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## SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1996 PANEL <br> WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE MICRODATA FILES

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#### Abstract

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1996 Panel, Wave 1 Topical Module Microdata File [machine-readable data file] / conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1999.


## Type of File:

Microdata; unit of observation is an individual.

## Universe Description:

The universe is the resident population of the United States, excluding persons living in institutions and military barracks.

## Subject-Matter Description:

The file contains data primarily from the topical module portion of the questionnaire. However, for purposes of matching persons to the core file, which was released separately, the beginning of the file contains identifying information as well as some basic demographic and social characteristics that are also contained in the core file. The identifying information includes sample unit, household address, and entry address identification. Demographic and social characteristics include age, sex, race (White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander), ethnic origin ( 34 categories including 9 Spanish origin categories), marital status, and education. Data in this topical module file include recipiency history and employment history.

The sample consists of 4 rotation groups, each interviewed in a different month from April 1996 to July 1996. For each group the reference period for reporting labor force activity and income is the four calendar months preceding the interview month.

SIPP is a longitudinal survey where each sampled household and each descendent household is reinterviewed at 4-month intervals for 12 interviews or "waves." This file contains the results of the first interview. Unique codes are included on each record to allow linking together the same persons from the preceding and subsequent waves.

## Geographic Coverage:

United States. Codes are included for 45 individual States and the District of Columbia, although the sample was not designed to produce State estimates. Areas in the SIPP sample in five States are identified in two groups for confidentiality reasons. The file identifies a subsample of metropolitan residents, along with codes for selected metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) and consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's).

## Technical Description:

File Structure: Rectangular. Each logical record for a sampled person includes information on the household and family of which the person was a part during each month of the reference period, as well as characteristics of the person.

File Size: 95,315 logical records; 840 character logical record length.

File Sort Sequence of Sample Units: Sampling unit identification number by entry address ID and person number within sampling unit.

## Reference Materials:

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1996 Panel, Wave 1 Topical Module Microdata File Technical Documentation. The documentation includes this abstract, the data dictionary, an index to the data dictionary, relevant code lists, questionnaire facsimiles, and general information on SIPP.

Survey of Income and Program Participation Users' Guide. The Users' Guide contains a general overview of the file as well as chapters on survey design and content, structure and use of cross-sectional files, linking waves and reliability of the data. Additional copies are available from Marketing Services Office, Customer Services Center, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Related Printed Reports:

Related printed reports include working papers, compilations of papers presented at annual meetings of the American Statistical Association, articles appearing in the Journal of Economic and Social Measurement, and reports in the P-70 series of the Current Population Reports.

## Related Machine-Readable Data Files:

SIPP files from all Waves of the 1984 through 1993 Panels, and 1996 Panel, Waves 1 and 2 are available from Customer Services Center, Marketing Services Office, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Some files (1990-1993) may be downloaded in ASCII from the Data Extraction System (DES) SURVEY-ONCALL at http://www.census.gov/DES/www/welcome.html Files (1996 forward) may be downloaded from the Federal Electronic Research and Review Extraction Tool (FERRET) at http://www.ferret.bls.census.gov/cgibin/ferret

## File Availability:

Files are available on computer tape at 6250 bpi, ASCII or EBCDIC, and standard ANSI labeling on CD-R (compact disc-readable). The file also may be made available on IBM 3480 compatible tape cartridge. A machine-readable data dictionary is provided at the end of each file. This dictionary may be purchased separately. Pricing information is available from Customer Services (301) 457-4100 (order form attached). This file also may be downloaded from the Federal Electronic Research and Review Extraction Tool (FERRET) at http://www.ferret.bls.census.gov/cgi-bin/ferret

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## FILE INFORMATION

## Matching Topical Module File with Core File

Since the core and topical module data are released as separate files, it may be necessary to match the two files. The two files contain the following information for linking purposes.

| SSUID | Scrambled sample unit identifier |
| :--- | :--- |
| SPANEL | Panel year |
| SWAVE | Wave of data collection |
| SROTATION | Rotation of data collection |
| TFIPSST - FIPS | State code for the fifth month |
| EOUTCOME | Interview status code for the fifth month |
| SHHADID | Household address ID in the fourth reference month |
| SINTHHID | Household address ID of person in interview month |
| RFID | Family ID number in month four |
| RFID2 | Family ID excluding related subfamily members |
| EPPIDX | Person index |
| EENTAID | Address ID of household where person entered sample |
| EPPPNUM | Person number |
| EPOPSTAT | Population status based on age in fourth reference month |
| EPPINTVW | Person's interview status at time of interview |
| EPPMIS4 | Person's fourth month inteview status |
| ESEX | Sex of this person |
| ERACE | Race of this person |
| EORIGIN | Origin of this person |
| EFINWGT | Person weight |
| ERRP | Household relationship |
| EMS | Marital status |
| EPNMON | Person number of mother |
| EPNDAD | Person number of father |
| EPNGUARD | Person number of guardian |
| EPNSPOUS | Person number of spouse |
| RDESGPNT | Designated parent or guardian flag |
| TAGE | Age as of last birthday at the end of the fourth month |
| EEDUCATE | Highest degree received or grade completed |

## Geographic Coverage

State codes are shown except for five States which are identified in two groups. A subsample of metropolitan residents is identified along with codes for selected metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) and consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's). The sample was not designed to produce State or MSA/CMSA level estimates. State codes are primarily useful in relating a respondent's recipiency of benefits to thresholds which may vary from State to State. MSA/CMSA codes may be used in relating respondent characteristics with contextual variables.

## Identification Number System

The SIPP identification scheme is designed to uniquely identify individuals in each wave, provide a means of linking the same individuals over time, and group individuals into households and families over time.

## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

The various components of the identification scheme are listed below:

| SSUID | Sample Unit Identification Number |
| :--- | :--- |
| SINTHHID | Address ID |
| EENTAID | Entry Address ID |
| EPPPNUM | Person Number |

The sample unit identification number was created by scrambling together the PSU, segment, and serial numbers used for Census Bureau administrative purposes. This identifier is constructed the same way on each wave regardless of moves, to enable matching from wave to wave.

The two-digit address ID code identifies each household associated with the same sample unit identification number. The first digit of the address ID code indicates the wave in which that address was first assigned for interview. The second digit sequentially numbers multiple households that have the same serial number. The address ID code is 11 for all sample addresses that are the same as in Wave 1. As SIPP sample persons move to new addresses, new address ID codes are assigned. Any new address to which sample unit members moved during Wave 4 is numbered in the 40's.

The person ID is a five-digit number consisting of the two-digit entry address ID and a three-digit person number. Person numbers 101, 102, etc., are assigned in Wave 1; 201, 202, etc., are assigned to persons added to the roster in Wave 2, and so forth. This five-digit number is not changed or updated, regardless of moves.

The sampling unit serial number and address ID code uniquely identifies each household in any given wave. The sampling unit serial number can link all households in subsequent waves back to the original Wave 1 household.

## Topcoding of Income Variables

To protect against the possibility that a user might recognize the identity of a SIPP respondent with very high income, income from every source is "topcoded" so that no individual income amounts above \$150,000 are revealed. While the data dictionary indicates a topcode of 50,000 for monthly income, this topcode will rarely be used. In most cases the monthly income is shown as an individual dollar amount of $\$ 12,500$, with $\$ 12,500$ actually representing "\$12,500 or more." (the \$150,000 annual income topcode is $\$ 12,500$ multiplied by 12 months). Individual monthly amounts above $\$ 12,500$ may occasionally be shown if the respondent's income varied considerably from month to month, as long as the average does not exceed $\$ 12,500$. For example, if a respondents' income from a single job were concentrated in only one of the four reference months, a figure as high as $\$ 50,000$ could be shown. (Income from interest or property have lower topcodes).

Summary income figures on the person, family, and household records are simple sums of the components shown on the file after topcoding, and are not independently topcoded. Thus, a person with high income from several sources (jobs, businesses, property) could have aggregate monthly income well over the topcode for each source. Families and households with a number of high income members could theoretically have aggregate income shown well over $\$ 150,000$, though well below the $\$ 1.5$ million shown as the highest allowable value in the data dictionary.

The user is cautioned against trying to make much use of the occasional monthly figures above $\$ 12,500$, except in calculating aggregates or observing patterns across the 4-month period for a single individual, family, or household. Those units with higher monthly amounts shown are a biased sample of high income units, more likely to include units with income from multiple sources than other units with equally high aggregate income which comes from a single source.

## HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

The Data Dictionary describes the file contents and provides locations for each variable (record layout of the public-use computer tape file.) The first line (" D " Line) of each data item description gives the variable name, size of the data field, and the begin position of that field. The components include a short mnemonic or field name for use with software packages; field size; starting position; and a description of field contents with possible values.

The next few lines contain descriptive text and any applicable notes. Categorical value codes and labels are given where needed. Comment notes marked by an (*) are provided throughout for the rest of the dictionary components. Comments should be removed from the machine-readable version of the data dictionary before using it to help access the data file.

The first line of each data item description begins with the character "D" (left-justified, two characters). The " D " flag indicates lines in the data dictionary containing the name, size and begin position of each data item. The second line of each data item description begins with the character " T " (left-justified, two characters). The " T " flag indicates lines in the data dictionary containing the category code and short description of the variable. The line beginning with the character "U" describes the universe for that item. Lines containing categorical value codes and labels follow next and begin with the character "V". The special character (.) denotes the start of the value labels. Two examples of data item descriptions follow:

```
D RNOTAKE 2 813
T LF: Reason couldn't start job
    Why couldn't ... have started a job?
U All persons 15+ at the end of the
    reference period who were unable to start
    a job during weeks on layoff or looking
    for work. EPOPSTAT = 1 and RTAKJOB = 2
        -1 .Not in universe
        1 .Waiting for a new job to begin
        2 .Own temporary illness
        3 .School
        4 .Other
```

```
RRRSN 2 1218
T GI: Reason for receipt of Railroad
Retirement pay
    For what reason or reasons did ...
    receive Railroad Retirement pay during
    the reference period? ISS Code 2
U All persons }15\mathrm{ to }69\mathrm{ who receive
disability income and/or persons 15+ at
the end of the reference period who
receive retirement income and/or survivor
benefits.
V -1 .Not in universe
1 .Disability
V 2 .Retirement
V 3 .Survior
V 4 .Disability and retirement
V 5 .Disability and survivor
V 6 .Retirement and survivor
V 7 .Disability, retirement, and
V .survivor
V 8 .No payment received
```


## INDEX TO 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE FILES

## Key to Concept Labels

| AF | Armed Forces Variables |
| :---: | :---: |
| AS | - Asset Variables |
| BS | - Business Variables |
| ED | - Education Variables |
| EM | - Employment History Topical Module Variables |
| FA | - Family Variables |
| GI | - General Income Variables |
| HI | - Health Insurance Variables |
| HH | - Husehold Variables |
| JB | - Job Variables |
| LF | - Labor Force Variables |
| PE | - Person, Demographic, and Coverage Variables |
| RC1 | - Embedded Recipiency History Topical Module Variables |
| RC2 | Embedded Recipiency History Topical Module Variables |
| SF | - Subfamily Variables |
| SU | - Sample Unit Variables |
| TMR | - Recipiency History Topical Module Variables |
| WW | Weighting Variables |

Description Variable Position
1st time period of brk in labor force(Frm) alloc flg ..... EM
AFSTYRFR ..... 167
1st time period of brk in labor force(To) alloc flg EM ..... 168
Address ID of hhld where person entered sample PE EENTAID
Age as of last birthday ..... PE
TAGE ..... 45 ..... 91
Authorized to receive SSI ..... TMR
ERECVSSI ..... 823
Authorized to receive Food Stamp allocation flag TMR ARECVFS ..... 779
Authorized to receive SSI allocation flag TMR ARECVSSI ..... 825
Authorized to receive AFDC/ADC ..... TMR
ERCVAFDC ..... 800
Authorized to receive Food Stamp ..... TMR
ERECVFS ..... 777
Authorized to receive AFDC/ADC allocation flag TMR ARCVAFDC
Break in labor force because of caregiving(spells) ..... EM ..... 125Break in labor force because of caregiving alloc flgEM
Care receiver of 1st caregivng spell alloc flg ..... EM
AOFF6MTN ..... 162
AFRSTRSN
Care receiver of recent caregivng spell alloc flg ..... EM
ANWRESN ..... 169
Care receiver of most recent caregivng spell ..... EM
ENWRESN ..... 147
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Designated parent or guardian flag ..... PE
RDESGPNT ..... 89
Ever applied for SSI allocation flag TMR AAPLSSI ..... 822
Ever applied for Food Stamp Program allocation flg TMR AAPLFS ..... 776
Ever applied for Food Stamp Program TMR EAPLFS ..... 774
Ever applied for AFDC/ADC Program allocation flag TMR AAPLAFDC ..... 799
Ever applied for SSI program ..... TMR
EAPLSSI ..... 820
Ever applied for AFDC/ADC Program ..... TMR
EAPLAFDC ..... 797
Family ID excluding related subfamily members ..... FA
RFID2 ..... 39
Family ID Number in month four ..... FA
RFID ..... 36
FIPS State Code for fifth month household ..... SU
TFIPSST ..... 25
First time period of break in labor force(To) ..... EM
TFSTYRTO ..... 143
First time period of break in labor force(From) ..... EM
EM
139TFSTYRFR
General Income Code ..... EM
EYSTP22 ..... 195
SU Hhld Address ID of person in interview month SINTHHID ..... 33

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Description Variable Position
Hhld Address ID in fourth reference month ..... SU
ED
Highest Degree received or grade completed ..... PE
How many years has ... not worked 6 straight months EM
Interview Status code for fifth month household ..... HHTMR
TMR
Length of time received AFDC/ADC(months)
TMR
TMR
Length of time received food stamp(years)
Length of time received food stamp(years)
TMR
TMR
Length of time received SSI(years) allocation flg
TMRTMRTMRTMR
TMRTMRTMRTMREMMain reason never worked 6 straight mth at a paid job
Main rsn nevr wrked 6 strght mth at pd job alloc flg EM
PE Marital statusEMRC1EMMonth last or previous job started
EM
Month last worked allocation flag ..... 152Month applied for Food Stamps allocation flag
RC2 ..... RC2
Month applied for Social Security that time
RC2
Month applied for Fed SSI that time
TMR Month first received AFDC/ADC benefitsTMR ....... EAFDCSTM
TMR Month first received SSI benefits allocation flg99
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RC2 ACOVB4M Month applied for State SSI that time ..... 772
RC2 ECOVB1M Month applied for Social Security that time ..... 750ACOVB1M
EM APRVJBMN Month last worked, prior to ref prd allocation flgRC1AYBG120M756
EM Month last or previous job started allocation flag249
TMR
AAFDCSTM Month 1st received AFDC/ADC benefits allocation flg ..... 805
RC1
EFBG120M Month applied for Food Stamps that time ..... 445
RC1 EWBG120M Month applied for WIC that time ..... 344
RC1 AWBG120M Month applied for WIC that time allocation flag ..... 350
ESSISTRM Month first received SSI benefits TMR ..... 826
Month first received food stamp allocation flag TMR AFSSTRMN ..... 782
Month first received food stamp TMR EFSSTRMN ..... 780
Month last worked, prior to reference period job EM EPRVJBMN ..... 105
Most recnt time of brk labor force (To) allocat flg EM ANOWRKTO ..... 164
Most recent time of break in labor force (From) ..... EM
TNOWRKFR ..... 127EM
Most recent time of break in labor force (To)EM TMR

