4
Texas	X	X	X	X	4
Utah					-
Virginia	X	X	X	X	4
Washington					-
West Virginia					-
Wisconsin					-
ME, VT					
IA, ND, SD					
AK, ID, MT, WY					
United States	20	20	20	20	

TABLE B-1. States Meeting Precision Criteria States Meeting Precision Criteria for Selected Characteristics 1993 SIPP					
	Hispanic				
	Poverty	AFDC	Employer Ins.	Work Disab.	# Criteria Met (Max=4)
Criteria for Cell Count	113	93	100	174	
Alabama					-
Arizona	X	X	X		3
Arkansas					-
California	X	X	X	X	4
Colorado					-
Connecticut					-
Delaware					-
District of Columbia					-
Florida	X	X	X	X	4
Georgia					-
Hawaii					-
Illinois	X	X	X	X	4
Indiana					-
Kansas					-
Kentucky					-
Louisiana					-
Maryland					-
Massachusetts					-
Michigan					-
Minnesota					-
Mississippi					-
Missouri					-
Nebraska					-
Nevada					-
New Hampshire					-
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	4
New Mexico					-
New York	X	X	X	X	4
North Carolina					-
Ohio					-
Oklahoma					-
Oregon					-
Pennsylvania					-
Rhode Island					-
South Carolina					-
Tennessee					-
Texas	X	X	X	X	4
Utah					-
Virginia					-
Washington					-
West Virginia					-
Wisconsin					-
ME, VT					
IA, ND, SD					
AK, ID, MT, WY					
United States	7	7	7	6	

TABLE B-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percentage with Characteristics by Race				
	Family Income Less than 100% of the Poverty Level			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	36%	22%	15%	19%
Arizona	58%	42%	16%	22%
Arkansas	56%	0%	24%	28%
California	36%	33%	14%	21%
Colorado	17%	22%	12%	14%
Connecticut	24%	37%	10%	13%
Delaware	31%	0%	11%	15%
District of Columbia	28%	50%	0%	25%
Florida	31%	26%	14%	18%
Georgia	34%	27%	14%	19%
Hawaii	100%	0%	3%	5%
Illinois	32%	21%	8%	13%
Indiana	35%	35%	12%	15%
Kansas	42%	7%	12%	14%
Kentucky	50%	10%	16%	17%
Louisiana	41%	30%	20%	26%
Maryland	13%	10%	6%	8%
Massachusetts	27%	74%	12%	17%
Michigan	33%	42%	10%	15%
Minnesota	24%	81%	11%	12%
Mississippi	44%	0%	17%	26%
Missouri	30%	11%	12%	15%
Nebraska	0%	0%	8%	8%
Nevada	47%	30%	8%	17%
New Hampshire	-	-	9%	9%
New Jersey	38%	41%	6%	14%
New Mexico	47%	9%	20%	19%
New York	34%	43%	13%	19%
North Carolina	27%	44%	10%	14%
Ohio	33%	45%	11%	14%
Oklahoma	46%	52%	18%	21%
Oregon	74%	44%	14%	16%
Pennsylvania	26%	40%	12%	14%
Rhode Island	9%	0%	8%	8%
South Carolina	45%	27%	9%	21%
Tennessee	44%	56%	14%	19%
Texas	40%	39%	13%	23%
Utah	0%	16%	12%	13%
Virginia	29%	19%	9%	14%
Washington	54%	39%	15%	17%
West Virginia	0%	68%	22%	22%
Wisconsin	53%	0%	6%	9%
ME, VT	-	-	13%	13%
IA, ND, SD	81%	31%	10%	11%
AK, ID, MT, WY	10%	0%	12%	11%
United States	34%	35%	12%	17%

TABLE B-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percentage with Characteristics by Race				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC, January			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	3%	0%	0%	1%
Arizona	0%	4%	1%	1%
Arkansas	5%	0%	1%	1%
California	6%	3%	2%	3%
Colorado	1%	4%	1%	1%
Connecticut	4%	13%	1%	2%
Delaware	5%	0%	2%	2%
District of Columbia	10%	0%	0%	7%
Florida	3%	2%	1%	1%
Georgia	5%	3%	1%	2%
Hawaii	0%	0%	1%	1%
Illinois	6%	3%	0%	2%
Indiana	4%	4%	1%	1%
Kansas	0%	0%	1%	0%
Kentucky	11%	5%	1%	2%
Louisiana	4%	3%	1%	2%
Maryland	3%	0%	0%	1%
Massachusetts	3%	15%	1%	2%
Michigan	9%	3%	1%	3%
Minnesota	14%	10%	1%	1%
Mississippi	4%	0%	1%	2%
Missouri	4%	0%	1%	1%
Nebraska	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nevada	0%	0%	2%	1%
New Hampshire	-	-	0%	0%
New Jersey	5%	5%	0%	1%
New Mexico	0%	3%	0%	1%
New York	5%	7%	1%	2%
North Carolina	4%	2%	1%	1%
Ohio	6%	11%	1%	2%
Oklahoma	0%	2%	1%	1%
Oregon	17%	6%	1%	2%
Pennsylvania	6%	7%	1%	1%
Rhode Island	0%	0%	1%	1%
South Carolina	5%	2%	0%	2%
Tennessee	8%	0%	1%	2%
Texas	3%	2%	0%	1%
Utah	0%	0%	1%	1%
Virginia	2%	2%	0%	1%
Washington	0%	0%	1%	1%
West Virginia	0%	0%	2%	2%
Wisconsin	13%	0%	1%	1%
ME, VT	-	-	3%	3%
IA, ND, SD	11%	0%	1%	1%
AK, ID, MT, WY	0%	5%	1%	1%
United States	5%	4%	1%	2%

TABLE B-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percentage with Characteristics by Race				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC, January			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	6%	0%	0%	1%
Arizona	0%	13%	2%	4%
Arkansas	17%	0%	3%	5%
California	23%	13%	6%	9%
Colorado	6%	13%	2%	3%
Connecticut	11%	31%	2%	4%
Delaware	15%	0%	5%	7%
District of Columbia	26%	0%	0%	17%
Florida	9%	6%	2%	4%
Georgia	14%	9%	3%	6%
Hawaii	0%	0%	2%	2%
Illinois	20%	15%	1%	5%
Indiana	20%	25%	3%	6%
Kansas	11%	0%	1%	2%
Kentucky	24%	11%	3%	4%
Louisiana	12%	9%	3%	6%
Maryland	7%	0%	1%	2%
Massachusetts	8%	44%	4%	7%
Michigan	27%	13%	4%	8%
Minnesota	50%	69%	3%	5%
Mississippi	13%	0%	2%	6%
Missouri	17%	11%	3%	5%
Nebraska	0%	0%	1%	1%
Nevada	0%	0%	4%	3%
New Hampshire	-	-	0%	0%
New Jersey	16%	19%	1%	5%
New Mexico	0%	6%	0%	1%
New York	13%	22%	2%	6%
North Carolina	13%	7%	1%	4%
Ohio	20%	29%	3%	5%
Oklahoma	46%	14%	3%	4%
Oregon	74%	6%	4%	5%
Pennsylvania	18%	20%	2%	4%
Rhode Island	0%	0%	2%	2%
South Carolina	13%	2%	2%	5%
Tennessee	25%	0%	2%	6%
Texas	10%	7%	1%	3%
Utah	0%	0%	3%	3%
Virginia	5%	5%	1%	2%
Washington	5%	0%	4%	4%
West Virginia	0%	0%	7%	7%
Wisconsin	47%	0%	1%	4%
ME, VT	-	-	8%	8%
IA, ND, SD	81%	31%	3%	4%
AK, ID, MT, WY	0%	16%	3%	3%
United States	15%	13%	3%	5%

TABLE B-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percentage with Characteristics by Race				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance, January			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	44%	17%	60%	56%
Arizona	54%	41%	54%	51%
Arkansas	29%	10%	51%	47%
California	44%	38%	55%	50%
Colorado	48%	44%	61%	58%
Connecticut	59%	46%	70%	67%
Delaware	62%	45%	64%	63%
District of Columbia	47%	41%	90%	55%
Florida	55%	35%	54%	51%
Georgia	33%	35%	60%	53%
Hawaii	0%	68%	79%	77%
Illinois	46%	57%	74%	68%
Indiana	41%	27%	64%	61%
Kansas	69%	70%	48%	50%
Kentucky	50%	5%	62%	60%
Louisiana	28%	48%	56%	48%
Maryland	70%	70%	72%	72%
Massachusetts	63%	28%	71%	68%
Michigan	47%	45%	74%	68%
Minnesota	19%	24%	68%	67%
Mississippi	32%	100%	50%	44%
Missouri	40%	77%	65%	62%
Nebraska	100%	0%	53%	52%
Nevada	34%	56%	56%	53%
New Hampshire	-	-	69%	69%
New Jersey	48%	41%	69%	64%
New Mexico	53%	58%	61%	59%
New York	48%	35%	66%	60%
North Carolina	46%	43%	65%	61%
Ohio	52%	41%	69%	67%
Oklahoma	54%	21%	60%	57%
Oregon	18%	27%	62%	61%
Pennsylvania	53%	44%	69%	67%
Rhode Island	67%	52%	70%	69%
South Carolina	40%	64%	74%	62%
Tennessee	40%	79%	57%	55%
Texas	49%	36%	63%	55%
Utah	100%	80%	69%	70%
Virginia	49%	44%	65%	61%
Washington	23%	41%	61%	59%
West Virginia	100%	32%	53%	53%
Wisconsin	29%	70%	70%	68%
ME, VT	-	-	61%	61%
IA, ND, SD	0%	36%	61%	60%
AK, ID, MT, WY	56%	11%	61%	59%
United States	46%	39%	64%	59%

