

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE MICRODATA FILE

Abstract.....	1-1
File Information.....	2-1
Index.....	3-1
Variable Listing.....	4-1
How to Use the Data Dictionary.....	5-1
Data Dictionary.....	6-1
Source and Accuracy Statement.....	7-1
Wave 1 Topical Module Frequencies.....	8-1
Wave 1 Topical Module Univariates.....	9-1
Appendices	
A. Wave 1 Questionnaire.....	A-1
B. Working Papers.....	B-1
C. User Notes.....	C-1

ABSTRACT

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2008 Panel Wave 1 Topical Module Microdata File, [machine-readable data file] / conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. - Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 2011.

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 demographics and social characteristics that are also contained in the core file. The identifying information includes sample unit, household address id, and entry address id. Demographic and social characteristics include age, sex, race (White alone; Black alone; Asian alone; Residual), ethnic origin, marital status, household relationship, and education. Data in this topical module file include employment history, tax rebates, and reciprocity history.

The sample in each wave consists of 4 rotation groups, each interviewed in a different month. For Wave 1, the interview months were from September 2008 to December 2008. 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 each interview or "wave." 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. No geography below the national level is shown on this file. State and metropolitan status are shown. Codes are included for 50 individual States and the District of Columbia, **although the sample was not designed to produce State estimates.**

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. The unit observation is one record for each person in sample.

File Size: 105,663 logical records; 305 characters per record

File Sort Sequence of Sample Units: Sampling unit sequence number, by entry address ID, by person number within sampling unit and reference month.

Reference Materials

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2008 Panel, Wave 1 Topical Module Microdata File Technical Documentation. The documentation includes this abstract, the data dictionary, an index to the data dictionary, 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. It is available at <http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/pubs.html>

Related Reports Online and in Print

Related 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. These reports are available online in PDF in the Publications Library at <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html> and in some cases in printed form from the Customer Services Center. Forthcoming reports will be cited in the *Census Product Update*, an online newsletter issued every two weeks. To subscribe or to view past issues, go to <http://www.census.gov/mp/www/cpu.html>

Related Machine-Readable Data Files

SIPP files from all Waves of the 1984 through 1993 Panels, 1996 Panel, 2001 Panel, 2004 Panel, and 2008 Panel are available from the Customer Services Center. Files (1990 forward) may be downloaded from the SIPP FTP website at http://www.bls.census.gov/sipp_ftp.html#sipp

File Availability

You can order the file on disc from the Customer Services Center at (301) 763-INFO (4636) or through our online sales catalog (click "Catalog" on the Census Bureau's home page). This file also may be downloaded from the SIPP FTP website at http://www.bls.census.gov/sipp_ftp.html#sipp

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	Sample unit identifier
SPANEL	Panel year
SWAVE	Wave of data collection
SROTATION	Rotation of data collection
TFIPSST	FIPS State Code
EOUTCOME	Interview status code for this household
SHHADID	Household address ID differentiates hhlds in sample unit
SINTHHID	Household address ID of person in interview month
RFID	Family ID number for this month
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
EPPMIS4	Person's fourth month interview status
ESEX	Sex of this person
ERACE	Race of this person
EORIGIN	Spanish, Hispanic or Latino
WPFINWGT	Person weight
ERRP	Household relationship
EMS	Marital status
EPNMOM	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
EEDUCATE	Highest degree received or grade completed

Geographic Coverage

United States. State and metropolitan status are shown. Codes are included for 50 individual States and the District of Columbia, **although the sample was not designed to produce State estimates**. The file identifies the metropolitan status code for each household.

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.

The various components of the identification scheme are listed below:

SSUID	Sample Unit Identification Number
SINTHHID	Address ID
EENTAID	Entry Address ID
EPPNUM	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 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.

INDEX TO 2008 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE MICRODATA FILES

Key to Concept Labels

ED - Education Variables
 EMP - Employment History Topical Module Variables
 FA - Family Variables
 HH - Household Variables
 PE - Person, Demographic, and Coverage Variables
 REC - Reciprocity History Topical Module Variables
 SU - Sample Unit Variables
 TXR - Tax Rebate Topical Module Variables
 WW - Weighting Variables

<u>Description</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Position</u>
ED: Highest Degree received or grade completed	EEDUCATE	90 - 91
EMP: Allocation flag for ENWRESN	ANWRESN	276 - 276
EMP: Allocation flag for TFSTYRFR	AFSTYRFR	261 - 261
EMP: Allocation flag for TFSTYRTO	AFSTYRTO	266 - 266
EMP: Allocation flag for TMAKMNYR	AMAKMNYR	200 - 200
EMP: Allocation flag for EANYOFF	AANYOFF	225 - 225
EMP: Allocation flag for ECNTOTHR	ACNTOTHR	246 - 246
EMP: Allocation flag for EFRSTALL1, EFRSTALL2, EFRSTALL3	AFSTALL	283 - 283
EMP: Allocation flag for EFRSTRSN	AFRSTRSN	286 - 286
EMP: Allocation flag for EHOWMANY	AHOWMANY	228 - 228
EMP: Allocation flag for EMNRESON	AMNRESON	222 - 222
EMP: Allocation flag for ENO6ALL1 thru ENO6ALL9	ANO6ALL	219 - 219
EMP: Allocation flag for ENWALL1, ENWALL2 and ENWALL3	ANWALL	273 - 273
EMP: Allocation flag for EOFF6MTN	AOFF6MTN	240 - 240
EMP: Allocation flag for EOTHTIME	AOTHTIME	243 - 243
EMP: Allocation flag for ETIMEOFF	ATIMEOFF	234 - 234
EMP: Allocation flag for EWK1BFOR	AWK1BFOR	175 - 175
EMP: Allocation flag for EWRK35HR	AWRK35HR	237 - 237
EMP: Allocation flag for TFRMRYR	AFRMRYR	195 - 195
EMP: Allocation flag for TLSTWRKY	ALSTWRKY	185 - 185
EMP: Allocation flag for TNOWRKFR	ANOWRKFR	251 - 251
EMP: Allocation flag for TNOWRKTO	ANOWRKTO	256 - 256
EMP: Allocation flag for TPRVJBYR	APRVJBYR	190 - 190
EMP: Allocation flag for TWK1LSTJB	AWK1LSJB	180 - 180
EMP: Cumulative time out of wrk 6 months or more	ETIMEOFF	229 - 233
EMP: End year, recent/only time not work to be caregiver	TNOWRKTO	252 - 255
EMP: Ending year, first time not work to be a caregiver	TFSTYRTO	262 - 265
EMP: Ever not wrk 6 straight mos since 1st long-term jb	EANYOFF	223 - 224
EMP: Ever stopped working to become a caregiver	EOFF6MTN	238 - 239
EMP: Main caregiving responsibility recent/only episode	ENWRESN	274 - 275
EMP: Main pers helped in first of 2+ times of caregiving	EFRSTRSN	284 - 285
EMP: Main reason never worked at a long-term pd job/bus	EMNRESON	220 - 221
EMP: Num of add'l times stopped work to be a caregiver	ECNTOTHR	244 - 245
EMP: Number of times did not work 6 months or longer	EHOWMANY	226 - 227
EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	ENO6ALL1	201 - 202
EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	ENO6ALL2	203 - 204
EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	ENO6ALL3	205 - 206
EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	ENO6ALL4	207 - 208
EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	ENO6ALL5	209 - 210
EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	ENO6ALL6	211 - 212

SIPP 2008 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE MICRODATA FILES

<u>Description</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Position</u>
EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	ENO6ALL7	213 - 214
EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	ENO6ALL8	215 - 216
EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	ENO6ALL9	217 - 218
EMP: Recipient of first of 2+ episode of caregiving	EFSTALL1	277 - 278
EMP: Recipient of first of 2+ episode of caregiving	EFSTALL2	279 - 280
EMP: Recipient of first of 2+ episode of caregiving	EFSTALL3	281 - 282
EMP: Recipient of most recent/only episode of caregiving	ENWALL1	267 - 268
EMP: Recipient of most recent/only episode of caregiving	ENWALL2	269 - 270
EMP: Recipient of most recent/only episode of caregiving	ENWALL3	271 - 272
EMP: Start year, first time not work to be a caregiver	TFSTYRFR	257 - 260
EMP: Start yr, recent/only time not wrk to be caregiver	TNOWRKFR	247 - 250
EMP: Stopped working more than once to become caregiver	EOTHTIME	241 - 242
EMP: Universe indicator.	EAEMUNV	171 - 172
EMP: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	EWRK35HR	235 - 236
EMP: Whether working before start of job held in wk 1	EWK1BFOR	173 - 174
EMP: Year first work at job/bus for 6 straight months	TMAKMNYR	196 - 199
EMP: Year started last paid job/business	TFRMRYR	191 - 194
EMP: Yr last work at pd job/bus(before jb/bus in week 1)	TWK1LSJB	176 - 179
EMP: Yr last worked at pd jb/bs(not working in ref per)	TLSTWRKY	181 - 184
EMP: Yr last wrk before job/bus started aft wk 1 of ref	TPRVJBYR	186 - 189
FA: Family ID Number for this month	RFID	33 - 35
FA: Family ID excluding related subfamily members	RFID2	36 - 38
Filler	FILLER	306 - 308
HH: FIPS State Code	TFIPSST	25 - 26
HH: Interview Status code for this household	EOUTCOME	30 - 32
PE: Address ID of hhld where person entered sample	EENTAID	42 - 44
PE: Age as of last birthday	TAGE	69 - 70
PE: Designated parent or guardian flag	RDESGPNT	88 - 89
PE: Household relationship	ERRP	67 - 68
PE: Marital status	EMS	71 - 71
PE: Person index	EPPIDX	39 - 41
PE: Person longitudinal key	LGTKY	92 - 99
PE: Person number	EPPNUM	45 - 48
PE: Person number of father	EPNDAD	80 - 83
PE: Person number of guardian	EPNGUARD	84 - 87
PE: Person number of mother	EPNMOM	76 - 79
PE: Person number of spouse	EPNSPOUS	72 - 75
PE: Person's 4th month interview status	EPPMIS4	52 - 52
PE: Person's interview status	EPPINTVW	50 - 51
PE: Population status based on age in 4th reference month	EPOPSTAT	49 - 49
PE: Sex of this person	ESEX	53 - 53
PE: Spanish, Hispanic or Latino	EORIGIN	55 - 56
PE: The race(s) the respondent is	ERACE	54 - 54
REC: Allocation flag for EAPLAFDC	AAPLAFDC	113 - 113
REC: Allocation flag for EAPLFS	AAPLFS	154 - 154
REC: Allocation flag for ECURAFDC	ACURAFDC	107 - 107
REC: Allocation flag for ECURFS	ACURFS	151 - 151
REC: Allocation flag for ECURSSI	ACURSSI	132 - 132
REC: Allocation flag for EEVRGARD	AVERGARD	110 - 110
REC: Allocation flag for ERCVAFDC	ARCVAFDC	116 - 116
REC: Allocation flag for ERECVFS	ARECVFS	157 - 157
REC: Allocation flag for TAFDCLY	AAFDCLY	126 - 126
REC: Allocation flag for TAFDCSTY	AAFDCSTY	121 - 121
REC: Allocation flag for TAFDCTIM	AAFDCTIM	129 - 129
REC: Allocation flag for TFSLY	AFSLY	167 - 167
REC: Allocation flag for TFSSTRYR	AFSSTRYR	162 - 162

<u>Description</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Position</u>
REC: Allocation flag for TFSTIMES	AFSTIMES	170 - 170
REC: Allocation flag for TSSILY	ASSILY	148 - 148
REC: Allocation flag for TSSISTRY	ASSISTRY	143 - 143
REC: Any other time authorized to receive SSI	ECURSSI	130 - 131
REC: Any other time authorized to receive public assist	ECURAFDC	105 - 106
REC: Authorized to receive AFDC, TANF, or state named	ERCVAFDC	114 - 115
REC: Authorized to receive Food Stamps (SNAP)	ERECVFS	155 - 156
REC: Authorized to receive SSI	ERECVSSI	136 - 137
REC: Authorized to receive SSI allocation flag	ARECVSSI	138 - 138
REC: Ever applied for AFDC, TANF, or state named program	EAPLAFDC	111 - 112
REC: Ever applied for Food Stamp Program (SNAP)	EAPLFS	152 - 153
REC: Ever applied for SSI allocation flag	AAPLSSI	135 - 135
REC: Ever applied for SSI program	EAPLSSI	133 - 134
REC: Has ... ever had a child or served as a legal guardian	EEVRGARD	108 - 109
REC: Last year received SSI(years)	TSSILY	144 - 147
REC: Length of time received food stamps (SNAP)	TFSLY	163 - 166
REC: Number of separate times go on food stamps (SNAP)	TFSTIMES	168 - 169
REC: Number of times received AFDC, TANF, or state named	TAFDCTIM	127 - 128
REC: Other times when authorized to receive food stamps	ECURFS	149 - 150
REC: Universe indicator.	EARCUNV	103 - 104
REC: Year 1st received AFDC, TANF, or state named prog	TAFDCSTY	117 - 120
REC: Year first received SSI benefits	TSSISTRY	139 - 142
REC: Year first received food stamps (SNAP)	TFSSTRYR	158 - 161
REC: Year last received AFDC, TANF, or state named prog	TAFDCLY	122 - 125
SU: Hhld Address ID differentiates hhlds in sample unit	SHHADID	27 - 29
SU: Hhld Address ID of person in interview month	SINTHHID	100 - 102
SU: Rotation of data collection	SROTATON	24 - 24
SU: Sample Code - Indicates Panel Year	SPANEL	18 - 21
SU: Sample Unit Identifier	SSUID	6 - 17
SU: Sequence Number of Sample Unit - Primary Sort Key	SSUSEQ	1 - 5
SU: Wave of data collection	SWAVE	22 - 23
TXR: Allocation flag for ERBAMTH	ARBAMTH	294 - 294
TXR: Allocation flag for ERBATAMT	ARBATAMT	299 - 299
TXR: Allocation flag for ERBATTYP	ARBATTYP	302 - 302
TXR: Allocation flag for EREBATE	AREBATE	291 - 291
TXR: Allocation flag for EREBATOC	AREBATOC	305 - 305
TXR: Tax Rebate amount	ERBATAMT	295 - 298
TXR: Tax Rebate how received	ERBATTYP	300 - 301
TXR: Tax Rebate how spent	EREBATOC	303 - 304
TXR: Tax Rebate month received	ERBAMTH	292 - 293
TXR: Tax rebate received yes or no	EREBATE	289 - 290
TXR: Universe indicator.	EATRUNK	287 - 288
WW: Person weight	WPFINWGT	57 - 66

ALPHABETICAL VARIABLE LISTING TO 2008 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE FILE

Key to Concept Labels

ED - Education Variables
 EMP - Employment History Topical Module Variables
 FA - Family Variables
 HH - Household Variables
 PE - Person, Demographic, and Coverage Variables
 REC - Reciprocity History Topical Module Variables
 SU - Sample Unit Variables
 TXR - Tax Rebate Topical Module Variables
 WW - Weighting Variables

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Position</u>
AAFDCLY	REC: Allocation flag for TAFDCLY	126 - 126
AAFDCSTY	REC: Allocation flag for TAFDCSTY	121 - 121
AAFDCSTIM	REC: Allocation flag for TAFDCSTIM	129 - 129
AANYOFF	EMP: Allocation flag for EANYOFF	225 - 225
AAPLAFDC	REC: Allocation flag for EAPLAFDC	113 - 113
AAPLFS	REC: Allocation flag for EAPLFS	154 - 154
AAPLSSI	REC: Ever applied for SSI allocation flag	135 - 135
ACNTOTHR	EMP: Allocation flag for ECNTOTHR	246 - 246
ACURAFDC	REC: Allocation flag for ECURAFDC	107 - 107
ACURFS	REC: Allocation flag for ECURFS	151 - 151
ACURSSI	REC: Allocation flag for ECURSSI	132 - 132
AFRMRYR	EMP: Allocation flag for TFRMRYR	195 - 195
AFRSTRSN	EMP: Allocation flag for EFRSTRSN	286 - 286
AFSLY	REC: Allocation flag for TFSLY	167 - 167
AFSSTRYR	REC: Allocation flag for TFSSTRYR	162 - 162
AFSTALL	EMP: Allocation flag for EFRSTALL1, EFRSTALL2, EFRSTALL3	283 - 283
AFSTIMES	REC: Allocation flag for TFSTIMES	170 - 170
AFSTYRFR	EMP: Allocation flag for TFSTYRFR	261 - 261
AFSTYRTO	EMP: Allocation flag for TFSTYRTO	266 - 266
AHOWMANY	EMP: Allocation flag for EHOWMANY	228 - 228
ALSTWRKY	EMP: Allocation flag for TLSTWRKY	185 - 185
AMAKMNYR	EMP: Allocation flag for TMAKMNYR	200 - 200
AMNRESON	EMP: Allocation flag for EMNRESON	222 - 222
ANO6ALL	EMP: Allocation flag for ENO6ALL1 thru ENO6ALL9	219 - 219
ANOWRKFR	EMP: Allocation flag for TNOWRKFR	251 - 251
ANOWRKTO	EMP: Allocation flag for TNOWRKTO	256 - 256
ANWALL	EMP: Allocation flag for ENWALL1, ENWALL2 and ENWALL3	273 - 273
ANWRESN	EMP: Allocation flag for ENWRESN	276 - 276
AOFF6MTN	EMP: Allocation flag for EOFF6MTN	240 - 240
AOTHTIME	EMP: Allocation flag for EOTHTIME	243 - 243
APRVJBYR	EMP: Allocation flag for TPRVJBYR	190 - 190
ARBAMTH	TXR: Allocation flag for ERBAMTH	294 - 294
ARBATAMT	TXR: Allocation flag for ERBATAMT	299 - 299
ARBATTYP	TXR: Allocation flag for ERBATTYP	302 - 302
ARCVAFDC	REC: Allocation flag for ERCVAFDC	116 - 116
AREBATE	TXR: Allocation flag for EREBATE	291 - 291
AREBATOC	TXR: Allocation flag for EREBATOC	305 - 305
ARECVFS	REC: Allocation flag for ERECVFS	157 - 157

