Appendix A: Sampling Variability

A small number of tables in sections 5 and 6 present Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) current-pay benefit and award 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.B14 on the taxable earnings of OASDI workers are based on 1 percent administrative record samples.

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

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

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

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Table A-1.
Approximations of standard errors of estimated number of persons

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

Table A-2.
Approximations of standard errors of estimated percentage of persons

Size of base	0	5 05	4000	05 75	
(inflated)	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1 percent file					
1,000	4.7	7.3	10.1	14.5	16.8
10,000	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.3
50,000	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.4
100,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.7
500,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8
1,000,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
5,000,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
10,000,000	(L)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
50,000,000	(L)	(L)	(L)	0.1	0.1
100,000,000	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
10 percent file					
500	1.9	3.0	4.1	5.9	6.8
1,000	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.1	4.8
2,500	8.0	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.0
10,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5
50,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
100,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
500,000	(L)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
1,000,000	(L)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
5,000,000	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	0.1
10,000,000	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
50,000,000	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)

NOTE: (L) = less than 0.05 percent.