Number of times received FStamps allocation flg

Number of times received FStamps allocation flg AFSTIMES ..... 796
Number of times received FStamps allocation fgMost recent time of brk labor force(From) allocat flgTNOWRKTO131ANOWRKFR163
EM Number of additional breaks in the labor force ECNTOTHR ..... 137
EM Number of yrs not wrked 6 straight mth allocat flg . AYRSINC2 ..... 160
TMR Number of times received AFDC/ADC EAFDCTIM ..... 817
Description Variable Position
Number of added breaks in labor force allocat flg EMTMRPEPEPE
WW
PE
TMR Number of times recd AFDC/ADC allocation flgPEPEPEPEOrigin of this personPE
PE
Person's interview status at time of interview
PE
Person's 4th month interview status
PE
Population status based on age in fourth ref. month
PE
PE
Rotation of data collection ..... SU
Rsn applied for AFDC ( $7=$ Just learned about the program) ..... RC1
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C1
RC1



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Rsn applied for WIC ( $7=$ Just learned about program) ..... RC1
Rsn applied for WIC ( $7=$ Just learned about the prog) ..... RC1
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Rsn applied for WIC (8=Just got around to applying) ..... RC1
Rsn applied for WIC ( $8=$ Just got around to applying) ..... RC1
Rsn applied for WIC ( $8=$ Just got around to applying) ..... RC1
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Rsn applied for WIC (9=Became disabled) ..... RC1
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## Key to Concept Labels

| AF | - Armed Forces Variables |
| :---: | :---: |
| AS | - Asset Variables |
| BS | - Business Variables |
| ED | - Education Variables |
| EM | - Employment History Topical Module Variables |
| FA | - Family Variables |
| GI | - General Income Variables |
| HI | - Health Insurance Variables |
| HH | - Husehold Variables |
| JB | - Job Variables |
| LF | - Labor Force Variables |
| PE | - Person, Demographic, and Coverage Variables |
| RC1 | - Embedded Recipiency History Topical Module Variables |
| RC2 | - Embedded Recipiency History Topical Module Variables |
| SF | - Subfamily Variables |
| SU | - Sample Unit Variables |
| TMR | - Recipiency History Topical Module Variables |
| WW | - Weighting Variables |

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EAFDCTIM TMR ... Number of times received AFDC/ADC ..... 817
EAPLAFDC TMR ... Ever applied for AFDC/ADC Program ..... 797
EAPLFS TMR ... Ever applied for Food Stamp Program ..... 774
EAPLSSI TMR ... Ever applied for SSI program ..... 820
EB03S1M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI-mth 1(1=Needed the money) ..... 732
EB03S1M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI-mth 2(1=Needed the money) ..... 672
EB03S1M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI-mth 3(1=Needed the money) ..... 600
EB03S1M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI in mth 4(1=Need the money) ..... 528
EB03S2M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied Fed SSI-mth 1(2=Became disabled/blind) ..... 734
EB03S2M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI-mth 2(2=Became disabled/blind) ..... 674
EB03S2M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI-mth 3(2=Disabled/blind) ..... 602
EB03S2M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI in mth 4(2=disabled/blind) ..... 530
EB03S3M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month 1(3=Over 65) ..... 736
EB03S3M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month 2(3=Over 65) ..... 676
EB03S3M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month 3(3=Over 65) ..... 604
EB03S3M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month 4(3=Over 65) ..... 532
EB03S4M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month 1(4=Other) ..... 738
EB03S4M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month 2(4=Other) ..... 678
EB03S4M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month 3(4=Other) ..... 606
EB03S4M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month 4(4=Other) ..... 534
EB04S1M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied State SSI mth 1(1=Needed the money) ..... 741
EB04S1M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for State SSI-mth 2(1=Needed the money) ..... 681
EB04S1M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for State SSI-mth 3(1=Needed the money) ..... 609
EB04S1M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for State SSI-mth 4(1=Needed the money) ..... 537
EB04S2M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied State SSI mth 1(2=Became disabled/blind) ..... 743
EB04S2M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for State SSI-mth 2(2=Disabled/blind) ..... 683
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EB04S4M3RC2 ... Rsn applied for State SSI in month 3(4=Other)687
EB04S4M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for State SSI in month 4(4=Other) ..... 543615
EB2101M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR-mth 1(1=Needed the money) ..... 690
EB2101M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR-mth 2(1=Needed the money) ..... 630
EB2101M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for GA/GR in mth 3(1=Needed money) ..... 558
EB2101M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for other Welfare(1=Needed the money) ..... 486
EB2102M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR-mth 1(2=Preg/birth)
EB2102M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for GA/GR-mth 2(2=Pregnancy/birth) ..... 692
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EB2102M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for GA/GR - mth 3(2=Pregnancy/birth) ..... 560
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RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR-mth 2(3=Receive for another) EB2103M2 ..... 634
RC2 ... Rsn applied for GA/GR-mth 3(3=Receive for another) EB2103M3 ..... 562
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EB2105M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR-mth 1(5=Loss of job/income) ..... 698
EB2105M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR in mth 2(5=Loss of job/income) ..... 638
EB2105M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR - mth 3(5=Loss job/income) ..... 566
EB2105M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for GA/GR(5=Loss of job/income) ..... 494
EB2106M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR-mth 1(6=Loss of other income) ..... 700
EB2106M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR in mth 2(6=Loss of other income) ..... 640
EB2106M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR - month 3(6=Loss other income) ..... 568
EB2106M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Gen Ast/Gen relf(6=Loss other inc) ..... 496
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EB2107M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR in mth 2(7=Just learned of prog) ..... 642
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EB2108M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR-mth 1(8=Just applied)) ..... 704
EB2108M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR in mth 2(8=Just got to applying) ..... 644
EB2108M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR in month 3(8=Just applied) ..... 572
EB2108M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for Gen Ast/Gen relf(8=Just applied) ..... 500
EB2109M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR-mth 1(9=Became disabled) ..... 706
EB2109M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for GA/GR in mth 2(9=Became disabled) ..... 646
EB2109M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR in month 3(9=Became disabled) ..... 574
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EB2110M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied for GA/GR-mth 1(10=Other) ..... 708
EB2110M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for GA/GR in mth 2(10=Other) ..... 648
EB2110M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for GA/GR in month 3(10=Other) ..... 576
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EB2401M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 2(1=Needed the money) ..... 651
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EB2402M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 1(2=Preg/birth) ..... 713
EB2402M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for other Welfare-mth 2(2=Preg/birth) ..... 653
EB2402M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for other Welfare-mth 3(2=Preg/birth) ..... 581
EB2402M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for other Welfare(2=Pregnancy/birth) ..... 509
EB2403M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 1(3=Recd for another) ..... 715
EB2403M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 2(3=Recd for another) ..... 655
EB2403M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for oth Welfare-mth 3(3=Recd for anthr) ..... 583
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EB2404M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 2(4=Sep/divorced) ..... 657
EB2404M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for oth Welfare-mth 3(4=Separate/div) ..... 585
EB2404M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for other Welfare(4=Separate/divorced) ..... 513
EB2405M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 1(5=Loss of job/income) ..... 719
EB2405M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 2(5=Loss job/income) ..... 659
EB2405M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 3(5=Loss job/income) ..... 587
EB2405M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for other Welfare ( $5=$ Loss of job/income) ..... 515
EB2406M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied GA/GR-mth 1(6=Loss of other income) ..... 721
EB2406M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied othr Welfare-mth 2(6=Loss other income) ..... 661
EB2406M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 3(6=Loss othr income) ..... 589
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EB2409M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied othr Welfare - mth 3(9=Became Disabled) ..... 595
EB2409M4 RC2 ... Rsn applied for other Welfare(9=disabled) ..... 523
EB2410M1 RC2 ... Rsn applied for other Welfare in month 1(10=Other) ..... 729
EB2410M2 RC2 ... Rsn applied for othr Welfare-mth 2(10=Other) ..... 669
EB2410M3 RC2 ... Rsn applied for other Welfare in month 3(10=Other) ..... 597
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EFBG2103 RC1 ... Rsn applied for FStamps (3=Received for another) ..... 380
EFBG2104 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (4=Separated/divorced) ..... 382
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EFBG2106 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (6=Loss other income) ..... 386
EFBG2107 RC1 ... Rsn applied for FStamps (7=Just learned of prog) ..... 388
EFBG2108 RC1 ... Rsn applied for FStamps (8=Just applied) ..... 390
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EFBG2110 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (10=Other) ..... 394
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EFBG2208 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (8=Just applied) ..... 414
EFBG2209 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (9=Became disabled) ..... 416
EFBG2210 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (10=Other) ..... 418
EFBG2301 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (1=Needed the money) ..... 424
EFBG2302 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (2=Pregnancy/birth) ..... 426
EFBG2303 RC1 ... Rsn applied for FStamps (3=Received for another) ..... 428
EFBG2304 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (4=Separated/divorced) ..... 430
EFBG2305 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (5=Loss of job/income) ..... 432
EFBG2306 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (6=Loss other income) ..... 434
EFBG2307 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (7=Just learned prog) ..... 436
EFBG2308 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (8=Just applied) ..... 438
EFBG2309 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (9=Became disabled) ..... 440
EFBG2310 RC1 ... Rsn applied for Food Stamps (10=Other) ..... 442
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EFRSTRSN EM ..... Care receiver of 1 st caregivng spell ..... 149
EFSLONG1 TMR ... Length of time received food stamp(months) ..... 788
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ERCVAFDC TMR ... Authorized to receive AFDC/ADC ..... 800
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ESTP21M3 RC2 ... Stopped receiving Gen Ast/Gen relf in month 3 ..... 552
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EWB22004 RC1 ... Rsn applied for WIC (4=Separated/divorced) ..... 358
EWB22005 RC1 ... Rsn applied for WIC ( $5=$ Loss job/income) ..... 360
EWB22006 RC1 ... Rsn applied for WIC (6=Loss of other income) ..... 362
EWB22007 RC1 ... Rsn applied for WIC ( $7=$ Just learned about program) ..... 364
EWB22008 RC1 ... Rsn applied for WIC (8=Just got around to applying) ..... 366
EWB22009 RC1 ... Rsn applied for WIC (9=Became disabled) ..... 368
EWB22010 RC1 ... Rsn applied for WIC ( $10=$ Other) ..... 370
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EYB22003 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (3=Received for another) ..... 255
EYB22004 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (4=Separated/divorced) ..... 257
EYB22005 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC ( $5=$ Loss of job/income) ..... 259
EYB22006 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (6=Loss of other support income) ..... 261
EYB22007 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (7=Just learned about the program) ..... 263
EYB22008 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (8=Just applied) ..... 265
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EYBG2104 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (4=Separated/divorced) ..... 180
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EYBG2110 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (10=Other) ..... 192
EYBG2201 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (1=Needed the money) ..... 198
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EYBG2203 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (3=Received for another) ..... 202
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EYBG2304 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (4=Separated/divorced) ..... 228
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EYBG2306 RC1 ... Rsn applied for AFDC (6=Loss of support income) ..... 232
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SHHADID SU ...... Hhld Address ID in fourth reference month ..... 30
SINTHHID SU ...... Hhld Address ID of person in interview month ..... 33
SPANEL SU ...... Sample Code - Indicates Panel Year ..... 18
SROTATON SU ...... Rotation of data collection ..... 24
SSUID SU ...... Sample Unit Identifier ..... 6
SSUSEQ SU ...... Sequence Number of Sample Unit - Primary Sort Key ..... 1
SWAVE SU ...... Wave of data collection ..... 22
TAFDCSTY TMR ... Year first received AFDC/ADC benefits ..... 806
TAGE PE ...... Age as of last birthday ..... 91
TCOVB1Y RC2 ... Year applied for Social Security that time ..... 752
TCOVB3Y RC2 ... Year applied for Fed SSI that time ..... 760
TCOVB4Y RC2 ... Year applied for EGICODE that time ..... 768
TFBG120Y RC1 ... Year applied for Food Stamps that time ..... 447
TFIPSST SU ...... FIPS State Code for fifth month household ..... 25
TFRMRYR EM ..... Year last or previous job started ..... 107
TFSSTRYR TMR ... Year first received food stamp ..... 783
TFSTYRFR EM ..... First time period of break in labor force(From) ..... 139
TFSTYRTO EM ..... First time period of break in labor force(To) ..... 143
TLSTWRKY EM ..... Year last worked ..... 95
TMAKMNYR EM ..... Year first worked 6 straight months ..... 113
TNOWRKFR EM ..... Most recent time of break in labor force (From) ..... 127
TNOWRKTO EM ..... Most recent time of break in labor force (To) ..... 131
TPRVJBYR EM ..... Year last worked, prior to reference period job ..... 101
TSSISTRY TMR ... Year first received SSI benefits ..... 829
TWBG120Y RC1 ... Year applied for WIC that time ..... 346
TYBG120Y RC1 ... When did ... applied for AFDC that year? ..... 243
WPFINWGT WW .... Person weight ..... 60

## SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION, 1996 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE DATA DICTIONARY





## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE




## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE



|  | TA | SIZE | BEGIN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EWRK35HR | 2 | 123 |
|  | EM: Work Durin first gener week? | d 35 <br> the <br> worke <br> lly w | more me sin 6 str ked 35 |
|  | All adul | s with | EMAKMN |
| V |  | 1 . No | in univ |
| V |  | 1 .Ye |  |
| V |  | 2 . No |  |
|  | EOFF 6MTN | 2 | 125 |
|  | EM: Break caregivi Since strai perio ... d busine child perso | in 1 <br> (spe the $y$ ht mo s las d not ss be an e | for <br> s) <br> r when hs hav ng 6 ork a ause . derly |
|  | All adul | s 21 | 62 wh |
| V |  | 1 . No | in Uni |
| V |  | 1 . Ye |  |
| V |  | 2 . No |  |
| D | TNOWRKFR | 4 | 127 |
|  | EM: Most (From) When this begin | recen <br> as th <br> appen <br> ing y | time <br> most <br> ? (Pl <br> r of |
|  | All adul | s 21- | and E |
| V |  | 1 . No | in Uni |
|  | 1926:19 | 6 . Ye | break |
| D | TNOWRKTO | 4 | 131 |
|  | EM: Most <br> (To) <br> When <br> this <br> year | recen <br> as th <br> appen <br> f the | time <br> most <br> (Ple period) |
|  | All adul | s 21- | and E |
| V |  | 1 . No | in Uni |
|  | 1926:19 | 6 . Ye | break |
| D | EOTHTIME | 2 | 135 |
|  | EM: Were bcaus ca Since strai perio did no becau child, | there <br> egvng <br> the f <br> ht mo <br> s of <br> t wor <br> ... <br> elde | thr ti <br> st yea hs, we month at a s tak y per |
|  | All adul | s 21- | who h |
| V |  | 1 . No | in Uni |
| V |  | 1 . Ye |  |
| V |  | 2 . No |  |



## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE





## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```
D EYBG2105 2 182
T RC1: Rsn applied for AFDC (5=Loss of
    job/income)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for AFDC in month 4? (5=Loss of
        job/wages/other income)
U All adults who received AFDC in month 3 but
    not in month 4
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
    2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EYBG2106 2 184
T RC1: Rsn applied for AFDC (6=Loss other
    support income)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for AFDC in month 4? (6=Loss of
        other support income)
U All adults who received AFDC in month 3 but
    not in month 4
V -1 .Not in universe
    1..Circumstance for applying
    2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    D EYBG2107 2 186
    T RC1: Rsn applied for AFDC (7=Just learned of
    program)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for AFDC in month 4? (7=Just
        learned about the program
    U All adults who received AFDC in month 4 and
    not in month 3
                            -1 .Not in universe
        1 .Circumstance for applying
        2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    D EYBG2108 2 188
T RC1: Rsn applied for AFDC (8=Just got around
    to it)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for AFDC in month 4? (8=Just got
        around to applying)
    U All adults who received AFDC in month 4 and
    not in month 3
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EYBG2109 2 190
T RC1: Rsn applied for AFDC (9=Became
    Disabled)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for AFDC in month 4? (9=Became
        disabled)
U All adults who received AFDC in month 4 and
    not in month 3
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
```





## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE






## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE




## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```
D EWBG2201 2 299
T RC1: Rsn applied for WIC (1=Needed the
    money)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for WIC in month 3? (1=Needed the
        money)
U All adults receiving WIC in month 3 and not
    in month 2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EWBG2202 2 301
T RC1: Rsn applied for WIC (2=Pregnancy/birth)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for WIC in month 3?
        (2=Pregnancy/birth of child )
U All adults receiving WIC in month 3 and not
    in month 2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EWBG2203 2 303
T RC1: Rsn applied for WIC (3=Received for
    another)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for WIC in month 3? (3=Began
        receiving for another dependent)
U All adults receiving WIC in month 3 and not
    in month 2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EWBG2204 2 305
T RC1: Rsn applied for WIC
    (4=Separated/divorced)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for WIC in month 3? (4=Separated of
        divorced from spouse/partner)
U All adults receiving WIC in month 3 and not
    in month 2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
    .Not a circumstance for applying
D EWBG2205 2 307
T RC1: Rsn applied for WIC (5=Loss of
job/income)
    What set of circumstances led to .... to
    apply for WIC in month 3? (5=Loss of
    job/wages/other income)
U All adults receiving WIC in month 3 and not
    in month 2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
```





## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

|  | SIZE BEGIN |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EWBG2308 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T RC1: Rsn applied for WIC (8=Just got around to applying) <br> What set of circumstances led to .... to apply for WIC in month 2? (8=Just got around to applying) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U All adults receiving WIC in month 2 and not in month 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -1 . Not in universe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 . Circumstance for applying |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 .Not a circumstance for applying |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EWBG2309 2339 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T RC1: Rsn applied for WIC (9=Became disabled) What set of circumstances led to .... to apply for WIC in month 2? (9=Became disabled) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U All adults receiving WIC in month 2 and not in month 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -1 . Not in universe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 . Circumstance for applying |  |  |  |  |  |
| V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EWBG2310 241 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | What set of circumstances led to .... to apply for WIC in month 2? (10=Other, |  |  |  |  |  |
| U All adults receiving WIC in month 2 and not in month 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -1 .Not in universe |  |  |  |  |  |
| V | 1 . Circumstance for applying |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 . Not a circumstance for applying |  |  |  |  |  |
| D AWBG23 1 343 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imputation flag for EWBG2301 thru EWBG2310 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 . Not imputed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 . Imputed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| v | 2 .Cold Deck Imputation |  |  |  |  |  |
| V | 3 .Logical Imputation (Derivation) |  |  |  |  |  |
| D EWBG120M 2344 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T RC1: Month applied for WIC that time When did ... apply for WIC that time? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U All adults receiving WIC in month 2 and not in month 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -1 .Not in universe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1:12 . Month applied for WIC |  |  |  |  |  |
| D TWBG120Y 4346 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T RC1: Year applied for WIC that time When did ... apply for WIC that time? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U All adults receiving WIC in month 2 and not in month 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -1 . Not in universe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1926:1996 . Year applied for WIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |




## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```
D EFBG2103 2 380
T RC1: Rsn applied for FStamps (3=Received for
    another)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for FOOD STAMP in month 4? (3=Began
        receiving for another dependent)
U All adults receiving FOOD STAMPS in month 3
    and not in month 4
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EFBG2104 2 382
T RC1: Rsn applied for Food Stamps
    (4=Separated/divorced)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for FOOD STAMP in month 4?
        (4=Separated of divorced from
        spouse/partner)
U All adults receiving FOOD STAMPS in month 3
    and not in month 4
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EFBG2105 2 384
T RC1: Rsn applied for Food Stamps (5=Loss of
    job/income)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for FOOD STAMP in month 4? (5=Loss
        of job/wages/other income)
U All adults receiving FOOD STAMPS in month 3
    and not in month 4
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EFBG2106 2 386
T RC1: Rsn applied for Food Stamps (6=Loss
    other income)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for FOOD STAMP in month 4? (6=Loss
        of other support income)
U All adults receiving FOOD STAMPS in month 3
    and not in month 4
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
    2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    D EFBG2107 2 388
    T RC1: Rsn applied for FStamps (7=Just learned
    of prog)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for FOOD in month 4? (7=Just
        learned about the program)
    U All adults receiving FOOD STAMPS in month 3
        and not in month 4
            -1 .Not in universe
        1 .Circumstance for applying
        2 .Not a circumstance for applying
```





## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE






## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```
DATA
D EFB22003 2 457
T RC1: Rsn applied for Food Stamps(3=Received
    for another)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for FOOD STAMP in month 1? (3=Began
        receiving for another dependent)
U All adults receiving FOOD STAMPS received in
    month 1
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EFB22004 2 459
T RC1: Rsn applied for Food Stamps
    (4=Separated/divorced)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for FOOD STAMP in month 4?
        (4=Separated of divorced from
        spouse/partner)
U All adults receiving FOOD STAMPS received in
    month 1
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EFB22005 2 461
T RC1: Rsn applied for Food Stamps (5=Loss of
    job/income)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for FOOD STAMP in month 1? (5=Loss
        of job/wages/other income)
    U All adults receiving FOOD STAMPS received in
    month 1
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EFB22006 2 463
T RC1: Rsn applied for Food Stamps (6=Loss
    other income)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for FOOD STAMP in month 1? (6=Loss
        of other support income)
U All adults receiving FOOD STAMPS received in
    month 1
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EFB22007 2 465
T RC1: Rsn applied for Food Stamps (7=Just
    learned prog)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for FOOD STAMP in month 1? (7=Just
        learned about the program)
    U All adults receiving FOOD STAMPS received in
        month 1
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
```




## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```
DATA SIZE BEGIN 
        apply for [...inctype] in month
        4?(4=Separated of divorced from
        spouse/partner)
U All adults with General Assistance/relief
    and emthyn4=1 and emthyn3=2
V -1 .Not in universe
v 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EB2105M4 2 494
T RC2: Rsn applied for GA/GR(5=Loss of
    job/income)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [...inctype] in month 4?
        (5=Loss of job/wages/other income)
U All adults with General Assistance/relief
    and emthyn4=1 and emthyn3=2
                    -1 .Not in universe
                    1 .Circumstance for applying
                    2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    EB2106M4 2 496
    T RC2: Rsn applied for Gen Ast/Gen relf(6=Loss
    other inc)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [...inctype] in month 4?
        (6=Loss of other support income)
U All adults with General Assistance/relief
    and emthyn4=1 and emthyn3=2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 . Circumstance for applying
D EB2107M4 2 498
T RC2: Rsn applied for Gen Ast/Gen relf(7=Just
    learn prog)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [...inctype] in month 4?
        (7=Just learned about the program)
U All adults with General Assistance/relief
    and emthyn4=1 and emthyn3=2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    EB2108M4 2 500
    T RC2: Rsn applied for Gen Ast/Gen relf(8=Just
    applied)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [...inctype] in month 4?
        (8=Just got around to applying)
U All adults General Assistance/relief and
    emthyn4=1 and emthyn3=2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
```




## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE






## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE





D EB2408M3 2593
T RC2: Rsn applied other Welfare - month
What set of circumstances led to .... to
apply for [fill inctyp] in month 3?
( $8=$ Just got around to applying)
All adults with other Welfare and emthyn3=1
and emthyn2=2
V -1 .Not in universe
1 . Circumstance for applying
2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EB2409M3 2595
T RC2: Rsn applied othr Welfare - mth
What set of circumstances led to .... to
apply for [fill inctyp] in month 3?
(9=Became disabled)
U All adults with other Welfare and emthyn3=1
and emthyn2=2
v -1 .Not in universe
1 .Circumstance for applying
2 . Not a circumstance for applying
EB2410M3 2597
RC2: Rsn applied for other Welfare in month
What set of circumstances led .... to
apply for [fill inctyp] in month 3?
(10=Other, specify)
U All adults with other Welfare and emthyn3=1
and emthyn2=2
V -1 .Not in universe
V $\quad 1$.Circumstance for applying
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { AB24M3 } & 1 & 599\end{array}$
T RC2: Rsn applied for other Welfare-mth 3
llocation flg
Imputation flag for EB2101M3 thru
EB2110M3
V 0 .Not imputed
1 . Imputed
2 .Cold Deck Imputation
3 .Logical Imputation (Derivation)
D EB03S1M3 2600
T RC2: Rsn applied for Fed SSI-mth 3(1=Needed
the money)
What set of circumstances led ... to
apply for SSI (federal/state) in month 3?
( $1=$ Needed the money)
All adults with Fed SSI and emthyn3=1 and
-1 .Not in Universe
2 .Not a circumstance for applying

## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE






## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```
DATA SIZE BEGI
D EB2104M2 2 636
T RC2: Rsn applied GA/GR in month
    2(4=Sep/divorced)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [fill inctyp] in month 2?
        (4=Separated of divorced from
        spouse/partner)
U All adults with EGICODE=21,24 and emthyn2=1
    and emthyn1=2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EB2105M2 2 638
T RC2: Rsn applied GA/GR in mth 2(5=Loss of
    job/income)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [fill inctyp] in month 2?
        (5=Loss of job/wages/other income)
U All adults with EGICODE=21,24 and emthyn2=1
    and emthyn1=2
V -1 .Not in universe 
            1 .Circumstance for applying
            2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    EB2106M2 2 640
    T RC2: Rsn applied GA/GR in mth 2(6=Loss of
    other income)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [fill inctyp] in month 2?
        (6=Loss of other support income)
    U All adults with General Assistance/Relief
    and emthyn2=1 and emthyn1=2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EB2107M2 2 642
T RC2: Rsn applied GA/GR in mth 2(7=Just
    learned of prog)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [fill inctyp] in month 2?
        (7=Just learned about the program)
U All adults with General Assistance/Relief
    and emthyn2=1 and emthyn1=2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
    2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    D EB2108M2 2 644
    T RC2: Rsn applied GA/GR in mth 2(8=Just got
    to applying)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [fill inctyp] in month 2?
        (8=Just got around to applying)
U All adults with General Assistance/Relief
    and emthyn2=1 and emthyn1=2
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
```





## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```
D EB03S2M2 2 674
T RC2: Rsn applied for Fed SSI-mth 2(2=Became
    disabled/blind)
        What set of circumstances led ... to
        apply for SSI (federal/state) in month 2?
        (2=Became disabled/blind)
U All adults with Federal SSI and emthyn2=1
    and emthyn1=2
V
V 1.Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
D EB03S3M2 2 676
T RC2: Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month
    2(3=Over 65)
        What set of circumstances led ... to
        apply for SSI (federal/state) in month 2?
        (3=Over 65)
U All adults with Federal SSI and emthyn2=1
    and emthyn1=2
V -1 .Not in Universe
    1 .Circumstance for applying
    2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    D EB03S4M2 2 678
    T RC2: Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month
    2(4=Other)
        What set of circumstances led ... to
        apply for SSI (federal/state) in month 2?
        (4=Other, specify)
    U All adults with Federal SSI and emthyn2=1
    and emthyn1=2
V -1 .Not in Universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
    2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    D AB03SM2 1 680
    T RC2: Rsn applied for Fed SSI in month 2
    allocation flag
        Imputation flag for EB03SM2
                    O .Not imputed
                            1 .Imputed
                2 . Cold Deck Imputation
                3 .Logical Imputation (Derivation)
D EB04S1M2 2 681
T RC2: Rsn applied for State SSI-mth
    2(1=Needed the money)
        What set of circumstances led ... to
        apply for SSI (federal/state) in month 2?
        (1=Needed the money)
U All adults with Federal SSI and emthyn2=1
    and emthyn1=2
V -1 .Not in Universe
-1 .Not in Universe
    2 .Not a circumstance for applying
```




## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```
DATA 
T RC2: Rsn applied other Welfare-mth
    1(1=Needed the money)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [fill inctyp] in month 1?
        (1=Needed the money)
U All adults with other Welfare and
    emthyn1=1<BR>
V -1 .Not in universe
V ll.Circumstance for applying
D EB2402M1 2 713
T RC2: Rsn applied other Welfare-mth
    1(2=Preg/birth)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [fill inctyp] in month 1?
        (2=Pregnancy/birth of child )
    U All adults with other Welfare and
    emthyn1=1<BR>
V -1 .Not in universe
                    1 .Circumstance for applying
                        2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    D EB2403M1 2 715
    T RC2: Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 1(3=Recd
    for another)
            What set of circumstances led to .... to
            apply for [fill inctyp] in month 1?
            (3=Began receiving for another dependent)
    U All adults with other Welfare and
    emthyn1=1<BR>
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
    2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    D EB2404M1 2 717
T RC2: Rsn applied other Welfare-mth
    1(4=Sep/div)
        What set of circumstances led to .... to
        apply for [fill inctyp] in month 1?
        (4=Separated of divorced from
        spouse/partner)
U All adults with other Welfare and
    emthyn1=1<BR>
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
    2 .Not a circumstance for applying
    D EB2405M1 2 719
    T RC2: Rsn applied other Welfare-mth 1(5=Loss
    of job/income)
    What set of circumstances led to .... to
    apply for [fill inctyp] in month 1?
        (5=Loss of job/wages/other income)
    U All adults with other Welfare and
    emthyn1=1<BR>
V -1 .Not in universe
V 1 .Circumstance for applying
V 2 .Not a circumstance for applying
```





## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE






## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE






## SIPP 1996 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```
DATA
SIZE BEGIN
D ESSILNG2 2 837
T TMR: Length of time received SSI(years)
        For how long did ... receive SSI that
        time?
U All adults with SSI(federal/state) and
    EPOPSTAT=1 and EAPLSSI=1 and ERECVSSI=1 and
    ESSISTRY>0
V
V (rlat in universe
V 1:99 .Length of time received
V .SSI (years)
DATA SIZE BEGIN
```

DATA SIZE BEGIN
$T$ TMR: Length of time received SSI (years)
TMR: Length of
allocation flg
Imputation flag for ESSILNG2
V 0 .Not imputed
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{V} & 1 & \text {. Imputed } \\ \mathrm{V} & 2 & . \text { Cold Deck Imputation }\end{array}$
ASSILNG2 1839
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{V} & 1 & \text {. Imputed } \\ \mathrm{V} & 2 & \text {. Cold Deck } \\ \mathrm{V} & \text { Imputation }\end{array}$
V 3 .Logical Imputation (Derivation)

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# SOURCE AND ACCURACY STATEMENT 

for the Survey of Income and Program Participation ${ }^{1}$<br>from 1996 Public Use Files

## SOURCE OF DATA

The data was collected in the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The SIPP universe is the noninstitutionalized resident population living in the U nited States. The population includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, A rmed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates and nursing home residents, were not eligible to be in the survey. Also, United States citizens residing abroad were not eligible to be in the survey. Foreign visitors who work or attend school in this country and their families were eligible; all others were not eligible to be in the survey. W ith the exceptions noted above, persons who were at least 15 years of age at the time of the interview were eligible to be in the survey.

The 1996 panel of the SIPP sample is located in 322 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), each consisting of a county or a group of contiguous counties. Within these PSUs, living quarters (LQs) were systematically selected from lists of addresses prepared for the 1990 decennial census to form the bulk of the sample. To account for LQs built within each of the sample areas after the 1990 census, a sample containing clusters of four LQs was drawn of permits issued for construction of residential LQs up until shortly before the beginning of the panel.

In jurisdictions that don't issue building permits or have incomplete addresses, we systematically sampled expected clusters of four LQs which were listed by field personnel and then subsampled in the field. In addition, we selected sample LQs from a supplemental frame that included LQs identified as missed in the 1990 census.

For the first interview of the panel, Wave 1, we obtained interviews from occupants of about 36,700 of the 49,200 designated living quarters. We found most of the remaining 12,500 living quarters in the panel to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, we did not interview approximately 3,400 of the 12,500 living quarters in the panel because the occupants, (1) refused to be interviewed, (2) could not be found at home, (3) were temporarily absent, or (4) were otherwise unavailable. Thus, occupants of about 92 percent of all eligible living quarters participated in the first interview of the panel.

For subsequent interviews, only original sample persons (those in W ave 1 sample households and interviewed in Wave 1) and persons living with them were eligible to be interviewed. We followed original sample persons if they moved to a new address, unless the new address was more than 100 miles from a SIPP sample area. Then, we attempted telephone interviews.

[^0]Sample households within a given panel are divided into four random subsamples of nearly equal size. These subsamples are called rotation groups and one rotation group is interviewed each month. Each household in the sample was scheduled to be interviewed at 4 month intervals over a period of roughly 4 years beginning in A pril 1996. The reference period for the questions is the 4 -month period preceding the interview month. In general, one cycle of four interviews covering the entire sample, using the same questionnaire, is called a wave.

The public use files include core and supplemental (topical module) data. Core questions are repeated at each interview over the life of the panel. Topical modules include questions which are asked only in certain waves. The 1996 panel topical modules are given in Table 1.

Table 2 indicates the reference months and interview months for the collection of data from each rotation group for the 1996 panel. For example, Wave 1 rotation group 1 of the 1996 panel was interviewed in A pril 1996 and data for the reference months December 1995 through M arch 1996 were collected.

Estimation. We used several stages of weight adjustments in the estimation procedure to derive the SIPP cross-sectional person weights. We gave each person a base weight (BW) equal to the inverse of probability of selection of a person's household. We applied two noninterview adjustment factors. One adjusted the weights of interviewed persons in interviewed households to account for households which were eligible for the sample but which field representatives could not interview at the first interview ( $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{N} 1}$ ). The second compensated for person noninterviews occurring in subsequent interviews ( $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{N} 2}$ ). We used a Duplication Control Factor (DCF) which adjusts for subsampling done in the field when the number of sample units is much larger than expected. W e applied a M over's W eight (M W ), which adjusts for persons in the SIPP universe who move into sample households after wave 1. The last weight applied is the Second Stage A djustment $F$ actor ( $F_{2 s}$ ). This weight adjusts estimates to population controls and causes husbands' and wives' weights to be equal.

The final cross-sectional weight is $\mathbf{F} \mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{c}}=\mathbf{B W} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{D C F} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{n} 1} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{F}_{25}$ for wave 1 and is $\mathbf{F} \mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{c}}=\mathbf{I W} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{n} 2} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{F}_{2 \mathrm{~s}}$ for waves $2+$, where $\mathbf{I W}$ is either $\mathbf{B W} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{D C F} \mathbf{x F}{ }_{\mathrm{n} 1}$ or $\mathbf{M W}$. James (1995) and Siegel (1995a) describe SIPP cross-sectional weighting in greater detail.

Researchers both inside and outside the Census Bureau conducted evaluations of SIPP weighting methodology and researched alternative methodologies. We are making several improvements to SIPP weighting methods beginning with this panel. They are described below.

- We dropped the first stage factor $\left(F_{1 s}\right)$ from cross-sectional weighting. This factor adjusted for differences between the Census count of population and an estimate of that count based on Census data for sample PSUs. James (1994) found that it did not reduce variance as was previously believed. Jabine, et al (1990) describe the first stage factor used in earlier panels.
- We are using additional variables in nonresponse adjustment. We added high/low poverty stratum code to the W ave 1 nonresponse adjustment, and we added household income, geographic division, and number of imputations for selected income and asset items to the nonresponse adjustment for waves 2+. Research by Rizzo, et al (1994) and by Folsom and Witt (1994) pointed out the potential of the latter three variables in reducing nonresponse bias.
- We redefined nonresponse adjustment cells for waves $2+$ weighting. We formed the nonresponse cells by successively partitioning data from five panels by whichever variable most reduced the bias of the household income to poverty threshold ratio. We used data from a sixth panel to evaluate the results. We cal culated the nonresponse bias of six variables at waves two and seven for both the new cells and the original cells using initial weights and data from the most recent interview in the calculations. The new cells had lower bias for five of the six variables (Siegel, 1995b).

Research was conducted on a number of promising weighting improvements. Allen and Petroni (1994) reported on an adjustment for mover attrition. Folsom and Witt (1994) and Rizzo, et al (1994) studied alternative nonresponse adjustments using response propensity models. Each study computed weights using an alternative methodology. The researchers then compared estimates of various items to benchmarks. The benchmarks came from administrative records and survey data with less nonresponse than the SIPP. The comparisons did not provide strong evidence of lower bias using the alternative weighting methods.

Additional M ethodology
Use of Weights. E ach household and each person within each household on each wave tape has four weights. These four weights are reference month specific and therefore can be used only to form reference month estimates. Reference month estimates can be averaged to form estimates of monthly averages over some period of time.

Example, using the proper weights, one can estimate the monthly average number of households in a specified income range over November and December 1996. To estimate monthly averages of a given measure (e.g., total, mean) over a number of consecutive months, sum the monthly estimates and divide by the number of months.

To form an estimate for a particular month, use the reference month weight for the month of interest, summing over all persons or households with the characteristic of interest whose reference period includes the month of interest. Multiply the sum by a factor to account for the number of rotations contributing data for the month. This factor equals four divided by the number of rotations contributing data for the month. For example, December 1995 data is only available from rotations 2, 3, and 4 for W ave 1 of the 1996 panel (See Table 2), so a factor of 4/3 must be applied.

When estimates for months with less than four rotations worth of data are constructed from a wave file, factors greater than 1 must be applied. However, when core data from consecutive waves are used together, data from all four rotations may be available, in which case the factors are equal to 1 .

These tapes contain no weight for characteristics that involve a persons's or household' $s$ status over two or more months (e.g., number of households with a 50 percent increase in income between November and December 1995).

Producing Estimates for Census Regions and States. The total estimate for a region is the sum of the state estimates in that region. Using this sample, estimates for individual states are subject to very high variance and are not recommended. The state codes on the file are primarily of use
in linking respondent characteristics with appropriate contextual variables (e.g., state-specific welfare criteria) and for tabulating data by user-defined groupings of states.

Producing Estimates for the M etropolitan Population. F or W ashington, DC and 14 other states, metropolitan or non-metropolitan residence is identified (variable H*-M ETRO). In 28 additional states, where the non-metropolitan population in the sample was small enough to present a disclosure risk, a fraction of the metropolitan sample was recoded to be indistinguishable from non-metropolitan cases ( $\mathrm{H}^{*}-\mathrm{METRO}=2$ ). In these states, therefore, the cases coded as metropolitan ( $\mathrm{H}^{*}-\mathrm{METRO}=1$ ) represent only a subsample of that population.

In producing state estimates for a metropolitan characteristic, multiply the individual, family, or household weights by the metropolitan inflation factor for that state, presented in Table 3. (This inflation factor compensates for the subsampling of the metropolitan population and is 1.0 for the states with complete identification of the metropolitan population.)

The same procedure applies when creating estimates for particular identified M SA's or CM SA 's--apply the factor appropriate to the state. For multi-state M SA 's, use the factor appropriate to each state part. F or example, to tabulate data for the M aine, M E-VT, apply the V ermont factor of 1.57953 to weights for residents of the V ermont part of the M SA ; M aine residents require no modification to the weight (i.e., their factors equal 1.57953).

In producing regional or national estimates of the metropolitan population, it is also necessary to compensate for the fact that no metropolitan subsample is identified within two states (M ississippi and $W$ est Virginia). Thus, factors in the right-hand column of Table 3 should be used for regional and national estimates. The results of regional and national tabulations of the metropolitan population will be biased slightly. However, less than one-half of one percent of the metropolitan population is not represented.

Producing Estimates for the Non-M etropolitan Population. State, regional, and national estimates of the non-metropolitan population cannot be computed directly, except for W ashington, DC and the 13 states where the factor for state tabulations in Table 3 is 1.0. In all other states, the cases identified as not in the metropolitan subsample ( $\mathrm{METRO}=2$ ) are a mixture of non-metropolitan and metropolitan households. Only an indirect method of estimation is available: first compute an estimate for the total population, then subtract the estimates for the metropolitan population. The results of these tabulations will be slightly biased.

## ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES

SIPP estimates are based on a sample; they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: nonsampling and sampling. We are able to provide estimates of the magnitude of SIPP sampling error, but this is not true of nonsampling error. Found in the next sections are descriptions of sources of SIPP nonsampling error, followed by a discussion of sampling error, its estimation, and its effect in data analyses.

Nonsampling Error. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources:
C inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample
C definitional difficulties
C differences in the interpretation of questions
C inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information
C inability to recall information, errors made in the following: collection such as in recording or coding the data, processing the data, estimating values for missing data
C biases resulting from the differing recall periods caused by the interviewing pattern used C and undercoverage.

Quality control and edit procedures were used to reduce errors made by respondents, coders and interviewers. M ore detailed discussions of the existence and control of nonsampling errors in the SIPP can be found in the SIPP Quality Profile by Thomas B. Jabine, K aren E. King and Rita J. Petroni, issued M ay 1990.

U ndercoverage in SIPP results from missed living quarters and missed persons within sample households. It is known that undercoverage varies with age, race, and sex. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks than for nonBlacks. Ratio estimation to independent age-race-sex population controls partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have characteristics different from those of interviewed persons in the same age-race-sex group. Further, the independent population controls used have been adjusted for undercoverage in the Census.

A common measure of survey coverage is the coverage ratio, the estimated population before ratio adjustment divided by the independent population control. The Table below shows SIPP coverage ratios for age-sex-race groups for one month-A pril 1996 prior to the weighting adjustment. The SIPP coverage ratios exhibit some variability from month to month, but these are a typical set of coverage ratios. Other Census Bureau household surveys [like the Current Population Survey] experience similar coverage.

SIPP Coverage Ratios - A ge by Nonblack/Black Status and Sex

| Age | NonBlack |  | Black |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M | F | M | F |
| 15 | 0.9175 | 1.1235 | 0.7044 | 0.7749 |
| 16-17 | 0.8640 | 0.9289 | 0.8826 | 0.9433 |
| 18-19 | 0.8620 | 0.8647 | 0.8274 | 0.8339 |
| 20-21 | 0.8848 | 0.8041 | 0.6255 | 0.9596 |
| 22-24 | 0.7859 | 0.8692 | 0.5857 | 0.6705 |
| 25-29 | 0.8022 | 0.8254 | 0.8504 | 0.8386 |
| 30-34 | 0.8721 | 0.9063 | 0.8792 | 0.7991 |
| 35-39 | 0.9212 | 0.9855 | 0.7119 | 0.8982 |
| 40-44 | 0.9058 | 0.9321 | 0.8059 | 0.9653 |
| 45-49 | 0.9009 | 0.9761 | 0.6856 | 0.7758 |
| 50-54 | 0.9667 | 0.9181 | 0.8993 | 1.2103 |
| 60-61 | 0.8405 | 0.8961 | 1.0210 | 0.9877 |
| 62-64 | 0.9866 | 1.0698 | 0.9914 | 0.9618 |
| 65-69 | 0.9304 | 0.9423 | 1.0646 | 0.7759 |
| 70-74 | 0.8836 | 0.9362 | 0.7896 | 1.3338 |
| 75-79 | 0.8952 | 1.0046 | -------- | 0.9104 |
| 80-84 | 0.8974 | 0.9651 | ------- | -------- |
| 85+ | 0.9558 | 0.9669 | ------- | -------- |

These coverage ratios are for A pril 1996.

Comparability with Other Estimates. Caution should be exercised when comparing data from this with data from other SIPP products or with data from other surveys. The comparability problems are caused by such sources as the seasonal patterns for many characteristics, different nonsampling errors, and different concepts and procedures. Refer to the SIPP Quality Profile for known differences with data from other sources and further discussions.

Sampling Error. Standard errors indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The standard errors for the most part measure the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed.

## USES AND COMPUTATION OF STANDARD ERRORS

Confidence Intervals. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being surveyed under essentially the same conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. A pproximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. A pproximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. A pproximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Hypothesis Testing. Standard errors may also be used for hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population characteristics using sample estimates. The most common types of hypotheses tested are 1) the population characteristics are identical versus 2 ) they are different. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are identical.

