

Effects of Great Recession on Income Poverty

Subharati Ghosh, Subhrangshu Nandi, Susan Murphy

1 Study Aim

The aim of this study is to analyze how households with a working age adult with disability compare with households with no adult with disability, during the *great recession*, using “Income Poverty” as a measure of economic wellbeing, when controlling for demographic factors such as gender, marital status, education, race and origin.

2 Sample

For this analysis data from US Census Bureau’s SIPP 2008 panel survey was used.¹ Questions on whether the households had a working age adult with disability were asked in wave-6 of the survey, which ended in August, 2010. Households that participated in wave-6 were included in our sample. There were a total of 34,850 households in wave six. Survey data upto wave-15 were used in our sample. Households that participated in less than 12 of the 15 waves of survey were removed from the sample. Households whose reference person remained the same throughout the 2008 panel were kept in the sample. The reference persons of the households were also required to be 18 years or older throughout the 2008 panel. The final sample had 33,547 households that satisfied all the inclusion criteria.

3 Methods

The primary aim of this study was to estimate how the households with disability coped through the great recession, in terms of income poverty. We used the ratio of total monthly household income and the monthly federal poverty level to quantify income poverty. We name this income poverty ratio (IPR). Households with IPRs lower than 1 were below 100% Federal poverty levels. Data from June 2008 through May 2013 were analyzed. The baseline value of IPR (of June 2008) of each household was subtracted from the rest of that household’s responses. This helped us analyze the isolated effect of the great recession on income poverty of different socio-economic strata. A mixed effect model was fit between

¹For more information on the SIPP 2008 panel schedule, please refer to this US Census Bureau website

IPR and disability, controlling for demographic variables like race, gender and marital status of household head. Since this is a panel survey, with longitudinal observations from each household, to account for “between household” variability, we included a random effect for each household. Our conclusion is that the great recession has had a detrimental impact on IPR. Households with unmarried female adults as the head fared much worse than other types of households.