SIPP 2008 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE MICRODATA FILES

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Position</u>
ARECVSSI	REC: Authorized to receive SSI allocation flag	138 - 138
ASSILY	REC: Allocation flag for TSSILY	148 - 148
ASSISTRY	REC: Allocation flag for TSSISTRY	143 - 143
ATIMEOFF	EMP: Allocation flag for ETIMEOFF	234 - 234
AVERGARD	REC: Allocation flag for EEVRGARD	110 - 110
AWK1BFOR	EMP: Allocation flag for EWK1BFOR	175 - 175
AWK1LSJB	EMP: Allocation flag for TWK1LSTJB	180 - 180
AWRK35HR	EMP: Allocation flag for EWRK35HR	237 - 237
EAEMUNV	EMP: Universe indicator.	171 - 172
EANYOFF	EMP: Ever not wrk 6 straight mos since 1st long-term jb	223 - 224
EAPLAFDC	REC: Ever applied for AFDC, TANF, or state named program	111 - 112
EAPLFS	REC: Ever applied for Food Stamp Program (SNAP)	152 - 153
EAPLSSI	REC: Ever applied for SSI program	133 - 134
EARCUNV	REC: Universe indicator.	103 - 104
EATRUNV	TXR: Universe indicator.	287 - 288
ECNTOTHR	EMP: Num of add'l times stopped work to be a caregiver	244 - 245
ECURAFDC	REC: Any other time authorized to receive public assist	105 - 106
ECURFS	REC: Other times when authorized to receive food stamps	149 - 150
ECURSSI	REC: Any other time authorized to receive SSI	130 - 131
EEDUCATE	ED: Highest Degree received or grade completed	90 - 91
EENTAID	PE: Address ID of hhd where person entered sample	42 - 44
EEVRGARD	REC: Has ... ever had a child or served as a legal guardian	108 - 109
EFRSTRSN	EMP: Main pers helped in first of 2+ times of caregiving	284 - 285
EFSTALL1	EMP: Recipient of first of 2+ episode of caregiving	277 - 278
EFSTALL2	EMP: Recipient of first of 2+ episode of caregiving	279 - 280
EFSTALL3	EMP: Recipient of first of 2+ episode of caregiving	281 - 282
EHOWMANY	EMP: Number of times did not work 6 months or longer	226 - 227
EMNRESON	EMP: Main reason never worked at a long-term pd job/bus	220 - 221
EMS	PE: Marital status	71 - 71
ENO6ALL1	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	201 - 202
ENO6ALL2	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	203 - 204
ENO6ALL3	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	205 - 206
ENO6ALL4	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	207 - 208
ENO6ALL5	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	209 - 210
ENO6ALL6	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	211 - 212
ENO6ALL7	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	213 - 214
ENO6ALL8	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	215 - 216
ENO6ALL9	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	217 - 218
ENWALL1	EMP: Recipient of most recent/only episode of caregiving	267 - 268
ENWALL2	EMP: Recipient of most recent/only episode of caregiving	269 - 270
ENWALL3	EMP: Recipient of most recent/only episode of caregiving	271 - 272
ENWRESN	EMP: Main caregiving responsibility recent/only episode	274 - 275
EOFF6MTN	EMP: Ever stopped working to become a caregiver	238 - 239
EORIGIN	PE: Spanish, Hispanic or Latino	55 - 56
EOTHTIME	EMP: Stopped working more than once to become caregiver	241 - 242
EOUTCOME	HH: Interview Status code for this household	30 - 32
EPNDAD	PE: Person number of father	80 - 83
EPNGUARD	PE: Person number of guardian	84 - 87
EPNMOM	PE: Person number of mother	76 - 79
EPNSPOUS	PE: Person number of spouse	72 - 75
EPOPSTAT	PE: Population status based on age in 4th reference month	49 - 49
EPPIDX	PE: Person index	39 - 41
EPPINTVW	PE: Person's interview status	50 - 51
EPPMIS4	PE: Person's 4th month interview status	52 - 52

VARIABLE LISTING

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Position</u>
EPPPNUM	PE: Person number	45 - 48
ERACE	PE: The race(s) the respondent is	54 - 54
ERBAMTH	TXR: Tax Rebate month received	292 - 293
ERBATAMT	TXR: Tax Rebate amount	295 - 298
ERBATTYP	TXR: Tax Rebate how received	300 - 301
ERCVAFDC	REC: Authorized to receive AFDC, TANF, or state named	114 - 115
EREBATE	TXR: Tax rebate received yes or no	289 - 290
EREBATOC	TXR: Tax Rebate how spent	303 - 304
ERECVFS	REC: Authorized to receive Food Stamps (SNAP)	155 - 156
ERECVSSI	REC: Authorized to receive SSI	136 - 137
ERRP	PE: Household relationship	67 - 68
ESEX	PE: Sex of this person	53 - 53
ETIMEOFF	EMP: Cumulative time out of wrk 6 months or more	229 - 233
EWK1BFOR	EMP: Whether working before start of job held in wk 1	173 - 174
EWRK35HR	EMP: Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	235 - 236
FILLER	Filler	306 - 308
LGTKY	PE: Person longitudinal key	92 - 99
RDESGPNT	PE: Designated parent or guardian flag	88 - 89
RFID	FA: Family ID Number for this month	33 - 35
RFID2	FA: Family ID excluding related subfamily members	36 - 38
SHHADID	SU: Hhld Address ID differentiates hhlds in sample unit	27 - 29
SINTHHID	SU: Hhld Address ID of person in interview month	100 - 102
SPANEL	SU: Sample Code - Indicates Panel Year	18 - 21
SROTATON	SU: Rotation of data collection	24 - 24
SSUID	SU: Sample Unit Identifier	6 - 17
SSUSEQ	SU: Sequence Number of Sample Unit - Primary Sort Key	1 - 5
SWAVE	SU: Wave of data collection	22 - 23
TAFDCLY	REC: Year last received AFDC, TANF, or state named prog	122 - 125
TAFDCSTY	REC: Year 1st received AFDC, TANF, or state named prog	117 - 120
TAFDCTIM	REC: Number of times received AFDC, TANF, or state named	127 - 128
TAGE	PE: Age as of last birthday	69 - 70
TFIPSST	HH: FIPS State Code	25 - 26
TFRMRYR	EMP: Year started last paid job/business	191 - 194
TFSLY	REC: Length of time received food stamps (SNAP)	163 - 166
TFSSTRYR	REC: Year first received food stamps (SNAP)	158 - 161
TFSTIMES	REC: Number of separate times go on food stamps (SNAP)	168 - 169
TFSTYRFR	EMP: Start year, first time not work to be a caregiver	257 - 260
TFSTYRTO	EMP: Ending year, first time not work to be a caregiver	262 - 265
TLSTWRKY	EMP: Yr last worked at pd jb/bs(not working in ref per)	181 - 184
TMAKMNYR	EMP: Year first work at job/bus for 6 straight months	196 - 199
TNOWRKFR	EMP: Start yr, recent/only time not wrk to be caregiver	247 - 250
TNOWRKTO	EMP: End year,recent/only time not work to be caregiver	252 - 255
TPRVJBYR	EMP: Yr last wrk before job/bus started aft wk 1 of ref	186 - 189
TSSILY	REC: Last year received SSI(years)	144 - 147
TSSISTRY	REC: Year first received SSI benefits	139 - 142
TWK1LSJB	EMP: Yr last work at pd job/bus(before jb/bus in week 1)	176 - 179
WPFINWGT	WW: Person weight	57 - 66

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 TFSTIMES    2    168
T REC: Number of separate times go on food
  Stamps (SNAP)
  TMFSTIME How many separate times did
  ...go on food stamps (SNAP)?
U All adults who have ever received food
  stamps (SNAP) (ERECVFS=1 or ECURFS=1) and
  EPOPSTAT=1
V          -1 .Not in universe
V           1 .One time on food stamps (SNAP)
V           2 .Two times on food stamps (SNAP)
V           3 .Three or more times on food
V           . stamps (SNAP)

D EFRSTRSN    2    284
T EMP: Main pers helped in first of 2+ times
  of caregiving
  FRSTRSN Which one would you say was... 's
  main care-giving responsibility at that
  time [(that is, during the period of time
  specified by EFSTYRFR and EFSTYRTO)]
U EOTHIME=1
V          -1 .Not in universe
V           1 .A minor child
V           2 .An elderly family member
V           3 .A disabled but non-elderly
V           . family member
```

**SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION,
2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE FILE DATA DICTIONARY**

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
D SSUSEQ	5	1
T SU: Sequence Number of Sample Unit - Primary Sort Key		
U All persons		
V	1:65000	.Sequence Number
D SSUID	12	6
T SU: Sample Unit Identifier		
Sample Unit identifier This identifier is created by scrambling together the PSU, Segment, Serial, Serial Suffix of the original sample address. It may be used in matching sample units from different waves.		
U All persons		
V	000000000000:999999999999	.Scrambled Id
D SPANEL	4	18
T SU: Sample Code - Indicates Panel Year		
U All persons		
V	2008	.Panel Year
D SWAVE	2	22
T SU: Wave of data collection		
There were 13 waves of data collection in the 2008 Panel		
U All persons		
V	1:13	.Wave of data collection
D SROTATON	1	24
T SU: Rotation of data collection		
Rotation within wave. Each wave of data is collected over a four calendar month period. The rotation field indicates which month within the wave a particular interview was conducted.		
U All persons		
V	1:4	.Rotation of data collection
D TFIPSST	2	25
T HH: FIPS State Code		
FIPS State Code Federal Information Processing Standards state (and state equivalent) code for the 50 states, and DC.		
U All persons		
V	01	.Alabama
V	02	.Alaska
V	04	.Arizona
V	05	.Arkansas
V	06	.California

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	08	.Colorado
V	09	.Connecticut
V	10	.Delaware
V	11	.DC
V	12	.Florida
V	13	.Georgia
V	15	.Hawaii
V	16	.Idaho
V	17	.Illinois
V	18	.Indiana
V	19	.Iowa
V	20	.Kansas
V	21	.Kentucky
V	22	.Louisiana
V	23	.Maine
V	24	.Maryland
V	25	.Massachusetts
V	26	.Michigan
V	27	.Minnesota
V	28	.Mississippi
V	29	.Missouri
V	30	.Montana
V	31	.Nebraska
V	32	.Nevada
V	33	.New Hampshire
V	34	.New Jersey
V	35	.New Mexico
V	36	.New York
V	37	.North Carolina
V	38	.North Dakota
V	39	.Ohio
V	40	.Oklahoma
V	41	.Oregon
V	42	.Pennsylvania
V	44	.Rhode Island
V	45	.South Carolina
V	46	.South Dakota
V	47	.Tennessee
V	48	.Texas
V	49	.Utah
V	50	.Vermont
V	51	.Virginia
V	53	.Washington
V	54	.West Virginia
V	55	.Wisconsin
V	56	.Wyoming
D SHHADID	3	27
T SU:	Hhld Address ID differentiates hhlds in sample unit	
	Household Address ID. This field differentiates households within the sample PSU, segment, serial, serial suffix; that is, households spawned from an original sample household.	
U All persons		
V	011:139	.Household Address ID

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA SIZE BEGIN

D EOUTCOME 3 30

T HH: Interview Status code for this household

U All persons in households

V 201 .Completed interview
V 203 .Compl. partial- missing data; no
V .TYPE-Z
V 207 .Complete partial - TYPE-Z; no
V .futher followup
V 213 .TYPE-A, language problem
V 216 .TYPE-A, no one home (noh)
V 217 .TYPE-A, temporarily absent (ta)
V 218 .TYPE-A, hh refused
V 219 .TYPE-A, other occupied (specify)
V 234 .TYPE-B, entire hh institut. or
V .temp. ineligible
V 248 .TYPE-C, other (specify)
V 249 .TYPE-C, sample adjustment
V 250 .TYPE-C, hh deceased
V 251 .TYPE-C, moved out of country
V 252 .TYPE-C, living in armed forces
V .barracks
V 253 .TYPE-C, on active duty in Armed
V .Forces
V 254 .TYPE-C, no one over age 15 years
V .in household
V 255 .TYPE-C, no Wave 1 persons
V .remaining in household
V 260 .TYPE-D, moved address unknown
V .-SPAWN
V 261 .TYPE-D, moved within U.S. but
V .outside SIPP -SPAWN
V 262 .TYPE-C, merged with another SIPP
V .household
V 270 .TYPE-C, mover, no longer located
V .in FR's area -PARENT
V 271 .TYPE-C, mover, new address
V .located in same FR's area
V .-PARENT
V 280 .TYPE-D, mover, no longer located
V .in FR's assignment area
V .-SPAWN

D RFID 3 33

T FA: Family ID Number for this month

Family ID number may be used to identify all persons in the same family in a given month. This ID is used for primary families, unrelated subfamilies, and primary and secondary individuals. Persons in related subfamilies have the primary family ID in this field.

U All persons

V 1:120 .Family ID number

D RFID2 3 36

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
T FA: Family ID excluding related subfamily members		
Family ID number excluding members of related subfamilies. This ID is used for all persons except related subfamily members.		
U All persons except those in related subfamilies (excludes persons with ESFTYPE = 2)		
V 1:120 .Family ID number		
V -1 .Not in Universe		
D EPPIDX 3 39		
T PE: Person index		
Person index. This field differentiates persons within the sample unit. Person index is unique within the sample unit and wave.		
U All persons		
V 1:999 .Person index		
D EENTAID 3 42		
T PE: Address ID of hhld where person entered sample		
Address ID of the household that this person belonged to at the time this person first became part of the sample.		
U All persons		
V 011:139 .Entry address ID		
D EPPPNUM 4 45		
T PE: Person number		
Person number. This field differentiates persons within the sample unit. Person number is unique within the sample unit.		
U All persons		
V 0101:1399 .Person number		
D EPOPSTAT 1 49		
T PE: Population status based on age in 4th reference month		
Population status. This field identifies whether or not a person was eligible to be asked a full set of questions, based on his/her age in the fourth month of the reference period.		
U All persons		
V 1 .Adult (15 years of age or older)		
V 2 .Child (Under 15 years of age)		
D EPPINTVW 2 50		
T PE: Person's interview status		
U All persons		
V 1 .Interview (self)		
V 2 .Interview (proxy)		
V 3 .Noninterview - Type Z		
V 4 .Noninterview - pseudo Type Z.		

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```

DATA          SIZE   BEGIN

V              .Left sample during the
V              .reference period
V              5 .Children under 15 during
V              .reference period

D EPPMIS4      1      52
T PE: Person's 4th month interview status
      Person's interview status for month 4
U All persons
V              1 .Interview
V              2 .Non-interview

D ESEX         1      53
T PE: Sex of this person

U All persons
V              1 .Male
V              2 .Female

D ERACE        1      54
T PE: The race(s) the respondent is
      What race(s) does ... consider
      herself/himself to be? 1 White 2 Black or
      African American 3 American Indian or
      Alaska Native 4 Asian 5 Native Hawaiian or
      Other Pacific Islander
U All persons
V              1 .White alone
V              2 .Black alone
V              3 .Asian alone
V              4 .Residual

D EORIGIN      2      55
T PE: Spanish, Hispanic or Latino
      Is ... Spanish, Hispanic or Latino?
U All persons
V              1 .Yes
V              2 .No

D WPFINWGT     10      57
T WW: Person weight
      Final person weight Four implied decimal
      places.
U All persons
V 0.0000:99999.9999 .Final person weight

D ERRP         2      67
T PE: Household relationship

U All persons
V              1 .Reference person with related
V              .persons in household
V              2 .Reference Person without related
V              .persons in household
V              3 .Spouse of reference person
V              4 .Child of reference person
V              5 .Grandchild of reference person

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	6	.Parent of reference person
V	7	.Brother/sister of reference person
V	8	.Other relative of reference person
V	9	.Foster child of reference person
V	10	.Unmarried partner of reference person
V	11	.Housemate/roommate
V	12	.Roomer/boarder
V	13	.Other non-relative of reference person
D	TAGE 2	69
T	PE:	Age as of last birthday Edited and imputed age as of last birthday. Topcoding combines persons into last two single year of age groups. User should combine last two age groups for microdata analysis.
U	All persons	
V	1:88	.Number of years old
V	0	.Less than 1 full year old
D	EMS 1	71
T	PE:	Marital status
U	All persons	
V	1	.Married, spouse present
V	2	.Married, spouse absent
V	3	.Widowed
V	4	.Divorced
V	5	.Separated
V	6	.Never Married
D	EPNSPOUS 4	72
T	PE:	Person number of spouse
U	All persons	
V	0101:1399	.Person number
V	9999	.Spouse not in household or person not married
D	EPNMOM 4	76
T	PE:	Person number of mother
U	All persons	
V	0101:1399	.Person number
V	9999	.No mother in household
D	EPNDAD 4	80
T	PE:	Person number of father
U	All persons	
V	0101:1399	.Person number
V	9999	.No father in household
D	EPNGUARD 4	84
T	PE:	Person number of guardian

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```

DATA          SIZE   BEGIN

U All persons, 19 years and under  TAGE
V 0101:1399 .Person number
V          -1 .Not in Universe
V          9999 .Guardian not in household

D RDESGPNT    2      88
T PE: Designated parent or guardian flag
    Is ... the designated parent or guardian
    of children under age 18 who live in this
    household?
U All persons 15+ at the end of the reference
  period.  EPOPSTAT = 1
V          -1 .Not in Universe
V          1  .Yes
V          2  .No

D EEDUCATE    2      90
T ED: Highest Degree received or grade completed
    What is the highest level of school ...
    has completed or the highest degree ...
    has received?
U All persons age 15 and over
V          -1 .Not in Universe
V          31 .Less Than 1st Grade
V          32 .1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th grade
V          33 .5th Or 6th Grade
V          34 .7th Or 8th Grade
V          35 .9th Grade
V          36 .10th Grade
V          37 .11th Grade
V          38 .12th grade, no diploma
V          39 .High School Graduate - (diploma
V              .or GED or equivalent)
V          40 .Some college, but no degree
V          41 .Diploma or certificate from a
V              .vocational, technical,
V              .trade or business school
V              .beyond high school
V          43 .Associate (2-yr) college degree
V              .(include
V              .academic/occupational
V              .degree)
V          44 .Bachelor's degree (for example:
V              .BA, AB, BS)
V          45 .Master's degree (For example: MA,
V              .MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
V          46 .Professional School degree (for
V              .example: MD(doctor),DDS(dentist),JD(la-
V              .wyer)
V          47 .Doctorate degree (for example:
V              .Ph.D., Ed.D)

D LGTKEY      8      92
T PE: Person longitudinal key
    NOTE: This variable is not used on the
    Preliminary Wave 1 file. The longitudinal

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
		key is in sort by scrambled id (SSUID). The first five digits of the key contain a longitudinal sequence number which is unique for the sample unit across all waves. The last three digits contain a person's index which identifies a person within a sample unit and is unique for a person across all waves. This key can be used to merge people longitudinally.
U	All persons	
V	1001:70000001	.Longitudinal Key
D	SINTHHID	3 100
T	SU: Hhld Address ID of person in interview month	Address ID of this person at time of interview (fifth month).
U	All persons	
V	011:139	.Household Address ID
V	0	.Not In Universe
D	EARCUNV	2 103
T	REC: Universe indicator.	Universe indicator.
U	All adults	
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.In universe
D	ECURAFDC	2 105
T	REC: Any other time authorized to recieve public assist	CURADC Have there been any other times before this when ... was authorized to recieve AFDC,TANF, or any other state named program for ... and/or her child?
U	All adults who currently receive AFDC/TANF and EPOPSTAT=1	
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.Yes
V	2	.No
D	ACURAFDC	1 107
T	REC: Allocation flag for ECURAFDC	CURADC Allocation flag for ever applied for AFDC Program
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	EEVRGARD	2 108
T	REC: Has ... ever had a child or served as a legal guardian	EVERGARD Some program benefits are designed to help needy children. Has ... ever had any children or served as a child's legal guardian?

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```

DATA          SIZE   BEGIN

U All adults who DO NOT currently receive
  AFDC/TANF and EPOPSTAT=1 and all adults who
  ARE NOT currently a parent or guardian
V           -1 .Not in Universe
V           1 .Yes
V           2 .No

D AVERGARD    1     110
T REC: Allocation flag for EEVRGARD
  EVERGARD Allocation flag for ever applied
  for AFDC/TANF program
V           0 .Not imputed
V           1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V           2 .Cold deck imputation
V           3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D EAPLAFDC   2     111
T REC: Ever applied for AFDC, TANF, or state
  named program
  APLAFDC Has .... ever applied for public
  assistance such as AFDC, TANF, or [state
  named] program?
U All adults who DO NOT receive AFDC/TANF and
  EPOPSTAT=1 and all adults who are or have
  ever been a parent or guardian (EEVRGARD
V           -1 .Not in Universe
V           1 .Yes
V           2 .No

D AAPLAFDC   1     113
T REC: Allocation flag for EAPLAFDC
  APLAFDC Allocation flag for ever applied
  for AFDC, TANF, or [state named] program
V           0 .Not imputed
V           1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V           2 .Cold deck imputation
V           3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D ERCVAFDC   2     114
T REC: Authorized to receive AFDC, TANF, or
  state named
  RECVAFDC Has ... ever received any public
  assistance benefits such as AFDC, TANF, or
  [state named] program?
U All adults who DO NOT currently receive
  AFDC/TANF and EAPLAFDC=1 and EPOPSTAT=1
V           -1 .Not in Universe
V           1 .Yes
V           2 .No

D ARCVAFDC   1     116
T REC: Allocation flag for ERCVAFDC
  RECVAFDC Allocation flag for authorized to
  receive AFDC/TANF
V           0 .Not imputed
V           1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V           2 .Cold deck imputation