To perform the most common test, compute the difference $X_{A}-X_{B}$, where $X_{A}$ and $X_{B}$ are sample estimates of the characteristics of interest. A later section explains how to derive an estimate of the standard error of the difference $X_{A}-X_{B}$. Let that standard error be $S_{\text {DIFF }}$. If $X_{A}$ $-X_{B}$ is between -1.6 times $S_{\text {DIFF }}$ and +1.6 times $S_{\text {DIFF }}$, no conclusion about the characteristics is justified at the 10 percent significance level. If, on the other hand, $X_{A}-X_{B}$ is smaller than -1.6 times $\mathrm{S}_{\text {DIFF }}$ or larger than +1.6 times $\mathrm{S}_{\text {DIFF }}$, the observed difference is significant at the 10
percent level. In this event, it is commonly accepted practice to say that the characteristics are different. Of course, sometimes this conclusion will be wrong. W hen the characteristics are the same, there is a 10 percent chance of concluding that they are different.

N ote that as more tests are performed, more erroneous significant differences will occur. For example, at the 10 percent significance level, if 100 independent hypothesis tests are performed in which there are no real differences, it is likely that about 10 erroneous differences will occur. Therefore, the significance of any single test should be interpreted cautiously.

Note C oncerning Small Estimates and Small Differences. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that estimates will reveal useful information when computed on a base smaller than 200,000. Care must be taken in the interpretation of small differences since even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

C alculating Standard Errors for SIPP E stimates. There are three main ways we calculate the Standard Errors for SIPP Estimates. They are as follows:

C Replicate W eighting M ethods,
C Generalized V ariance parameters (denoted as "a" and "b"),
C Simplified tables using the "a" and "b" parameters.
The most reliable method is the Replicate W eighting M ethod. SIPP uses the Replicate W eighting M ethod to produce Generalized V ariance parameters. Using the Generalized $V$ ariance parameters, we create simplified tables.

Standard Error Parameters and Tables and Their Use. M ost SIPP estimates have greater standard errors than those obtained through a simple random sample because PSU s are sampled and clusters of living quarters are sampled for the SIPP in the area and new construction frames. To derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Estimates with similar standard error behavior were grouped together and two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") were developed to approximate the standard error behavior of each group of estimates. Because the actual standard error behavior was not identical for all estimates within a group, the standard errors computed from these parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error for any specific estimate. These "a" and "b" parameters vary by characteristic and by demographic subgroup to which the estimate applies. Table 4 provides base "a" and "b" parameters to be used for the 1996 panel estimates. Table 10 provides parameters for calculating 1996 topical module variances.

The factors provided in Table 5 when multiplied by the base parameters of Table 4 for a given subgroup and type of estimate give the "a" and "b" parameters for that subgroup and estimate type for the specified reference period. For example, the base "a" and "b" parameters for total number of households are -0.00002480 and 2,474 , respectively. For $W$ ave 1 the factor for $M$ arch 1996 is 1 since 4 rotation months of data is available. So, the "a" and "b" parameters for total household income in $M$ arch 1996 based on W ave 1 are -0.00002480 and 2,474, respectively. A lso for Wave 1, the factor for the first quarter of 1996 is 1.2222 since 9 rotation months of data are available (rotations 1 and 2 provide 3 rotations months each, while rotations 3 and 4 provide 1 and 2 rotation months, respectively). So the "a" and "b" parameters for total
number of households in the first quarter of 1992 are -0.00003031 and 3,024 , respectively for Wave 1.

The "a" and "b" parameters may be used to calculate the standard error for estimated numbers and percentages. Because the actual standard error behavior was not identical for all estimates within a group, the standard errors computed from these parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error for any specific estimate. M ethods for using these parameter for computation of approximate standard errors are given in the following sections.

For those users who wish further simplification, we have also provided general standard errors in Tables 6 through 9. Note that these standard errors only apply when data from all four rotations are used and must be adjusted by a factor from Table 4. The standard errors resulting from this simplified approach are less accurate. M ethods for using these parameters and tables for computation of standard errors are given in the following sections.

The procedures described below apply only to reference month estimates or averages of reference month estimates. Refer to the section "U se of Weights" for a more detailed discussion of the construction of estimates.
$V$ ariance stratum codes and half sample codes are included on the tapes to enable the user to compute the variances directly and more accurately by methods such as balanced repeated replications (BRR). William G. Cochran provides a list of references discussing the application of this technique. (See Sampling Techniques, 3rd Ed., N ew Y ork: John Wiley and Sons, 1977, p. 321.)

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{x}}$, of an estimated number of persons, households, families, unrelated individuals and so forth, can be obtained in two ways. Both apply when data from all four rotations are used to make the estimate. However, only the second method should be used when less than four rotations of data are available for the estimate. $N$ ote that neither method should be applied to dollar values.

The standard error may be obtained by the use of the formula

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{x}^{\prime} f s \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $f$ is the appropriate " $f$ " factor from Table 4, and $s$ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from Table 6 or 7 . Alternatively, $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{x}}$ may be approximated by the formula

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{x}{ }^{\prime} \sqrt{a x^{2} \% b x} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

from which the standard errors in Tables 8 and 9 were calculated. Here x is the size of the estimate and "a" and "b" are the parameters associated with the particular type of characteristic being estimated. Use of formula 2 will provide more accurate results than the use of formula 1.

## Illustration.

Suppose SIPP estimates for W ave 1 of the 1996 panel show that there were $1,700,000$ black households with monthly household income above $\$ 4,000$. The appropriate parameters and factor from Table 4 and the appropriate general standard error from Table 6 are

$$
a=-0.00018540 \quad b=2,160 \quad f=0.61 \quad s=117,000
$$

Using formula 1, the approximate standard error is

$$
s_{x}=71,370
$$

Using formula 2, the approximate standard error is

$$
\sqrt{(\& 0.00018540)(1,700,000)^{2} \%(2,160)(1,700,000)} \cdot 56,002
$$

Using the standard error based on formula 2, the approximate 90-percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from $1,610,397$ to $1,789,603$. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly $90 \%$ of all samples.

Standard Error of a Mean. A mean is defined here to be the average quantity of some item (other than persons, families, or households) per person, family or household. For example, it could be the average monthly household income of females age 25 to 34 . The standard error of a mean can be approximated by formula 3 below. Because of the approximations used in developing formula 3, an estimate of the standard error of the mean obtained from this formula will generally underestimate the true standard error. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean $\bar{x}$ is

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{\bar{x}} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{y}\right) s^{2}} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $y$ is the size of the base, $s^{2}$ is the estimated population variance of the item and $b$ is the parameter associated with the particular type of item.

The population variance $s^{2}$ may be estimated by one of two methods. In both methods we assume $x_{i}$ is the value of the item for unit I. (Unit may be person, family, or household). To use the first method, the range of values for the item is divided into c intervals. The upper and lower boundaries of interval j are $\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{j}-1}$ and $\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{j}}$, respectively. Each unit is placed into one of c groups such that $Z_{j-1}<X_{i} \# Z_{j}$.

The estimated population variance, $s^{2}$, is given by the formula:

$$
\begin{equation*}
s^{2}{ }^{1}{\underset{j}{j} 1}_{c}^{j_{1}} \quad p_{j} m_{j}^{2} \& \bar{x}^{2}, \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $p_{j}$ is the estimated proportion of units in group $j$, and $m_{j}=\left(Z_{j-1}+Z_{j} / 2\right)$. The most representative value of the item in group $j$ is assumed to be $m_{j}$. If group $c$ is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists, then an approximate value for $m_{c}$ is

$$
m_{c}{ }^{\prime} \frac{3}{2} z_{c \& 1} .
$$

The mean, $\bar{x}$ can be obtained using the following formula:

$$
\bar{x}^{\prime}{\underset{j j^{\prime} 1}{c}}_{c}^{c} p_{j^{\prime}} m_{j} .
$$

In the second method, the estimated population variance is given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
s^{2} \cdot \frac{j_{i^{\prime} 1}^{n} w_{i} x_{i}^{2}}{j_{i^{\prime} 1}^{n} w_{i}} \& \bar{x}^{2} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

where there are $n$ units with the item of interest and $w_{i}$ is the final weight for unit I. The mean, $\bar{x}$, can be obtained from the formula

$$
\bar{x}^{\prime} \frac{{\frac{j^{\prime} 1}{n}}^{n} w_{i^{\prime}} x_{i}}{j_{i^{\prime} 1}^{n} w_{i}} .
$$

## Illustration.

Suppose that based on W ave 1 data, the distribution of monthly cash income for persons age 25 to 34 during the month of January 1996 is given in Table 11.

Using formula 4 and the mean monthly cash income of $\$ 2,530$ the approximate population variance, $s^{2}$, is

$$
\begin{aligned}
s^{2} & \left(\frac{1,371}{39,851}\right)(150)^{2} \%\left(\frac{1,651}{39,851}\right)(450)^{2} \% \ldots \% \\
& \left(\frac{1,493}{39,851}\right)(9,000)^{2} \&(2,530)^{2} \cdot 3,159,887 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Using formula 3 and the appropriate base "b" parameter from Table 4, the estimated standard error of a mean $\bar{x}$ is

$$
s_{\bar{x}}^{\prime} \sqrt{\left(\frac{3,476}{39,851,000}\right)(3,159,887)}, \$ 16.60
$$

Standard error of an aggregate. A n aggregate is defined to be the total quantity of an item summed over all the units in a group. The standard error of an aggregate can be approximated using formula 6 .

As with the estimate of the standard error of a mean, the estimate of the standard error of an aggregate will generally underestimate the true standard error. Let $y$ be the size of the base, $s^{2}$ be the estimated population variance of the item obtained using formula (4) or (5) and $b$ be the parameter associated with the particular type of item. The standard error of an aggregate is:

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{x}^{\prime} \sqrt{(b)(y) s^{2}} \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more, e.g., the percent of people employed is more reliable than the estimated number of people employed. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage have different parameters, use the parameter (and appropriate factor) of the numerator. If proportions are presented instead of percentages, note that the standard error of a proportion is equal to the standard error of the corresponding percentage divided by 100 .

There are two types of percentages commonly estimated. The first is the percentage of persons, families or households sharing a particular characteristic such as the percent of persons owning their own home. The second type is the percentage of money or some similar concept held by a particular group of persons or held in a particular form. Examples are the percent of total wealth held by persons with high income and the percent of total income received by persons on welfare.

For the percentage of persons, families, or households, the approximate standard error, $\mathrm{s}_{(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{p})}$, of the estimated percentage $p$ can be obtained by the formula

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{(x, p)}{ }^{\prime} f s \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

when data from all four rotations are used to estimate $p$.
In this formula, $f$ is the appropriate " $f$ " factor from Table 6 and $s$ is the standard error of the estimate from Table 10 or 11.

Alternatively, it may be approximated by the formula

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{(x, p)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b}{x}(p)(100 \& p)} \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

from which the standard errors in Tables 10 and 11 were calculated. Here x is the size of the subclass of social units which is the base of the percentage, $p$ is the percentage ( $0<p<100$ ), and b is the parameter associated with the characteristic in the numerator. Use of this formula will give more accurate results than use of formula 7 above and should be used when data from less than four rotations are used to estimate $p$.

## Illustration.

Suppose that, in the month of J anuary 1996, 6.7 percent of the $16,812,000$ persons in nonfarm households with a mean monthly household cash income of $\$ 4,000$ to $\$ 4,999$, were black. U sing formula 8 and the "b" parameter of 5,053 from Table 4 and a factor of 1 for the month of January 1996 from Table 7, the approximate standard error is

$$
\sqrt{\frac{4,611}{(16,812,000)}(6.7)(100 \& 6.7)} \text { ' } 0.41 \text { percent }
$$

Consequently, the 90 percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 6.3 to 7.1 percent.

For percentages of money, a more complicated formula is required. A percentage of money will usually be estimated in one of two ways. It may be the ratio of two aggregates:

$$
p_{I}^{\prime} 100\left(X_{A} / X_{N}\right)
$$

or it may be the ratio of two means with an adjustment for different bases:

$$
p_{I}^{\prime} 100\left(\hat{p}_{A} \bar{X}_{A} / \bar{X}_{N}\right)
$$

where $\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{A}}$ and $\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{N}}$ are aggregate money figures, $\bar{x}_{A}$ and $\bar{x}_{N}$ are mean money figures, and $\hat{p}_{A}$ is the estimated number in group A divided by the estimated number in group N. In either case, we estimate the standard error as

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{I}, \sqrt{\left(\frac{\hat{p}_{A} \bar{x}_{A}}{\bar{x}_{N}}\right)^{2}\left[\left(\frac{s_{p}}{\hat{p}_{A}}\right)^{2} \%\left(\frac{s_{A}}{\bar{x}_{A}}\right)^{2} \%\left(\frac{s_{B}}{\bar{x}_{N}}\right)^{2}\right]}, \tag{9}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $S_{p}$ is the standard error of $\hat{p}_{A}, S_{A}$ is the standard error of $\bar{x}_{A}$ and $S_{B}$ is the standard error of $\bar{x}_{N}$. To calculate $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{p}}$, use formula 8. The standard errors of $\bar{x}_{N}$ and $\bar{x}_{A}$ may be calculated using formula 3 .

It should be noted that there is frequently some correlation between $\hat{p}_{A}, \bar{x}_{N}$, and $\bar{x}_{A}$. Depending on the magnitude and sign of the correlations, the standard error will be over or underestimated.

## Illustration.

Suppose that in January 1996, 9.8\% of the households own rental property, the mean value of rental property is $\$ 72,121$, the mean value of assets is $\$ 78,734$, and the corresponding standard errors are $0.31 \%, \$ 5799$, and $\$ 2867$. In total there are $86,790,000$ households. Then, the percent of all household assets held in rental property is

$$
\text { ' } 100\left((0.098) \frac{72121}{78734}\right), 9.0 \%
$$

Using formula (9), the appropriate standard error is

$$
\begin{aligned}
& s_{I} \quad \sqrt{\left(\frac{(0.098)(72121)}{78734}\right)^{2}\left[\left(\frac{0.0031}{0.098}\right)^{2} \%\left(\frac{5799}{72121}\right)^{2} \%\left(\frac{2867}{78734}\right)^{2}\right]} \\
& =0.008 \\
& =0.8 \%
\end{aligned}
$$

Standard Error of a Difference. The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{(x \& y)} \quad, \sqrt{s_{x}^{2} \% s_{y}^{2}} \tag{10}
\end{equation*}
$$

$w h e r e s_{x}$ and $s_{y}$ are the standard errors of the estimates $x$ and $y$. The estimates can be numbers, percents, ratios, etc. The above formula assumes that the correlation coefficient between the
characteristics estimated by x and y is zero. If the correlation is really positive (negative), then this assumption will tend to cause overestimates (underestimates) of the true standard error.

## Illustration.

Suppose that SIPP estimates show the number of persons age 35-44 years with monthly cash income of $\$ 4,000$ to $\$ 4,999$ was $3,186,000$ in the month of January 1996 and the number of persons age 25-34 years with monthly cash income of \$4,000 to \$4,999 in the same time period was 2,619,000. Then, using parameters from Table 4 and formula 2 , the standard errors of these numbers are approximately 104,414 and 94,801 , respectively. The difference in sample estimates is 9,439 and using formula 10, the approximate standard error of the difference is

$$
\sqrt{(104,414)^{2} \%(94,801)^{2}} \quad 95,371
$$

Suppose that it is desired to test at the 10 percent significance level whether the number of persons with monthly cash income of $\$ 4,000$ to $\$ 4,999$ was different for persons age 35-44 years than for persons age 25-34 years. To perform the test, compare the difference of 9,439 to the product $1.6 \times 95,371=152,594$. Since the difference is less than 1.6 times the standard error of the difference, the data show that the two age groups are not significantly different at the 10 percent significance level.

Standard Error of a Median. The median quantity of some item such as income for a given group of persons, families, or households is that quantity such that at least half the group have as much or more and at least half the group have as much or less. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution of the item as well as the size of the group. To calculate standard errors on medians, the procedure described below may be used.

