

**Housing Needs of Persons With Disabilities:
Supplemental Findings to the
Affordable Housing Needs 2005 Report**

**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Policy Development and Research**

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Introduction

In 2007, HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) published *Affordable Housing Needs 2005*, a periodic report to Congress about the extent of needs for affordable rental housing. The key finding of the report is that 5.99 million renter households had worst case housing needs in 2005, a statistically significant increase of 16 percent from 5.18 million in 2003.¹ This supplement provides additional analysis and findings about such needs among households with disabilities. Improved methodology has enabled HUD to identify more households with disabilities among very low-income renters having worst case housing needs.

It is important to note that the new findings presented in this Supplement do not increase the overall estimate of worst case needs as presented in *Affordable Housing Needs 2005*. Rather, more of the 5.99 million households with worst case needs include persons with disabilities than were previously estimated.

The 2005 Report and this supplement are based on data from 2005 American Housing Survey (AHS). The AHS is funded from annual appropriations for PD&R.

Persons with disabilities often face significant hardship in their housing choices. These hardships can result from a variety of factors including a lack of affordable or accessible units and, in many cases, government programs for disability assistance lagging behind increasingly high housing costs. Also, despite federal and state fair housing laws making it illegal to discriminate in rental and sales of housing based on disability, persons with disabilities continue to be excluded on that basis.²

One measure that the Department of Housing and Urban Development uses to track affordable housing needs is the "worst case needs" estimate developed by the Office of Policy Development and Research. The concept addresses two key indicators of housing needs for very low income renters without housing assistance: rental costs exceeding half of a household's income and severely inadequate housing conditions.

The findings in this paper represent an improved estimate of housing needs among renters with disabilities. However, the results are not intended as a complete measure of national need for affordable housing for persons with disabilities, and continue to undercount these persons for a number of reasons. The worst case needs methodology focuses solely on the needs of very low income renters who do not currently have housing assistance. The specification of the indicator, along with the design of the American Housing Survey as a survey of occupied housing units, causes estimates of worst case needs to omit several sources of housing need:

- Worst case needs do not include needs of homeowners or persons living in owner occupied housing. Many adults with disabilities live in owner occupied housing.

¹ *Affordable Housing Needs 2005* (HUD 2007) is available at www.HUDUSER.org. It is the latest of a series of periodic reports to Congress on "worst case needs." HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research defines households with worst case needs as those very-low-income renters who don't have housing assistance, and either 1) pay more than half their income for rent, or 2) live in severely substandard conditions. "Very low income" (VLI) is defined as income not more than 50 percent of the local area median income, adjusted for family size.

² A list of PD&R reports on various housing issues facing persons with disabilities is provided in the Appendix.

- The estimates do not include the homeless (as the AHS is a survey of persons already in housing), and a significant proportion of the homeless have disabilities such as mental illness.
- The estimates do not include persons in group homes, nursing homes, and other institutions (hospitals, dormitories, prisons), which are not included in the AHS.

Identifying Persons with Disabilities with a Proxy

Data from the American Housing Survey are used to estimate the level of worst case needs. The AHS contains extensive data on housing conditions and household characteristics. However, for some important questions—and particularly for estimating housing needs for persons with disabilities—the AHS has its own limitations. It is difficult to identify persons with disabilities in surveys without using extensive, detailed, and time-consuming questions about specific forms of disability. As a result, for the AHS, HUD historically has identified households containing persons with disabilities by using as a proxy several reported income sources typically associated with disabilities.

The proxy method has acknowledged limitations. One way of verifying estimates used by such methods is to compare estimates with other data sources. Such comparisons using data for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI)³ program indicated that HUD’s proxy-based estimates for 1999 identified less than half of the households containing persons with disabilities.⁴ Improvements to AHS data and methods now support significant improvements to proxy-based estimates. Yet, even with ongoing improvements, proxy measures of disability continue to undercount the number of households containing persons with disabilities.