TABLE B-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percentage with Characteristics by Race				
	Work Disability, January			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	7%	3%	9%	8%
Arizona	28%	8%	7%	7%
Arkansas	13%	0%	10%	11%
California	8%	5%	7%	7%
Colorado	9%	10%	9%	9%
Connecticut	5%	0%	5%	5%
Delaware	5%	0%	5%	5%
District of Columbia	15%	5%	16%	14%
Florida	6%	7%	8%	7%
Georgia	11%	12%	9%	10%
Hawaii	0%	0%	5%	5%
Illinois	8%	2%	5%	5%
Indiana	5%	5%	5%	5%
Kansas	9%	0%	5%	5%
Kentucky	17%	10%	9%	10%
Louisiana	12%	6%	11%	11%
Maryland	6%	6%	6%	6%
Massachusetts	3%	5%	6%	6%
Michigan	11%	9%	7%	7%
Minnesota	14%	10%	7%	7%
Mississippi	8%	0%	10%	9%
Missouri	13%	0%	8%	8%
Nebraska	0%	0%	3%	3%
Nevada	6%	0%	7%	6%
New Hampshire	-	-	4%	4%
New Jersey	7%	7%	4%	5%
New Mexico	42%	15%	6%	11%
New York	9%	5%	6%	6%
North Carolina	9%	0%	9%	9%
Ohio	7%	6%	9%	9%
Oklahoma	0%	2%	9%	9%
Oregon	0%	0%	10%	10%
Pennsylvania	7%	12%	7%	7%
Rhode Island	8%	0%	13%	12%
South Carolina	9%	5%	8%	8%
Tennessee	11%	0%	13%	13%
Texas	7%	7%	6%	6%
Utah	9%	9%	7%	7%
Virginia	12%	3%	6%	7%
Washington	18%	24%	9%	10%
West Virginia	9%	0%	9%	9%
Wisconsin	15%	9%	8%	9%
ME, VT	-	-	6%	6%
IA, ND, SD	0%	0%	7%	7%
AK, ID, MT, WY	17%	6%	8%	8%
United States	9%	6%	7%	7%

TABLE B-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percentage with Characteristics by Race				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC, in 1 or more months			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	3%	0%	0%	1%
Arizona	0%	5%	1%	2%
Arkansas	5%	0%	1%	2%
California	7%	4%	2%	3%
Colorado	4%	4%	1%	1%
Connecticut	6%	13%	1%	2%
Delaware	5%	0%	2%	2%
District of Columbia	10%	0%	0%	7%
Florida	5%	3%	1%	2%
Georgia	5%	3%	2%	3%
Hawaii	0%	0%	1%	1%
Illinois	8%	3%	1%	2%
Indiana	7%	4%	2%	2%
Kansas	0%	0%	1%	1%
Kentucky	11%	5%	1%	2%
Louisiana	4%	3%	1%	2%
Maryland	5%	3%	0%	2%
Massachusetts	6%	17%	2%	3%
Michigan	11%	10%	2%	4%
Minnesota	14%	10%	1%	2%
Mississippi	4%	0%	1%	2%
Missouri	6%	0%	1%	2%
Nebraska	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nevada	0%	0%	2%	1%
New Hampshire	-	-	1%	1%
New Jersey	5%	6%	1%	2%
New Mexico	0%	3%	1%	1%
New York	6%	8%	1%	3%
North Carolina	6%	4%	1%	2%
Ohio	8%	12%	1%	2%
Oklahoma	0%	2%	2%	2%
Oregon	17%	11%	2%	2%
Pennsylvania	8%	7%	1%	2%
Rhode Island	0%	0%	2%	2%
South Carolina	7%	4%	0%	3%
Tennessee	9%	0%	1%	2%
Texas	6%	2%	1%	2%
Utah	0%	0%	1%	1%
Virginia	3%	2%	0%	1%
Washington	0%	2%	3%	3%
West Virginia	0%	0%	2%	2%
Wisconsin	13%	0%	1%	2%
ME, VT	-	-	3%	3%
IA, ND, SD	21%	0%	2%	2%
AK, ID, MT, WY	0%	11%	1%	1%
United States	6%	5%	1%	2%

TABLE B-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percentage with Characteristics by Race				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC, in 1 or more months			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	8%	0%	1%	2%
Arizona	0%	18%	3%	6%
Arkansas	17%	0%	5%	6%
California	25%	17%	8%	11%
Colorado	8%	15%	3%	4%
Connecticut	15%	31%	3%	6%
Delaware	18%	0%	6%	8%
District of Columbia	26%	0%	0%	17%
Florida	15%	7%	3%	5%
Georgia	16%	9%	5%	8%
Hawaii	0%	0%	9%	8%
Illinois	25%	15%	2%	7%
Indiana	25%	25%	5%	7%
Kansas	11%	0%	4%	4%
Kentucky	24%	11%	5%	6%
Louisiana	16%	9%	4%	7%
Maryland	12%	10%	1%	5%
Massachusetts	16%	52%	5%	9%
Michigan	30%	31%	5%	10%
Minnesota	50%	76%	4%	6%
Mississippi	16%	0%	2%	7%
Missouri	21%	11%	4%	6%
Nebraska	0%	0%	1%	1%
Nevada	0%	0%	4%	3%
New Hampshire	-	-	2%	2%
New Jersey	16%	25%	1%	6%
New Mexico	0%	6%	5%	5%
New York	17%	27%	3%	8%
North Carolina	18%	15%	2%	6%
Ohio	24%	35%	3%	6%
Oklahoma	46%	14%	5%	6%
Oregon	74%	11%	5%	6%
Pennsylvania	23%	25%	2%	5%
Rhode Island	0%	0%	3%	3%
South Carolina	20%	8%	2%	8%
Tennessee	30%	0%	3%	7%
Texas	17%	9%	2%	6%
Utah	0%	0%	5%	4%
Virginia	10%	5%	1%	3%
Washington	5%	14%	9%	9%
West Virginia	0%	35%	8%	8%
Wisconsin	47%	0%	2%	5%
ME, VT	-	-	8%	8%
IA, ND, SD	81%	31%	5%	6%
AK, ID, MT, WY	0%	22%	3%	4%
United States	19%	16%	4%	7%

TABLE B-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percentage with Characteristics by Race				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance, in 1 or more months			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	57%	63%	73%	69%
Arizona	54%	46%	67%	62%
Arkansas	31%	70%	60%	56%
California	52%	48%	66%	61%
Colorado	55%	55%	71%	68%
Connecticut	67%	55%	77%	75%
Delaware	62%	100%	80%	78%
District of Columbia	60%	50%	97%	66%
Florida	68%	50%	64%	62%
Georgia	50%	43%	71%	65%
Hawaii	0%	0%	0%	0%
Illinois	55%	69%	82%	77%
Indiana	55%	32%	74%	71%
Kansas	69%	78%	61%	61%
Kentucky	63%	43%	72%	71%
Louisiana	39%	48%	68%	60%
Maryland	77%	92%	83%	82%
Massachusetts	68%	31%	78%	75%
Michigan	61%	45%	81%	77%
Minnesota	37%	24%	73%	72%
Mississippi	44%	100%	58%	53%
Missouri	55%	89%	72%	70%
Nebraska	100%	100%	69%	69%
Nevada	47%	95%	68%	67%
New Hampshire	-	-	76%	76%
New Jersey	56%	47%	78%	72%
New Mexico	53%	58%	67%	64%
New York	57%	48%	73%	68%
North Carolina	56%	49%	77%	72%
Ohio	66%	46%	79%	77%
Oklahoma	54%	46%	67%	65%
Oregon	18%	38%	69%	68%
Pennsylvania	63%	46%	76%	74%
Rhode Island	67%	52%	77%	76%
South Carolina	53%	70%	85%	74%
Tennessee	46%	79%	64%	62%
Texas	60%	46%	72%	64%
Utah	100%	80%	77%	77%
Virginia	57%	53%	77%	71%
Washington	35%	41%	70%	68%
West Virginia	100%	32%	59%	59%
Wisconsin	31%	70%	80%	77%
ME, VT	-	-	70%	70%
IA, ND, SD	0%	36%	69%	68%
AK, ID, MT, WY	56%	49%	72%	71%
United States	56%	49%	72%	68%