A $n$ approximate method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine a confidence interval about it. (See the section on sampling variability for a general discussion of confidence intervals.) The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68 -percent confidence limits and hence the standard error of a median based on sample data.

1. Determine, using either formula 7 or formula 8, the standard error of an estimate of 50 percent of the group.
2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1.
3. Using the distribution of the item within the group, calculate the quantity of the item such that the percent of the group with more of the item is equal to the smaller percentage found in step 2 . This quantity will be the upper limit for the 68 -percent confidence interval. In a similar fashion, calculate the quantity of the item such that the percent of the group with more of the item is equal to the larger percentage found in step 2. This quantity will be the lower limit for the 68 -percent confidence interval.
4. Divide the difference between the two quantities determined in step 3 by two to obtain the standard error of the median.

To perform step 3, it will be necessary to interpolate. Different methods of interpolation may be used. The most common are simple linear interpolation and Pareto interpolation. The
appropriateness of the method depends on the form of the distribution around the median. If density is declining in the area, then we recommend Pareto interpolation. If density is fairly constant in the area, then we recommend linear interpolation. Note, however, that Pareto interpolation can never be used if the interval contains zero or negative measures of the item of interest. Interpolation is used as follows. The quantity of the item such that "p" percent have more of the item is

$$
\begin{equation*}
X_{p N}^{\prime} \exp \left[\left(\operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{p N}{N_{1}}\right) / \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}}\right)\right) \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{A_{2}}{A_{1}}\right)\right] A_{1} \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

if Pareto Interpolation is indicated and

$$
\begin{equation*}
X_{p N}^{\prime} \quad\left\lfloor\frac{P N \& N_{1}}{N_{2} \& N_{1}} \quad\left(A_{2} \& A_{1}\right) \quad \% A_{1}\right\rfloor \tag{12}
\end{equation*}
$$

if linear interpolation is indicated, where
$N \quad$ is the size of the group,
$A_{1}$ and $A_{2} \quad$ are the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the interval in which $X_{p N}$ falls,
$N_{1}$ and $N_{2} \quad$ are the estimated number of group members owning more than $A_{1}$ and $A_{2}$, respectively,
$\exp \quad$ refers to the exponential function and
Ln refers to the natural logarithm function.

## Illustration.

To illustrate the calculations for the sampling error on a median, we return to Table 14. The median monthly income for this group is $\$ 2,158$. The size of the group is $39,851,000$.

1. Using formula 8, the standard error of 50 percent on a base of $39,851,000$ is about 0.6 percentage points.
2. Following step 2, the two percentages of interest are 49.4 and 50.6 .
3. By examining Table 14, we see that the percentage 49.4 falls in the income interval from 2000 to 2499 . (Since $55.5 \%$ receive more than $\$ 2,000$ per month, the dollar value corresponding to 49.4 must be between $\$ 2,000$ and $\$ 2,500$ ). Thus, $A_{1}=\$ 2,000, A_{2}=$ $\$ 2,500, N_{1}=22,106,000$, and $N_{2}=16,307,000$.

In this case, we decided to use Pareto interpolation. Therefore, the upper bound of a $68 \%$ confidence interval for the median is

$$
\$ 2,000 \exp \left[\left(\operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{(.494)(39,851,000)}{22,106,000}\right) / \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{16,307,000}{22,106,000}\right)\right) \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{2,500}{2,000}\right)\right] \quad \$ 2177
$$

A lso by examining Table 11, we see that 50.6 falls in the same income interval. Thus, $A_{1}, A_{2}, N_{1}$ and $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ are the same. We also use Pareto interpolation for this case. So the lower bound of a $68 \%$ confidence interval for the median is

$$
\$ 2,000 \exp \left[\left(\operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{(.506)(39,851,000)}{22,106,000}\right) / \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{16,307,000}{22,106,000}\right)\right) \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{2,500}{2,000}\right)\right] \cdot \$ 2139
$$

Thus, the 68-percent confidence interval on the estimated median is from $\$ 2139$ to $\$ 2177$. An approximate standard error is

$$
\frac{\$ 2177 \& \$ 2139}{2} \quad \$ 19
$$

Standard Errors of Ratios of Means and Medians. The standard error for a ratio of means or medians is approximated by:

$$
\begin{equation*}
s_{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{2}\left[\left(\frac{s_{y}}{y}\right)^{2} \%\left(\frac{s_{x}}{x}\right)^{2}\right]} \tag{13}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $x$ and $y$ are the means or medians, and $s_{x}$ and $s_{y}$ are their associated standard errors. Formula 13 assumes that the means are not correlated. If the correlation between the population means estimated by $x$ and $y$ are actually positive (negative), then this procedure will tend to produce overestimates (underestimates) of the true standard error for the ratio of means.

Table 1. 1996 Panel Topical M odules

| Wave | Topical Module |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Recipiency History and Employment History |
| 2 | W ork Disability; Education \& Training; M arital; M igration; and Fertility Histories; and Household Relationships |
| 3 | Eligibility and A ssets \& Liabilities |
| 4 | A nnual Income \& Retirement A ccounts; Taxes; W ork Schedule; and Child Care |
| 5 | School Enrollment \& Financing; Child Support; Support for Non-H ousehold M embers; Disability; and variable modules to be determined |
| 6 | Eligibility and Well-Being |
| 7 | A nnual Income \& Retirement A ccounts; Taxes; and Retirement \& Pension Plan Coverage |
| 8 | $V$ ariable modules to be determined |
| 9 | Eligibility and A ssets \& Liabilities |
| 10 | A nnual Income \& Retirement A ccounts; Taxes; W ork Schedule; and Child Care |
| 11 | Child Support; Support for Non-H ousehold M embers; Disability; and variable modules to be determined |
| 12 | Eligibility; and variable modules to be determined |

Table 2. Reference M onths for Each Interview M onth - 1996 Panel


Table 3. M etropolitan Subsample Factors to be Applied to Compute National and Subnational Estimates
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{llcc} & \text { F actors for use in State } \\ \text { or CM SA (M SA) } \\ \text { Tabulations }\end{array}\right) \begin{array}{c}\text { Factors for use in } \\ \text { Regional or N ational } \\ \text { Tabulations }\end{array}\right\}$

- indicates no metropolitan subsample is identified for the state

Table 3.cont' d. Metropolitan Subsample Factors to be Applied to Compute National and Subnational Estimates
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{cccc} & \text { F actors for use in State } \\ \text { or CM SA (M SA) } \\ \text { Tabulations }\end{array}\right) \begin{array}{c}\text { Factors for use in } \\ \text { Regional or N ational } \\ \text { Tabulations }\end{array}\right]$

- indicates no metropolitan subsample is identified for the state

Table 4: SIPP Indirect Generalized Variance Parameters for the 1996 Panel

| Characteristics | Parameters |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PERSONS | a | b | DEFF | f |
| Poverty and Program Participation | -0.00002071 | 4,241 | 1.80 | 0.72 |
| Male | -0.00004305 | 4,241 | 1.80 | 0.72 |
| Female | -0.00003999 | 4,241 | 1.80 | 0.72 |
| Income and Labor Force | -0.00001697 | 3,476 | 1.47 | 0.65 |
| Male | -0.00003528 | 3,476 | 1.47 | 0.65 |
| Female | -0.00003278 | 3,476 | 1.47 | 0.65 |
| Other (Person) Items | -0.00002073 | 5,479 | 2.32 | 0.82 |
| Male | -0.00004245 | 5,479 | 2.32 | 0.82 |
| Female | -0.00004053 | 5,479 | 2.32 | 0.82 |
| Black (Person) Items | -0.00013740 | 4,611 | 1.95 | 0.75 |
| Male | -0.00029645 | 4,611 | 1.95 | 0.75 |
| Female | -0.00025609 | 4,611 | 1.95 | 0.75 |
| Hispanic (Person) Items | -0.00026708 | 5,746 | 2.43 | 0.84 |
| Male | -0.00052410 | 5,746 | 2.43 | 0.84 |
| Female | -0.00054462 | 5,746 | 2.43 | 0.84 |
| Metro/NonMetro (Person) Items | -0.00003100 | 8,191 | 3.47 | 1.00 |
| Male | -0.00006347 | 8,191 | 3.47 | 1.00 |
| Female | -0.00006059 | 8,191 | 3.47 | 1.00 |
| Poverty and Program Participation |  |  |  |  |
| Demographic | -0.00001361 | 2,788 | 1.18 | 0.58 |
| Person Items (age/race/sex/marital status) |  |  |  |  |
| Male | -0.00002830 | 2,788 | 1.18 | 0.58 |
| Female | -0.00002629 | 2,788 | 1.18 | 0.58 |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |
| Total or White | -0.00002480 | 2,474 | 1.05 | 0.65 |
| Black | -0.00018540 | 2,160 | 0.92 | 0.61 |
| Hispanic | -0.00041675 | 2,968 | 1.26 | 0.72 |
| Metro/NonMetro | -0.00005798 | 5,783 | 2.45 | 1.00 |

Note 1: For Wave 4 and beyond, to account for sample attrition, multiply the a and b parameters by 1.06 for
estimates which include data.
Use the "Other (Person) Items" parameters for tabulations of persons $15+$ in the labor force, retirement tabulations, $0+$ program participation, $0+$ benefits, $0+$ income, and $0+$ labor force tabulations, in addition to any other types of person tabulations not specifically covered by another characteristic in this Table.

$$
7-22
$$

Table 5. Factors to be Applied to Table 6 Base Parameters to Obtain Parameters for V arious Reference Periods
\# of available
rotation months ${ }^{1}$
factor
M onthly estimate
1 4.0000
2
2.0000
3 1.3333
4
1.0000
1st Quarter 1996 to
4th Quarter 20001.000

[^1] available for each month of the estimate.

Table 6. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of H ouseholds, Families, or Unrelated Persons (Numbers in Thousands)

| Size of Estimate | Standard Error* | Size of Estimate | Standard Error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 | 34 | 25,000 | 329 |
| 300 | 42 | 30,000 | 348 |
| 500 | 54 | 40,000 | 372 |
| 750 | 66 | 50,000 | 380 |
| 1,000 | 76 | 60,000 | 372 |
| 2,000 | 106 | 70,000 | 347 |
| 3,000 | 130 | 75,000 | 328 |
| 5,000 | 166 | 80,000 | 303 |
| 10,500 | 200 | 90,000 | 225 |
| 15,000 | 228 | 95,000 | 162 |

* To account for sample attrition, multiply the standard error of the estimate by 1.06 for estimates which include data from Wave 4 and beyond.

Table 7. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons
(Numbers in Thousands)

| Size of E stimate | Standard Error* | Size of E stimate | Standard Error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 | 40 | 90,000 | 697 |
| 300 | 50 | 100,000 | 714 |
| 500 | 64 | 110,000 | 725 |
| 750 | 78 | 120,000 | 732 |
| 1,000 | 90 | 130,000 | 735 |
| 3,000 | 128 | 140,000 | 734 |
| 5,000 | 156 | 150,000 | 729 |
| 7,500 | 200 | 160,000 | 719 |
| 10,000 | 244 | 170,000 | 705 |
| 15,000 | 281 | 180,000 | 686 |
| 30,000 | 340 | 190,000 | 661 |
| 40,000 | 431 | 200,000 | 631 |
| 50,000 | 467 | 210,000 | 594 |
| 70,000 | 527 | 230,000 | 549 |
| 75,000 | 576 | 240,000 | 494 |
| 80,000 | 616 | 250,000 | 425 |

* To account for sample attrition, multiply the standard error of the estimate by 1.06 for estimates which include data from W ave 4 and beyond.

Table 8. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Households, Families, or Unrelated Persons

| Base of Estimated Percentage (Thousands) | Estimated Percentages* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | < = 1 or > = 9 | 2 or 98 | 5 or 95 | 10 or 90 | 25 or 75 | 50 |
| 200 | 1.69 | 2.38 | 3.71 | 5.10 | 7.36 | 8.50 |
| 300 | 1.38 | 1.94 | 3.03 | 4.17 | 6.01 | 6.94 |
| 500 | 1.07 | 1.51 | 2.34 | 3.23 | 4.66 | 5.38 |
| 750 | 0.87 | 1.23 | 1.91 | 2.63 | 3.80 | 4.39 |
| 1,000 | 0.76 | 1.06 | 1.66 | 2.28 | 3.29 | 3.80 |
| 2,000 | 0.54 | 0.75 | 1.17 | 1.61 | 2.33 | 2.69 |
| 3,000 | 0.44 | 0.61 | 0.96 | 1.32 | 1.90 | 2.20 |
| 5,000 | 0.34 | 0.48 | 0.74 | 1.02 | 1.47 | 1.70 |
| 7,500 | 0.28 | 0.39 | 0.61 | 0.83 | 1.20 | 1.39 |
| 10,000 | 0.24 | 0.34 | 0.52 | 0.72 | 1.04 | 1.20 |
| 15,000 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.43 | 0.59 | 0.85 | 0.98 |
| 25,000 | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.33 | 0.46 | 0.66 | 0.76 |
| 30,000 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.42 | 0.60 | 0.69 |
| 40,000 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.52 | 0.60 |
| 50,000 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.32 | 0.47 | 0.54 |
| 60,000 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.21 | 0.29 | 0.43 | 0.49 |
| 70,000 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.45 |
| 75,000 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.38 | 0.44 |
| 80,000 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.37 | 0.43 |
| 90,000 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.35 | 0.40 |
| 95,000 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.34 | 0.39 |
| 99,500 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.33 | 0.38 |

* To account for sample attrition, multiply the standard error of the estimate by 1.06 for estimates which include data from W ave 4 and beyond.

Table 9. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons

| Base of Estimated <br> Percentage (Thousands) | E stimated Percentages* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<=1$ or $>=9$ | 2 or 98 | 5 or 95 | 10 or 90 | 25 or 75 | 50 |
|  | 2.01 | 2.83 | 4.41 | 6.07 | 8.76 | 10.12 |
| 300 | 1.64 | 2.31 | 3.60 | 4.96 | 7.15 | 8.26 |
| 600 | 1.16 | 1.64 | 2.55 | 3.51 | 5.06 | 5.84 |
| 1,000 | 0.90 | 1.27 | 1.97 | 2.72 | 3.92 | 4.53 |
| 2,000 | 0.64 | 0.90 | 1.39 | 1.92 | 2.77 | 3.20 |
| 5,000 | 0.40 | 0.57 | 0.88 | 1.21 | 1.75 | 2.02 |
| 7,500 | 0.33 | 0.46 | 0.72 | 0.99 | 1.43 | 1.65 |
| 10,000 | 0.28 | 0.40 | 0.62 | 0.86 | 1.24 | 1.43 |
| 15,000 | 0.23 | 0.33 | 0.51 | 0.70 | 1.01 | 1.17 |
| 20,000 | 0.20 | 0.28 | 0.44 | 0.61 | 0.88 | 1.01 |
| 25,000 | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.39 | 0.54 | 0.78 | 0.91 |
| 30,000 | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.36 | 0.50 | 0.72 | 0.83 |
| 50,000 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.28 | 0.38 | 0.55 | 0.64 |
| 75,000 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.31 | 0.45 | 0.52 |
| 100,000 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.45 |
| 125,000 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.35 | 0.40 |
| 150,000 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.32 | 0.37 |
| 200,000 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.32 |
| 225,000 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| 250,000 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.29 |
| 260,000 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.28 |
| 264,000 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.28 |

* To account for sample attrition, multiply the standard error of the estimate by 1.06 for estimates which include data from W ave 4 and beyond.

Table 10. 1996 W ave 1 Topical M odule Generalized Variance Parameters

|  | $\underline{a}$ | $\underline{b}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| E mployment History |  |  |
| Both Sexes 18+ | -0.00001632 | 3,476 |
| M ales 18+ | -0.00003392 | 3,476 |
| Females 18+ | -0.00003152 | 3,476 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Recipiency History |  |  |
| Both Sexes 18+ | -0.00001991 | 4,241 |
| M ales 18+ | -0.00004139 | 4,241 |
| Females 18+ | -0.00003845 | 4,241 |

Use the "15+ Income and Labor Force" core parameter for tabulations of reasons for not working/reservation wage and work related income.

Table 11. Distribution of Monthly Cash Income Among Persons 25 to 34 Years Old

|  | Total | under <br> $\$ 300$ | $\$ 300$ <br> to <br> $\$ 599$ | $\$ 600$ <br> to <br> $\$ 899$ | $\$ 900$ <br> to <br> $\$ 1,199$ | $\$ 1,200$ <br> to <br> $\$ 1,499$ | $\$ 1,500$ <br> to <br> $\$ 1,999$ | $\$ 2,000$ <br> to <br> $\$ 2,499$ | $\$ 2,500$ <br> to <br> $\$ 2,999$ | $\$ 3,000$ <br> to <br> $\$ 3,499$ | $\$ 3,500$ <br> to <br> $\$ 3,999$ | $\$ 4,000$ <br> to <br> $\$ 4,999$ | $\$ 5,000$ <br> to <br> $\$ 5,999$ | $\$ 6,000$ <br> and <br> over |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thousands in <br> interval | 39,85 | 1371 | 165 | 225 | 2734 | 3452 | 6278 | 5799 | 4730 | 3723 | 2519 | 2619 | 1223 | 1493 |
| Percent with at <br> least as much as <br> lower bound of <br> interval | -- | 100.0 | 96.6 | 92.4 | 86.7 | 79.9 | 71.2 | 55.5 | 40.9 | 29.1 | 19.7 | 13.4 | 6.8 | 3.7 |

## WAVE 1 - RECIPIENCY HISTORY TOPICAL MODULE

## (Part 1)

-YBEG20-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH5++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY. ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE.[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBYB20-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE
ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSPB20-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-YSTOP21-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME+]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH4++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes
(Family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@
-OTHSPS21-
What reason was that?
@1
@ 2
-YBEG21-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH4++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY. ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE.[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBYB21-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSPB21-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-YSTOP22-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME+]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH3++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes
(Family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@
-OTHSPS22-
What reason was that?
@1
@ 2
-YBEG22-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH3++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY. ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE.[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBYB22-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSPB22-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-YSTOP23-What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME + ]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH2++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes (Family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@
-OTHSPS23-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-YBEG23-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH2++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY. ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE.[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10