Changes in AHS Questions on Income Affecting HUD’s Proxy

In 2005, HUD and the Census Bureau updated the AHS questions used by field interviewers to improve information on income sources of residents. These questions are critical for proxy-based estimates of persons with disabilities in various housing situations. The AHS is primarily a source of information on housing itself, which limits the feasibility of posing an extensive array of questions about household characteristics such as disabilities.

The AHS documentation describes the changes to income questions between 2003 and 2005 surveys as follows:⁵

“AHS users requested that disability-related income sources be reported separately from other sources to make it easier to count the number of households with disabled persons. The 2005 AHS addressed these findings and requests by adopting a series of income questions similar to the questions used in the American Community Survey (ACS).^[6] Prior to 2005, respondents were asked

³ Supplemental Security Income is provided by the Social Security Administration. SSI pays monthly benefits to people with limited income and resources who are disabled, blind, or age 65 or older. Blind or disabled children, as well as adults, can get SSI benefits.

⁴ See HUD 2003, 30-31. Changes to the Social Security Administration’s data systems preclude similar comparisons with more current SSI data.

⁵ US Census Bureau 2006, C-7 (Appendix C).

⁶ The footnote from the original is presented above.

the wages and salaries of each person in the family, and all other sources of income were collected as a single amount for the family as a whole. The 2005 questions collected an amount for each person in the family from nine different types of income (such as wages and salaries or social security). In addition, for each nonrelative (a person not related to the householder), the 2005 questionnaire was changed to ask about wages, self-employment, and other income separately. Prior to 2005, nonrelatives were asked only to report their total income. The AHS chose to adopt the ACS questions because they had already been tested and to facilitate comparisons between the two surveys.”

These changes were further explained in the footnote:

“The AHS adopted the income categories used in the 2003 ACS with one change. Disability-related payments were accorded a separate item in the AHS, while the ACS included these types of payments with retirement and survivor pensions.”

The 2003 *Affordable Housing Needs* report used three income sources as a proxy for disability among nonelderly households without children: Social Security/pensions; welfare/public assistance, and SSI. Information on these income sources was drawn from the following two AHS 2003 survey questions on income:⁷

- Social Security: “Did [this person] receive Social Security/pensions?”
- SSI and Welfare: “Did [this person] receive SSI, public assistance or welfare payments?”⁸

Affordable Housing Needs 2005 used the same three income sources (drawn from three AHS 2005 survey questions) as a proxy for disability among nonelderly households without children:

- Social Security: “Did [this person] receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits?”
- SSI: “Did [this person] receive any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments?”
- Welfare: “Did [this person] receive any public assistance or public welfare payments from the state or local welfare office?”

The AHS also collects survey information on an additional income source that was not included in the 2003, 2005 and previous worst case needs reports, but will be considered for the new supplemental estimates below. In the 2003 AHS, the specific question was, “Did [this person] receive worker’s compensation or other disability payment?”

PD&R collaborates with the Census Bureau to improve the AHS questions on income. In the 2005 AHS, at PD&R’s request, the Worker’s Compensation question was revised to be more specific: “Did [this person] receive any disability payments such as SSDI, worker’s compensation, veteran’s disability or other disability payments?”⁹

⁷ All income questions in the AHS 2003 and AHS 2005 were asked about the “past 12 months.”

⁸ The three-source proxy used two AHS variables for 2003 and earlier years, as respondents were asked about SSI and welfare/public assistance income in the same question.

⁹ SSDI means Social Security Disability Insurance. For the 2005 AHS, interviewers were prompted to exclude SSDI from the SSI responses. A table in the appendix of this Supplement summarizes the income sources, variables, and underlying AHS questions involved in the disability proxy.

The fact that the AHS included SSDI in this income question for the first time in 2005 suggests that the income source should be included in a four-source proxy to identify persons with disabilities in the AHS. This presumption is tested below using data from the American Community Survey (ACS). As data are gathered in future American Housing Surveys, this improved question about disability payments will yield additional findings on trends in housing needs.