TABLE B-2. Weighted Percent by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percentage with Characteristics by Race				
	Work Disability, in 1 or more months			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	8%	3%	11%	10%
Arizona	38%	10%	11%	11%
Arkansas	17%	0%	13%	14%
California	10%	7%	10%	9%
Colorado	11%	12%	12%	12%
Connecticut	7%	0%	8%	8%
Delaware	5%	0%	8%	7%
District of Columbia	19%	5%	16%	16%
Florida	8%	9%	9%	9%
Georgia	14%	14%	12%	12%
Hawaii	0%	36%	6%	6%
Illinois	10%	5%	7%	7%
Indiana	8%	5%	7%	7%
Kansas	9%	0%	7%	7%
Kentucky	17%	10%	11%	11%
Louisiana	14%	6%	14%	14%
Maryland	8%	8%	8%	8%
Massachusetts	3%	8%	8%	8%
Michigan	13%	11%	8%	9%
Minnesota	14%	10%	10%	10%
Mississippi	9%	0%	12%	11%
Missouri	14%	0%	11%	11%
Nebraska	0%	0%	4%	4%
Nevada	6%	5%	11%	10%
New Hampshire	-	-	7%	7%
New Jersey	8%	8%	7%	7%
New Mexico	42%	15%	10%	13%
New York	11%	7%	8%	8%
North Carolina	12%	4%	11%	11%
Ohio	11%	9%	11%	11%
Oklahoma	0%	8%	13%	12%
Oregon	0%	6%	14%	14%
Pennsylvania	9%	15%	10%	10%
Rhode Island	16%	0%	14%	14%
South Carolina	10%	5%	11%	10%
Tennessee	12%	6%	15%	15%
Texas	8%	10%	8%	9%
Utah	0%	9%	7%	7%
Virginia	13%	3%	8%	8%
Washington	34%	24%	12%	13%
West Virginia	0%	0%	10%	10%
Wisconsin	17%	9%	10%	11%
ME, VT	-	-	8%	8%
IA, ND, SD	0%	0%	10%	9%
AK, ID, MT, WY	17%	11%	12%	12%
United States	11%	8%	10%	10%

TABLE B-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Total			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	141	26	561	728
Arizona	12	173	632	817
Arkansas	54	8	353	415
California	358	1,752	4,344	6,454
Colorado	57	65	520	642
Connecticut	65	32	536	633
Delaware	37	11	167	215
District of Columbia	63	15	26	104
Florida	224	425	1,947	2,596
Georgia	327	69	1,078	1,474
Hawaii	3	3	166	172
Illinois	341	186	2,029	2,556
Indiana	136	22	1,226	1,384
Kansas	21	12	602	635
Kentucky	26	15	614	655
Louisiana	200	32	623	855
Maryland	222	36	643	901
Massachusetts	31	82	1,157	1,270
Michigan	292	67	1,590	1,949
Minnesota	8	18	1,252	1,278
Mississippi	201	1	485	687
Missouri	122	9	992	1,123
Nebraska	2	1	348	351
Nevada	28	16	132	176
New Hampshire	-	-	159	159
New Jersey	178	204	1,351	1,733
New Mexico	7	29	84	120
New York	427	418	2,705	3,550
North Carolina	279	44	1,179	1,502
Ohio	139	79	1,844	2,062
Oklahoma	5	50	631	686
Oregon	11	18	796	825
Pennsylvania	155	83	2,108	2,346
Rhode Island	13	2	177	192
South Carolina	224	48	512	784
Tennessee	132	12	810	954
Texas	435	878	2,167	3,480
Utah	2	20	335	357
Virginia	203	57	849	1,109
Washington	33	34	895	962
West Virginia	1	3	461	465
Wisconsin	49	12	790	851
ME, VT	-	-	415	415
IA, ND, SD	10	9	778	797
AK, ID, MT, WY	11	19	546	576
United States	5,285	5,095	41,615	51,995

TABLE B-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Family Income Less than 100% of Poverty Level			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	51	6	85	142
Arizona	7	72	101	180
Arkansas	32	-	83	115
California	127	592	627	1,346
Colorado	10	14	63	87
Connecticut	15	12	52	79
Delaware	13	-	18	31
District of Columbia	19	9	-	28
Florida	72	107	260	439
Georgia	115	20	148	283
Hawaii	3	-	5	8
Illinois	114	39	157	310
Indiana	51	8	151	210
Kansas	9	1	75	85
Kentucky	13	2	97	112
Louisiana	79	8	125	212
Maryland	33	3	37	73
Massachusetts	9	62	139	210
Michigan	103	27	160	290
Minnesota	2	15	135	152
Mississippi	88	-	84	172
Missouri	39	1	120	160
Nebraska	-	-	29	29
Nevada	12	5	11	28
New Hampshire	-	-	14	14
New Jersey	69	86	91	246
New Mexico	3	3	17	23
New York	139	184	346	669
North Carolina	77	19	116	212
Ohio	47	37	197	281
Oklahoma	3	27	118	148
Oregon	8	8	116	132
Pennsylvania	40	34	252	326
Rhode Island	1	-	13	14
South Carolina	104	14	47	165
Tennessee	59	7	111	177
Texas	181	350	293	824
Utah	-	2	41	43
Virginia	62	12	77	151
Washington	17	15	130	162
West Virginia	-	2	102	104
Wisconsin	26	-	46	72
ME, VT	-	-	55	55
IA, ND, SD	8	3	78	89
AK, ID, MT, WY	1	-	66	67
United States	1,861	1,806	5,088	8,755

TABLE B-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	4	-	-	4
Arizona	-	7	4	11
Arkansas	3	-	2	5
California	23	58	86	167
Colorado	1	2	3	6
Connecticut	3	4	4	11
Delaware	2	-	3	5
District of Columbia	6	-	-	6
Florida	6	9	14	29
Georgia	15	2	12	29
Hawaii	-	-	1	1
Illinois	20	7	8	35
Indiana	7	1	12	20
Kansas	-	-	3	3
Kentucky	3	1	7	11
Louisiana	7	1	8	16
Maryland	6	-	2	8
Massachusetts	1	12	17	30
Michigan	27	2	22	51
Minnesota	1	2	14	17
Mississippi	7	-	4	11
Missouri	6	-	7	13
Nebraska	-	-	1	1
Nevada	-	-	2	2
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	8	10	5	23
New Mexico	-	1	-	1
New York	20	29	21	70
North Carolina	11	1	7	19
Ohio	8	9	17	34
Oklahoma	-	1	8	9
Oregon	2	1	10	13
Pennsylvania	8	6	13	27
Rhode Island	-	-	2	2
South Carolina	11	1	2	14
Tennessee	10	-	6	16
Texas	14	16	8	38
Utah	-	-	2	2
Virginia	5	1	2	8
Washington	-	-	15	15
West Virginia	-	-	9	9
Wisconsin	6	-	4	10
ME, VT	-	-	11	11
IA, ND, SD	1	-	9	10
AK, ID, MT, WY	-	1	8	6
United States	252	185	392	829

TABLE B-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	9	-	-	9
Arizona	-	22	14	36
Arkansas	10	-	9	19
California	86	232	290	608
Colorado	4	7	10	21
Connecticut	8	10	11	29
Delaware	7	-	8	15
District of Columbia	17	-	-	17
Florida	20	30	46	96
Georgia	48	7	37	92
Hawaii	-	-	3	3
Illinois	70	30	20	120
Indiana	31	6	42	79
Kansas	2	-	8	10
Kentucky	7	2	20	29
Louisiana	23	3	21	47
Maryland	17	-	4	21
Massachusetts	3	38	55	96
Michigan	84	10	63	157
Minnesota	4	13	42	59
Mississippi	25	-	12	37
Missouri	24	1	25	50
Nebraska	-	-	3	3
Nevada	-	-	5	5
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	30	42	13	85
New Mexico	-	2	-	2
New York	61	94	68	223
North Carolina	40	3	15	58
Ohio	28	25	54	107
Oklahoma	3	7	17	27
Oregon	8	1	33	42
Pennsylvania	29	16	44	89
Rhode Island	-	-	5	5
South Carolina	30	1	10	41
Tennessee	33	-	18	51
Texas	45	61	20	126
Utah	-	-	12	12
Virginia	13	3	4	20
Washington	2	-	42	44
West Virginia	-	-	32	32
Wisconsin	23	-	12	35
ME, VT	-	-	33	33
IA, ND, SD	8	3	23	34
AK, ID, MT, WY	-	3	14	17
United States	852	672	1,217	2,741