```

```

DATA          SIZE   BEGIN

V             3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D TAFDCSTY    4     117
T REC: Year 1st received AFDC, TANF, or state
  named prog
  AFDCWHEN@YR When did ... first start
    receiving public assistance benefits such
    as AFDC, TANF, or [state named] program?
U All adults who have ever received AFDC/TANF
  (ERCVAFDC=1 or ECURAFDC=1) and EPOPSTAT=1
V 1966:2008 .Year first received AFDC/TANF
V           .benefits
V           -1 .Not in Universe

D AAFDCSTY    1     121
T REC: Allocation flag for TAFDCSTY
  AFDCWHEN@YR Allocation flag for year 1st
    received AFDC, TANF, or [state named]
    benefits
V           0 .Not imputed
V           1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V           2 .Cold deck imputation
V           3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D TAFDCLY     4     122
T REC: Year last received AFDC, TANF, or state
  named prog
  TMAFDCLG@2 When did ... last receive
    public assistance such as AFDC, TANF, or
    [state named] program?
U All adults who have ever received AFDC/TANF
  (ERCVAFDC=1 or ECURAFDC=1) and EPOPSTAT=1
V 1971:2008 .Year last received AFDC, TANF, or
V           .state named program
V           -1 .Not in Universe

D AAFDCLY     1     126
T REC: Allocation flag for TAFDCLY
  TMAFDCLG@2 Allocation flag for length of
    time received AFDC, TANF, or [state named]
    program (year)
V           0 .Not imputed
V           1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V           2 .Cold deck imputation
V           3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D TAFDCTIM    2     127
T REC: Number of times received AFDC, TANF, or
  state named
  AFDCTIME How many times in all have there
    been when... received public assistance
    such as AFDC, TANF, or [state named]
    program?
U All adults who have ever received AFDC, TANF,
  or state named program (ERCVAFDC=1 or
  ECURAFDC=1) and EPOPSTAT=1
V           -1 .Not in Universe

```

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```

DATA          SIZE  BEGIN

V             1  .One time on ADFC/TANF
V             2  .Two times on ADFC/TANF
V             3  .Three or more times on ADFC/TANF

D AAFDCTIM    1     129
T REC: Allocation flag for TAFDCTIM
      AFDCTIME Allocation flag for number of
      times ADFC, TANF, or [state named] program
      was recieved
V             0  .Not imputed
V             1  .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V             2  .Cold deck imputation
V             3  .Logical imputation (derivation)

D ECURSSI    2     130
T REC: Any other time authorized to receive SSI
      CURSSI Besides the Supplemental Security
      Income ... received during the last four
      months, have there been any other times
      when ... was authorized to receive
      Supplemental Security Income benefits?
U All adults who currently receive SSI (fed
  and/or state) and EPOPSTAT=1
V             -1 .Not in Universe
V             1  .Yes
V             2  .No

D ACURSSI    1     132
T REC: Allocation flag for ECURSSI
      CURSSI Allocation flag for ever applied
      for SSI Program
V             0  .Not imputed
V             1  .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V             2  .Cold deck imputation
V             3  .Logical imputation (derivation)

D EAPLSSI    2     133
T REC: Ever applied for SSI program
      APLSSI Has .... ever applied for benefits
      from the program called SSI or
      Supplemental Security Income?
U All adults who currently DO NOT receive SSI (fed
  and/or state) and EPOPSTAT=1
V             -1 .Not in Universe
V             1  .Yes
V             2  .No

D AAPLSSI    1     135
T REC: Ever applied for SSI allocation flag
      APLSSI Allocation flag for EAPLSSI
V             0  .Not imputed
V             1  .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V             2  .Cold deck imputation
V             3  .Logical imputation (derivation)

D ERECVSSI   2     136
T REC: Authorized to receive SSI

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
REC	1	137
REC: REC: Has ... ever received SSI benefits?		
U All adults who DO NOT currently receive SSI (fed and/or state) and EAPLSSI=1 and EPOPSTAT=1		
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.Yes
V	2	.No
D	1	138
T REC: Authorized to receive SSI allocation flag REC: REC: Allocation flag for authorization to receive SSI		
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	4	139
T REC: Year first received SSI benefits REC: REC: SSIWHEN@SSISTRTY When did ... first start receiving SSI?		
U All adults who have ever received SSI (fed and/or state) (ERECVSSI=1 or ECURSSI=1) and EPOPSTAT=1		
V	1971:2008	.Year started receiving SSI
V	-1	.Not in Universe
D	1	143
T REC: Allocation flag for TSSISTRY REC: REC: SSIWHEN@SSISTRTY Allocation flag for year first received SSI benefits		
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	4	144
T REC: Last year received SSI(years) REC: REC: TMSSILNG@2 When did ... last receive SSI?		
U All adults who have ever received SSI (fed and/or state) (ERECVSSI=1 or ECURSSI=1) and EPOPSTAT=1		
V	1980:2008	.Last year received SSI(years)
V	-1	.Not in Universe
D	1	148
T REC: Allocation flag for TSSILY REC: REC: TMSSILNG@2 Allocation flag for TSSILY		
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	2	149
T REC: Other times when authorized to receive		

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA SIZE BEGIN

 food stamps

 CURFS Have there been any other times
 before this past time when ... was
 authorized to receive food stamps (SNAP)?

U All adults who are currently receiving food
 stamps (SNAP) and EPOPSTAT=1

V -1 .Not in Universe

V 1 .Yes

V 2 .No

D ACURFS 1 151

T REC: Allocation flag for ECURFS
 CURFS Allocation flag for other time
 receiving food stamps (SNAP)

V 0 .Not imputed

V 1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)

V 2 .Cold deck imputation

V 3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D EAPLFS 2 152

T REC: Ever applied for Food Stamp Program
 (SNAP)

 APLFS Has ... ever applied for the federal
 governments' food stamp program (SNAP)?

U All adults who DO NOT currently receive food
 stamps (SNAP) and EPOPSTAT=1

V -1 .Not in Universe

V 1 .Yes

V 2 .No

D AAPLFS 1 154

T REC: Allocation flag for EAPLFS
 APLFS Allocation flag for ever applied for
 food stamp program (SNAP)

V 0 .Not imputed

V 1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)

V 2 .Cold deck imputation

V 3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D ERECVFS 2 155

T REC: Authorized to receive Food Stamps (SNAP)
 RECVFS Has ... ever been authorized to
 receive food stamps (SNAP)?

U All adults who DO NOT currently receive food
 stamps (SNAP) and EAPLFS=1 and EPOPSTAT=1

V -1 .Not in Universe

V 1 .Yes

V 2 .No

D ARECVFS 1 157

T REC: Allocation flag for ERECVFS
 RECVFS Allocation flag for authorized to
 receive food stamps (SNAP)

V 0 .Not imputed

V 1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)

V 2 .Cold deck imputation

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D TFSSTRYR	4	158
T REC:		Year first received food stamps (SNAP) FSWHEN@FSSTRYR When did ... first start receiving food stamps (SNAP)?
U		All adults who have ever received food stamps (SNAP) (ERECVFS=1 or ECURFS=1)
V		1970:2008 .Year
V		-1 .Not in Universe
D AFSSTRYR	1	162
T REC:		Allocation flag for TFSSTRYR FSWHEN@FSSTRYR Allocation flag for year first received food stamps (SNAP)
V		0 .Not imputed
V		1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V		2 .Cold deck imputation
V		3 .Logical imputation (derivation)
D TFSLY	4	163
T REC:		Length of time received food stamps (SNAP) TMFSLONG@2 When did ... last receive food stamps (SNAP)?
U		All adults who have ever received food stamps (SNAP) (ERECVFS=1 or ECURFS=1) and EPOPSTAT=1
V		1972:2008 .Year
V		-1 .Not in Universe
D AFSLY	1	167
T REC:		Allocation flag for TFSLY TMFSLONG@2 Allocation flag for length of time received food stamps (SNAP)
V		0 .Not imputed
V		1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V		2 .Cold deck imputation
V		3 .Logical imputation (derivation)
D TFSTIMES	2	168
T REC:		Number of separate times go on food stamps (SNAP) TMFSTIME How many separate times did ... go on food stamps (SNAP)?
U		All adults who have ever received food stamps (SNAP) (ERECVFS=1 or ECURFS=1) and EPOPSTAT=1
V		-1 .Not in Universe
V		1 .One time on food stamps (SNAP)
V		2 .Two times on food stamps (SNAP)
V		3 .Three or more times on food stamps (SNAP)
D AFSTIMES	1	170
T REC:		Allocation flag for TFSTIMES TMFSTIME Allocation flag for number of

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
		times received food stamps (SNAP)
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D EAEMUNV	2	171
T EMP:		Universe indicator.
		Universe indicator.
U		All persons 15+ at the end of reference period.
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.In universe
D EWK1BFOR	2	173
T EMP:		Whether working before start of job held in wk 1
		WK1BEFOR Were you working at some other job before the job (that was held in week 1 of the reference period, that was started earliest of all the person's existing jobs, and that was started more recently than one year before MONTH 1 of the reference period), or were you not working?
U		All adults 18-75 who worked in the first week of the reference period((EPDJBTHN=1 and EWKSWK01=1) or (ECFLAG=1 and EWKWJB01=1)) and whose earliest existing job or business at that time began before the reference period and within one year of the middle of the interview month
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.Working at another job/business
V	2	.Not working at another
V		.job/business
D AWK1BFOR	1	175
T EMP:		Allocation flag for EWK1BFOR
		WK1BEFOR Allocation flag for whether ... was working before start of job held in week 1
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D TWK1LSJB	4	176
T EMP:		Yr last work at pd job/bus(before jb/bus in week 1)
		WK1LSTJB Before that job started, [that is, the job that was held in week 1 of the reference period, that was started earliest of all the person's jobs, and that was started less than 1 year before MONTH 1 of the reference period], in what year did you last work at a paid job or business?

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
U		All adults 18-75 who had a job in week 1 of the reference period and were not working at some other job before starting the job held in week 1 of the reference period (EWK1BFOR=2)
V	1998:2008	.Year last worked
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Never worked at another
V		.job/business
D	AWK1LSJB	1 180
T	EMP:	Allocation flag for TWK1LSTJB WK1LSTJB Allocation flag for year ... last worked at a paid job or business(before job/business held in reference week 1)
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	TLSTWRKY	4 181
T	EMP:	Yr last worked at pd jb/bs(not working in ref per) LSTWRKY/LSTWRKY1 In what year did ... last work at a paid job or business?
U		All adults 18-75 who did not work during the reference period(EPDJBTHN=2)
V	1977:2008	.Year worked
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Never worked
D	ALSTWRKY	1 185
T	EMP:	Allocation flag for TLSTWRKY LSTWRKY/LSTWRKY1 Allocation flag for year ... last worked at a paid job or business
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	TPRVJBYR	4 186
T	EMP:	Yr last wrk before job/bus started aft wk 1 of ref PRVJOBYSR Before (first month of reference period), in what year did you last work at a paid job or business?
U		All adults 18-75 who started working after the first week of the reference period (EPDJBTHN=1 and ((EWKSWK01=0 or (ECFLAG=1 and EWKWJB01=0)))
V	1995:2008	.Year last worked at a job/business
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Never worked at another
V		.job/business
D	APRVJBYR	1 190
T	EMP:	Allocation flag for TPRVJBYR

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```

DATA          SIZE   BEGIN

      PRVJOBYR Allocation flag for year last
      worked before job/business started after
      week 1 of the reference period
V           0 .Not imputed
V           1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V           2 .Cold deck imputation
V           3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D TFRMYR      4     191
T EMP: Year started last paid job/business
      FRMYR In what year did you START that job
      or business?
U All adults 18-75 whose last paid job/business
      was held in the last 10 years (TLSTWRKY is gt
      0 and ge 2008-10, or TPRVJBYR is gt 0 and ge
      2008-10, or EWK1BFOR=1) and ((who is less
      than 60 years old (TAGE or EEVERET ne 1)
      OR last worked within the last 5 years
      (ELSTWRKY ge 2008-5))
V 1970:2008 .Year started
V          -1 .Not in Universe

D AFRMYR      1     195
T EMP: Allocation flag for TFRMYR
      FRMYR Allocation flag for year ...
      started last paid job/business
V           0 .Not imputed
V           1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V           2 .Cold deck imputation
V           3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D TMAKMYR     4     196
T EMP: Year first work at job/bus for 6
      straight months
      SIXMTHYR@1/SIXMTHYR@2 [In what year did]
      you first started working at a job or
      business that lasted at least 6 straight
      months? COUNT ANY JOB OR BUSINESS EITHER
      FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME.
U All adults 18-75 who have TLSTWRKY ne 0 and
      TPRVJBYR ne 0 and ((who is less than 60 years
      old (TAGE EEVERET ne 1) OR last worked
      within the last 5 years (ELSTWRKY GE
      2008-5))
V 1958:2008 .Year worked
V          -1 .Not in Universe
V           0 .Never worked 6 straight months

D AMAKMYR     1     200
T EMP: Allocation flag for TMAKMYR
      SIXMTHYR@1/SIXMTHYR@2 Allocation flag for
      the calendar year when ... first started
      working at a job or business that lasted
      at least 6 straight months
V           0 .Not imputed
V           1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V           2 .Cold deck imputation

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	ENO6ALL1	2 201
T	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	
	NO6ALL@1 Why has ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job/business?	
	MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
U	All adults 18-75 who either never held a paid job/business (ELSTWRKY=0), or who have held a paid job or business but never for 6 straight months(TPRVJBYR=0 or TMAKMNYR=0)	
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Taking care of a minor child
D	ENO6ALL2	2 203
T	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	
	NO6ALL@2 Why has ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job/business?	
	MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
U	All adults 18-75 who either never held a paid job/business(ELSTWRKY=0), or who have held a paid job or business but never for 6 straight months(TPRVJBYR=0 or TMAKMNYR=0)	
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Taking care of an elderly family member
D	ENO6ALL3	2 205
T	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	
	NO6ALL@3 Why has ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job/business?	
	MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
U	All adults 18-75 who either never held a paid job/business(ELSTWRKY=0), or who have held a paid job or business but never for 6 straight months(TPRVJBYR=0 or TMAKMNYR=0)	
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Taking care of a disabled but non-elderly family member
D	ENO6ALL4	2 207
T	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	
	NO6ALL@4 Why has ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job/business?	
	MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
U	All adults 18-75 who either never held a paid job/business (ELSTWRKY=0), or who have held a paid job or business but never for 6 straight months(TPRVJBYR=0 or TMAKMNYR=0)	
V	-1	.Not in Universe