Validation of new income question as proxy for disability

The American Community Survey, which expands the Census Bureau’s detailed long-form survey of the Decennial Census, identifies households with disabilities using detailed questions about limitations to activities of daily living. Further, the AHS and the ACS in 2005 inquire about income sources using similar questions. Therefore, the ACS offers a means to determine whether the proxy income sources available in AHS data accurately identify persons with disabilities.

The following table, Exhibit 1, presents an analysis of how well the income sources constituting the three-source proxy that HUD used through 2005 represent the number of households containing adults with disabilities that were identified on the basis of reported limitations. Like previously published three-source proxy estimates, this analysis is limited to very low-income renters, and excludes households with elderly heads or spouses as well as households containing families with children.

**Exhibit 1: Validating the Disability Proxy with ACS 2005:
Reported Disability by Disability-Related Income Sources among
Non-elderly Very Low Income Renters Without Children**

	Total (1000)	Disability Reported (1000)	Households with Disability (percent of those with Income Source)	Income Source (percent of Households with Disability)
Non-elderly VLI Renters Without Children	6,139	2,237	36%	—
With Income Source				
Social Security/ Railroad Retirement	767	656	86%	29%
Supplemental Security Income	800	785	98%	35%
Public Assistance	293	202	69%	9%
Retirement, Survivor, or Disability Payments	273	211	77%	9%
Unduplicated Total (Any of above sources)	1,716	1,457	85%	65%

Source: HUD-PD&R tabulations of American Community Survey 2005.

The ACS data indicate that in 2005, 2.2 million or 36 percent of the 6.1 million non-elderly VLI renters without children contained one or more adults with disabilities. The

first three income sources shown represent the three-source proxy. The income sources range from fair (69 percent, for public assistance) to excellent (98 percent, for SSI) in their ability to distinguish which households in this universe include disabilities.¹⁰

Households having one of the income sources frequently have another as well, which could lead to double-counting. Accordingly, the percentages in the far-right column indicate how well each of the income sources, used alone, would serve as a proxy.¹¹ SSI is the strongest single proxy, yet even SSI is reported by only 35 percent of disabled non-elderly VLI renters without children.

Exhibit 1 also shows how a fourth income source, “Retirement, Survivor, or Disability Payments,” might contribute to a disability proxy. It has moderate accuracy as a proxy, correctly indicating 77 percent of households with disabilities, although it would contribute only 9 percent of the total if serving alone.

As a group, the four income sources are only moderately successful in identifying households with disabilities, with an overall unduplicated success rate of 65 percent. If limitations of activities of daily living are the accepted definition of “disability,” then these data indicate that income proxies may miss one of every three households with disabilities.¹² On the other hand, in some ways the income sources overstate the extent of disabilities through the assumption that these reported income sources always indicate the presence of persons with disabilities. (See the above discussion of the 69–98 percent range of accuracy).

On balance, the evidence of Exhibit 1 is suggestive for improving the three-source disability proxy for the AHS estimates by adding a fourth income source. The SSI Disability payments that would be represented by the fourth ACS income source would show up in the revised Worker’s Compensation question of the 2005 AHS. The results of a four-source disability proxy are presented below.

Additionally, in the revised income questions in the 2005 AHS, SSDI receipt is now tabulated separately from public assistance. This creates a new opportunity to identify persons with disabilities among families with children while avoiding the significant risk of incorrectly counting Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or other child welfare assistance as evidence of disability.

Affordable Housing Needs of Households with Disabilities in 2005

Building on the discussion above, this section includes two new findings related to housing needs for persons with disabilities. This analysis remains based on AHS data, but now employs a four-income source proxy for disability and produces a second proxy-based estimate for families with children. Using the improved methodology, larger numbers of households with disabilities are found among households with worst case needs, for non-elderly VLI renters without children as well as for those with children.

¹⁰ These percentages reflect the avoidance of “false positive” identifications of disability.

¹¹ These percentages reflect the power to produce “true positive” identifications.

¹² A number of adjustments using other data sources have been employed in the past to address such discrepancies. For example, proxy estimates for 1999 were inflated to correspond to estimates derived from SSI program data, with further adjustments to include very low-income households with incomes above SSI levels (HUD 2003, footnote 5 and Appendix C).