TABLE B-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	67	5	341	413
Arizona	7	73	339	419
Arkansas	15	1	180	196
California	158	659	2,389	3,206
Colorado	26	30	321	377
Connecticut	41	15	376	432
Delaware	21	5	109	135
District of Columbia	30	5	23	58
Florida	121	152	1,053	1,326
Georgia	108	25	652	785
Hawaii	-	2	132	134
Illinois	156	106	1,501	1,763
Indiana	56	6	792	854
Kansas	14	8	290	312
Kentucky	13	1	380	394
Louisiana	62	15	349	426
Maryland	151	27	467	645
Massachusetts	20	22	834	876
Michigan	136	31	1,173	1,340
Minnesota	2	4	856	862
Mississippi	66	1	239	306
Missouri	51	7	642	700
Nebraska	2	-	184	186
Nevada	10	8	75	93
New Hampshire	-	-	111	111
New Jersey	86	83	944	1,113
New Mexico	4	17	51	72
New York	215	150	1,791	2,156
North Carolina	124	18	779	921
Ohio	70	33	1,292	1,395
Oklahoma	2	10	380	392
Oregon	2	5	496	503
Pennsylvania	83	36	1,453	1,572
Rhode Island	9	1	125	135
South Carolina	90	30	377	497
Tennessee	53	9	457	519
Texas	208	312	1,364	1,884
Utah	2	17	231	250
Virginia	97	24	552	673
Washington	9	13	548	570
West Virginia	1	1	245	247
Wisconsin	15	9	560	584
ME, VT	-	-	257	257
IA, ND, SD	-	3	477	480
AK, ID, MT, WY	6	2	334	342
United States	2,409	1,981	26,521	30,911

TABLE B-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Work Disability			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	8	1	49	58
Arizona	3	13	41	57
Arkansas	8	-	37	45
California	28	88	306	422
Colorado	5	6	47	58
Connecticut	3	-	28	31
Delaware	2	-	8	10
District of Columbia	9	1	4	14
Florida	12	27	146	185
Georgia	34	6	97	137
Hawaii	-	-	8	8
Illinois	29	5	94	128
Indiana	7	1	64	72
Kansas	2	-	30	32
Kentucky	4	1	57	62
Louisiana	25	2	66	93
Maryland	13	2	39	54
Massachusetts	1	4	69	74
Michigan	31	6	103	140
Minnesota	1	2	85	88
Mississippi	16	-	49	65
Missouri	15	-	78	93
Nebraska	-	-	11	11
Nevada	2	-	9	11
New Hampshire	-	-	6	6
New Jersey	12	14	60	86
New Mexico	3	3	5	11
New York	32	21	161	214
North Carolina	24	-	107	131
Ohio	11	5	162	178
Oklahoma	-	1	58	59
Oregon	-	-	77	77
Pennsylvania	11	10	144	165
Rhode Island	1	-	22	23
South Carolina	22	2	40	64
Tennessee	15	-	106	121
Texas	31	61	124	216
Utah	-	2	22	24
Virginia	22	2	46	70
Washington	6	8	69	83
West Virginia	-	-	43	43
Wisconsin	7	1	60	68
ME, VT	-	-	24	24
IA, ND, SD	-	-	57	57
AK, ID, MT, WY	2	1	41	44
United States	457	296	2,959	3,712

TABLE B-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC, in 1 or more months			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	5	-	2	7
Arizona	-	9	6	15
Arkansas	3	-	4	7
California	24	79	107	210
Colorado	2	2	4	8
Connecticut	4	4	5	13
Delaware	2	-	3	5
District of Columbia	6	-	-	6
Florida	10	12	18	40
Georgia	18	2	16	36
Hawaii	-	-	2	2
Illinois	27	7	15	49
Indiana	10	1	19	30
Kansas	-	-	7	7
Kentucky	3	1	9	13
Louisiana	8	1	9	18
Maryland	11	1	3	15
Massachusetts	2	14	19	35
Michigan	31	7	27	65
Minnesota	1	2	18	21
Mississippi	7	-	4	11
Missouri	8	-	12	20
Nebraska	-	-	1	1
Nevada	-	-	2	2
New Hampshire	-	-	2	2
New Jersey	8	12	7	27
New Mexico	-	1	1	2
New York	26	36	29	91
North Carolina	16	2	10	28
Ohio	10	10	20	40
Oklahoma	-	1	10	11
Oregon	2	2	14	18
Pennsylvania	12	6	16	34
Rhode Island	-	-	3	3
South Carolina	16	2	2	20
Tennessee	12	-	7	19
Texas	24	23	17	64
Utah	-	-	3	3
Virginia	7	1	2	10
Washington	-	1	25	26
West Virginia	-	-	11	11
Wisconsin	6	-	6	12
ME, VT	-	-	12	12
IA, ND, SD	2	-	13	15
AK, ID, MT, WY	-	2	6	8
United States	323	241	528	1,092

TABLE B-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC, in 1 or more months			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	11	-	4	15
Arizona	-	32	19	51
Arkansas	10	-	16	26
California	93	301	371	765
Colorado	5	8	14	27
Connecticut	11	10	16	37
Delaware	8	-	9	17
District of Columbia	17	-	-	17
Florida	33	36	60	129
Georgia	55	7	52	114
Hawaii	-	-	14	14
Illinois	90	32	46	168
Indiana	38	6	58	102
Kansas	2	-	23	25
Kentucky	7	2	28	37
Louisiana	30	3	27	60
Maryland	29	3	8	40
Massachusetts	6	44	64	114
Michigan	94	21	81	196
Minnesota	4	14	53	71
Mississippi	30	-	12	42
Missouri	29	1	38	68
Nebraska	-	-	3	3
Nevada	-	-	5	5
New Hampshire	-	-	3	3
New Jersey	30	54	16	100
New Mexico	-	2	4	6
New York	81	120	87	288
North Carolina	54	7	22	83
Ohio	33	29	61	123
Oklahoma	3	7	31	41
Oregon	8	2	44	54
Pennsylvania	37	20	56	113
Rhode Island	-	-	6	6
South Carolina	47	4	10	61
Tennessee	40	-	22	62
Texas	74	87	56	217
Utah	-	-	16	16
Virginia	25	3	7	35
Washington	2	6	72	80
West Virginia	-	1	39	40
Wisconsin	23	-	17	40
ME, VT	-	-	35	35
IA, ND, SD	8	3	35	46
AK, ID, MT, WY	-	4	20	24
United States	1,067	869	1,680	3,616

TABLE B-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance, in 1 or more months			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	82	17	412	511
Arizona	7	82	422	511
Arkansas	16	6	211	233
California	189	834	2,862	3,885
Colorado	30	38	369	437
Connecticut	45	18	416	479
Delaware	21	11	135	167
District of Columbia	38	6	25	69
Florida	150	213	1,247	1,610
Georgia	162	30	771	963
Hawaii	3	3	148	154
Illinois	187	129	1,662	1,978
Indiana	72	7	911	990
Kansas	14	9	364	387
Kentucky	16	7	440	463
Louisiana	84	15	424	523
Maryland	169	33	533	735
Massachusetts	21	24	912	957
Michigan	173	31	1,298	1,502
Minnesota	3	4	920	927
Mississippi	88	1	278	367
Missouri	66	8	713	787
Nebraska	2	1	240	243
Nevada	14	15	90	119
New Hampshire	-	-	122	122
New Jersey	98	97	1,059	1,254
New Mexico	4	17	56	77
New York	253	199	1,995	2,447
North Carolina	148	21	905	1,074
Ohio	89	36	1,464	1,589
Oklahoma	2	22	421	445
Oregon	2	7	550	559
Pennsylvania	96	38	1,612	1,746
Rhode Island	9	1	137	147
South Carolina	118	33	436	587
Tennessee	60	9	518	587
Texas	257	399	1,556	2,212
Utah	2	17	256	275
Virginia	112	30	649	791
Washington	12	13	635	660
West Virginia	1	1	274	276
Wisconsin	16	9	634	659
ME, VT	-	-	292	292
IA, ND, SD	-	3	536	539
AK, ID, MT, WY	6	9	394	409
United States	2,937	2,503	30,304	35,744

TABLE B-3. Unweighted Cell Counts by Race Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Race				
	Work Disability, in 1 or more months			
	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
Alabama	9	1	57	67
Arizona	4	17	68	89
Arkansas	10	-	48	58
California	36	112	415	563
Colorado	6	7	59	72
Connecticut	4	-	42	46
Delaware	2	-	14	16
District of Columbia	11	1	4	16
Florida	17	35	180	232
Georgia	46	7	125	178
Hawaii	-	1	10	11
Illinois	35	10	128	173
Indiana	12	1	88	101
Kansas	2	-	42	44
Kentucky	4	1	67	72
Louisiana	29	2	85	116
Maryland	19	3	49	71
Massachusetts	1	6	92	99
Michigan	37	7	130	174
Minnesota	1	2	124	127
Mississippi	19	-	58	77
Missouri	16	-	107	123
Nebraska	-	-	15	15
Nevada	2	1	14	17
New Hampshire	-	-	11	11
New Jersey	14	17	92	123
New Mexico	3	3	8	14
New York	40	27	218	285
North Carolina	31	2	127	160
Ohio	16	7	202	225
Oklahoma	-	4	78	82
Oregon	-	1	109	110
Pennsylvania	14	12	197	223
Rhode Island	2	-	25	27
South Carolina	24	2	55	81
Tennessee	17	1	126	144
Texas	39	93	178	310
Utah	-	2	22	24
Virginia	23	2	63	88
Washington	10	8	99	117
West Virginia	-	-	48	48
Wisconsin	8	1	77	86
ME, VT	-	-	34	34
IA, ND, SD	-	-	76	76
AK, ID, MT, WY	2	2	60	64
United States	565	398	3,926	4,889