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Other family or home
V		.responsibilities
D	ENO6ALL5	2 209
T	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	
	NO6ALL@5 Why has ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job/business?	
	MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
U	All adults 18-75 who either never held a paid job/business(ELSTWRKY=0), or who have held a paid job or business but never for 6 straight months(TPRVJBYR=0 or TMAKMNYR=0)	
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Own illness or disability
D	ENO6ALL6	2 211
T	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	
	NO6ALL@6 Why has ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job/business?	
	MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
U	All adults 18-75 who either never held a paid job/business(ELSTWRKY=0), or who have held a paid job or business but never for 6 straight months(TPRVJBYR=0 or TMAKMNYR=0)	
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Could not find work
D	ENO6ALL7	2 213
T	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	
	NO6ALL@7 Why has ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job/business?	
	MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
U	All adults 18-75 who either never held a paid job/business(ELSTWRKY=0), or who have held a paid job or business but never for 6 straight months(TPRVJBYR=0 or TMAKMNYR=0)	
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Did not want to work
D	ENO6ALL8	2 215
T	EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	
	NO6ALL@8 Why has ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job/business?	
	MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
U	All adults 18-75 who either never held a paid job/business(ELSTWRKY=0), or who have held a paid job or business but never for 6 straight months(TPRVJBYR=0 or TMAKMNYR=0)	
V	-1	.Not in Universe

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Going to school
D	ENO6ALL9	2 217
T	EMP:	Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business
		NO6ALL@9 Why has ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job/business?
		MARK ALL THAT APPLY
U		All adults 18-75 who either never held a paid job/business(ELSTWRKY=0), or who have held a paid job or business but never for 6 straight months(TPRVJBYR=0 or TMAKMNYR=0)
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Other reason
D	ANO6ALL	1 219
T	EMP:	Allocation flag for ENO6ALL1 thru ENO6ALL9
		NO6ALL Allocation flag for reasons ... never worked 6 straight months at a job/business
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	EMNRESON	2 220
T	EMP:	Main reason never worked at a long-term pd job/bus
		NO6REASN What is the main reason ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job or business?
U		All adults 18-75 who either never held a paid job/business (TLSTWRKY=0), or who have held a paid job or business but never for six straight months (TPRVJBYR=0 or TMAKMNYR=0)
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.Taking care of a minor child
V	2	.Taking care of an elderly family member
V	3	.Taking care of a disabled but non-elderly family member
V	4	.Other family or home responsibilities
V	5	.Own illness or disability
V	6	.Could not find work
V	7	.Did not want to work
V	8	.Going to school
V	9	.Other
D	AMNRESON	1 222
T	EMP:	Allocation flag for EMNRESON
		MNRESON Allocation flag for main reason ... never worked 6 straight months at a paid job or business

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

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DATA          SIZE  BEGIN
V             0  .Not imputed
V             1  .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V             2  .Cold deck imputation
V             3  .Logical imputation (derivation)

D EANYOFF      2    223
T EMP: Ever not wrk 6 straight mos since 1st
  long-term jb
  ANYOFF Between the year ...'s first
  long-term job started and when ... last
  worked, were there any times when ... did
  not work for 6 straight months or more?
U All adults 18-75 for whom TMAKMNYR is gt 0 and
  EMAKMNYR is lt (2008-1)
V             -1 .Not in Universe
V             1  .Yes
V             2  .No

D AANYOFF      1    225
T EMP: Allocation flag for EANYOFF
  ANYOFF Allocation flag for whether ... had
  times of 6 straight months or more when
  ... did not work since starting ... first
  long-term job
V             0  .Not imputed
V             1  .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V             2  .Cold deck imputation
V             3  .Logical imputation (derivation)

D EHOWMANY     2    226
T EMP: Number of times did not work 6 months
  or longer
  HOWMANY6 How many times have you been out
  of work for 6 months or longer?
U EANYOFF = 1
V             0:99 .Number of times off
V             -1 .Not in Universe

D AHOWMANY     1    228
T EMP: Allocation flag for EHOWMANY
  HOWMANY6 Allocation flag for the number of
  times ... did not work for six months or
  longer
V             0  .Not imputed
V             1  .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V             2  .Cold deck imputation
V             3  .Logical imputation (derivation)

D ETIMEOFF     5    229
T EMP: Cumulative time out of work 6 months or
  more
  TMEOFF1 Adding up all the times when ...
  was out of work for 6 months or more, what
  was the total amount of time that ...
  spent out of work between the time ...
  first started working at a job or business
  that lasted 6 straight months(EMAKMNYR)

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
		and the time ... last worked [that is, the time last worked before the reference period (ELSTWRKY or EPRVJBYR) if (ELSTWRKY > 0 or EPRVJBYR > 0) or the time last worked at the job/business held before the job/business held in week 1 of the reference period (EWK1LSJB) if EWK1LSJB > 0 or the week before week 1 of the reference period for all other people)]?
U All adults 18-75 for whom EANYOFF=1		
V	0:99999	.Months
V	-1	.Not in Universe
D ATIMEOFF	1	234
T EMP:		Allocation flag for ETIMEOFF
		TMEOFF1 Allocation flag for cumulative time when ... was out of work for 6 months or longer
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D EWRK35HR	2	235
T EMP:		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week
		WRK35HR During all the time since you first worked six consecutive months and the time when last worked at a job in or prior to the reference period [that is, the time between (EMAKMNYR) and: the time last worked before the reference period (ELSTWRKY or EPRVJBYR) if (ELSTWRKY > 0 or EPRVJBYR > 0) or the time last worked at the job/business held before the job/business held in week 1 of the reference period (EWK1LSJB) if EWK1LSJB > 0 or the week before week 1 of the reference period for all other people] have you mostly worked 35 or more hours per week?
U All adults 18-75 who have ever worked six consecutive months (TMAKMNYR > 0)		
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.Yes
V	2	.No
D AWRK35HR	1	237
T EMP:		Allocation flag for EWRK35HR
		WRK35HR Allocation flag for usually worked 35 hours per week
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D EOFF6MTN	2	238
T EMP:		Ever stopped working to become a

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA SIZE BEGIN

caregiver

OFF6MTH Since (year ... first worked 6 consecutive months have there been any periods lasting 6 months or longer when ... did not work at a paid job or business because ... was taking care of a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person?

U All adults 20-62 who have ever worked six straight months (TMAKMNYR > 0) and: either had times when they did not work for 6 months or more (EANYOFF=1), or had no such times but last worked more than 6 months before the start of the reference period (if ELSTWRKY > 0 or EPRVJBYR > 0 or EWKLLSJB > 0) or the interview date (otherwise)

V -1 .Not in Universe

V 1 .Yes

V 2 .No

D AOFF6MTN 1 240

T EMP: Allocation flag for EOFF6MTN

OFF6MTH Allocation flag for whether ... has ever stopped working for 6 months or more to become a caregiver

V 0 .Not imputed

V 1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)

V 2 .Cold deck imputation

V 3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D EOTHTIME 2 241

T EMP: Stopped working more than once to become caregiver

OTHTIMES Since (year ... first worked 6 straight months) were there any other long periods of time [before the period specified by ENOWRKFR and ENOWRKTO] when ... didn't work because ... was taking care of a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person?

U EOFF6MTN=1

V -1 .Not in Universe

V 1 .Yes

V 2 .No

D AOTHTIME 1 243

T EMP: Allocation flag for EOTHTIME

OTHTIMES Allocation flag for whether ...did not work more than once for 6 months or more to become a caregiver

V 0 .Not imputed

V 1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)

V 2 .Cold deck imputation

V 3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D ECNTOTHR 2 244

T EMP: Num of add'l times stopped work to be a

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
caregiver		
CNTOTHR How many other times did this happen?		
U	EOTHTIME=1	
V	0:99	.Number of times
V	-1	.Not in Universe
D	ACNTOTHR	1 246
T	EMP: Allocation flag for ECNTOTHR CNTOTHR Allocation flag for number of additional times ... stopped working to become a caregiver	
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	TNOWRKFR	4 247
T	EMP: Start yr, recent/only time not wrk to be caregiver NOWRKSPL@NOWRKFR When did this [not working because of caregiving] happen most recently - from what year to what year?	
U	EOFF6MTN=1	
V	1971:2008	.Year event started
V	-1	.Not in Universe
D	ANOWRKFR	1 251
T	EMP: Allocation flag for TNOWRKFR NOWRKSPL@NOWRKFR Allocation flag for the starting year of ...'s most recent/only episode of not working to be a caregiver	
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	TNOWRKTO	4 252
T	EMP: End year, recent/only time not work to be caregiver NOWRKSPL@NOWRKTO When did this happen most recently - from what year to what year?	
U	EOFF6MTN=1	
V	1977:2008	.Year event end
V	-1	.Not in Universe
D	ANOWRKTO	1 256
T	EMP: Allocation flag for TNOWRKTO NOWRKSPL@NOWRKTO Allocation flag for the ending year of ... most recent/only episode of not working to be a caregiver	
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	TFSTYRFR	4 257

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

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DATA          SIZE  BEGIN

T EMP: Start year, first time not work to be a
  caregiver
  FRSTYR@FSTYRFRM When was the first time
    that this happened?
U All adults 21-62 and EOFF6MTN=1 and EOTHTIME=1
V 1969:2008 .Year this first happened
V          -1 .Not in Universe

D AFSTYRFR    1    261
T EMP: Allocation flag for TFSTYRFR
  FRSTYR@FSTYRFRM Allocation flag for the
    starting year of ...'s first episode of
    not working to be a caregiver
V          0 .Not imputed
V          1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V          2 .Cold deck imputation
V          3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D TFSTYRTO    4    262
T EMP: Ending year, first time not work to be a
  caregiver
  FRSTYR@FSTYRTO When was the first time
    that this happened?
U All adults 21-62 with EOFF6MTN=1 and EOTHTIME=1
V 1972:2008 .Year this first happened
V          -1 .Not in Universe

D AFSTYRTO    1    266
T EMP: Allocation flag for TFSTYRTO
  FRSTYR@FSTYRTO Allocation flag for the
    ending year of ...'s first episode of not
    working to be a caregiver
V          0 .Not imputed
V          1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V          2 .Cold deck imputation
V          3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D ENWALL1     2    267
T EMP: Recipient of most recent/only episode of
  caregiving
  NWALL@1 Who was ... taking care of at that
    time (that is, during the period of time
    specified by ENOWRKFR and ENOWRKTO)? MARK
    ALL THAT APPLY
U EOFF6MTN=1
V          -1 .Not in Universe
V          0 .Not applicable
V          1 .Taking care of a minor child

D ENWALL2     2    269
T EMP: Recipient of most recent/only episode of
  caregiving
  NWALL@2 Who was ... taking care of at that
    time (that is, during the period of time
    specified by ENOWRKFR and ENOWRKTO)? MARK
    ALL THAT APPLY
U EOFF6MTN=1

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Taking care of an elderly family member
V		
D ENWALL3	2	271
T EMP:		Recipient of most recent/only episode of caregiving
		NWALL@3 Who was ... taking care of at that time (that is, during the period of time specified by ENOWRKFR and ENOWRKTO)? MARK ALL THAT APPLY
U EOFF6MTN=1		
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
V	1	.Taking care of a disabled but non-elderly family member
V		
D ANWALL	1	273
T EMP:		Allocation flag for ENWALL1, ENWALL2 and ENWALL3
		NWALL Allocation flag for who ... was taking care of at that time (that is, during the period of time specified by ENOWRKFR and ENOWRKTO)?
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D ENWRESN	2	274
T EMP:		Main caregiving responsibility recent/only episode
		NWRESN Which one would you say was ...'s main caregiving responsibility (that is, during the period of time specified by ENOWRKFR and ENOWRKTO)?
U EOFF6MTN=1		
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.A minor child
V	2	.An elderly family member
V	3	.A disabled but non-elderly family member
V		
D ANWRESN	1	276
T EMP:		Allocation flag for ENWRESN
		NWRESN Allocation flag for main caregiving responsibility of most recent/only episode
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D EFSTALL1	2	277
T EMP:		Recipient of first of 2+ episode of caregiving
		FRSTALL@1 Who was ... taking care of at

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA SIZE BEGIN

that time (that is, during the period of
time specified by EFSTYRFR and EFSTYRTO)?
MARK ALL THAT APPLY

U EOTHTIME=1

V -1 .Not in Universe

V 0 .Not applicable

V 1 .A minor child

D EFSTALL2 2 279

T EMP: Recipient of first of 2+ episode of
caregiving

FRSTALL@2 Who was ... taking care of at
that time (that is, during the period of
time specified by EFSTYRFR and EFSTYRTO)?
MARK ALL THAT APPLY

U EOTHTIME=1

V -1 .Not in Universe

V 0 .Not applicable

V 1 .An elderly family member

D EFSTALL3 2 281

T EMP: Recipient of first of 2+ episode of
caregiving

FRSTALL@3 Who was ... taking care of at
that time (that is, during the period of
time specified by EFSTYRFR and EFSTYRTO)?
MARK ALL THAT APPLY

U EOTHTIME=1

V -1 .Not in Universe

V 0 .Not applicable

V 1 .A disabled but non-elderly family

V .member

D AFSTALL 1 283

T EMP: Allocation flag for EFRSTALL1,
EFRSTALL2, EFRSTALL3

FRSTALL Allocation flag for who ... was
taking care of at that time (that is,
during the period of time specified by
EFSTYRFR and EFSTYRTO)?

V 0 .Not imputed

V 1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)

V 2 .Cold deck imputation

V 3 .Logical imputation (derivation)

D EFRSTRSN 2 284

T EMP: Main pers helped in first of 2+ times of
caregiving

FRSTRSN Which one would you say was ..'s
main care-giving responsibility at that
time [(that is, during the period of time
specified by EFSTYRFR and EFSTYRTO)]

U EOTHTIME=1

V -1 .Not in Universe

V 1 .A minor child

V 2 .An elderly family member

V 3 .A disabled but non-elderly family

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	.member	
D AFRSTRSN	1	286
T EMP:	Allocation flag for EFRSTRSN	
	FRSTRSN Allocation flag for main caregiving responsibility of the first of two or more episodes of caregiving	
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D EATRNV	2	287
T TXR:	Universe indicator.	
	Universe indicator.	
U	All persons 15+ at the end of reference period.	
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.In universe
D EREBATE	2	289
T TXR:	Tax rebate received yes or no	
	TAXREB01 Earlier this year the Federal Government approved an economic stimulus package. This year, many households will receive a one-time economic stimulus payment, either by check or direct deposit. This is also called a tax rebate and is different from a refund on your annual income taxes. Since the first of April, 2008 have you received a federal tax rebate (Economic Stimulus Payment)?	
U	All persons aged 17+ (EAGR GE 17)	
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.Yes
V	2	.No
D AREBATE	1	291
T TXR:	Allocation flag for EREBATE	
	TAXREB01 Allocation flag for EREBATE	
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D ERBAMTH	2	292
T TXR:	Tax Rebate month received	
	TAXREB03 In what month did (respondent name) receive the rebate?	
U	All persons aged 17+ who received a federal tax rebate (TAGE GE 17, EREBATE = 1)	
V	4:12	.April thru December
V	-1	.Not in Universe
D ARBAMTH	1	294
T TXR:	Allocation flag for ERBAMTH	
	TAXREB03 Allocation flag for ERBAMTH	
V	0	.Not imputed

SIPP 2008 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D ERBATAMT	4	295
T TXR:		Tax Rebate amount
		TAXREB04 What was the amount of the rebate?
U		All persons aged 17+ who received a federal tax rebate (TAGE GE 17, EREBATE = 1)
V	1:9999	.Amount of rebate
V	0	.Not In Universe
D ARBATAMT	1	299
T TXR:		Allocation flag for ERBATAMT
		TAXREB04 Allocation flag for ERBATAMT
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D ERBATTYP	2	300
T TXR:		Tax Rebate how received
		TAXREB05 Was the federal rebate received by ..Check? Direct deposit?
U		All persons aged 17+ who received a federal tax rebate (TAGE GE 17, EREBATE = 1)
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.Check
V	2	.Direct deposit
D ARBATTYP	1	302
T TXR:		Allocation flag for ERBATTYP
		TAXREB05 Allocation flag for ERBATTYP
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D EREBATO	2	303
T TXR:		Tax Rebate how spent
		TAXREB06 Did the federal rebate lead ... mostly to increase spending, mostly to increase savings, mostly to pay off debt?
U		All persons aged 17+ who received a federal tax rebate (TAGE GE 17, EREBATE = 1)
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	1	.Mostly to increase spending
V	2	.Mostly to increase savings
V	3	.Mostly to pay off debt
D AREBATO	1	305
T TXR:		Allocation flag for EREBATO
		TAXREB06 Allocation flag for EREBATO
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D FILLER	3	306
T Filler		

SOURCE AND ACCURACY STATEMENT
FOR THE SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 2008,
WAVE 1 - WAVE 3 PUBLIC USE (CORE) FILES¹

SOURCE OF DATA

The data were collected in the 2008 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The population represented in the 2008 SIPP (the population universe) is the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. The institutionalized population, which is excluded from the population universe, is composed primarily of the population in correctional institutions and nursing homes (91 percent of the 4.1 million institutionalized people in Census 2000).

The 2008 Panel of the SIPP sample is located in 351 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), each consisting of a county or a group of contiguous counties. Of these 351 PSUs, 123 are self-representing (SR) and 228 are non-self-representing (NSR). SR PSUs have a probability of selection of one. NSR PSUs have a probability of selection of less than one. Within PSUs, housing units (HUs) were systematically selected from the master address file used for the 2000 decennial census. To account for HUs built within each of the sample areas after the 2000 census, a sample containing clusters of four HUs was drawn from permits issued for construction of residential HUs 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 HUs which were then listed by field personnel.

