Sampling Variability

A substantial number of tables in sections 5 and 6 present OASDI award and current-pay benefit data based on 1-percent and 10-percent sample files drawn from the Social Security Administration's administrative records. In addition, tables 4.B1-4.B11 on the taxable earnings of OASDI workers are based on 1-percent administrative record samples, and tables 7.A8, 7.B9, and 7.E2 on SSI awards are based on 10-percent administrative record samples.

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

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

The tables showing the sampling variability provide a general order of magnitude for similar estimates from the various sample files. Table 10.A1 presents approximate standard errors for the estimated number of persons from the 1-percent and the 10-percent files. The reliability of an estimated percentage depends on both the size of the percentage and on the size of the total on which the percentage is based. Data in tables 10.A2 and 10.A3 provide approximations of the standard errors of the estimated percentage of persons in the 1-percent and 10-percent files. The standard errors are expressed in percentage points and the bases shown are in terms of inflated data.

Table 10.A1.— Approximations of standard errors of estimated number of persons

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

Table 10.A2.— Approximations of standard errors of estimated percentage of persons from 1-percent file

	Estimated percentage					
Size of base (inflated)	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50	
1,000	4.7 1.5 .7 .5 .2 .1 .1 (1) (1)	7.3 2.3 1.0 .7 .3 .2 .1 .1 (1)	10.1 3.2 1.4 1.0 .4 .3 .1 .1 (1)	14.5 4.6 2.1 1.5 .7 .5 .2 .2 .1	16.8 5.3 2.4 1.7 .8 .5 .2 .2	

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 10.A3.— Approximations of standard errors of estimated percentage of persons from 10-percent file

	Estimated percentage					
Size of base (inflated)	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50	
500	1.9 1.3 .8 .4 .2 .1 (1) (1) (1)	3.0 2.1 1.3 .6 .3 .2 .1 .1 (1)	4.1 2.9 1.8 .9 .4 .3 .1 .1 (1)	5.9 4.1 2.6 1.3 .6 .4 .2 .1 (1)	6.8 4.8 3.0 1.5 .7 .5 .2 .2 .1	

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.