TABLE B-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Family Income Less than 100% of Poverty Level			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	32%	16%	14%	19%
Arizona	33%	19%	15%	22%
Arkansas	36%	25%	22%	28%
California	32%	17%	10%	21%
Colorado	19%	12%	8%	14%
Connecticut	22%	10%	12%	13%
Delaware	20%	12%	17%	15%
District of Columbia	54%	20%	0%	25%
Florida	24%	16%	12%	18%
Georgia	27%	15%	24%	19%
Hawaii	12%	4%	0%	5%
Illinois	20%	9%	12%	13%
Indiana	26%	11%	9%	15%
Kansas	20%	12%	9%	14%
Kentucky	28%	13%	19%	17%
Louisiana	34%	23%	16%	26%
Maryland	10%	8%	5%	8%
Massachusetts	25%	14%	14%	17%
Michigan	23%	13%	9%	15%
Minnesota	17%	9%	16%	12%
Mississippi	34%	21%	28%	26%
Missouri	22%	11%	14%	15%
Nebraska	9%	6%	11%	8%
Nevada	22%	17%	0%	17%
New Hampshire	-	-	8%	9%
New Jersey	21%	12%	11%	14%
New Mexico	27%	19%	0%	19%
New York	29%	16%	14%	19%
North Carolina	22%	11%	18%	14%
Ohio	21%	11%	11%	14%
Oklahoma	33%	18%	13%	21%
Oregon	23%	13%	12%	16%
Pennsylvania	23%	10%	13%	14%
Rhode Island	4%	8%	15%	8%
South Carolina	32%	16%	25%	21%
Tennessee	29%	15%	19%	19%
Texas	34%	19%	17%	23%
Utah	16%	11%	4%	13%
Virginia	17%	12%	15%	14%
Washington	24%	15%	9%	17%
West Virginia	36%	19%	11%	22%
Wisconsin	17%	6%	7%	9%
ME, VT	-	-	5%	13%
IA, ND, SD	18%	10%	4%	11%
AK, ID, MT, WY	12%	9%	20%	11%
United States	26%	14%	13%	17%

TABLE B-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC, January			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	0%	1%	0%	1%
Arizona	0%	2%	0%	1%
Arkansas	0%	2%	0%	1%
California	0%	4%	0%	3%
Colorado	0%	2%	0%	1%
Connecticut	0%	3%	0%	2%
Delaware	0%	4%	0%	2%
District of Columbia	0%	10%	0%	7%
Florida	0%	2%	0%	1%
Georgia	0%	3%	0%	2%
Hawaii	0%	1%	0%	1%
Illinois	0%	2%	0%	2%
Indiana	0%	2%	0%	1%
Kansas	0%	1%	0%	0%
Kentucky	0%	3%	0%	2%
Louisiana	0%	3%	0%	2%
Maryland	0%	1%	0%	1%
Massachusetts	0%	4%	0%	2%
Michigan	0%	5%	0%	3%
Minnesota	0%	2%	0%	1%
Mississippi	0%	3%	0%	2%
Missouri	0%	2%	0%	1%
Nebraska	0%	1%	0%	0%
Nevada	0%	2%	0%	1%
New Hampshire	-	-	0%	0%
New Jersey	0%	2%	0%	1%
New Mexico	2%	0%	0%	1%
New York	0%	3%	0%	2%
North Carolina	0%	2%	0%	1%
Ohio	0%	3%	0%	2%
Oklahoma	0%	2%	0%	1%
Oregon	0%	2%	1%	2%
Pennsylvania	0%	2%	0%	1%
Rhode Island	0%	2%	0%	1%
South Carolina	0%	3%	0%	2%
Tennessee	0%	3%	0%	2%
Texas	0%	2%	0%	1%
Utah	0%	1%	0%	1%
Virginia	0%	1%	1%	1%
Washington	0%	2%	0%	1%
West Virginia	0%	3%	0%	2%
Wisconsin	0%	2%	0%	1%
ME, VT	-	-	0%	3%
IA, ND, SD	0%	2%	0%	1%
AK, ID, MT, WY	1%	1%	0%	1%
United States	0%	3%	0%	2%

TABLE B-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC, January			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	3%	1%	0%	1%
Arizona	11%	2%	0%	4%
Arkansas	10%	3%	0%	5%
California	20%	5%	1%	9%
Colorado	9%	2%	0%	3%
Connecticut	13%	3%	0%	4%
Delaware	16%	5%	0%	7%
District of Columbia	41%	11%	0%	17%
Florida	10%	2%	0%	4%
Georgia	14%	4%	0%	6%
Hawaii	2%	2%	0%	2%
Illinois	12%	3%	0%	5%
Indiana	14%	3%	0%	6%
Kansas	5%	1%	0%	2%
Kentucky	11%	3%	0%	4%
Louisiana	11%	4%	0%	6%
Maryland	5%	2%	0%	2%
Massachusetts	18%	4%	0%	7%
Michigan	17%	5%	0%	8%
Minnesota	12%	3%	0%	5%
Mississippi	13%	3%	0%	6%
Missouri	12%	2%	0%	5%
Nebraska	2%	1%	0%	1%
Nevada	6%	2%	0%	3%
New Hampshire	-	-	0%	0%
New Jersey	13%	2%	0%	5%
New Mexico	5%	0%	0%	1%
New York	14%	4%	0%	6%
North Carolina	11%	2%	0%	4%
Ohio	13%	3%	0%	5%
Oklahoma	10%	2%	0%	4%
Oregon	11%	3%	1%	5%
Pennsylvania	9%	2%	0%	4%
Rhode Island	5%	2%	0%	2%
South Carolina	11%	3%	0%	5%
Tennessee	16%	3%	0%	6%
Texas	8%	2%	0%	3%
Utah	5%	2%	0%	3%
Virginia	4%	1%	1%	2%
Washington	8%	3%	0%	4%
West Virginia	17%	4%	0%	7%
Wisconsin	12%	2%	0%	4%
ME, VT	-	-	0%	8%
IA, ND, SD	10%	3%	0%	4%
AK, ID, MT, WY	6%	2%	0%	3%
United States	12%	3%	0%	5%

TABLE B-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance, January			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	46%	61%	42%	56%
Arizona	46%	56%	38%	51%
Arkansas	46%	50%	38%	47%
California	43%	56%	34%	50%
Colorado	55%	62%	33%	58%
Connecticut	68%	73%	45%	67%
Delaware	54%	70%	50%	63%
District of Columbia	38%	59%	67%	55%
Florida	48%	56%	33%	51%
Georgia	51%	57%	29%	53%
Hawaii	80%	80%	66%	77%
Illinois	67%	73%	42%	68%
Indiana	57%	67%	41%	61%
Kansas	49%	58%	21%	50%
Kentucky	61%	63%	40%	60%
Louisiana	49%	52%	27%	48%
Maryland	73%	73%	62%	72%
Massachusetts	67%	74%	38%	68%
Michigan	66%	71%	53%	68%
Minnesota	73%	73%	30%	67%
Mississippi	35%	54%	16%	44%
Missouri	61%	68%	36%	62%
Nebraska	54%	60%	26%	52%
Nevada	53%	57%	18%	53%
New Hampshire	-	-	57%	69%
New Jersey	62%	70%	38%	64%
New Mexico	52%	65%	49%	59%
New York	55%	65%	48%	60%
North Carolina	58%	67%	35%	61%
Ohio	64%	72%	48%	67%
Oklahoma	56%	64%	30%	57%
Oregon	60%	64%	43%	61%
Pennsylvania	63%	73%	48%	67%
Rhode Island	75%	75%	29%	69%
South Carolina	56%	68%	40%	62%
Tennessee	54%	60%	32%	55%
Texas	51%	59%	35%	55%
Utah	71%	73%	45%	70%
Virginia	57%	64%	47%	61%
Washington	59%	64%	35%	59%
West Virginia	48%	57%	43%	53%
Wisconsin	74%	70%	38%	68%
ME, VT	-	-	36%	61%
IA, ND, SD	65%	66%	30%	60%
AK, ID, MT, WY	61%	65%	28%	59%
United States	56%	64%	39%	59%