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 four-month intervals over a period of roughly four years beginning in September 2008. The reference period for the questions is the four-month period preceding the interview month. The most recent month is designated reference month 4, the earliest month is reference month 1. In general, one cycle of four interview months covering the entire sample, using the same questionnaire, is called a wave. For example, Wave 1 rotation group 1 of the 2008 Panel was interviewed in September 2008 and data for the reference months May 2008 through August 2008 were collected.

In Wave 1, the 2008 SIPP began with a sample of about 65,500 HUs. About 13,500 of these HUs were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. Field Representatives (FRs) were able to obtain interviews for about 42,000 of the eligible HUs. FRs were unable to interview approximately 10,000 eligible HUs 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 81 percent of all eligible HUs participated in the first interview of the panel.

¹For questions or further assistance with the information provided in this document contact: Tracy Mattingly of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division on 301/763-6445 or via the email at Tracy.L.Mattingly@census.gov.

For subsequent interviews, only original sample people (those in Wave 1 sample households and interviewed in Wave 1) and people living with them are eligible to be interviewed. The SIPP sample includes original sample people if they move to a new address, unless the new address was more than 100 miles from a SIPP sample area. In this case, FRs attempt telephone interviews.

Since SIPP follows all original sample members, those members that form new households are also included in the SIPP sample. This expansion of original households can be estimated within the interviewed sample, but is impossible to determine within the non-interviewed sample. Therefore, a growth factor based on the growth in the known sample is used to estimate the unknown expansion of the non-interviewed households.

Growth factors account for the additional nonresponse stemming from the expansion of non-interviewed households. They are used to get a more accurate estimate of the number of non-interviewed HUs at each wave, called sample loss. To calculate sample loss we use

Formula (1):

$$\text{Sample Loss} = \frac{(A_1 \times GF) + A_C + D_C}{I_C + (A_1 \times GF) + A_C + D_C} \quad (1)$$

where A_1 is the number of Type A non-interviewed households in Wave 1, A_C is the number of Type A non-interviewed households in the Current Wave, D_C is the number of Type D non-interviewed households in the current wave, I_C is the number of interviewed households in the current wave, and GF is the growth factor associated with the current wave.

Wave	Eligible HUs	Interviewed HUs	Type As		Type Ds		Growth Factor	Sample Loss	Weighted Response Rate
			Total	Rate	Total	Rate			
1	52,031	42,032	9,999	19.2%				19.2%	80.6 %
2	42,481	39,000	2,921	6.9%	560	1.3%	1.01	25.8%	91.8 %
3	42,779	37,651	4,159	9.7%	969	2.3%	1.02	28.9%	88.0 %

Note that in Table A the Wave 1 sample loss rate is the same as the Type A rate since growth factors and Type D (movers) are not applicable until Wave 2. Also note that the formula for calculating the weighted response rate is:

$$\text{Weighted Response Rate} = \frac{I_w}{I_w + A_w + D_w}$$

where A_w is the sum of the weights (the inverse of the probabilities of selection) for the Type A non-interviewed households in the current wave, D_w is the sum of the weights for the Type D non-interviewed households in the current wave, and I_w is the sum of the weights for the interviewed households in the current 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 2008 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 2008 panel. For example, Wave 1 rotation group 1 of the 2008 panel was interviewed in September 2008 and data for the reference months May 2008 through August 2008 were collected.

Estimation. The SIPP estimation procedure involves several stages of weight adjustments to derive the cross-sectional person level weights. First, each person is given a base weight (BW) equal to the inverse of the probability of selection of a person's household. Next, a Duplication Control Factor (DCF) is used to adjust for subsampling done in the field when the number of sample units is much larger than expected. Then a noninterview adjustment factor is applied to account for households which were eligible for the sample but which FRs could not interview in Wave 1 (F_{N1}). Similarly for subsequent waves i , the noninterview adjustment factor is (F_{Ni}). A Mover's Weight (MW) is applied in Waves 2+ to adjust for persons in the SIPP universe who move into sample households after Wave 1. The last adjustment is the Second Stage Adjustment Factor (F_{2S}). This adjusts estimates to population controls and equalizes husbands' and wives' weights. The 2008 Panel adjusts weights to both national and state level controls.

The final cross-sectional weight is $FW_c = BW * DCF * F_{N1} * F_{2S}$ for Wave 1 and is $FW_c = IW * F_{N2} * F_{2S}$ for Waves 2+, where IW is either $BW * DCF * F_{N1}$ or MW . Additional details of the weighting process are in *SIPP 2008: Cross-Sectional Weighting Specifications for Wave 1 and Wave 2+*.

Population Controls. The 2008 SIPP estimation procedure adjusts weighted sample results to agree with independently derived population estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population. National family type controls are obtained by taking the Current Population Survey (CPS) weights and doing a "March type" family equalization. That is, wives' weights are assigned to husbands and then proportionally adjusted to the weights of persons by month, rotation group, race, sex, age, and by the marital and family status of householders. This attempts to correct for undercoverage and thereby reduces the mean square error of the estimates. The national and state level population controls are obtained directly from the Population Division and are prepared each month to agree with the most current set of population estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates and projections program.

The national level controls are distributed by demographic characteristics as follows:

- Age, Sex, and Race (White Alone, Black Alone, and all other groups combined)
- Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin

The state level controls are distributed by demographic characteristics as follows:

- State by Age and Sex
- State by Hispanic origin
- State by Race (Black Alone, all other groups combined)

The estimates begin with the latest decennial census as the base and incorporate the latest available information on births and deaths along with the latest estimates of net international migration.

The net international migration component in the population estimates includes a combination of:

- Legal migration to the U.S.,
- Emigration of foreign born and native people from the U.S.,
- Net movement between the U.S. and Puerto Rico,
- Estimates of temporary migration, and
- Estimates of net residual foreign-born population, which include unauthorized migration.

Because the latest available information on these components lags the survey date, to develop the estimate for the survey date, it is necessary to make short-term projections of these components.

Use of Weights. There are three primary weights for the analysis of SIPP data. The person month weight (one for each reference month) is for analyzing data at the person level. Everyone in the sample in a given reference month has a person month weight. The person month weight of the household reference person is used to analyze data at the household level (a household may consist of related and unrelated persons). The person month weight of the family reference person is the family weight. Use this weight to analyze family level questions. Weights are also available in the public use files for related subfamilies. Chapter 8 of the *SIPP Users' Guide* provides additional information on how to use these weights.

By selecting the appropriate reference month weight an analyst can obtain the average of an item such as income across several calendar months.

Example. Using the proper weights, one can estimate the monthly average number of households in a specified income range over August 2008 to September 2008. 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.

The core wave file does not contain weights for characteristics that involve a person's or household's status over two or more months (such as, number of households with a 50 percent increase in income between December 2008 and January 2009).

Adjusting Estimates Which Use Less than the Full Sample. 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. Multiply the sum by a factor to account for the number of rotations contributing data for the month. This factor equals 4 divided by the number of rotations contributing data for the month. For example, July 2008 data are only available from rotations 1-3 for Wave 1 of the 2008 Panel, so a factor of $4/3 \approx 1.3333$ must be applied. A list of appropriate factors is in Table 3.

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: sampling and nonsampling. For a given estimator, the difference between an estimate based on a sample and the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population is known as sampling error. For a given estimator, the difference between the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population and the true population value being estimated is known as nonsampling error. We are able to provide estimates of the magnitude of SIPP sampling error, but this is not true of nonsampling error.

Nonsampling Error. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources:

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

Quality control and edit procedures were used to reduce errors made by respondents, coders and interviewers. More detailed discussions of the existence and control of nonsampling errors in the SIPP can be found in the *SIPP Quality Profile, 1998 SIPP Working Paper Number 230*, issued May 1999.

Undercoverage in SIPP results from missed HUs and missed persons within sample HUs. 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 non-Blacks. 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.

A common measure of survey coverage is the coverage ratio, the estimated population before ratio adjustment divided by the independent population control. Table B below shows SIPP coverage ratios for age-sex-race groups for one month, August 2008, prior to the ratio 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 CPS] experience similar coverage.

Table B. SIPP Average Coverage Ratios for August 2008 for Age by Race and Sex

Age	White Only		Black Only		Residual	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15	0.80	0.79	0.75	0.75	1.01	1.08
15	0.83	0.84	0.73	0.82	0.94	0.95
16-17	0.82	0.83	0.71	0.80	0.96	0.99
18-19	0.78	0.72	0.78	0.81	0.98	0.97
20-21	0.67	0.72	0.65	0.68	0.97	0.97
22-24	0.71	0.74	0.64	0.67	0.93	0.98
25-29	0.72	0.77	0.56	0.72	0.88	0.97
30-34	0.77	0.83	0.67	0.76	0.90	0.96
35-39	0.79	0.83	0.67	0.75	0.86	0.94
40-44	0.79	0.83	0.77	0.82	0.89	0.95
45-49	0.78	0.84	0.76	0.74	1.04	1.07
50-54	0.83	0.87	0.79	0.91	1.04	1.07
55-59	0.84	0.90	0.86	0.90	1.01	1.02
60-61	0.92	0.95	0.88	0.92	1.05	0.99
62-64	0.93	0.91	0.86	0.94	1.02	0.99
65-69	0.92	0.99	0.93	0.91	0.91	0.90
70-74	0.92	0.90	0.96	0.98	0.92	0.94
75-79	0.97	0.95	0.99	0.95	0.89	0.91
80-84	1.00	0.93	0.99	0.95	0.85	0.95
85+	0.83	0.80	0.93	0.89	0.87	0.98

Comparability with Other Estimates. Caution should be exercised when comparing this data 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 Variability. 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 a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range about a given estimate that has a known probability of including the result of a complete enumeration. 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. Approximately 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. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 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_{DIFF} . If $X_A - X_B$ is between $(-1.645 \times S_{DIFF})$ and $(+1.645 \times S_{DIFF})$, 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 $(-1.645 \times S_{DIFF})$ or larger than $(+1.645 \times S_{DIFF})$, 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. We recommend that users report only those differences that are significant at the 10 percent level or better. Of course, sometimes this conclusion will be wrong. When the characteristics are the same, there is a 10 percent chance of concluding that they are different.

Note 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. A Bonferroni correction can be done to account for this potential problem that consists of dividing your stated level of significance by the number of tests you are performing. This correction results in a conservative test of significance.

Note Concerning 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 75,000. Also, nonsampling error in one or more of the small number of cases providing the estimation can cause large relative error in that particular estimate. 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.

Calculating Standard Errors for SIPP Estimates. There are three main ways we calculate the Standard Errors (SEs) for SIPP Estimates. They are as follows:

- Direct estimates using replicate weighting methods;
- Generalized variance function parameters (denoted as a and b); and
- Simplified tables of SEs based on the a and b parameters.

While the replicate weight methods provide the most accurate variance estimates, this approach requires more computing resources and more expertise on the part of the user. The Generalized Variance Function (GVF) parameters provide a method of balancing accuracy with resource usage as well as smoothing effect on SE estimates across time. SIPP uses the Replicate Weighting Method to produce GVF parameters (see K. Wolter, *Introduction to Variance Estimation*, for more information). The GVF parameters are used to create the simplified tables of SEs.

Standard Error Parameters and Tables and Their Use. Most SIPP estimates have greater standard errors than those obtained through a simple random sample because of its two-stage cluster sample design. 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 for the core domains to be used for the 2008 Panel Wave 1 to Wave 3 estimates. The base a and b parameters for the topical modules for Wave 1 to Wave 8 are found in Table 5.

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

Adjusting Standard Error Parameters for Estimates Which Use Less Than the Full Sample

If some rotation groups are unavailable to contribute data to a given estimate, then the estimate and its standard error need to be adjusted. The adjustment of the estimate is described in the previous section. The standard error is adjusted by multiplying the appropriate a and b parameters by a factor equal to 4 divided by the number of rotation groups contributing data to the estimate or it can be taken from Table 3 where the factor is given for each single reference month, May 2008 to August 2008.

Use Table 3 to select the adjustment factor appropriate to the wave. Multiply this factor by the a and b base parameters of Table 4 to produce a and b parameters for the variance estimate for a specific subgroup and reference period.

Illustration 1.

Using Table 4 for Wave 1 of the 2008 panel, the base a and b parameters for total number of households are -0.00002703 and 3,179, respectively. Using Table 3 for Wave 1, the factor for June 2008 is 2 *since only two rotation months of data are available*. So the a and b parameters for the variance estimate of a white household characteristic in June 2008 based on Wave 1 are:

$$-0.00002703 \times 2 = -0.00005406 \text{ and } 3,179 \times 2 = 6,358, \text{ respectively.}$$

Similarly, the factor from Table 3 for the third quarter of 2008 is 1.0494, since the only data available are the ten rotation months from Wave 1. (Rotation 1 provides three rotation months, rotation 2 provides four rotation months, and rotation 3 provides four rotation months of data.) Thus, the a and b parameters for the variance estimate of a white household characteristic in the third quarter of 2008 are:

$$-0.00002703 \times 1.0494 = -0.00002837 \text{ and } 3,179 \times 1.0494 = 3,336, \text{ respectively.}$$

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. The approximate standard error, s_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 Formula (2) should be used when less than four rotations of data are available for the estimate. Note that neither method should be applied to dollar values.

The standard error may be obtained by the use of Formula (2):
where f is the appropriate f factor from Table 4, and s is the base standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from Tables 6 or 7.

Alternatively, s_x may be approximated by Formula (3):

$$s_x = f \times s, \tag{2}$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}. \tag{3}$$

This formula was used to calculate the base standard errors in Tables 6 and 7. Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters from Table 4 which are associated with the characteristic being estimated (and the wave which applies). Use of Formula (3) will generally provide more accurate results than the use of Formula (2).

Illustration 2.

Suppose SIPP estimates based on Wave 1 of the 2008 panel show that there were 2,000,000 females aged 25 to 44 with a monthly income of greater than \$6,000 in September 2008. The appropriate parameters and factor from Table 4 and the appropriate general standard error from Table 7 are:

$$a = -0.00002917 \quad b = 3,584 \quad f = 0.989 \quad s = 85,282$$

Using Formula (2), the approximate standard error is:

$$s_x = 0.989 \times 85,282 = 84,344.$$

Using Formula (3), the approximate standard error is:

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.00002917 \times 2,000,000^2) + (3,584 \times 2,000,000)} = 83,972 \text{ females.}$$

Using the standard error based on Formula (3), the approximate 90-percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from 1,861,866 to 2,138,134 females (i.e., $2,000,000 \pm 1.645 \times 83,972$). 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 (4) below. Because of the approximations used in developing Formula (4), 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:

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{y}\right) s^2}, \quad (4)$$

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 i^{th} unit. (A 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 lower and upper boundaries of interval j are Z_{j-1} and Z_j , respectively. Each unit, x_i , is placed into one of c intervals such that $Z_{j-1} < x_i \leq Z_j$. The estimated population mean, \bar{x} , and variance, s^2 , are given by the formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \sum_{j=1}^c p_j m_j \\ s^2 &= \sum_{j=1}^c p_j m_j^2 - \bar{x}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where $m_j = (Z_{j-1} + Z_j) / 2$, and p_j is the estimated proportion of units in the interval j . The most representative value of the item in the interval j is assumed to be m_j . If the interval c is open-ended, or no upper interval boundary exists, then an approximate value for m_c is

$$m_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1}.$$

In the second method, the estimated population mean, \bar{x} , and variance, s^2 are given by:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i} - \bar{x}^2, \quad (6)$$

where there are n units with the item of interest and w_i is the final weight for i^{th} unit. (Note that $\sum w_i = y$.)

Illustration 3.

Suppose that based on Wave 1 data, the distribution of monthly cash income for persons age 25 to 34 during the month of September 2008 is given in Table 10. Using these data, the mean monthly cash income for persons aged 25 to 34 is \$2,530. Applying Formula (5), the approximate population variance, s^2 , is:

$$s^2 = \left(\frac{1,371}{39,851} \right) (150)^2 + \left(\frac{1,651}{39,851} \right) (450)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1,493}{39,851} \right) (9,000)^2 - (2,530)^2 = 3,159,887.$$

Using Formula (4) and a base b parameter of 3,584, the estimated standard error of a mean \bar{x} is:

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{3,584}{39,851,000} \times 3,159,887} = \$16.86.$$

Thus, the approximate 90-percent confidence interval as shown by the data ranges from \$2,502.27 to \$2,557.73.

Standard Error of an Aggregate. An 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 (7). 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 (5) or Formula (6) and b be the parameter associated with the particular type of item. The standard error of an aggregate is:

$$s_x = \sqrt{b \times y \times s^2}. \quad (7)$$

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 people sharing a particular characteristic such as the percent of people owning their own home. The second type is the percentage of money or some similar concept held by a particular group of people or held in a particular form. Examples are the percent of total wealth held by people with high income and the percent of total income received by people on welfare.

For the percentage of people, the approximate standard error, $s_{(x,p)}$, of the estimated percentage p can be obtained by the formula:

$$s_{(x,p)} = f \times s, \quad (8)$$

when data from all four rotations are used to estimate p . In this formula, f is the appropriate f factor from Table 4 (for the appropriate wave) and s is the base standard error of the estimate from Tables 8 or 9.

Alternatively, it may be approximated by the formula:

$$s_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} (p) (100-p)}, \quad (9)$$

from which the standard errors in Tables 8 and 9 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 Formula (9) will give more accurate results than use of Formula (8) above and should be used when data from less than four rotations are used to estimate p .

Illustration 4.