```
-PRBYB23-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSPB23-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-BEG120-
-BEG120-
When did [fill TEMPNAME+] apply for the
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2] that
[fill TEMPNAME+] [fill TEMP2++]?
MONTH: @MON
YEAR: @YEAR
-YBEG220-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME + ] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH1++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
```


## -PRBYB220-

[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSP220-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-WYBEG20-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH5++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBWB20-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @

## -OTHSWB20-

What reason was that?
@1
@2
-WYSTOP21-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME+]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH4++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes
(Family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@
-WOTHSPS21-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-WYBEG21-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME + ] to apply for [fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH4++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY. ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE.[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBWB21-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSWB21-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-WYSTOP22-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME+]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH3++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes
(Family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@
-WOTHSPS22-
What reason was that?
@1
@2

## -WYBEG22-

What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH3++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY. ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE.[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBWB22-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSWB22-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-WYSTOP23-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME+]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH2++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes
(Family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@
-WOTHSPS23-
What reason was that?
@1
@2

## -WYBEG23-

What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME + ] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH2++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY. ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE.[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBWB23-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSWB23-
What reason was that?
@1
@ 2
-WBEG120-
-WBEG120-
When did [fill TEMPNAME+] apply for the [fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2] that
[fill TEMPNAME+] [fill TEMP2++]?
MONTH:@MON
YEAR:@YEAR
-WYBEG220-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME + ] to apply for [fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH1++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRWYB220-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTSPW220-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-FYBEG20-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME + ] to apply for [fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH5++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBFB20-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSFB20-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-FYSTOP21-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME+]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH4++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes (family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@
-OTHSFS21-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-FYBEG21-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for

> [fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH4++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBFB21-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSFB21-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-FYSTOP22-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME+]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH3++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes
(family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@
-OTHSFS22-
What reason was that?
@1
@2