TABLE B-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Work Disability, January			
	<18	18-64	65-69	Total
Alabama	3%	10%	39%	8%
Arizona	1%	10%	22%	7%
Arkansas	0%	16%	19%	11%
California	0%	10%	25%	7%
Colorado	0%	12%	62%	9%
Connecticut	2%	7%	14%	5%
Delaware	0%	6%	24%	5%
District of Columbia	5%	18%	13%	14%
Florida	0%	10%	24%	7%
Georgia	1%	13%	43%	10%
Hawaii	0%	6%	12%	5%
Illinois	1%	7%	11%	5%
Indiana	0%	7%	21%	5%
Kansas	1%	7%	25%	5%
Kentucky	0%	13%	42%	10%
Louisiana	1%	16%	39%	11%
Maryland	0%	8%	27%	6%
Massachusetts	0%	8%	19%	6%
Michigan	1%	10%	24%	7%
Minnesota	0%	10%	23%	7%
Mississippi	0%	13%	36%	9%
Missouri	2%	10%	44%	8%
Nebraska	0%	5%	17%	3%
Nevada	2%	7%	35%	6%
New Hampshire	-	-	0%	4%
New Jersey	0%	7%	16%	5%
New Mexico	7%	12%	30%	11%
New York	1%	9%	19%	6%
North Carolina	0%	12%	27%	9%
Ohio	1%	13%	21%	9%
Oklahoma	1%	12%	43%	9%
Oregon	0%	13%	34%	10%
Pennsylvania	0%	9%	32%	7%
Rhode Island	0%	18%	14%	12%
South Carolina	0%	11%	32%	8%
Tennessee	1%	16%	46%	13%
Texas	0%	8%	31%	6%
Utah	1%	12%	18%	7%
Virginia	0%	9%	35%	7%
Washington	1%	13%	35%	10%
West Virginia	2%	12%	34%	9%
Wisconsin	0%	11%	27%	9%
ME, VT	-	-	17%	6%
IA, ND, SD	1%	10%	23%	7%
AK, ID, MT, WY	1%	11%	34%	8%
United States	1%	10%	27%	7%

TABLE B-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC, in 1 or more months			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	0%	2%	0%	1%
Arizona	0%	3%	0%	2%
Arkansas	0%	3%	0%	2%
California	0%	5%	0%	3%
Colorado	0%	2%	0%	1%
Connecticut	0%	3%	0%	2%
Delaware	0%	4%	0%	2%
District of Columbia	0%	10%	0%	7%
Florida	0%	3%	0%	2%
Georgia	0%	4%	2%	3%
Hawaii	0%	2%	0%	1%
Illinois	0%	3%	0%	2%
Indiana	1%	3%	0%	2%
Kansas	0%	2%	0%	1%
Kentucky	0%	3%	0%	2%
Louisiana	0%	4%	0%	2%
Maryland	0%	3%	0%	2%
Massachusetts	0%	4%	0%	3%
Michigan	0%	6%	0%	4%
Minnesota	0%	3%	0%	2%
Mississippi	0%	3%	0%	2%
Missouri	0%	3%	0%	2%
Nebraska	0%	1%	0%	0%
Nevada	0%	2%	0%	1%
New Hampshire	-	-	0%	1%
New Jersey	0%	3%	0%	2%
New Mexico	2%	1%	0%	1%
New York	0%	4%	0%	3%
North Carolina	1%	3%	0%	2%
Ohio	0%	3%	0%	2%
Oklahoma	0%	3%	0%	2%
Oregon	0%	3%	1%	2%
Pennsylvania	0%	2%	0%	2%
Rhode Island	0%	3%	0%	2%
South Carolina	0%	4%	0%	3%
Tennessee	0%	4%	0%	2%
Texas	0%	3%	0%	2%
Utah	0%	2%	0%	1%
Virginia	0%	1%	1%	1%
Washington	0%	5%	0%	3%
West Virginia	0%	4%	0%	2%
Wisconsin	0%	2%	0%	2%
ME, VT	-	-	0%	3%
IA, ND, SD	0%	3%	0%	2%
AK, ID, MT, WY	1%	2%	0%	1%
United States	0%	3%	0%	2%

TABLE B-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC, in 1 or more months			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	5%	2%	0%	2%
Arizona	14%	4%	0%	6%
Arkansas	14%	4%	0%	6%
California	24%	7%	10%	11%
Colorado	10%	2%	0%	4%
Connecticut	17%	3%	0%	6%
Delaware	20%	5%	0%	8%
District of Columbia	41%	11%	0%	17%
Florida	13%	3%	0%	5%
Georgia	16%	4%	2%	8%
Hawaii	10%	10%	0%	8%
Illinois	16%	4%	0%	7%
Indiana	18%	4%	0%	7%
Kansas	10%	2%	0%	4%
Kentucky	13%	4%	0%	6%
Louisiana	15%	5%	0%	7%
Maryland	9%	4%	0%	5%
Massachusetts	22%	5%	0%	9%
Michigan	21%	7%	0%	10%
Minnesota	13%	4%	0%	6%
Mississippi	16%	3%	0%	7%
Missouri	16%	3%	0%	6%
Nebraska	2%	1%	0%	1%
Nevada	6%	2%	0%	3%
New Hampshire	-	-	0%	2%
New Jersey	15%	3%	0%	6%
New Mexico	14%	1%	0%	5%
New York	18%	5%	0%	8%
North Carolina	15%	3%	0%	6%
Ohio	15%	4%	0%	6%
Oklahoma	16%	3%	0%	6%
Oregon	13%	5%	1%	6%
Pennsylvania	12%	3%	0%	5%
Rhode Island	5%	3%	0%	3%
South Carolina	17%	5%	0%	8%
Tennessee	19%	4%	0%	7%
Texas	13%	4%	0%	6%
Utah	7%	3%	0%	4%
Virginia	8%	1%	1%	3%
Washington	17%	6%	0%	9%
West Virginia	19%	5%	0%	8%
Wisconsin	13%	3%	0%	5%
ME, VT	-	-	0%	8%
IA, ND, SD	13%	5%	0%	6%
AK, ID, MT, WY	9%	2%	0%	4%
United States	16%	4%	0%	7%

TABLE B-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance, in 1 or more months			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	63%	74%	54%	69%
Arizona	56%	67%	52%	62%
Arkansas	52%	59%	53%	56%
California	52%	68%	44%	61%
Colorado	61%	74%	40%	68%
Connecticut	74%	81%	54%	75%
Delaware	75%	83%	57%	78%
District of Columbia	41%	71%	87%	66%
Florida	62%	67%	42%	62%
Georgia	62%	70%	39%	65%
Hawaii	91%	92%	79%	90%
Illinois	75%	82%	53%	77%
Indiana	66%	76%	57%	71%
Kansas	65%	69%	30%	61%
Kentucky	70%	75%	47%	71%
Louisiana	63%	62%	38%	60%
Maryland	80%	84%	69%	82%
Massachusetts	72%	81%	45%	75%
Michigan	72%	80%	68%	77%
Minnesota	75%	80%	32%	72%
Mississippi	47%	63%	20%	53%
Missouri	67%	78%	40%	70%
Nebraska	77%	79%	30%	69%
Nevada	68%	73%	29%	67%
New Hampshire	-	-	69%	76%
New Jersey	69%	78%	47%	72%
New Mexico	52%	68%	69%	64%
New York	63%	73%	55%	68%
North Carolina	70%	78%	43%	72%
Ohio	73%	81%	61%	77%
Oklahoma	62%	72%	39%	65%
Oregon	62%	73%	51%	68%
Pennsylvania	69%	81%	56%	74%
Rhode Island	79%	83%	29%	76%
South Carolina	67%	80%	51%	74%
Tennessee	60%	69%	36%	62%
Texas	58%	70%	46%	64%
Utah	78%	80%	58%	77%
Virginia	70%	75%	55%	71%
Washington	67%	73%	43%	68%
West Virginia	55%	64%	46%	59%
Wisconsin	78%	82%	45%	77%
ME, VT	-	-	40%	70%
IA, ND, SD	71%	75%	33%	68%
AK, ID, MT, WY	78%	76%	29%	71%
United States	65%	74%	48%	69%

TABLE B-4. Weighted Percent by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Percent with Characteristics by Age				
	Work Disability, in 1 or more months			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	3%	12%	13%	10%
Arizona	2%	16%	10%	11%
Arkansas	1%	21%	9%	14%
California	1%	13%	11%	9%
Colorado	1%	16%	20%	12%
Connecticut	2%	10%	5%	8%
Delaware	0%	8%	16%	7%
District of Columbia	5%	21%	12%	16%
Florida	1%	12%	9%	9%
Georgia	1%	17%	19%	12%
Hawaii	0%	8%	7%	6%
Illinois	2%	10%	5%	7%
Indiana	1%	10%	8%	7%
Kansas	1%	10%	8%	7%
Kentucky	1%	14%	16%	11%
Louisiana	1%	20%	13%	14%
Maryland	0%	10%	16%	8%
Massachusetts	0%	11%	8%	8%
Michigan	1%	13%	9%	9%
Minnesota	1%	14%	9%	10%
Mississippi	1%	16%	11	11%
Missouri	2%	14%	14%	11%
Nebraska	1%	6%	3%	4%
Nevada	2%	13%	11%	10%
New Hampshire	-	-	0%	7%
New Jersey	0%	10%	8%	7%
New Mexico	7%	16%	14%	13%
New York	1%	11%	8%	8%
North Carolina	0%	14%	16%	11%
Ohio	1%	16%	8%	11%
Oklahoma	2%	16%	14%	12%
Oregon	1%	19%	13%	14%
Pennsylvania	1%	12%	14%	10%
Rhode Island	0%	20%	9%	14%
South Carolina	0%	13%	19%	10%
Tennessee	1%	19%	19%	15%
Texas	0%	12%	15%	9%
Utah	1%	12%	4%	7%
Virginia	0%	11%	15%	8%
Washington	2%	19%	17%	13%
West Virginia	2%	13%	13%	10%
Wisconsin	1%	14%	11%	11%
ME, VT	-	-	11%	8%
IA, ND, SD	1%	13%	7%	9%
AK, ID, MT, WY	1%	17%	12%	12%
United States	1%	13%	11%	10%