Suppose that in September 2008, 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. Using Formula (9), a b parameter of 3,534, and a factor of 1 from Table 3 since all four rotations are used, the approximate standard error is:

$$s_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{3,534}{16,812,000} \times 6.7 \times (100 - 6.7)} = 0.36 \text{ percent.}$$

Consequently, the 90 percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 6.11 to 7.29 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:

$$p_I = 100 \left(\frac{x_A}{x_N} \right),$$

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

$$p_I = 100 \left(\hat{p}_A \frac{\bar{x}_A}{\bar{x}_N} \right),$$

where x_A and x_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

$$s_I = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\hat{p}_A \bar{x}_A}{\bar{x}_N} \right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{s_p}{\hat{p}_A} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_A}{\bar{x}_A} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_B}{\bar{x}_N} \right)^2 \right]}, \quad (10)$$

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 s_p , use Formula (9). The standard errors of \bar{x}_N and \bar{x}_A may be calculated using Formula (4).

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 5.

Suppose that in September 2008, 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 0.18%, \$5,468, and \$2,703, respectively. In total there are 86,790,000 households. Then, the percent of all household assets held in rental property is:

$$100 \left(0.098 \times \frac{72,121}{78,734} \right) = 9.0\%.$$

Using Formula (10), the appropriate standard error is:

$$s_I = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.098 \times 72,121}{78,734} \right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{0.0018}{0.098} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{5,468}{72,121} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2,703}{78,734} \right)^2 \right]} = 0.7\%.$$

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

$$s_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2}, \quad (11)$$

where 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 6.

Suppose that for September 2008 SIPP estimates show the number of persons age 35-44 years with monthly cash income of \$4,000 to \$4,999 was 4,880,200 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 4,810,800. Then, using the parameters $a = -0.00001504$ and $b = 3,584$ from Table 4 and Formula (3), the standard errors of these numbers are approximately 130,891 and 129,976, respectively. The difference in sample estimates is 69,400 and using Formula (11), the approximate standard error of the difference is:

$$\sqrt{130,891^2 + 129,976^2} = 184,462.$$

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 people age 35-44 years than for people age 25-34 years. To perform the test, compare the difference of 69,400 to the product $1.645 \times 184,462 = 303,440$. Since the difference is not greater than 1.645 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 items such as income for a given group of people 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.

The median, like the mean, can be estimated using either data which have been grouped into intervals or ungrouped data. If grouped data are used, the median is estimated using Formulas (12) or (13) with $p = 0.5$. If ungrouped data are used, the data records are ordered based on the value of the characteristic, then the estimated median is the value of the characteristic such that the weighted estimate of 50 percent of the subpopulation falls at or below that value and 50 percent is at or above that value. Note that the method of standard error computation which is presented here requires the use of grouped data. Therefore, it should be easier to compute the median by grouping the data and using Formulas (12) or (13).

An 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 (8) or Formula (9), 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:

$$X_{pN} = A_1 \times \exp \left[\left(\frac{\ln(pN / N_1)}{\ln(N_2 / N_1)} \right) \ln \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \right], \quad (12)$$

if Pareto Interpolation is indicated and:

$$X_{pN} = \left[A_1 + \left(\frac{PN - N_1}{N_2 - N_1} \right) (A_2 - A_1) \right], \quad (13)$$

if linear interpolation is indicated, where:

- N is the size of the group,
- A_1 and A_2 are the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the interval in which X_{pN} falls
- N_1 and N_2 are the estimated number of group members owning more than A_1 and A_2 , respectively
- exp** refers to the exponential function and
- ln** refers to the natural logarithm function

Illustration 7.

To illustrate the calculations for the sampling error on a median, we return to Table 10. The median monthly income for this group is \$2,158. The size of the group is 39,851,000.

1. Using Formula (9), the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 39,851,000 is about 0.5 percentage points.
2. Following step 2, the two percentages of interest are 49.5 and 50.5.
3. By examining Table 10, we see that the percentage 49.5 falls in the income interval from \$2,000 to \$2,499. (Since 55.5% receive more than \$2,000 per month, the dollar value corresponding to 49.5 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, using Formula (12), the upper bound of a 68% confidence interval for the median is

$$\$2,000 \times \exp\left[\frac{\ln((0.495 \times 39,851,000) / 22,106,000)}{\ln(16,307,000/22,106,000)} \times \ln\left(\frac{2,500}{2,000}\right)\right] = \$2,174.$$

Also by examining Table 10, we see that 50.5 falls in the same income interval. Thus, A_1 , A_2 , N_1 and 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

$$\$2,000 \times \exp\left[\frac{\ln((0.505 \times 39,851,000) / 22,106,000)}{\ln(16,307,000/22,106,000)} \times \ln\left(\frac{2,500}{2,000}\right)\right] = \$2,142.$$

Thus, the 68-percent confidence interval on the estimated median is from \$2,142 to \$2,174.

4. Then the approximate standard error of the median is

$$\frac{\$2,174 - \$2,142}{2} = \$16.$$

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

$$\frac{s_x}{y} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{s_y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_x}{x}\right)^2\right]}, \tag{14}$$

where x and y are the means or medians, and s_x and s_y are their associated standard errors. Formula (14) 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.

Standard Errors Using SAS or SPSS. Standard errors and their associated variance, calculated by SAS or SPSS statistical software package, do not accurately reflect the SIPP's complex sample design. Erroneous conclusions will result if these standard errors are used directly. We provide adjustment factors by characteristics that should be used to correctly compensate for likely under-estimates. The design effect (DEFF) factors that are available in Table 4, must be applied to SAS or SPSS generated variances. The square root of DEFF can be directly applied to similarly generated standard errors. These factors approximate design effects which adjust statistical measures for sample designs more complex than a simple random sample.

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- U.S. Census Bureau (2001). "Chapter 8: Using Sampling Weights on SIPP Files," *Survey of Income and Program Participation Users' Guide*, 3rd Ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.
- Wolter, Kirk M. (2007). "Chapter 7: Generalized Variance Functions," *Introduction to Variance Estimation*, 2nd Ed. New York: Springer, pp. 272-297.

TABLES

Table 1. 2008 Panel Topical Modules			
W1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reciprocity History • Employment History • Tax Rebates 	W7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets and Liabilities • Real Estate, Dependent Care, and Vehicles • Int Acct, Stocks, Mortg, Rental, Val of Bus, Other • Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Services • Poverty (Work-related Expenses/Child Support Paid)
W2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Disability • Education & Training History • Marital History • Migration History • Fertility History • Household Relationships • Tax Rebates 	W8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Income and Retirement Accounts • Taxes • Child Care • Work Schedule
W3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare Reform • Retirement and Pension Plan Coverage 	W9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal Care-giving • Adult Well-being
W4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets and Liabilities • Real Estate, Dependent Care, and Vehicles • Int Accts, Stocks, Mortg., Val of Bus, Rental, Other • Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Services • Poverty (Work-related Expenses/Child Support Paid) • Child Well-Being • Economic Stimulus Questions 	W10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets and Liabilities • Real Estate, Dependent Care, and Vehicles • Int Acct, Stocks, Mortg, Rental, Val of Bus, Other • Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Services • Poverty (Work-related Expenses/Child Support Paid) • Child Well-Being
W5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Income and Retirement Accounts • Taxes • Child Care • Work Schedule 	W11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retirement and Pension Plan Coverage
W6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Well-being • Child Support Agreements • Support for Non-household Memembers • Functional Limitations and Disability-Adults • Functional Limitations and Disability-Children • Employer-Provided Health Benefits 	W12	

Table 3. Factors to be Used When Using Less Than Full Sample

Number of Available Rotation Months²	Factor
Monthly Estimate	
1	4.0000
2	2.0000
3	1.3333
4	1.0000
Quarterly Estimate	
6	1.8519
8	1.4074
9	1.2222
10	1.0494
11	1.0370
12	1.0000

² The number of available rotation months for a given estimate is the sum of the number of rotations available for each month of the estimates.

Table 4. SIPP Generalized Variance Parameters for the 2008 Panel, Wave 1

Domain	Parameters		DEFF	<i>f</i>
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>		
Poverty and Program Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00001532	3,651	1.84	1.000
Male	-0.00003163	3,651		
Female	-0.00002971	3,651		
Income and Labor Force Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00001504	3,584	1.80	0.989
Male	-0.00003105	3,584		
Female	-0.00002917	3,584		
Other, Persons 0+				
Total (or White)	-0.00001223	3,661	1.84	1.000
Male	-0.00002496	3,661		
Female	-0.00002397	3,661		
Black, Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00009339	3,534	1.78	0.983
Male	-0.00020096	3,534		
Female	-0.00017447	3,534		
Hispanic, Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00009852	4,588	2.31	1.119
Male	-0.00019194	4,588		
Female	-0.00020241	4,588		
Households				
Total (or White)	-0.00002703	3,179	1.60	1.000
Black	-0.00021922	3,179		
Hispanic	-0.00023147	3,179		

Notes on Domain Usage for Table 3:

- Poverty and Program Participation Use these parameters for estimates concerning poverty rates, welfare program participation (e.g., foodstamp, SSI, TANF), and other programs for adults with low incomes.
- Income and Labor Force These parameters are for estimates concerning income, sources of income, labor force participation, economic well being other than poverty, employment related estimates (e.g., occupation, hours worked a week), and other income, job, or employment related estimates.
- Other Persons Use the “Other Persons” parameters for estimates of total (or white) persons aged 0+ in the labor force, and all other characteristics not specified in this table, for the total or white population.
- Black/Hispanic Persons Use these parameters for estimates of Black and Hispanic persons 0+.
- Households Use these parameters for all household level estimates.

Table 4.(Continued) SIPP Generalized Variance Parameters for the 2008 Panel, Wave 2-3

Domain	Parameters		DEFF	<i>f</i>
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>		
Poverty and Program Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00001786	4,295	2.16	1.083
Male	-0.00003687	4,295		
Female	-0.00003465	4,295		
Income and Labor Force Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00001721	4,137	2.08	1.063
Male	-0.00003552	4,137		
Female	-0.00003338	4,137		
Other, Persons 0+				
Total (or White)	-0.00001434	4,327	2.18	1.087
Male	-0.00002926	4,327		
Female	-0.00002811	4,327		
Black, Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00011484	4,376	2.20	1.093
Male	-0.00024713	4,376		
Female	-0.00021452	4,376		
Hispanic, Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00011685	5,561	2.80	1.232
Male	-0.00022778	5,561		
Female	-0.00023994	5,561		
Households				
Total (or White)	-0.00003137	3,722	1.87	1.082
Black	-0.00025251	3,722		
Hispanic	-0.00026735	3,722		

Notes on Domain Usage for Table 4:

- Poverty and Program Participation Use these parameters for estimates concerning poverty rates, welfare program participation (e.g., foodstamp, SSI, TANF), and other programs for adults with low incomes.
- Income and Labor Force These parameters are for estimates concerning income, sources of income, labor force participation, economic well being other than poverty, employment related estimates (e.g., occupation, hours worked a week), and other income, job, or employment related estimates.
- Other Persons Use the “Other Persons” parameters for estimates of total (or white) persons aged 0+ in the labor force, and all other characteristics not specified in this table, for the total or white population.
- Black/Hispanic Persons Use these parameters for estimates of Black and Hispanic persons 0+.
- Households Use these parameters for all household level estimates.

Table 5. SIPP Topical Module Generalized Variance Parameters for the 2008 Panel

Characteristics	Parameters	
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
Employment History, Wave 1		
Both Sexes, Age 18+	-0.00001504	3,584
Male, Age 18+	-0.00003105	3,584
Female, Age 18+	-0.00002917	3,584
Reciency History, Wave 1		
Both Sexes, Age 18+	-0.00001532	3,651
Male, Age 18+	-0.00003163	3,651
Female, Age 18+	-0.00002971	3,651
Fertility History, Wave 2		
Women	-0.00002596	3,240
Births	-0.00004735	5,907
Education History, Wave 2	-0.00001836	4,412
Marital History, Wave 2		
Some Household Members	-0.00002780	6,677
All Household Members	-0.00002566	8,113
Migration History, Wave 2	-0.00002060	4,939
Welfare Reform, Wave 3	-0.00005229	12,135

Table 6. Base Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households or Families			
Size of Estimate	Standard Error	Size of Estimate	Standard Error
200,000	25,194	30,000,000	266,539
300,000	30,843	40,000,000	289,676
500,000	39,784	50,000,000	302,283
750,000	48,673	60,000,000	305,666
1,000,000	56,142	70,000,000	300,138
2,000,000	79,056	80,000,000	285,181
3,000,000	96,404	90,000,000	259,166
5,000,000	123,366	95,000,000	240,955
7,500,000	149,406	99,500,000	220,696
10,000,000	170,549	105,000,000	189,180
15,000,000	203,969	110,000,000	150,423
25,000,000	250,162	117,610,000	447

Note: These estimates are calculations using the Household Total(or White) *a* and *b* parameters from Table 4.

Table 7. Base Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons			
Size of Estimate	Standard Error	Size of Estimate	Standard Error
200,000	27,050	110,000,000	504,705
300,000	33,124	120,000,000	513,038
500,000	42,749	130,000,000	518,886
750,000	52,334	140,000,000	522,333
1,000,000	60,405	150,000,000	523,426
2,000,000	85,282	160,000,000	522,180
3,000,000	104,273	170,000,000	518,578
5,000,000	134,161	180,000,000	512,570
7,500,000	163,614	190,000,000	504,070
10,000,000	188,114	200,000,000	492,950
15,000,000	228,393	210,000,000	479,027
25,000,000	289,623	220,000,000	462,048
30,000,000	314,361	230,000,000	441,659
40,000,000	356,191	240,000,000	417,363
50,000,000	390,480	250,000,000	388,426
60,000,000	419,085	260,000,000	353,712
70,000,000	443,106	270,000,000	311,292
80,000,000	463,258	275,000,000	286,149
90,000,000	480,028	280,000,000	257,387
100,000,000	493,761	299,340,000	4,636

Table 8. Base Standard Errors for Percentages of Households or Families						
Base of Estimated Percentages	Estimated Percentages					
	≤1 or ≥99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
200,000	1.25%	1.77%	2.75%	3.78%	5.46%	6.30%
300,000	1.02%	1.44%	2.24%	3.09%	4.46%	5.15%
500,000	0.79%	1.12%	1.74%	2.39%	3.45%	3.99%
750,000	0.65%	0.91%	1.42%	1.95%	2.82%	3.26%
1,000,000	0.56%	0.79%	1.23%	1.69%	2.44%	2.82%
2,000,000	0.40%	0.56%	0.87%	1.20%	1.73%	1.99%
3,000,000	0.32%	0.46%	0.71%	0.98%	1.41%	1.63%
5,000,000	0.25%	0.35%	0.55%	0.76%	1.09%	1.26%
7,500,000	0.20%	0.29%	0.45%	0.62%	0.89%	1.03%
10,000,000	0.18%	0.25%	0.39%	0.53%	0.77%	0.89%
15,000,000	0.14%	0.20%	0.32%	0.44%	0.63%	0.73%
25,000,000	0.11%	0.16%	0.25%	0.34%	0.49%	0.56%
30,000,000	0.10%	0.14%	0.22%	0.31%	0.45%	0.51%
40,000,000	0.09%	0.12%	0.19%	0.27%	0.39%	0.45%
50,000,000	0.08%	0.11%	0.17%	0.24%	0.35%	0.40%
60,000,000	0.07%	0.10%	0.16%	0.22%	0.32%	0.36%
70,000,000	0.07%	0.09%	0.15%	0.20%	0.29%	0.34%
80,000,000	0.06%	0.09%	0.14%	0.19%	0.27%	0.32%
90,000,000	0.06%	0.08%	0.13%	0.18%	0.26%	0.30%
105,000,000	0.05%	0.08%	0.12%	0.17%	0.24%	0.28%
110,000,000	0.05%	0.08%	0.12%	0.16%	0.23%	0.27%
117,610,000	0.05%	0.07%	0.11%	0.16%	0.23%	0.26%

Note: These estimates are calculations using the Households Total (or White) *b* parameter from Table 4.

Table 9. Base Standard Errors for Percentages of Persons

Base of Estimated Percentages	Estimated Percentages					
	≤1 or ≥99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
200,000	1.35%	1.89%	2.95%	4.06%	5.86%	6.76%
300,000	1.10%	1.55%	2.41%	3.31%	4.78%	5.52%
500,000	0.85%	1.20%	1.86%	2.57%	3.71%	4.28%
750,000	0.70%	0.98%	1.52%	2.10%	3.03%	3.49%
1,000,000	0.60%	0.85%	1.32%	1.82%	2.62%	3.03%
2,000,000	0.43%	0.60%	0.93%	1.28%	1.85%	2.14%
3,000,000	0.35%	0.49%	0.76%	1.05%	1.51%	1.75%
5,000,000	0.27%	0.38%	0.59%	0.81%	1.17%	1.35%
7,500,000	0.22%	0.31%	0.48%	0.66%	0.96%	1.10%
10,000,000	0.19%	0.27%	0.42%	0.57%	0.83%	0.96%
15,000,000	0.16%	0.22%	0.34%	0.47%	0.68%	0.78%
25,000,000	0.12%	0.17%	0.26%	0.36%	0.52%	0.61%
30,000,000	0.11%	0.15%	0.24%	0.33%	0.48%	0.55%
40,000,000	0.10%	0.13%	0.21%	0.29%	0.41%	0.48%
50,000,000	0.09%	0.12%	0.19%	0.26%	0.37%	0.43%
60,000,000	0.08%	0.11%	0.17%	0.23%	0.34%	0.39%
70,000,000	0.07%	0.10%	0.16%	0.22%	0.31%	0.36%
100,000,000	0.06%	0.08%	0.13%	0.18%	0.26%	0.30%
110,000,000	0.06%	0.08%	0.13%	0.17%	0.25%	0.29%
120,000,000	0.05%	0.08%	0.12%	0.17%	0.24%	0.28%
130,000,000	0.05%	0.07%	0.12%	0.16%	0.23%	0.27%
140,000,000	0.05%	0.07%	0.11%	0.15%	0.22%	0.26%
150,000,000	0.05%	0.07%	0.11%	0.15%	0.21%	0.25%
160,000,000	0.05%	0.07%	0.10%	0.14%	0.21%	0.24%
170,000,000	0.05%	0.06%	0.10%	0.14%	0.20%	0.23%
180,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.10%	0.14%	0.20%	0.23%
190,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.10%	0.13%	0.19%	0.22%
200,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.09%	0.13%	0.19%	0.21%
210,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.09%	0.13%	0.18%	0.21%
220,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.09%	0.12%	0.18%	0.20%
230,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.09%	0.12%	0.17%	0.20%
240,000,000	0.04%	0.05%	0.09%	0.12%	0.17%	0.20%
250,000,000	0.04%	0.05%	0.08%	0.11%	0.17%	0.19%
280,000,000	0.04%	0.05%	0.08%	0.11%	0.16%	0.18%
299,340,000	0.03%	0.05%	0.08%	0.10%	0.15%	0.17%

- Notes: (1) These estimates are calculations using the Other Persons 0+ α and b parameter from Table 4.
(2) To calculate the standard for another domain multiply the standard error from this table by the appropriate f factor from Table 4.