Findings from *Affordable Housing Needs 2005*

The previously reported estimate using HUD’s three-source proxy was 542,000 worst case households with disabilities in 2005, up from 511,000 in 2003. As shown by Exhibit 2 below, these households with severe housing needs were found among an estimated 1.416 million very low-income renter households having adult members with disabilities. The incidence of worst case needs is 38.3 percent among this group, slightly higher than the 36.4 percent rate in 2003.¹³

Enhanced Estimate of Non-Elderly Disabled Households with Worst Case Needs

When the fourth source of income (“worker’s compensation, SSDI or other disability payment”) is considered as an indicator of disability, the estimate of “worst case needs” for disabled households is significantly higher. The four-source proxy identifies 694,000 nonelderly very low income households having no children, a person with disabilities, and worst case housing needs. This estimate is significantly higher than the estimate of 542,000 such households published in *Affordable Housing Needs 2005*.

Exhibit 2: Disabilities and Worst Case Needs among Non-Elderly Very Low-Income Renters without Children in 2005 (households, 1,000)

Estimate	Total with Disabilities	Rent Burden >50%	Unassisted with Rent Burden >50%	Worst Case Needs	Incidence (WCN as percent of total)
Three-Source Proxy (<i>Affordable Housing Needs 2005</i>)	1,416	762	519	542	38.3%
Four-Source Proxy	1,767	946	664	694	39.3%

Source: HUD-PD&R tabulations of American Housing Survey 2005.

The higher estimate does not represent an overall increase in the estimated number of households with worst case needs. Rather, it represents the determination that 152,000 “worst case” households that previously were categorized as “family without children” or “nonfamily” may have special needs resulting from adult members with disabilities.

Exhibit 2 shows that along with the larger number of VLI renters with disabilities under the four-source proxy, there is also slightly higher incidence of worst case needs among these households. Worst case needs are found among 39.3 percent of households

¹³ A review of past Affordable Housing Needs reports identified a mislabeled column heading in several appendix tables. Specifically, Tables A-6, A-7 and A-8 of *Affordable Housing Needs 2005* and previous reports include a heading, “Nonfamily Reporting SSI Income.” This shorthand heading would be more accurately titled, “Nonelderly Disabled Household Without Children,” because the current heading does not reflect two facts: (1) that families consisting of related individuals but no children are included; and (2) that income types other than SSI are included in the three-source proxy. The mislabeled category contains those households, whether they contain families or not, that have nonelderly heads and no children present and reported income from Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, or welfare (variables QSS, QSSI, or QWELF for 2005, and QSS or QWELF for 2003). When no children are present, welfare income is likely to be associated with disability rather than with children, as the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program notably would be.

identified with disabilities using the four-source proxy, compared with 38.3 percent of non-elderly childless VLI renters identified as disabled with the three-source proxy in *Affordable Housing Needs 2005*.

Persons With Disabilities among Families with Children

An implication of the revised wording of income questions in the 2005 AHS is that families with children may now be queried about SSDI receipt without conflating it with income from public assistance, which is most commonly directed toward children. Accordingly, HUD has produced a supplemental estimate of worst case needs occurring to households with children and disabled adults. This estimate uses a three-source proxy, including Social Security/railroad retirement, and SSI, while substituting the “retirement, survivor, disability payments” source for the “public assistance source.”

Based on the special three-source proxy for non-elderly VLI renter families with children (Exhibit 3), an estimated 365,000 additional households previously reported with worst case needs are found likely to include persons with disabilities. Households with children were not previously included among households with disabilities and worst case housing needs.

Households identified as disabled using the three-source proxy are slightly more likely than their peers to have worst case needs. The incidence of worst case needs is 36.6 percent among those with disabilities, compared with 35.9 percent among all families with children.