TABLE B-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age					
	Totals				
	<18	18-64	65+	65-69 only	Total
Alabama	177	460	91	31	728
Arizona	233	476	108	34	817
Arkansas	117	245	53	15	415
California	1,990	3,779	685	220	6,454
Colorado	189	402	51	17	642
Connecticut	144	389	100	28	633
Delaware	56	130	29	9	215
District of Columbia	25	65	14	7	104
Florida	636	1,566	394	123	2,596
Georgia	458	892	124	47	1,474
Hawaii	38	104	30	8	172
Illinois	744	1,528	284	94	2,556
Indiana	410	808	166	43	1,384
Kansas	177	348	110	29	635
Kentucky	156	423	76	24	655
Louisiana	273	483	99	29	855
Maryland	228	571	102	43	901
Massachusetts	346	777	147	52	1,270
Michigan	587	1,177	185	60	1,949
Minnesota	343	760	175	50	1,278
Mississippi	208	395	84	25	687
Missouri	311	641	171	53	1,123
Nebraska	101	184	66	13	351
Nevada	49	110	17	6	176
New Hampshire	44	101	14	4	159
New Jersey	494	1,023	216	77	1,733
New Mexico	36	68	16	7	120
New York	950	2,141	459	157	3,550
North Carolina	375	939	188	79	1,502
Ohio	554	1,251	257	80	2,062
Oklahoma	183	402	101	26	686
Oregon	229	486	110	38	825
Pennsylvania	641	1,372	333	114	2,346
Rhode Island	48	122	22	7	192
South Carolina	240	481	63	31	784
Tennessee	230	567	157	53	954
Texas	1,060	2,081	339	118	3,480
Utah	149	177	31	7	357
Virginia	313	692	104	40	1,109
Washington	278	567	117	46	962
West Virginia	127	260	78	26	465
Wisconsin	214	540	97	39	851
ME, VT	121	259	35	12	415
IA, ND, SD	199	472	126	30	797
AK, ID, MT, WY	173	336	67	18	576
United States	14,654	31,050	6,291	2,069	51,995

TABLE B-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Family Income Less than 100% of Poverty Level			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	57	72	13	142
Arizona	76	89	15	180
Arkansas	41	62	12	115
California	642	636	68	1,346
Colorado	35	48	4	87
Connecticut	31	37	11	79
Delaware	11	15	5	31
District of Columbia	14	14	-	28
Florida	155	237	47	439
Georgia	121	131	31	283
Hawaii	4	4	-	8
Illinois	139	137	34	310
Indiana	103	91	16	210
Kansas	35	40	10	85
Kentucky	43	54	15	112
Louisiana	90	106	16	212
Maryland	24	43	6	73
Massachusetts	85	105	20	210
Michigan	132	142	16	290
Minnesota	60	66	26	152
Mississippi	68	81	23	172
Missouri	67	69	24	160
Nebraska	10	12	7	29
Nevada	11	17	-	28
New Hampshire	4	9	1	14
New Jersey	103	120	23	246
New Mexico	9	14	-	23
New York	274	342	53	669
North Carolina	81	96	35	212
Ohio	117	136	28	281
Oklahoma	61	73	14	148
Oregon	56	62	14	132
Pennsylvania	142	140	44	326
Rhode Island	2	9	3	14
South Carolina	74	75	16	165
Tennessee	64	84	29	177
Texas	368	398	58	824
Utah	24	18	1	43
Virginia	55	79	17	151
Washington	69	85	8	162
West Virginia	47	48	9	104
Wisconsin	34	31	7	72
ME, VT	18	35	2	55
IA, ND, SD	35	48	6	89
AK, ID, MT, WY	21	32	14	67
United States	3,712	4,242	801	8,755

TABLE B-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC, January			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	-	4	-	4
Arizona	-	11	-	11
Arkansas	-	5	-	5
California	1	164	2	167
Colorado	-	6	-	6
Connecticut	-	11	-	11
Delaware	-	5	-	5
District of Columbia	-	6	-	6
Florida	-	29	-	29
Georgia	-	29	-	29
Hawaii	-	1	-	1
Illinois	1	34	-	35
Indiana	-	20	-	20
Kansas	-	3	-	3
Kentucky	-	11	-	11
Louisiana	-	16	-	16
Maryland	-	8	-	8
Massachusetts	-	30	-	30
Michigan	-	51	-	51
Minnesota	-	17	-	17
Mississippi	1	10	-	11
Missouri	-	13	-	13
Nebraska	-	1	-	1
Nevada	-	2	-	2
New Hampshire	-	23	-	23
New Jersey	1	-	-	1
New Mexico	-	69	1	70
New York	1	18	-	19
North Carolina	2	32	-	34
Ohio	-	9	-	9
Oklahoma	-	12	1	13
Oregon	1	25	1	27
Pennsylvania	-	2	-	2
Rhode Island	-	14	-	14
South Carolina	-	16	-	16
Tennessee	-	38	-	38
Texas	-	2	-	2
Utah	-	7	1	8
Virginia	-	15	-	15
Washington	-	9	-	9
West Virginia	-	10	-	10
Wisconsin	-	11	-	11
ME, VT	-	10	-	10
IA, ND, SD	1	5	-	6
AK, ID, MT, WY	-	-	-	-
United States	9	814	6	829

TABLE B-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC, January			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	5	4	-	9
Arizona	25	11	-	36
Arkansas	12	7	-	19
California	390	214	4	608
Colorado	15	6	-	21
Connecticut	18	11	-	29
Delaware	9	6	-	15
District of Columbia	10	7	-	17
Florida	63	33	-	96
Georgia	61	31	-	92
Hawaii	1	2	-	3
Illinois	84	36	-	120
Indiana	57	22	-	79
Kansas	7	3	-	10
Kentucky	17	12	-	29
Louisiana	29	18	-	47
Maryland	11	10	-	21
Massachusetts	62	34	-	96
Michigan	96	61	-	157
Minnesota	38	21	-	59
Mississippi	26	11	-	37
Missouri	35	15	-	50
Nebraska	2	1	-	3
Nevada	3	2	-	5
New Hampshire	60	25	-	85
New Jersey	2	-	-	2
New Mexico	135	87	1	223
New York	39	19	-	58
North Carolina	71	36	-	107
Ohio	18	9	-	27
Oklahoma	25	16	1	42
Oregon	59	29	1	89
Pennsylvania	3	2	-	5
Rhode Island	25	16	-	41
South Carolina	35	16	-	51
Tennessee	85	41	-	126
Texas	8	4	-	12
Utah	12	7	1	20
Virginia	26	18	-	44
Washington	22	10	-	32
West Virginia	24	11	-	35
Wisconsin	19	14	-	33
ME, VT	19	15	-	34
IA, ND, SD	11	6	-	17
AK, ID, MT, WY	-	-	-	-
United States	1,774	959	8	2,741

TABLE B-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance, January			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	84	289	40	413
Arizona	108	270	41	419
Arkansas	54	123	19	196
California	858	2,115	233	3,206
Colorado	106	254	17	377
Connecticut	97	290	45	432
Delaware	30	90	15	135
District of Columbia	9	40	9	58
Florida	311	888	127	1,326
Georgia	232	516	37	785
Hawaii	31	83	20	134
Illinois	508	1,135	120	1,763
Indiana	237	548	69	854
Kansas	87	202	23	312
Kentucky	95	268	31	394
Louisiana	139	259	28	426
Maryland	164	418	63	645
Massachusetts	235	584	57	876
Michigan	386	854	100	1,340
Minnesota	250	559	53	862
Mississippi	77	216	13	306
Missouri	192	448	60	700
Nebraska	55	114	17	186
Nevada	26	64	3	93
New Hampshire	35	68	8	111
New Jersey	308	720	85	1,113
New Mexico	19	45	8	72
New York	522	1,406	228	2,156
North Carolina	216	638	67	921
Ohio	361	912	122	1,395
Oklahoma	104	258	30	392
Oregon	137	318	48	503
Pennsylvania	407	1,003	162	1,572
Rhode Island	36	92	7	135
South Carolina	137	334	26	497
Tennessee	123	347	49	519
Texas	529	1,233	122	1,884
Utah	106	130	14	250
Virginia	177	447	49	673
Washington	161	367	42	570
West Virginia	61	152	34	247
Wisconsin	160	387	37	584
ME, VT	74	170	13	257
IA, ND, SD	127	316	37	480
AK, ID, MT, WY	105	218	19	342
United States	8,276	20,188	2,447	30,911

