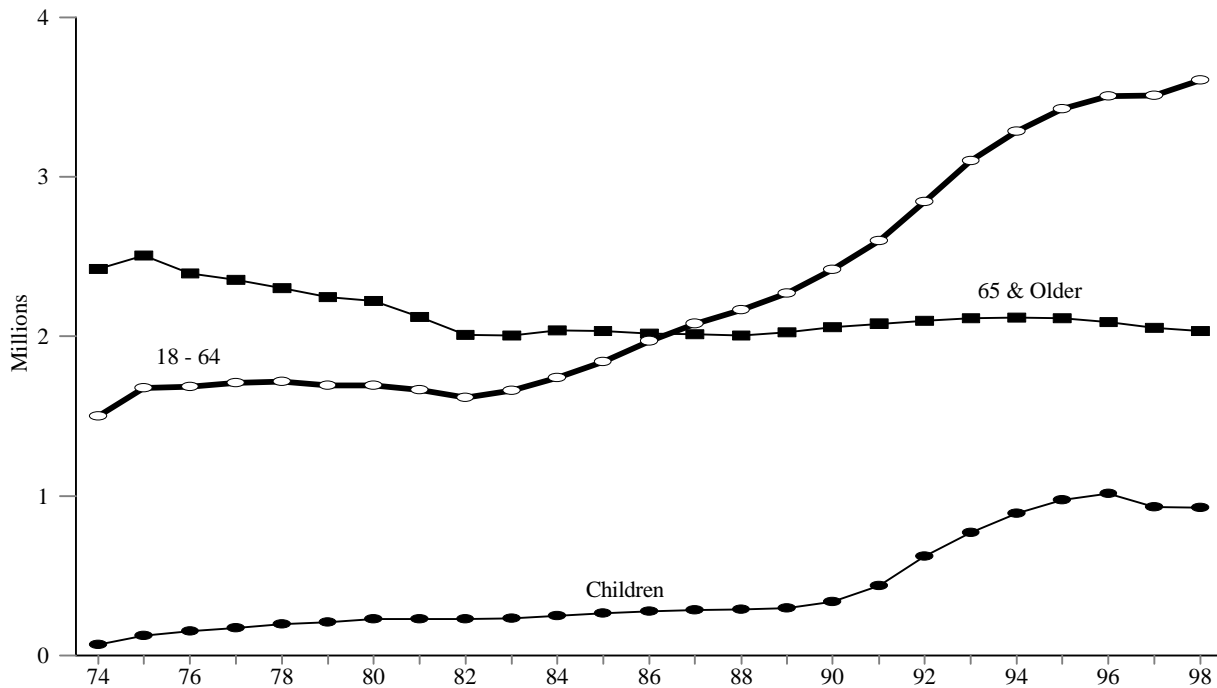


Figure A-6. SSI Recipients by Age, 1974 – 1998

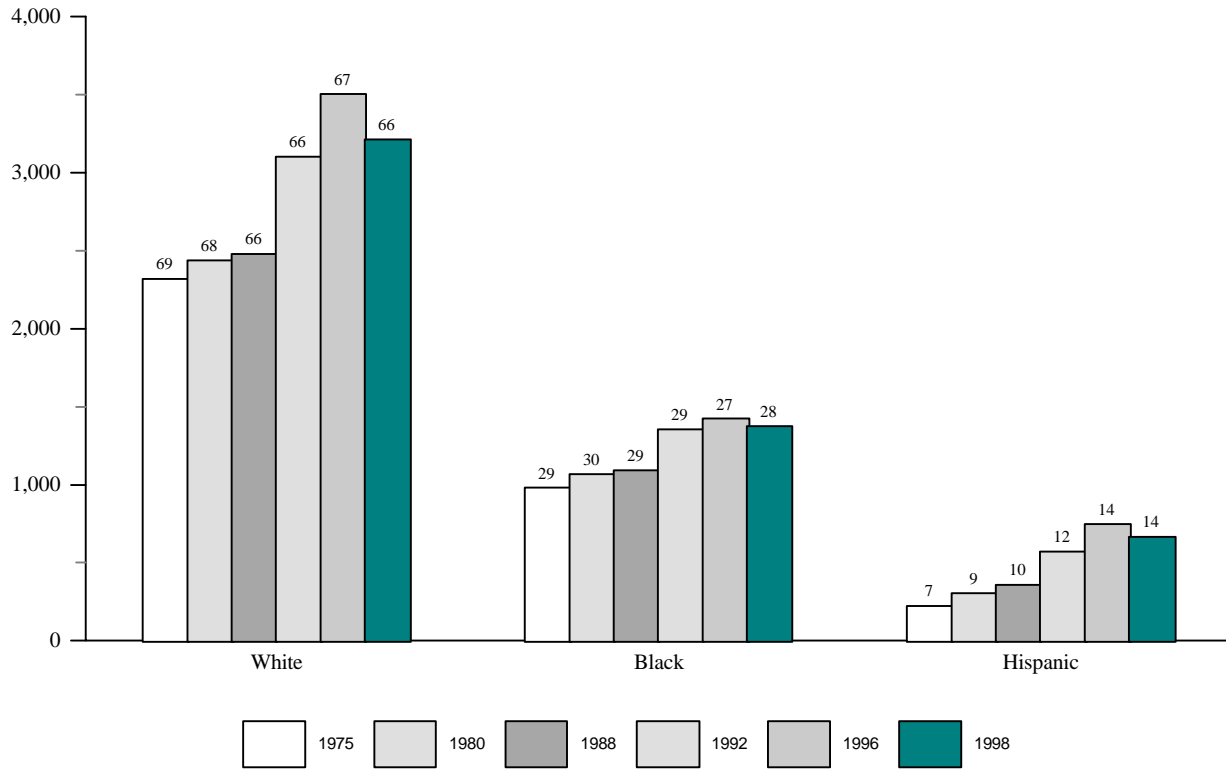


Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, (Data available online at [http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/ores\\_home.html](http://www.ssa.gov/statistics/ores_home.html)).

- The proportion of persons receiving SSI who are 65 years of age or older (as a percent of all SSI recipients) has decreased steadily from a high of 61 percent in 1974 to a low of 31 percent in 1998, essentially cutting the proportion of recipients who are elderly in half. The actual number who are 65 or older has declined from 2.5 million in 1975 to a little more than 2 million today, (as shown in Table A-20).
- The percentage of child recipients increased two and one half times during the 1970s, going from 2 percent in 1974 to 5 percent by the end of the decade. During the 1980s, it remained fairly constant at about 6 percent. In the 1990s, the share of child recipients increased rapidly, more than doubling to 15 percent in 1997. It declined slightly, to 14 percent, in 1998.
- The percentage of persons receiving SSI between the ages of 18 and 64 has increased steadily over time, rising from 38 percent in 1974 to 55 percent in 1998.

**Figure A-7. Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Age 15 or Older With Supplemental Security Income, by Race and Hispanic Origin Selected Years, 1975 – 1998**

(In thousands)



Note: The numbers above each column indicate the particular group's percent share of total recipients in the given year. The sum of the percentages does not equal 100.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-206 and earlier years.