Table 10. Distribution of Monthly Cash Income Among People 25 to 34 Years Old

(Not Actual Data, Only Use for Calculation Illustrations)

	Interval of Monthly Cash Income												
	Under \$300	\$300 to \$599	\$600 to \$899	\$900 to \$1,199	\$1,200 to \$1,499	\$1,500 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,499	\$2,500 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,499	\$3,500 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 and Over
Number of People in Each Interval (in thousands)	1,371	1,651	2,259	2,734	3,452	6,278	5,799	4,730	3,723	2,519	2,619	1,223	1,493
Cumulative Number of People with at Least as Much as Lower Bound of Each Interval (in thousands)	39,851 (Total People)	38,480	36,829	34,570	31,836	28,384	22,106	16,307	11,577	7,854	5,335	2,716	1,493
Percent of People with at Least as Much as Lower Bound of Each Interval	100	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 TOPICAL MODULE FREQUENCIES

SINTHHID	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
11	105663	100.00	105663	100.00

EARCUNV	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	27119	25.67	27119	25.67
1	78544	74.33	105663	100.00

ECURAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	104972	99.35	104972	99.35
1	280	0.26	105252	99.61
2	411	0.39	105663	100.00

ACURAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105601	99.94	105601	99.94
1	62	0.06	105663	100.00

EEVRGARD	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	59434	56.25	59434	56.25
1	15814	14.97	75248	71.22
2	30415	28.78	105663	100.00

AVERGARD	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	103649	98.09	103649	98.09
1	2014	1.91	105663	100.00

EAPLAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	58225	55.10	58225	55.10
1	3745	3.54	61970	58.65
2	43693	41.35	105663	100.00

AAPLAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104197	98.61	104197	98.61
1	1466	1.39	105663	100.00

ERCVAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	101918	96.46	101918	96.46
1	2692	2.55	104610	99.00
2	1053	1.00	105663	100.00

ARCVAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105498	99.84	105498	99.84
1	165	0.16	105663	100.00

AAFDCSTY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105241	99.60	105241	99.60
1	159	0.15	105400	99.75
2	42	0.04	105442	99.79
3	221	0.21	105663	100.00

AAFDCLY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105192	99.55	105192	99.55
1	273	0.26	105465	99.81
2	33	0.03	105498	99.84
3	165	0.16	105663	100.00

TAFDCTIM	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	102691	97.19	102691	97.19
1	2357	2.23	105048	99.42
2	443	0.42	105491	99.84
3	172	0.16	105663	100.00

AAFDCTIM	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105152	99.52	105152	99.52
1	511	0.48	105663	100.00

ECURSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	103255	97.72	103255	97.72
1	426	0.40	103681	98.12
2	1982	1.88	105663	100.00

ACURSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105308	99.66	105308	99.66
1	355	0.34	105663	100.00

EAPLSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	29527	27.94	29527	27.94
1	1944	1.84	31471	29.78
2	74192	70.22	105663	100.00

AAPLSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	102902	97.39	102902	97.39
1	2761	2.61	105663	100.00

ERECVSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	103719	98.16	103719	98.16
1	918	0.87	104637	99.03
2	1026	0.97	105663	100.00

ARECVSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105563	99.91	105563	99.91
1	100	0.09	105663	100.00

ASSISTRY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105425	99.77	105425	99.77
1	108	0.10	105533	99.88
2	26	0.02	105559	99.90
3	104	0.10	105663	100.00

ASSILY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105401	99.75	105401	99.75
1	158	0.15	105559	99.90
2	10	0.01	105569	99.91
3	94	0.09	105663	100.00

ECURFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	101280	95.85	101280	95.85
1	1724	1.63	103004	97.48
2	2659	2.52	105663	100.00

ACURFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105208	99.57	105208	99.57
1	455	0.43	105663	100.00

EAPLFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	31502	29.81	31502	29.81
1	6471	6.12	37973	35.94
2	67690	64.06	105663	100.00

AAPLFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	102118	96.64	102118	96.64
1	3545	3.36	105663	100.00

ERECVFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99192	93.88	99192	93.88
1	5315	5.03	104507	98.91
2	1156	1.09	105663	100.00

ARECVFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105256	99.61	105256	99.61
1	407	0.39	105663	100.00

AFSSTRYR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104567	98.96	104567	98.96
1	604	0.57	105171	99.53
2	133	0.13	105304	99.66
3	359	0.34	105663	100.00

AFSLY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104773	99.16	104773	99.16
1	633	0.60	105406	99.76
2	57	0.05	105463	99.81
3	200	0.19	105663	100.00

TFSTIMES	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	98624	93.34	98624	93.34
1	4703	4.45	103327	97.79
2	1829	1.73	105156	99.52
3	507	0.48	105663	100.00

AFSTIMES	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104172	98.59	104172	98.59
1	1491	1.41	105663	100.00

EAEMUNV	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	32817	31.06	32817	31.06
1	72846	68.94	105663	100.00

EWK1BFOR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	100580	95.19	100580	95.19
1	3041	2.88	103621	98.07
2	2042	1.93	105663	100.00

AWK1BFOR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105045	99.42	105045	99.42
1	618	0.58	105663	100.00

AWK1LSJB	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105351	99.70	105351	99.70
1	311	0.29	105662	100.00
2	1	0.00	105663	100.00

ALSTWRKY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104077	98.50	104077	98.50
1	1586	1.50	105663	100.00

APRVJBYR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105383	99.74	105383	99.74
1	280	0.26	105663	100.00

AFRMRYR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	103430	97.89	103430	97.89
1	2082	1.97	105512	99.86
2	151	0.14	105663	100.00

AMAKMNYR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	92993	88.01	92993	88.01
1	12591	11.92	105584	99.93
3	79	0.07	105663	100.00

ENO6ALL1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99728	94.38	99728	94.38
0	4827	4.57	104555	98.95
1	1108	1.05	105663	100.00

ENO6ALL2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99728	94.38	99728	94.38
0	5837	5.52	105565	99.91
1	98	0.09	105663	100.00

ENO6ALL3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99728	94.38	99728	94.38
0	5836	5.52	105564	99.91
1	99	0.09	105663	100.00

ENO6ALL4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99728	94.38	99728	94.38
0	5044	4.77	104772	99.16
1	891	0.84	105663	100.00

ENO6ALL5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99728	94.38	99728	94.38
0	5144	4.87	104872	99.25
1	791	0.75	105663	100.00

ENO6ALL6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99728	94.38	99728	94.38
0	5520	5.22	105248	99.61
1	415	0.39	105663	100.00

ENO6ALL7	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99728	94.38	99728	94.38
0	5565	5.27	105293	99.65
1	370	0.35	105663	100.00

ENO6ALL8	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99728	94.38	99728	94.38
0	3440	3.26	103168	97.64
1	2495	2.36	105663	100.00

ENO6ALL9	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99728	94.38	99728	94.38
0	5424	5.13	105152	99.52
1	511	0.48	105663	100.00

ANO6ALL	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104940	99.32	104940	99.32
1	723	0.68	105663	100.00

EMNRESON	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	99729	94.38	99729	94.38
1	926	0.88	100655	95.26
2	43	0.04	100698	95.30
3	73	0.07	100771	95.37
4	677	0.64	101448	96.01
5	743	0.70	102191	96.71
6	357	0.34	102548	97.05
7	282	0.27	102830	97.32
8	2367	2.24	105197	99.56
9	466	0.44	105663	100.00

AMNRESON	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104940	99.32	104940	99.32
1	723	0.68	105663	100.00

EANYOFF	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	42654	40.37	42654	40.37
1	21581	20.42	64235	60.79
2	41428	39.21	105663	100.00

AANYOFF	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	99447	94.12	99447	94.12
1	6216	5.88	105663	100.00

EHOWMANY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	84082	79.58	84082	79.58
1	12684	12.00	96766	91.58
2	4042	3.83	100808	95.41
3	2042	1.93	102850	97.34
4	1096	1.04	103946	98.38
5	615	0.58	104561	98.96
6	350	0.33	104911	99.29
7	111	0.11	105022	99.39
8	126	0.12	105148	99.51
9	45	0.04	105193	99.56
10	198	0.19	105391	99.74
11	15	0.01	105406	99.76
12	64	0.06	105470	99.82
13	17	0.02	105487	99.83
14	8	0.01	105495	99.84
15	24	0.02	105519	99.86
16	18	0.02	105537	99.88
17	12	0.01	105549	99.89
18	6	0.01	105555	99.90
19	6	0.01	105561	99.90
20	41	0.04	105602	99.94
21	1	0.00	105603	99.94
22	8	0.01	105611	99.95
23	1	0.00	105612	99.95
24	3	0.00	105615	99.95
25	9	0.01	105624	99.96
26	5	0.00	105629	99.97
27	3	0.00	105632	99.97
30	12	0.01	105644	99.98
32	2	0.00	105646	99.98
34	1	0.00	105647	99.98
35	2	0.00	105649	99.99
36	3	0.00	105652	99.99
37	1	0.00	105653	99.99
38	2	0.00	105655	99.99
39	1	0.00	105656	99.99
40	2	0.00	105658	100.00
44	1	0.00	105659	100.00
46	1	0.00	105660	100.00
50	1	0.00	105661	100.00
54	1	0.00	105662	100.00
58	1	0.00	105663	100.00

AHOWMANY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	102609	97.11	102609	97.11
1	2930	2.77	105539	99.88
3	124	0.12	105663	100.00

ATIMEOFF	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	102345	96.86	102345	96.86
1	3062	2.90	105407	99.76
2	256	0.24	105663	100.00

EWRK35HR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	42529	40.25	42529	40.25
1	49766	47.10	92295	87.35
2	13368	12.65	105663	100.00

AWRK35HR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	100365	94.99	100365	94.99
1	5298	5.01	105663	100.00

EOFF6MTN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	79884	75.60	79884	75.60
1	8739	8.27	88623	83.87
2	17040	16.13	105663	100.00

AOFF6MTN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	102041	96.57	102041	96.57
1	3563	3.37	105604	99.94
3	59	0.06	105663	100.00

EOTHTIME	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	96924	91.73	96924	91.73
1	855	0.81	97779	92.54
2	7884	7.46	105663	100.00

AOTHTIME	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104391	98.80	104391	98.80
1	681	0.64	105072	99.44
3	591	0.56	105663	100.00

ECNTOTHR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	104808	99.19	104808	99.19
1	525	0.50	105333	99.69
2	184	0.17	105517	99.86
3	83	0.08	105600	99.94
4	39	0.04	105639	99.98
5	11	0.01	105650	99.99
6	3	0.00	105653	99.99
7	3	0.00	105656	99.99
8	3	0.00	105659	100.00
9	4	0.00	105663	100.00

ACNTOTHR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105452	99.80	105452	99.80
1	131	0.12	105583	99.92
3	80	0.08	105663	100.00

ANOWRKFR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104258	98.67	104258	98.67
1	1314	1.24	105572	99.91
2	28	0.03	105600	99.94
3	63	0.06	105663	100.00

ANOWRKTO	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104355	98.76	104355	98.76
1	1299	1.23	105654	99.99
2	3	0.00	105657	99.99
3	6	0.01	105663	100.00

AFSTYRFR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105472	99.82	105472	99.82
1	149	0.14	105621	99.96
2	7	0.01	105628	99.97
3	35	0.03	105663	100.00

AFSTYRTO	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105456	99.80	105456	99.80
1	190	0.18	105646	99.98
2	11	0.01	105657	99.99
3	6	0.01	105663	100.00

ENWALL1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	96924	91.73	96924	91.73
0	835	0.79	97759	92.52
1	7904	7.48	105663	100.00

ENWALL2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	96924	91.73	96924	91.73
0	8004	7.58	104928	99.30
1	735	0.70	105663	100.00

ENWALL3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	96924	91.73	96924	91.73
0	8360	7.91	105284	99.64
1	379	0.36	105663	100.00

ANWALL	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104563	98.96	104563	98.96
1	1100	1.04	105663	100.00

ENWRESN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	96924	91.73	96924	91.73
1	7904	7.48	104828	99.21
2	577	0.55	105405	99.76
3	258	0.24	105663	100.00

ANWRESN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	104563	98.96	104563	98.96
1	1100	1.04	105663	100.00

EFSTALL1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	104808	99.19	104808	99.19
0	81	0.08	104889	99.27
1	774	0.73	105663	100.00

EFSTALL2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	104808	99.19	104808	99.19
0	799	0.76	105607	99.95
1	56	0.05	105663	100.00

EFSTALL3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	104808	99.19	104808	99.19
0	817	0.77	105625	99.96
1	38	0.04	105663	100.00

AFSTALL	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105547	99.89	105547	99.89
1	116	0.11	105663	100.00

EFRSTRSN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	104808	99.19	104808	99.19
1	774	0.73	105582	99.92
2	52	0.05	105634	99.97
3	29	0.03	105663	100.00

AFRSTRSN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105547	99.89	105547	99.89
1	116	0.11	105663	100.00

EATRUV	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	25499	24.13	25499	24.13
1	80164	75.87	105663	100.00

EREBATE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	25499	24.13	25499	24.13
1	54402	51.49	79901	75.62
2	25762	24.38	105663	100.00

AREBATE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	102099	96.63	102099	96.63
1	3564	3.37	105663	100.00

ERBAMTH	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	51261	48.51	51261	48.51
4	3797	3.59	55058	52.11
5	15957	15.10	71015	67.21
6	18124	17.15	89139	84.36
7	12557	11.88	101696	96.25
8	2629	2.49	104325	98.73
9	732	0.69	105057	99.43
10	356	0.34	105413	99.76
11	219	0.21	105632	99.97
12	31	0.03	105663	100.00

ARBAMTH	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	98495	93.22	98495	93.22
1	7168	6.78	105663	100.00

ARBATAMT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	99390	94.06	99390	94.06
1	5009	4.74	104399	98.80
3	1264	1.20	105663	100.00

ERBATTYP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	51261	48.51	51261	48.51
1	30853	29.20	82114	77.71
2	23549	22.29	105663	100.00

ARBATTYP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	102183	96.71	102183	96.71
2	3480	3.29	105663	100.00

EREBATOC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	51261	48.51	51261	48.51
1	15708	14.87	66969	63.38
2	9559	9.05	76528	72.43
3	29135	27.57	105663	100.00

AREBATOC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	102903	97.39	102903	97.39
1	2760	2.61	105663	100.00

WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE UNIVARIATES

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: ELGTKEY

Missing Values

Missing Value	Count	-----Percent Of-----	
		All Obs	Missing Obs
.	105663	100.00	100.00

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TAFDCSTY

Moments

N	105663	Sum Weights	105663
Mean	55.003038	Sum Observations	5811786
Std Deviation	329.202259	Variance	108374.127
Skewness	5.70843288	Kurtosis	30.588022
Uncorrected SS	1.17707E10	Corrected SS	1.1451E10
Coeff Variation	598.516503	Std Error Mean	1.01274787

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	55.00304	Std Deviation	329.20226
Median	-1.00000	Variance	108374
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2009
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 54.31069	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -49859.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.482E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2008
99%	1996
95%	-1
90%	-1
75% Q3	-1
50% Median	-1
25% Q1	-1
10%	-1
5%	-1
1%	-1
0% Min	-1

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----		----Highest---	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
-1	105663	2008	81111
-1	105662	2008	83863
-1	105661	2008	86603
-1	105660	2008	102924
-1	105659	2008	105565

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TAFDCLY

Moments

N	105663	Sum Weights	105663
Mean	55.1333201	Sum Observations	5825552
Std Deviation	329.967203	Variance	108878.355
Skewness	5.70838363	Kurtosis	30.5872601
Uncorrected SS	1.18255E10	Corrected SS	1.15043E10
Coeff Variation	598.489629	Std Error Mean	1.01510112

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	55.13332	Std Deviation	329.96720
Median	-1.00000	Variance	108878
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2009
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 54.31313	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -49859.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.482E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2008
99%	2001
95%	-1
90%	-1
75% Q3	-1
50% Median	-1
25% Q1	-1
10%	-1
5%	-1
1%	-1
0% Min	-1

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----		----Highest---	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
-1	105663	2008	104775
-1	105662	2008	105058
-1	105661	2008	105176
-1	105660	2008	105365
-1	105659	2008	105565

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TSSISTRY

Moments

N	105663	Sum Weights	105663
Mean	24.3986826	Sum Observations	2578038
Std Deviation	223.769398	Variance	50072.7436
Skewness	8.6970731	Kurtosis	73.6424283
Uncorrected SS	5353686962	Corrected SS	5290786231
Coeff Variation	917.137215	Std Error Mean	0.68839741

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	24.39868	Std Deviation	223.76940
Median	-1.00000	Variance	50073
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2009
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 35.44273	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -51487.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.65E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2008
99%	1988
95%	-1
90%	-1
75% Q3	-1
50% Median	-1
25% Q1	-1
10%	-1
5%	-1
1%	-1
0% Min	-1

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----		----Highest---	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
-1	105663	2008	95318
-1	105662	2008	95877
-1	105661	2008	101249
-1	105660	2008	101258
-1	105659	2008	104611