TABLE B-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Work Disability, January			
	<18	18-64	65-69	Total
Alabama	4	42	12	58
Arizona	1	49	7	57
Arkansas	-	42	3	45
California	5	363	54	422
Colorado	-	48	10	58
Connecticut	2	25	4	31
Delaware	-	8	2	10
District of Columbia	1	12	1	14
Florida	3	152	30	185
Georgia	4	113	20	137
Hawaii	-	7	1	8
Illinois	5	113	10	128
Indiana	2	61	9	72
Kansas	2	23	7	32
Kentucky	1	51	10	62
Louisiana	3	79	11	93
Maryland	-	43	11	54
Massachusetts	-	64	10	74
Michigan	6	119	15	140
Minnesota	1	75	12	88
Mississippi	1	55	9	65
Missouri	5	64	24	93
Nebraska	-	9	2	11
Nevada	1	8	2	11
New Hampshire	1	5	-	6
New Jersey	1	72	13	86
New Mexico	2	7	2	11
New York	5	182	27	214
North Carolina	1	107	23	131
Ohio	3	158	17	178
Oklahoma	1	47	11	59
Oregon	-	64	13	77
Pennsylvania	2	126	37	165
Rhode Island	-	22	1	23
South Carolina	-	54	10	64
Tennessee	2	94	25	121
Texas	3	177	36	216
Utah	1	22	1	24
Virginia	-	57	13	70
Washington	2	67	14	83
West Virginia	2	32	9	43
Wisconsin	-	58	10	68
ME, VT	-	22	2	24
IA, ND, SD	1	49	7	57
AK, ID, MT, WY	1	37	6	11
United States	75	3,084	553	3,712

TABLE B-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Persons Age 15+ Receiving AFDC, in 1 or more months			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	-	7	-	7
Arizona	-	15	-	15
Arkansas	-	7	-	7
California	4	204	2	210
Colorado	-	8	-	8
Connecticut	-	13	-	13
Delaware	-	5	-	5
District of Columbia	-	6	-	6
Florida	-	40	-	40
Georgia	-	34	2	36
Hawaii	-	2	-	2
Illinois	1	48	-	49
Indiana	2	28	-	30
Kansas	-	7	-	7
Kentucky	-	13	-	13
Louisiana	-	18	-	18
Maryland	-	15	-	15
Massachusetts	-	35	-	35
Michigan	-	65	-	65
Minnesota	-	21	-	21
Mississippi	1	10	-	11
Missouri	1	19	-	20
Nebraska	-	1	-	1
Nevada	-	2	-	2
New Hampshire	-	2	-	2
New Jersey	-	27	-	27
New Mexico	1	1	-	2
New York	-	90	1	91
North Carolina	3	25	-	28
Ohio	2	38	-	40
Oklahoma	-	11	-	11
Oregon	-	17	1	18
Pennsylvania	1	32	1	34
Rhode Island	-	3	-	3
South Carolina	-	20	-	20
Tennessee	-	19	-	19
Texas	1	63	-	64
Utah	-	3	-	3
Virginia	-	9	1	10
Washington	-	26	-	26
West Virginia	-	11	-	11
Wisconsin	-	12	-	12
ME, VT	-	12	-	12
IA, ND, SD	-	15	-	15
AK, ID, MT, WY	2	6	-	8
United States	19	1,065	8	1,092

TABLE B-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	All Persons Receiving AFDC, in 1 or more months			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	8	7	-	15
Arizona	3	18	-	51
Arkansas	16	10	-	26
California	482	278	5	765
Colorado	18	9	-	27
Connecticut	24	13	-	37
Delaware	11	6	-	17
District of Columbia	10	7	-	17
Florida	80	49	-	129
Georgia	74	38	2	114
Hawaii	4	10	-	14
Illinois	112	56	-	168
Indiana	71	31	-	102
Kansas	17	8	-	25
Kentucky	21	16	-	37
Louisiana	39	21	-	60
Maryland	20	20	-	40
Massachusetts	74	40	-	114
Michigan	120	76	-	196
Minnesota	43	28	-	71
Mississippi	30	12	-	42
Missouri	47	21	-	68
Nebraska	2	1	-	3
Nevada	3	2	-	5
New Hampshire	1	2	-	3
New Jersey	68	32	-	100
New Mexico	5	1	-	6
New York	172	115	1	288
North Carolina	56	27	-	83
Ohio	79	44	-	123
Oklahoma	28	13	-	41
Oregon	31	22	1	54
Pennsylvania	74	38	1	113
Rhode Island	3	3	-	6
South Carolina	38	23	-	61
Tennessee	41	21	-	62
Texas	138	79	-	217
Utah	11	5	-	16
Virginia	25	9	1	35
Washington	47	33	-	80
West Virginia	25	15	-	40
Wisconsin	26	14	-	40
ME, VT	21	14	-	35
IA, ND, SD	25	21	-	46
AK, ID, MT, WY	16	8	-	24
United States	2,289	1,316	11	3,616

TABLE B-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Employer Provided Health Insurance, in 1 or more months			
	<18	18-64	65+	Total
Alabama	114	346	51	511
Arizona	131	324	56	511
Arkansas	61	145	27	233
California	1,027	2,556	302	3,885
Colorado	116	300	21	437
Connecticut	107	318	54	479
Delaware	42	108	17	167
District of Columbia	10	47	12	69
Florida	396	1,055	159	1,610
Georgia	286	628	49	963
Hawaii	35	95	24	154
Illinois	562	1,265	151	1,978
Indiana	271	624	95	990
Kansas	114	240	33	387
Kentucky	109	318	36	463
Louisiana	176	309	38	523
Maryland	182	483	70	735
Massachusetts	251	638	68	957
Michigan	425	952	125	1,502
Minnesota	260	610	57	927
Mississippi	100	250	17	367
Missouri	212	507	68	787
Nebraska	78	145	20	243
Nevada	33	81	5	119
New Hampshire	35	77	10	122
New Jersey	343	808	103	1,254
New Mexico	19	47	11	77
New York	595	1,587	265	2,447
North Carolina	260	732	82	1,074
Ohio	407	1,025	157	1,589
Oklahoma	115	291	39	445
Oregon	141	361	57	559
Pennsylvania	446	1,112	188	1,746
Rhode Island	38	102	7	147
South Carolina	163	391	33	587
Tennessee	138	394	55	587
Texas	610	1,443	159	2,212
Utah	115	142	18	275
Virginia	217	517	57	791
Washington	187	421	52	660
West Virginia	69	171	36	276
Wisconsin	169	447	43	659
ME, VT	85	193	14	292
IA, ND, SD	141	357	41	539
AK, ID, MT, WY	134	255	20	409
United States	9,525	23,217	3,002	35,744

TABLE B-5. Unweighted Cell Counts by Age Tabulations of the 1993 SIPP for Selected Characteristics Unweighted Cell Counts by Age				
	Work Disability, in 1 or more months			
	<18	18-64	65-69	Total
Alabama	4	51	12	67
Arizona	4	75	10	89
Arkansas	1	52	5	58
California	12	472	79	563
Colorado	1	61	10	72
Connecticut	3	38	5	46
Delaware	-	11	5	16
District of Columbia	1	13	2	16
Florida	4	191	37	232
Georgia	4	150	24	178
Hawaii	-	9	2	11
Illinois	11	148	14	173
Indiana	3	85	13	101
Kansas	2	33	9	44
Kentucky	2	58	12	72
Louisiana	3	100	13	116
Maryland	-	56	15	71
Massachusetts	1	86	12	99
Michigan	7	149	18	174
Minnesota	3	108	16	127
Mississippi	2	66	9	77
Missouri	7	91	25	123
Nebraska	1	12	2	15
Nevada	1	14	2	17
New Hampshire	2	9	-	11
New Jersey	2	103	18	123
New Mexico	2	10	2	14
New York	8	241	36	285
North Carolina	1	128	31	160
Ohio	6	197	22	225
Oklahoma	4	64	14	82
Oregon	2	93	15	110
Pennsylvania	3	169	51	223
Rhode Island	-	25	2	27
South Carolina	-	69	12	81
Tennessee	3	111	30	144
Texas	5	256	49	310
Utah	1	22	1	24
Virginia	-	74	14	88
Washington	5	94	18	117
West Virginia	3	35	10	48
Wisconsin	1	75	10	86
ME, VT	-	30	4	34
IA, ND, SD	1	65	40	76
AK, ID, MT, WY	1	55	8	64
United States	127	4,054	708	4,889

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