Exhibit 3: Disabilities and Worst Case Needs among Non-Elderly Very Low-Income Renters with Children in 2005 (households, 1,000)

Estimate	Total	Rent Burden >50%	Unassisted with Rent Burden >50%	Worst Case Needs	Incidence (WCN as percent of Total)
All Families with Children (<i>Affordable Housing Needs 2005</i>)	6,465	2,904	2,242	2,324	35.9%
With Disabilities (Three-Source Proxy)	998	485	359	365	36.6%

Source: HUD-PD&R tabulations of American Housing Survey 2005.

New Findings Do Not Increase the Overall Estimate of Worst Case Needs

It is important to note that the new findings presented in this Supplement do not increase the overall estimate of worst case needs as presented in *Affordable Housing Needs 2005*. Rather, the findings suggest that a larger than previously estimated number of the overall 5.99 million households with worst case needs include persons with disabilities.

Exhibit 4, below, summarizes the interaction of the improved estimates to shed new light on the characteristics of the 12.485 million non-elderly very low-income renters. As presented in Exhibit 2, there are 152,000 households that were previously counted as “other households” that have worst case needs and persons with disabilities. Exhibit 4 displays this shift of households with worst case needs from “other households” to “non-elderly disabled” households, increasing both their total number and the number with worst case needs. Similarly, as presented in Exhibit 3, 365,000 households with children and with worst case needs are now shown in Exhibit 4 to include persons with disabilities.

Exhibit 4: Changes in Prevalence of Worst Case Needs and Disability among Non-Elderly Very Low-Income Renters in 2005 using New Proxy Methodology (households, 1,000)

	<i>Affordable Housing Needs 2005</i>		New Proxy-Based Estimates	
	Total	With Disabilities	Total	With Disabilities
Families with Children	6,465	0	6,465	998
Unassisted with priority problems	2,324	0	2,324	365
Incidence	35.9%	—	35.9%	36.6%
Non-Elderly Disabled	1,416	1,416	1,767	1,767
Unassisted with priority problems	542	542	694	694
Incidence	38.3%	38.3%	39.3%	39.3%
Other Households	4,603	0	4,253	0
Unassisted with priority problems	1,835	0	1,683	0
Incidence	39.9%	—	39.6%	—
Sum of Above	12,485 ^a	1,416	12,485	2,765
Unassisted with priority problems	4,701	542	4,701	1,059
Incidence	37.7%	38.3%	37.7%	38.3%

Source: HUD-PD&R tabulations of American Housing Survey 2005, including new estimates, and an excerpt from HUD (2007): Table A-5. Incidence of Housing Problems among Very-Low-Income Renters, by Household Type, 2005.

^a Summed values do not equal the total because of rounding.

In sum, based on AHS data, HUD's best estimate is that 1.059 million households with worst case needs during 2005 included persons with disabilities, compared with the previously published estimate of 542,000. The higher estimate of persons with disabilities in the worst case needs category does not imply an overall increase in worst case needs. Rather, a portion of households previously classified as "other households" or as "families with children" are judged to have a person with a disability present. By this light, fully 29 percent of worst case needs experienced by non-elderly households occur to households with disabilities.

Conclusion

These supplemental findings add an important component to PD&R's estimates of worst case housing needs. These new estimates are possible because of improvements to the American Housing Survey, which is administered by the Census Bureau on behalf of HUD and PD&R. These improvements will allow future analyses of trends in affordable housing needs.

Clearly, the findings presented here—1.059 million households with disabilities and worst case needs—show a serious national need for additional affordable housing for persons with disabilities. Income-source proxies have limitations. As has been shown by the ACS-based validation in this supplement as well as a previously published SSI comparison, income-source proxies for disability cannot identify all households with disabilities and may flag some households that do not have disabilities.

Yet, the limitations of data sources and methodology should not distract from the importance of the situations facing numerous very low-income families, without housing assistance, who face severe rent burdens or other severe housing problems along with physical and societal barriers and special needs resulting from their disabilities.

Appendix

PD&R publications

(These reports are available from www.HUDUSER.org.)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. 2007. *Affordable Housing Needs 2005: Report to Congress*.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. 2006. Codebook for the American Housing Survey, Public Use File: 1997 and later. Version 1.79.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. 2006b. “Do We Know More Now? Trends In Public Knowledge, Support And Use Of Fair Housing Law.”