```
-FYBEG22-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for
    [fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH3++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBFB22-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSFB22-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
```

-FYSTOP23-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME+]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH2++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes (family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@

## -OTHSFS23-

What reason was that?
@1
@2
-FYBEG23-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for

> [fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH2++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBFB23-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSFB23-
What reason was that?
@1
@2

```
-FBEG120-
-FBEG120-
    When did [fill TEMPNAME+] apply for the
    [fill INCTYP1]
    [fill INCTYP2] that
    [fill TEMPNAME+] [fill TEMP2++]?
        MONTH:@MON
        YEAR:@YEAR
-FYBEG220-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH1++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR:THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8 @9 @10
```

-PRBFYB220-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSPFY220-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-MYSTOP21-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME+]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH4++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes (family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@
-OTHSMS21-
What reason was that?
@1
@2

## -MYBEG21L-

What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME + ] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH4++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBMYB21L-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-MYBEG21S-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME + ] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH4++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Became disabled/blind
(3) Over 65
(4) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4
-PRBMB21S-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSMB21-
What reason was that?
@1
@ 2
-MYSTOP22-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME+]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH3++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes (family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@

## -OTHSMS22-

What reason was that?
@1
@2
-MYBEG22L-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME + ] to apply for [fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH3++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBMYB22L-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-MYBEG22S-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for [fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH3++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Became disabled/blind
(3) Over 65
(4) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4
-PRBMB22S-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSMB22-
What reason was that?
@1
@2
-MYSTOP23-
What set of circumstances caused [fill TEMPNAME + ]
to stop receiving
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH2++]?
(1) Became ineligible because of increased income
(2) Became ineligible because of family changes (family member left, over age limit, etc.)
(3) Still eligible but could not/chose not to collect
(4) Other, specify
@
-OTHSMS23-
What reason was that?
@1
@ 2

## -MYBEG23L-

What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH2++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRBMYB23L-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-MYBEG23S-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME + ] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH2++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Became disabled/blind
(3) Over 65
(4) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4
-PRBMB23S-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTHSMB23-
What reason was that?
@1
@ 2
-MBEG120-
-MBEG120-
When did [fill TEMPNAME+] apply for the [fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2] that
[fill TEMPNAME+] [fill TEMP2++]?
MONTH: @MON
YEAR: @YEAR
-MYBEG220L-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME + ] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH1++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Pregnancy/birth of child
(3) Began receiving for another dependent (e.g. grandchild)
(4) Separated or divorced from spouse/partner
(5) Loss of job/wages/other income (own or partner's)
(6) Loss of other support income
(7) Just learned about the program
(8) Just got around to applying
(9) Became disabled
(10) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4@5@6@7@8@9@10
-PRMYB220L-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-MYBEG220S-
What set of circumstances led [fill TEMPNAME+] to apply for
[fill INCTYP1]
[fill INCTYP2]
in [fill MONTH1++]? Anything else?
[bold]MARK ALL THAT APPLY; ENTER (N) AFTER LAST RESPONSE
NOTE TO FR: THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT
ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON[n]
(1) Needed the money
(2) Became disabled/blind
(3) Over 65
(4) Other, specify
@1@2@3@4
-PRMYB220S-
[bold]THE FIRST RESPONSE "NEEDED THE MONEY" IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ONLY RESPONSE, YOU MUST PROBE FOR A SECOND REASON. @
-OTSPM220-
What reason was that?
@1
@2

## APPENDIX B

## Working Papers

This appendix provides a list of SIPP Working Papers. These papers are available on the Census Bureau's Internet site http://www.census.gov

## Old New

(8401) 1 (Update No. 1, Revised 12/85) "An Overview of the Survey of Income and Program Participation," D. NELSON, D. B. MCMILLEN, and D. KASPRZYK (Census Bureau)
(8501) 2 "The Survey of Income and Program Participation: Uses and Applications," K. S. SHORT (Census Bureau)
(8502) 3 "Applications of a Matched File Linking the Bureau of the Census Survey of Income and Program Participation and Economic Data," S. HABER (The George Washington University)
(8503) 4 "Using the Survey of Income and Program Participation for Research on the Older Population," D. B. MCMILLEN, C. M. TAEUBER, and J. MARKS (Census Bureau)
(8504) 5 "Summary of the Content of the 1984 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation," D. T. FRANKEL (Census Bureau)
(8505) 6 "Enhancing Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation with Data from Economic Censuses and Surveys," D. K. SATER (Census Bureau)
(8506) 7 "Methodologies for Imputing Longitudinal Survey Items," V. J. HUGGINS, L. WEIDMAN, and M. E. SAMUHEL (Census Bureau)
(8507) 8 "New Household Survey and the CPS: A Look at Labor Force Differences," P. M. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau) and J. E. BREGGER (Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(8601) 9 "Some Aspects of SIPP," compiled and edited by R. A. HERRIOT and D. KASPRZYK (Census Bureau)
(8602) 10 "Nonsampling Error Issues in the SIPP," G. KALTON (University of Michigan), D. B. MCMILLEN, and D. KASPRZYK (Census Bureau)
(8603) 11 "An Investigation of Model-Based Imputation Procedures Using Data from the Income Survey Development Program," V. J. HUGGINS and L. WEIDMAN (Census Bureau)
(8604) 12 "Food Stamp Participation: A Comparison of SIPP with Administrative Records, S. CARLSON and R. DALRYMPLE (Food and Nutrition Service)
(8605) 13 "SIPP Longitudinal Household Estimation for the Proposed Longitudinal Definition," L. R. ERNST (Census Bureau)
(8606) 14 "A Comparison of Seven Imputation Procedures for the 1979 Panel of the Income Survey Development Program," V. J. HUGGINS (Census Bureau)

## New

(8607) 15
(8608) 16 "Evaluation of Training Materials and Methods for the Survey of Income and Program Participation," M. HOLT (Survey Research Consultant)
(8609) 17 "Patterns of Household Composition and Family Status Change," C. F. CITRO (ASA/Census Research Fellow), and H. W. WATTS (Department of Economics, Columbia University)
(8610) 18 "Composite Estimation for SIPP:A Preliminary Report," R. P. CHAKRABARTY (Census Bureau)
(8611) 19 "Longitudinal Household Concepts in SIPP: Preliminary Results," C. F. CITRO (ASA/Census Research Fellow), D. J. HERNANDEZ, and R. A. HERRIOT (Census Bureau)
(8612) $20 \quad$ "Following Children in the Survey of Income and Program Participation," E. K. MCARTHUR, and K. S. SHORT (Census Bureau)
(8613) 21 "SIPP Labor Force Transitions: Problems and Promises," P. RYSCAV AGE andK. S. SHORT (Census Bureau)
(8703)
"An Investigation of the Imputation of Monthly Earnings for the Survey of Income and Program Participation Using Regression Models," V. J. HUGGINS and L. WEIDMAN (Census Bureau)
"Augmenting Data Reported in the Survey of Income and Program Participation with Administrative Record Data--A Brief Discussion," D. K. SATER (Census Bureau)
"Tracking Persons Over Time," A. C. JEAN and E. K. MCARTHUR (Census Bureau)
"Preliminary Data from the SIPP 1983-84 Longitudinal Research File," J. F. CODER, D. BURKHEAD, A. FELDMAN-HARKINS, and J. MCNEIL (Census Bureau)

25 "Work Experience Data from SIPP," P. RYSCAVAGE and A. FELDMAN-HARKINS (Census Bureau)

26 "The Treatment of Person-Wave Nonresponse in Longitudinal Surveys," G. KALTON, J. LEPKOWSKI, S. HEERINGA, TING-KWONG LIN, and M. E. MILLER (Survey Research Center, University of Michigan)

27 "SIPP: Filling Data Gaps on the Poverty and Social Welfare Fronts," P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)

28 "Response Errors in Labor Surveys: Comparisons of Self and Proxy," D. HILL (University of Michigan)

29 "Differences Between SIPP and Food and Nutrition Service Program Data on Child Nutrition and WIC Program Participation," L. KU and R. DALRYMPLE (Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture)

30 "Quality Profile for the Survey of Income and Program Participation," K. KING, R. PETRONI, and R. SINGH (Census Bureau)

## Old New

(8709) 31 "Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) Sample Loss and the Efforts to Reduce It," D. NELSON, C. BOWIE, and A. WALKER (Census Bureau)
(8711) 33 "Job Tenure, Lifetime Work Interruptions and Wage Differentials," J. MCNEIL, E. LAMAS (Census Bureau), and S. HABER (The George Washington University)
(8712) 34 "Measuring the Bias in Gross Flows in the Presence of Auto-Correlated Response Errors," D. HUBBLE (Census Bureau), and D. JUDKINS (Westat, Inc.)
(8713) 35 "Investigation of Possible Causes of Transition Patterns from SIPP," L. WEIDMAN (Census Bureau)
(8714) 36 "Household and Income Sources: Monthly Averages for 1984," J. MOORMAN (Census Bureau)
(8715) 37 "Creating SIPP Longitudinal Files Using OSIRIS IV," M. SERVAIS (University of Michigan)
(8716) 38 "Transition In and Out of Poverty: New Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation," P. RUGGLES (The Urban Institute), and R. WILLIAMS (Congressional Budget Office)
(8717) 39 "On Their Own: The Self-Employed and Others in Private Business," S. HABER (The George Washington University), E. LAMAS (Census Bureau), and J. LICHTENSTEIN (U.S. Small Business Administration)
(8718) 40 "Factors Associated with Household Net Worth," E. LAMAS and J. MCNEIL (Census Bureau)
(8721) 43 "A Review of the Use of Administrative Records in the Survey of Income and Program Participation," C. BOWIE and D. KASPRZYK (Census Bureau)
(8722) 44 "Survey of Income and Program Participation Update," D. KASPRZYK (Census Bureau)
(8723) 45 "Measuring Poverty with the SIPP and the CPS," R. WILLIAMS (Congressional Budget Office)
"The Statistical Invisible Minority Aged," C. TAEUBER (Census Bureau), and E. ATTAH (Atlanta University)

Old New
(8725) 47 "An Analysis of the SIPP Asset and Liability Feedback Experiment," E. LAMAS and J. MCNEIL (Census Bureau)
(8801) 48 "The Impact of the Unit of Analysis on Measures of Serial Multiple Program Participation," P. DOYLE and S. K. LONG (Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.)
(8802) 49 "Short-Term Fluctuations in Income and Their Impacts on the Characteristics of the LowIncome Population: New Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation," P. RUGGLES (The Urban Institute)
(8803) 50 "Residential Mobility of One-Person Households," J. WITTE and H. LAHMANN (German Institute for Economic Research)
(8804) 51 "Year-Apart Estimates of Household Net Worth from the Survey of Income and Program Participation," J. MCNEIL and E. LAMAS (Census Bureau)
(8805) 52 "Measuring Poverty and Crises: A Comparison of Annual and Subannual Accounting Periods Using the Survey of Income and Program Participation," M. DAVID and J. FITZGERALD (Institute for Research on Poverty)

53 "Using Administrative Record Data to Evaluate the Quality of Survey Estimates," J. MOORE and K. MARQUIS (Census Bureau)
(8807) 54 "The Wealth of the Aged and Nonaged, 1984," D. RADNER (Social Security Administration)
(8808)
(8812) 59 "The SIPP: Data from the Social Security Administration's 1987 Annual Statistical Supplement."
(8813) 60 "Participation in Industrial Training Programs," S. HABER (The George Washington University)
(8814) 61 "A Methodological Study Using Administrative Records: The Special Frames Study of the Income Survey Development Program," W. J. LOGAN (Social Security Administration),. D. KASPRZYK and R. CAVANAUGH (Census Bureau)

62 "The Effect of Income Taxation on Labor Supply When Deductions are Endogenous, R. K. TRIEST (The Johns Hopkins University)

## Old New

(8816) 63 "A Comparison of Gross Changes in Labor Force Status from SIPP and CPS," P. RYSCAVAGE and A. FELDMAN-HARKINS (Census Bureau)
(8817) 64 "How are the Elderly Housed? New Data from the 1984 Survey of Income and Program Participation," A. GOLDSTEIN (Census Bureau)
(8818) 65 "Welfare Recipient as Observed in the SIPP," J. CODER (Census Bureau) and P. RUGGLES (The Urban Institute)
(8819) 66 "Reservation Wages and Subsequent Acceptance Wages of Unemployed Persons, P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)
(8820) 67 "Selected References from the Income Survey Development Program (ISDP) and Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)."
(8821) 68 "Training, Wage Growth, Firm Size," S. HABER (The George Washington University) and E. LAMAS (Census Bureau)
(8822) 69 "Defining and Measuring Nonmetro Poverty: Results from the Survey of Income and Program Participation," R. HOPPE (Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture)
(8823) 70 "Nonresponse Adjustment Methods for Demographic Surveys at the U.S. Bureau of the Census," R. SINGH and R. PETRONI (Census Bureau)
(8824) 71 "Testing Telephone Interviewing in the Survey of Income and Program Participation and Some Early Results," S. DURANT and P. GBUR (Census Bureau)
(8825) 72 "Excluding Sample that Misses Some Interviews from SIPP Longitudinal Estimates," L. R. ERNST and D. GILLMAN (Census Bureau)

73 "The Employment of Mothers and the Prevention of Poverty," M. HILL (University of Michigan) and H. HARTMANN (Rutgers University)

74 "Using Administrative Record Data to Describe SIPP Response Errors," J. MOORE and K. MARQUIS (Census Bureau)
(8828) 75 "A Look at Welfare Dependency Using the 1984 SIPP Panel File," J. CODER, D. BURKHEAD, and A. FELDMAN-HARKINS (Census Bureau)
(8829) 76 "Census Bureau Microdata: Providing Useful Research Data While Protecting the Anonymity of Respondents," G. GATES (Census Bureau)
(8830) 77 "The Survey of Income and Program Participation: An Overview and Discussion of Research Issues," D. KASPRZYK (Census Bureau)

78 "Quality of SIPP Estimates," R. P. SINGH, L. WEIDMAN, and G. SHAPIRO (Census Bureau)

79 "Two Notes on Sampling Variance Estimates from the 1984 SIPP Public-Use Files," B. BYE and S. J. GALLICCHIO (Social Security Administration)

Old New
(8903) 80 "Longitudinal vs. Retrospective Measures of Work Experience," P. RYSCAVAGE and J. CODER (Census Bureau)
(8904) 81 "Analyzing the Characteristics of Blacks: A Comparison of Data from SIPP and CPS," R. FARLEY and L. J. NEIDERT (University of Michigan)
(8905) 82 "Enhanced Demographic-Economic Data Sets,"R. HERRIOT, C. BOWIE, D. KASPRZYK, and S. HABER (Census Bureau)
(8906) 83 "Reflections on the Income Estimates from the Initial Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)," D. VAUGHAN (Social Security Administration)
(8907) 84 "Measuring Spells of Unemployment and Their Outcomes," P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)
(8908) 85 "Welfare Dependency and its Causes: Determinants of the Duration of Welfare Spells," P. RUGGLES (The Urban Institute)
(8909) 86 "Measuring the Duration of Poverty Spells," P. RUGGLES (The Urban Institute) and R. WILLIAMS (Congressional Budget Office)
(8910) 87 "Methods of Processing Unit Data Longitudinally on the SIPP," K. SMITH (Congressional Budget Office)
(8911) 88 "Composite Estimation for SIPP Annual Estimates," R. P. CHAKRABARTY (Census Bureau)
(8912) 89 "Research and Evaluation Conducted on the Survey of Income and Program Participation," R. PETRONI, T. CARMODY, and V. HUGGINS (Census Bureau)
(8913) $90 \quad$ "A Poisson Model of Response and Procedural Error Analysis of SIPP Reinterview Data," D. HILL (University of Michigan)
(8914) 91 "The Economic Resources of the Elderly," S. CRYSTAL and D. SHEA (Rutgers University)
(8915) 92 "Multivariate Analysis by Users of SIPP Micro-Data Files" R. P. CHAKRABARTY (Census Bureau)

93 "A Resource-Based Model of Living Arrangements among the Unmarried Elderly," J. E. MUTCHLER and J. A. BURR (University of Buffalo)
(8917) 94 "Measuring Household Change at the Individual Level Using Data from SIPP, " A. SPEARE, JR. and R. AVERY (Brown University)

95 "The Effect of Child Care Costs on Married Women's Labor Force Participation, R. CONNELLY (Bowdoin College)

96 "Income and Assets of Social Security Beneficiaries by Type of Benefit," S. GRAD (Social Security Administration)

## Old New

(8920) 97 "Development and Evaluation of a Survey-Based Type of Benefit Classification for the Social Security Program," D. VAUGHAN (Social Security Administration)
(8921) 98 "Wave Seam Effects in the SIPP," N. YOUNG (The Urban Institute)
(8922) 99 "Components of Longitudinal Household Change for 1984-1985: An Evaluation of National Estimates from the SIPP," D. J. HERNANDEZ (Census Bureau)
(8923) 100 "Database Design for Large-Scale, Complex Data," M. H. DAVID and A. ROBBIN (University of Wisconsin)
(8924) 101 "Measuring the Frequency and Consequences of Job Separations: Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation," J. MCNEIL and E. LAMAS (Census Bureau)
"The Regular Receipt of Child Support: A Multi-Step Process," J. PETERSON and C. NORD (Child Trends, Inc.)

103 "The Potential for Comparative Panel Research Using Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and the German Socio-Economic Panel, J. C. WITTE (Harvard University)
(8927) 104 "Offer Arrivals Versus Acceptance: Interpreting Demographic Reemployment Patterns in the Search Framework," T. J. DEVINE (The Pennsylvania State University)
(8928) 105 "Findings from the SIPP Fringe Benefits Feasibility Study: Response Rates and Data Quality," S. HABER (The George Washington University)
(9001) 106 "Recent Developments in the Survey of Income and Program Participation, C. BOWIE (Census Bureau)
(9002) 107 "An Analysis of Leaving Home Using Data from the 1984 Panel of the SIPP, A. SPEARE, JR., R. AVERY, and F. GOLDSCHEIDER (Brown University)

108 "The Effect of the Marriage Market on First Marriages: Evidence from SIPP, J. FITZGERALD (Bowdoin College)
(9004) 109 "Counting Spells of Unemployment," P. RYSCAVAGE and K. SHORT (Census Bureau)
(9005) 110 "The Elderly and Their Sources of Income: Implications for Rural Development," R. HOPPE (Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture)
(9006) 111 "Alternative Estimates of Economic Well-Being by Age Using Data on Wealth and Income," D. RADNER (Social Security Administration)
(9007) 112 "Longitudinal Analysis of Federal Survey Data," P. RUGGLES (Joint Economic Committee)
(9008) 113 "Measurement Errors in SIPP Program Reports," K. H. MARQUIS and J. C. MOORE (Census Bureau)

114 "Handling Single Wave Nonresponse in Panel Surveys," R. SINGH, V. HUGGINS, and D. KASPRZYK (Census Bureau)

## Old New

(9010) 115 "Nonresponse Research for the SIPP," R. PETRONI (Census Bureau)
(9011) 116 "The Seam Effect in Panel Surveys," G. KALTON, D. HILL, and M. MILLER (University of Michigan)
(9012) 117 "The Effects of Being Uninsured on Health Care Service Use: Estimates from the SIPP," S. H. LONG and J. RODGERS (Congressional Budget Office)
(9013) 118 "Wage Differential and Job Changes," S. SENINGER and D. GREENBERG (University of Maryland) From SIP
(9014) 119 "Wages and Employment Among the Working Poor: New Evidence P, S. K. LONG (The Urban Institute) and A. MARTINI (Mathematica Policy Research)
(9015) 120 "Pension Portability \& Labor Mobility: Evidence from SIPP," A. GUSTMAN (Dartmouth College) and T. STEINMEIER (Texas Tech University)

121 "Response \& Procedural Error Variance in Surveys: An Application of Poisson and Newman Type A Regression," D. HILL (University of Toledo)

122 "Aging and the Income Value of Housing Wealth," S. F. VENTI (Dartmouth College) and D. A. WISE (Harvard University)
(9018) 123 "Welfare Participation and Welfare Recidivism: The Role of Family Events, S. K. LONG (The Urban Institute)
(9019) 124 "Racial Differences in Health and Health Care Service Utilization: The Effect of Socioeconomic Status," J. E. MUTCHLER and J. A. BURR (State University of New York at Buffalo)

126 "SIPP Record Check Results: Implications for Measurement Principles and Practice, K. H. MARQUIS and J. C. MOORE (Census Bureau)
(9022) 127 "Workers with Disabilities in Large and Small Firms: Profiles from the SIPP," D. DRURY (Berkeley Planning Associates)
(9023) 128 "Entry into Marriage and the Transition to Adulthood Among Recent Firth Cohorts of Young Adults in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany," J. WITTE (Harvard University)

129 "The Saving Effect of Tax-Deferred Retirement Accounts: Evidence from the SIPP, S. VENTI (Dartmouth College) and D. A. WISE (Harvard University)

130 "Children and Welfare: Patterns of Multiple Program Participation," S. K. LONG (The Urban Institute)

131 "Household and Nonhousehold Living Arrangements in Later Life: A Longitudinal Analysis of A Social Process," J. E. MUTCHLER and J. A. BURR (University of Buffalo)

## Old New

(9027) 132 "The SIPP Event History Calendar: Aiding Respondents in the Dating of Longitudinal Process," R. KOMINSKI (Census Bureau)
(9028) 133 "Estimates of Employer Contributions for Health Insurance by Worker Characteristics," S. HABER (George Washington University)
(9029) 134 "Two Notes on Relating the Risk of Disclosure for Microdata and Geographic Area Size," B. GREENBERG and L. VOSHELL (Census Bureau)
(9030) 135 "Childcare Effects on Social Security Benefits (91 ARC)," H. M. IAMS (Social Security Administration)
(9031) 136 "The Effect of the Medicaid Program on Welfare Participation \& Labor Supply," R. MOFFIT (Brown University) and B. WOLFE (University of Wisconsin)
(9032) 137 "Proxy Reports: Results from a Record Check Study," J. C. MOORE (Census Bureau)
(9033) 138 "Spells Without Health Insurance: What Affects Spell Durations and Who are the Chronically Uninsured?," T. MCBRIDE and K. SWARTZ (The Urban Institute)
(9034) 139 "Spells without Health Insurance: Distributions of Durations and their Link to Point-in-Time Estimates of the Uninsured," K. SWARTZ and T. MCBRIDE (The Urban Institute)
(9035) 140 "Discrete Time Models of Entry into Marriage Based on Retrospective Marital Histories of Young Adults in the U.S. and the Federal Republic of Germany," J. WITTE (Harvard University)
(9101) 141 "Trends in Income and Wealth of the Elderly in the 1980's," P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)
(9102) 142 "The Impact of Survey and Questionnaire Design on Longitudinal Labor Force Measures," A. MARTINI (Mathematica Policy Research) and P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)

143 "Using SIPP to Analyze Black-White Differences in Youth Employment," G. C. CAIN and P. M. GLEASON (University of Wisconsin)
(9104) 144 "A Random-Effects Approach to Attrition Bias in the SIPP Health Insurance Data," J. A. KLERMAN (The Rand Corporation)
(9105) 145 "Alternative Samples for Welfare Duration in SIPP: Does Attrition Matter?," J. FITZGERALD (Census Bureau/Bowdoin College) X. ZUO (Census Bureau/Shanghai Academy of Social Science)
(9106) 146 "Job-Exits and Job-to-Job Transitions in the United States: An Empirical Analysis Using SIPP," T. J. DEVINE (Pennsylvania State University)

147 "The Flow of Household Income in the 1984 Survey of Income and Program Participation," H. W. WATTS (Census Bureau/Columbia University), D. B. MCMILLEN (Census Bureau) and L. MOELLER (Census Bureau/Columbia University)

| Old | New |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| (9108) | 148 | "The Survey of Income and Program Participation as a Source of Data on Children and <br> Families: A Comparison of Estimates Derived from SIPP with Estimates from Other <br> Sources," C. WINQUIST NORD and A. RHOADS (Child Trends, Inc.) |
| (9109) | 149 | "Health Insurance Coverage Among the Elderly," V. WILCOX-GOK (Department of <br> Economics and Institute for Health) J. RUBIN (Health Care Policy, and Aging Research) |
| (9110) | 150 | "A Cognitive Approach to Redesigning Measurement in the Survey of Income and Program <br> Participation," K. H. MARQUIS, J. C. MOORE and K. E. BOGEN (Census Bureau) |
| (9111) | 151 | "Effects of Measurement Error on Occupational Event History Analysis," D. H. HILL <br> (University of Toledo) |
| (9112) | 152 | "Record Use by Respondents," R. KOMINSKI (Census Bureau) |
| (9113) | 153 | "Recipiency History and Left-Censored Spells of Program Participation in the SIPP," <br> K. SHORT and J. EARGLE (Census Bureau) |
| (9114) | 154 | "Receipt of Food Stamps by Longitudinal Households and Individuals in the SIPP," <br> N. R. BURSTEIN (Abt Associates Inc.) |
| (9115) | 155 | "Within-PSU Sort and Stratification Research to Improve Survey Efficiency," <br> M. GORSAK, K. MANSUR, D. FENSTERMAKER and R. PETRONI (Census Bureau) |
| (9116) | 156 | "Marital Separation and the Economic Well-Being of Children and Their Absent Fathers," <br> S. M. BIANCHI (Census Bureau) |
| (9117) | 157 | "Rationale for a SIPP-Based Microsimulation Model of SSI and OASDI," B. WIXON and <br> D. R. VAUGHAN (Social Security Administration) |
| (9118) | 158 | "Implementing an SSI Model Using the Survey of Income and Program Participation, |
| (9. R. VAUGHAN and B. WIXON (Social Security Administration) |  |  |

## Old New

(9203) 164 "Testing Alternative Household Roster Questions for the Survey of Income and Program Participation," D. CANTOR and C. EDWARDS
(9204) 165 "Pretest Results of an Alternative Measurement Design for the Survey of Income and Program Participation," K. BOGEN, J. C. MOORE and K. H. MARQUIS (Center for Survey Methods Research and Census Bureau)
(9205) 166 "Dependent and Independent Data Collection in Panel Surveys: Analysis of 1985, 1986 SIPP Occupation and Industry Data," D. H. HILL (Survey Research Institute/University of Toledo)
(9206) 167 "The Survey of Income and Program Participation in the 1990's," D. H. WEINBERG and R. J. PETRONI (Census Bureau)
(9207) 168 "A Statistical Profile of At-Risk Children in the United States," C. WINQUIST NORD and A. RHOADS (Child Trends, Inc.)

169 "Social Security Earnings of Wives Relative to Their Husbands: A Cohort Analysis", H. M. IAMS (Social Security Administration)
(9209) 170 "Private Health Insurance and the Utilization of Medical Care by the Elderly, V. WILCOX-GOK and J. RUBIN
(9210) 171 "Analyzing Spells of Program Participation in the SIPP," G. KALTON, D. P. MILLER, AND J. LEPKOWSKI
(9211) 172 "Time in Panel Effects in the SIPP," G. KALTON, J. M. LEPKOWSI, S. G. PENNELL, D. P. MILLER AND E. LUIS.
(9301) 173 "Multiple Program Use in a Dynamic Context: Data from the SIPP," R. M. BLANK (Northwestern University) and P. RUGGLES (The Urban Institute)
(9302) 174 "A Comparative Analysis of the Labor Force Activities of Ethnic Populations,"
F. D. WILSON (University of Wisconsin-Madison ASA/NSF/Census Fellow) and L. L. WU (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
(9303) 175 "Variance Estimation by User of SIPP Micro-Data Files," R. P. CHAKRABARTY (Census Bureau)
(9304) 176 "Measurements of Job Exits: What Difference Does Ambiguity Make?," T. J. DEVINE (Pennsylvania State University)
(9305) 177 "The Seasonality of Moving: An Analysis of Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation," D. DEARE (Census Bureau)

178 "The Quality of Census Bureau Survey Data Among Respondents with High Income," C. T. NELSON (Census Bureau)

179 "Modeling Food Stamp Participation in the Presence of Reporting Errors," C. R. BOLLINGER and M. DAVID (University of Wisconsin)

## Old <br> New

(9308) 180
(9309) 181
(9312)
"The Seam Effect in SIPP's Labor Force Data: Did the Recession Make it Worse?," P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)
"Where's Papa? Fathers' Role in Child Care" M. O'CONNELL (Census Bureau)
"Effectiveness of Oversampling Low Income Households in the Survey of Income and Program Participation" T. ALLEN, R. PETRONI and R. SINGH

183 "Informal Mechanisms for Government Decision-Making: Case Study of a Team Approach to Redesigning the Survey of Income and Program Participation,"
D. H. WEINBERG (Census Bureau)

184 "The Earned Income Tax Credit: Participation, Compliance, and Antipoverty Effectiveness," J. K. SCHOLZ (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

185 "Effects of a Cognitive Interviewing Approach on Response Quality in a Pretest for the SIPP," K. H MARQUIS, J. C. MOORE and K. BOGEN (Census Bureau)

186 "Cross-Sectional Imputation and Longitudinal Editing Procedures in the Survey of Income and Program Participation," S. G. PENNELL (The University of Michigan)

187 "Who's Wealthy? Who's Not? Stability and Change in Sociodemographic Covariate Structures of Positive, Zero, and Negative Net Worth Data in the Survey of Income and Program Participation," K. C. LAND and S. T. RUSSELL

188 "Are College-Educated Young Persons Finding Good Jobs? A Look at Some of the Evidence" P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)

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"Preliminary Estimates on Caregiving from Wave 7 of the 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation," J. M. MCNEIL
"The Survey of Income and Program Participation - Recent History and Future Developments," D.WEINBERG
"The Survey of Income and Program Participation - The Wealth of U.S. Families: Analysis of Recent Census Data," J. M. ANDERSON

## APPENDIX C

## User Notes

This section is reserved for any information relevant to the SIPP 1996 Panel, Wave 1 Topical Module Microdata File that indicates specific problems with the data, or that becomes available after the file is released. Any such information should be filed behind this page.

User notes will be sent to all users who purchased their file or technical documentation from the Census Bureau.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ For questions or further assistance with the information provided in this document, contact the Survey of Income and Program Participation Branch of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division on (301) 457-4192 or via the internet using Karen.C.King@ccmail.census.gov

[^1]:    Note 1: The number of available rotation months for a given estimate is the sum of the number of rotations