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. 2005. *Affordable Housing Needs: A Report to Congress on the Significant Need for Housing*.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. 2005. “Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities: Barriers at Every Step.”

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Devine, Deborah. “Persons With Disabilities Assisted Under the Section 8 Mainstream Set-Aside Program.” *Cityscape*. Vol.5 No.1.

<http://www.huduser.org/Periodicals/CITYSCPE/VOL5NUM1/devine.pdf>

Other resources

Social Security Administration. 2007. "SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2006."
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Social Security Administration. 2007. "Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2006."
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www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/ssb/v66n3/v66n3p53.html.

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Current Housing Reports, Series H150/05.

Stern, Sharon and Matthew Brault. 2005. "Disability Data From the American Community Survey: A Brief Examination of the Effects of a Question Redesign in 2003."
U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division.
http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability/ACS_disability.pdf

Terms

SSI: Supplemental Security Income. The Social Security Administration administers this program. SSI pays monthly benefits to people with limited income and resources who are disabled, blind, or age 65 or older. Blind or disabled children, as well as adults, can get SSI benefits.¹⁴

SSDI: Social Security Disability Insurance provides disability payments to individuals (and sometimes to surviving spouses and children) who have not reached retirement age, and who:¹⁵

- 1) are disabled due to a physical or mental impairment that prevents them from working for a year or more or that is expected to result in death; and
- 2) have earned enough work credits to receive SSDI payments (the number of credits needed depends on age).

¹⁴ Source: www.ssa.gov.

¹⁵ Source: "Annual Statistical Report on the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 2006," released August 2007. www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/di_asr/2006/index.html.

See also: <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy>

American Community Survey Questions on Disability

The questions about disability used by the ACS for 2003–2005 were as follows:¹⁶

Q15. Does this person have any of the following long lasting conditions:

- a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?
- b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?

Q16. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:

- a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating?
- b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?

(Answer Question 17 only if this person is age 15 or older.)

Q17. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:

- a. Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?
- b. Working at a job or business?

¹⁶ See the ACS instrument at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/SQuest08.pdf>, page 9.

Identifying AHS Income Sources for Disability Proxies

The columns of the following table illustrate five income sources that might be used as proxy indicators of persons with disabilities in AHS surveys. The cells of the table identify the AHS questions that focused on those income sources in 2003 and 2005 AHS survey instruments. The shading represents HUD’s selection of the AHS questions (and underlying income sources) as disability proxies in worst case needs reports and in this Supplement.

**Income Variables Used for Disability Proxies
and Wording of Underlying Questions
in 2003 and 2005 American Housing Surveys**

	Social Security/ Railroad Retirement	Welfare Income	Supplemental Security Income	Supplemental Security Income- Disability	Workers Compensation/ Disability
2003 AHS	QSS1 (2003): “In the past 12 months, did [person]... Receive Social Security/ pensions?”	QWELF1 (2003): “In the past 12 months, did [person]... Receive SSI, public assistance or welfare payments such as...?”			QWKCMP1 (2003) “In the past 12 months, did [person]... Receive worker's compensation or other disability payment?”
2005 AHS, published in <i>Affordable Housing Needs 2005</i>	Did [person] receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	QWELF (2005) “Did [person] receive any public assistance or public welfare payments from the state or local welfare office DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?”	QSSI (2005): “Did [person] receive any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? ***Exclude Supplemental Security Disability Income (SSDI).***		QWKCMP (2005): “Did [person] receive any disability payments such as SSDI, worker’s compensation, veteran’s disability or other disability payments DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?”
2005 AHS, new “four-source proxy”	Did [person] receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	QWELF (2005) “Did [person] receive any public assistance or public welfare payments from the state or local welfare office DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?”	QSSI (2005): “Did [person] receive any Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? ***Exclude Supplemental Security Disability Income (SSDI).***		QWKCMP (2005): “Did [person] receive any disability payments such as SSDI, worker’s compensation, veteran’s disability or other disability payments DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?”