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TSSILY

Moments

N	105663	Sum Weights	105663
Mean	24.48137	Sum Observations	2586775
Std Deviation	224.496757	Variance	50398.7939
Skewness	8.69693737	Kurtosis	73.6392626
Uncorrected SS	5388565155	Corrected SS	5325237359
Coeff Variation	917.010595	Std Error Mean	0.69063503

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	24.48137	Std Deviation	224.49676
Median	-1.00000	Variance	50399
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2009
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 35.44762	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -51487.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.65E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2008
99%	1998
95%	-1
90%	-1
75% Q3	-1
50% Median	-1
25% Q1	-1
10%	-1
5%	-1
1%	-1
0% Min	-1

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----

----Highest---

Value	Obs	Value	Obs
-1	105663	2008	104232
-1	105662	2008	104449
-1	105661	2008	104610
-1	105660	2008	104611
-1	105659	2008	105246

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TFSSTRYR

Moments

N	105663	Sum Weights	105663
Mean	131.856364	Sum Observations	13932339
Std Deviation	497.310831	Variance	247318.063
Skewness	3.47624392	Kurtosis	10.0850279
Uncorrected SS	2.79692E10	Corrected SS	2.61321E10
Coeff Variation	377.161038	Std Error Mean	1.52991199

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	131.8564	Std Deviation	497.31083
Median	-1.0000	Variance	247318
Mode	-1.0000	Range	2009
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 86.18559	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -45792.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.072E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2008
99%	2006
95%	1984
90%	-1
75% Q3	-1
50% Median	-1
25% Q1	-1
10%	-1
5%	-1
1%	-1
0% Min	-1

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----		----Highest---	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
-1	105663	2008	103075
-1	105662	2008	103414
-1	105661	2008	104086
-1	105660	2008	104536
-1	105659	2008	104651

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TFSLY

Moments

N	105663	Sum Weights	105663
Mean	132.124235	Sum Observations	13960643
Std Deviation	498.312965	Variance	248315.811
Skewness	3.47623007	Kurtosis	10.0848933
Uncorrected SS	2.80821E10	Corrected SS	2.62375E10
Coeff Variation	377.154855	Std Error Mean	1.53299493

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	132.1242	Std Deviation	498.31297
Median	-1.0000	Variance	248316
Mode	-1.0000	Range	2009
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 86.187	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -45792.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.072E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2008
99%	2008
95%	1990
90%	-1
75% Q3	-1
50% Median	-1
25% Q1	-1
10%	-1
5%	-1
1%	-1
0% Min	-1

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----		----Highest---	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
-1	105663	2008	105058
-1	105662	2008	105171
-1	105661	2008	105175
-1	105660	2008	105191
-1	105659	2008	105241

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TWK1LSJB

Moments

N	105663	Sum Weights	105663
Mean	30.0422381	Sum Observations	3174353
Std Deviation	247.657617	Variance	61334.2954
Skewness	7.85384841	Kurtosis	59.6841542
Uncorrected SS	6576068989	Corrected SS	6480704320
Coeff Variation	824.364739	Std Error Mean	0.7618864

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	30.04224	Std Deviation	247.65762
Median	-1.00000	Variance	61334
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2009
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 39.43139	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -50993.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.599E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2008
99%	2007
95%	-1
90%	-1
75% Q3	-1
50% Median	-1
25% Q1	-1
10%	-1
5%	-1
1%	-1
0% Min	-1

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----		----Highest---	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
-1	105663	2008	104764
-1	105662	2008	104862
-1	105661	2008	104941
-1	105660	2008	105340
-1	105659	2008	105546

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TLSTWRKY

Moments

N	105663	Sum Weights	105663
Mean	338.413096	Sum Observations	35757743
Std Deviation	751.067031	Variance	564101.685
Skewness	1.76131192	Kurtosis	1.10237376
Uncorrected SS	7.1705E10	Corrected SS	5.96041E10
Coeff Variation	221.937933	Std Error Mean	2.31055989

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	338.4131	Std Deviation	751.06703
Median	-1.0000	Variance	564102
Mode	-1.0000	Range	2009
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----	
Student's t	t 146.4637	Pr > t	<.0001
Sign	M -33143.5	Pr >= M	<.0001
Signed Rank	S -9.38E8	Pr >= S	<.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2008
99%	2008
95%	2006
90%	2001
75% Q3	-1
50% Median	-1
25% Q1	-1
10%	-1
5%	-1
1%	-1
0% Min	-1

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----		----Highest---	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
-1	105663	2008	105427
-1	105662	2008	105492
-1	105661	2008	105513
-1	105660	2008	105532
-1	105658	2008	105557

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TPRVJBYR

Moments

N	105663	Sum Weights	105663
Mean	60.1043222	Sum Observations	6350803
Std Deviation	344.856028	Variance	118925.68
Skewness	5.46697824	Kurtosis	27.8884518
Uncorrected SS	1.29476E10	Corrected SS	1.25659E10
Coeff Variation	573.762444	Std Error Mean	1.06090465

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	60.10432	Std Deviation	344.85603
Median	-1.00000	Variance	118926
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2009
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----	
Student's t	t 56.65384	Pr > t	<.0001
Sign	M -49412	Pr >= M	<.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.436E9	Pr >= S	<.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2008
99%	2008
95%	-1
90%	-1
75% Q3	-1
50% Median	-1
25% Q1	-1
10%	-1
5%	-1
1%	-1
0% Min	-1

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----

----Highest---

Value	Obs	Value	Obs
-1	105663	2008	105376
-1	105662	2008	105463
-1	105661	2008	105519
-1	105660	2008	105609
-1	105659	2008	105628

Appendix A Questionnaire

Section	Page
Section: Reciency History TM	1
Section: Employment History TM	8
Section: Tax Rebate TM	15

Items Booklet for

Specification:
Section: Reciprocity History TM

Mark One Only

CURADC

Earlier I recorded that [fill TEMPNAME] [fill RECEIVFIL]
[fill PATANFFIL1], or AFDC [fill MONTHXFIL]
Have there been any other times before this past [fill MONTH1]
when [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] authorized to receive AFDC,
or TANF, or any other state cash assistance program for
[fill TEMPNAME] and [fill HISHER] children?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

EVERGARD

ASK OR VERIFY:

Some benefit programs are designed to help needy
children. [fill C_HAVHAS] [fill TEMPNAME] ever had
any children, or served as a child's legal guardian?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

APLAFDC

[fill C_HAVHAS] [fill TEMPNAME] EVER
applied for AFDC, [fill TANFFIL1],
[fill TANFFIL2][if TANFFIL2 ne <>], [endif]
[fill TANFFIL3][if TANFFIL3 ne <>], [endif]
or any other cash assistance program for
[fill TEMPNAME] or [fill CHILDFIL]

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

RECVAFDC

[if L_NO ne LNOPRX]THIS ITEM REFERS TO: [FILL TEMPNAME][endif]

And [fill HAVHAS] [fill HESHE] ever
RECEIVED AFDC, or TANF, or any other
state cash assistance program for
[fill SELF] and [fill CHILDFIL]?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Multiple Entry

ADCWHEN1

Earlier I recorded that the most recent time [fill TEMPNAME] started receiving [fill PATANFFIL1] was [fill TIMEFIL].

Was that the first time [fill HESHE] had ever received AFDC, [fill TANFFIL1], [fill TANFFIL2] [if TANFFIL2 ne <>], [endif][fill TANFFIL3][if TANFFIL3 ne <>], [endif] or any other state cash assistance program for [fill SELF] and [fill CHILDFIL]

- (1) [fill TEMP] was first time on public assistance
- (2) On public assistance before

@

Multiple Entry

ADCWHEN2

When did [fill TEMPNAME] first start receiving AFDC, or TANF, or some other state cash assistance program for [fill SELF] and [fill CHILDFIL]?

MONTH: @MTH
YEAR: @YR

Multiple Entry

AFDCWHEN

WE WANT TO KNOW WHEN THE PERSON FIRST RECEIVED AFDC/TANF ON HIS/HER OWN, OR IN HIS/HER OWN NAME - E.G., AS THE "HEAD" OF HIS/HER OWN FAMILY - NOT AS A CHILD WHOSE PARENT(S) RECEIVED IT

When did [fill TEMPNAME] first start receiving those AFDC or TANF (or other) benefits on [fill HISHER] own, or in [fill HISHER] own name?

MONTH: @MTH
YEAR: @YR

ENTER (N) IF THIS PERSON DID NOT EVER RECEIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ON HIS/HER OWN, OR IN HIS/HER OWN NAME

Multiple Entry

TMAFDCLG

[fill BEFOREFIL] did [fill TEMPNAME] last receive AFDC or TANF (or some other state cash assistance program for [fill SELF] and [fill CHILDFIL]?

MONTH: @MTH
YEAR: @YR

Multiple Entry

AL_TMAFDCLG

DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT
ENTRY ILLOGICAL. MEANS THAT: Assistance ended before beginning date.
PRESS F1 TO BACKUP AND CORRECT/(P) TO PROCEED @

Multiple Entry

ADC1TIME

[if L_NO ne LNOPRX]THIS ITEM REFERS TO: [FILL TEMPNAME][endif]
 And did [fill HESHE] receive that cash assistance every month
 between [if DATEONEFIL ne <>][fill DATEONEFIL] [endif][fill AFDCWHEN@YR] and [if TEMP ne
 <>][fill TEMP] [endif][fill TMAFDCLG@YR]?
 (1) Yes
 (2) No
 @

Enter Number

AFDCTIME

SEPARATE RECEIPT SPELLS REQUIRE A BREAK OF AT LEAST ONE MONTH OF
 NO RECEIPT (E.G., DO NOT COUNT SIMPLE "RE-CERTIFICATION" AS A
 BREAK BETWEEN TWO SPELLS OF RECEIPT)

How many separate times did [fill TEMPNAME] go on
 public assistance [fill RECEIPTFIL]?
 @

Mark One Only

CURSSI

Earlier I recorded that [fill TEMPNAME] [fill RECEIVFIL]
 Supplemental Security Income, or SSI, [fill MONTHXFIL]
 Have there been any other times when [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE]
 authorized to receive Supplemental Security Income benefits?
 (1) Yes
 (2) No
 @

Mark One Only

APLSSI

[if APLAFDC eq <2>]How about Supplemental Security Income, or SSI...?
 ([fill C_HAVHAS] [fill TEMPNAME] EVER applied for SSI
 benefits[fill CHILDFIL])
 [else][fill C_HAVHAS] [fill TEMPNAME] EVER applied for benefits
 from the program called SSI, or Supplemental Security Income?[endif]
 (1) Yes
 (2) No
 @

Mark One Only

RECVSSI

[if L_NO ne LNOPRX]THIS ITEM REFERS TO: [FILL TEMPNAME][endif]
 [fill C_HAVHAS] [fill HESHE] EVER received SSI
 benefits[fill CHILDFIL]
 (1) Yes
 (2) No
 @

Multiple Entry

SSIWHEN1

Earlier I recorded that the most recent time [fill TEMPNAME]
started receiving SSI benefits was [fill TIMEFIL].

Was that the first time [fill HESHE] had EVER received SSI,
or had [fill HESHE] received SSI benefits before then[fill CHILDFIL]

- (1) [fill TEMP] was first time on SSI
- (2) On SSI before

@

Multiple Entry

SSIWHEN2

When did [fill TEMPNAME] first start receiving SSI
benefits[fill CHILDFIL]

MONTH: @MTH
YEAR: @YR

Multiple Entry

SSIWHEN

WE WANT TO KNOW WHEN THE PERSON FIRST RECEIVED SSI IN HIS/HER
OWN NAME OR AS THE PARENT/GUARDIAN OF A CHILD BENEFICIARY - NOT AS
A CHILD BENEFICIARY HIM/HERSELF

When did [fill TEMPNAME] first start receiving SSI benefits in
[fill HISHER] own name[fill CHILDFIL]

MONTH: @MTH
YEAR: @YR

ENTER (N) IF THIS PERSON DID NOT RECEIVE SSI IN HIS/HER OWN NAME

Multiple Entry

TMSSILNG

[fill BEFOREFIL] did [fill TEMPNAME]
last receive SSI benefits [fill CHILDFIL]?

MONTH: @MTH
YEAR: @YR

Enter Text

AL_TMSSILNG

DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT
ENTRY ILLOGICAL. MEANS THAT: Assistance ended before beginning date.
PRESS F1 TO BACKUP AND CORRECT/(P) TO PROCEED @

Mark One Only

CURFS

Earlier I recorded that [fill TEMPNAME]
[fill EARLIERFIL]
Have there been any other times before this past [fill MONTH1]
when [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] authorized to receive
food stamps?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

APLFS

```
[if APLSSI eq <2> and APLSSI onpath]How about Food Stamps...?
([fill C_HAVHAS] [fill TEMPNAME] ever applied for Food Stamps
in [fill HISHER] own name?)
[else][fill C_HAVHAS] [fill TEMPNAME] ever applied for Food Stamps
in [fill HISHER] own name?[endif]
```

- (1) Yes
(2) No

@

Mark One Only

APLFS2

```
What about when [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] on
[if INDEX eq <1>][fill TANFFIL1],[if TANFFIL2 ne <>] [fill TANFFIL2],[endif][if TANFFIL3 ne
<>] [fill TANFFIL3],[endif]
[if TEMP ne <>][fill TEMP] [endif] or AFDC or SSI before this past [fill MONTH1]?
[else][if INDEX eq <3>]SSI before this past [fill MONTH1]?
[else][if INDEX eq <2>][fill TANFFIL1],[if TANFFIL2 ne <>] [fill TANFFIL2],[endif][if
TANFFIL3 ne <>] [fill TANFFIL3],[endif]
[if TEMP ne <>][fill TEMP] [endif] or AFDC before this past [fill
MONTH1]?[endif][endif][endif]
```

(Did [fill TEMPNAME] apply for Food Stamps then?)

- (1) Yes
(2) No

@

Multiple Entry

RECVFS

```
[if LNOPRX ne L_NO]THIS ITEM REFERS TO: [fill TEMPNAME][endif]
```

And [fill HAVHAS] [fill HESHE] EVER been authorized to receive Food Stamps?

- (1) Yes
(2) No

@

Mark One Only

RECVFS2

```
What about when [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] on
[if INDEX eq <1>][fill TANFFIL1],[if TANFFIL2 ne <>] [fill TANFFIL2],[endif][if TANFFIL3 ne
<>] [fill TANFFIL3],[endif]
[if TEMP ne <>][fill TEMP] [endif] or AFDC or SSI before this past [fill MONTH1]?
[else][if INDEX eq <3>]SSI before this past [fill MONTH1]?
[else][if INDEX eq <2>][fill TANFFIL1],[if TANFFIL2 ne <>] [fill TANFFIL2],[endif][if
TANFFIL3 ne <>] [fill TANFFIL3],[endif]
[if TEMP ne <>][fill TEMP] [endif] or AFDC before this past [fill
MONTH1]?[endif][endif][endif]
```

([fill C_WASWERE] [fill TEMPNAME] also authorized to receive Food Stamps then?)

- (1) Yes
(2) No

@

Multiple Entry

FSWHEN1

Earlier I recorded that the most recent time [fill TEMPNAME] started receiving Food Stamps was [fill TIMEFIL].

Was that the first time [fill HESHE] had EVER received Food Stamps, or had [fill HESHE] been on Food Stamps before then?

- (1) [fill TEMP] was first time on Food Stamps
- (2) On Food Stamps before

@

Multiple Entry

RECVFS3

What about when [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] on [fill INCOMEFIL] before [fill MONTH(HX)] [fill INDX1]?

(Did [fill TEMPNAME] also receive Food Stamps then?)

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Multiple Entry

FSWHEN2

When did [fill TEMPNAME] first start receiving Food Stamps?

MONTH: @MTH
YEAR: @YR

ENTER (N) IF THIS PERSON DID NOT RECEIVE FOOD STAMPS IN HIS/HER OWN NAME BEFORE

Multiple Entry

FSWHEN

WE WANT TO KNOW WHEN THE PERSON FIRST RECEIVED FOOD STAMPS ON HIS/HER OWN, OR IN HIS/HER OWN NAME - E.G., AS THE "HEAD" OF HIS/HER FAMILY - NOT AS A CHILD WHOSE PARENT(S) RECEIVED THEM

When did [fill TEMPNAME] first start receiving Food Stamps on [fill HISHER] own, or in [fill HISHER] own name?

MONTH: @MTH
YEAR: @YR

ENTER (N) IF THIS PERSON DID NOT RECEIVE FOOD STAMPS ON HIS/HER OWN, OR IN HIS/HER OWN NAME BEFORE

Multiple Entry

TMFSLONG

[fill BEFOREFIL] did [fill TEMPNAME] last receive food stamps?

MONTH: @MTH
YEAR: @YR

Multiple Entry

AL_TMFSLONG

DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT
ENTRY ILLOGICAL. MEANS THAT: Assistance ended before beginning date.
PRESS F1 TO BACKUP AND CORRECT/(P) TO PROCEED @

Multiple Entry

FS1TIME

[if L_NO ne LNOPRX]THIS ITEM REFERS TO: [fill TEMPNAME][endif]
And did [fill HESHE] receive Food Stamps every month
between [if FSWHEN@MTH valid][fill MONTH(FSWHEN@MTH)] [endif][fill FSWHEN@YR] and [if
TMFSLONG@MTH valid][fill MONTH(TMFSLONG@MTH)] [endif][fill TMFSLONG@YR]?

(1) Yes
(2) No

@

Enter Number

TMFSTIME

IF RECEIPT WAS CONTINUOUS, DO NOT COUNT SIMPLE "RE-CERTIFICATION"
AS A BREAK BETWEEN TWO SPELLS OF RECEIPT; SEPARATE RECEIPT SPELLS
REQUIRE A BREAK OF AT LEAST ONE MONTH OF NO RECEIPT

How many separate times did [fill TEMPNAME] go on
Food Stamps between [fill RECEIPTFIL]?

@

Mark One Only

WK1BEFOR

Earlier I recorded that [fill TEMPNAME] started [fill HISHER]
[fill JOBBIZNAMEFIL][if JOBBIZNAMEFIL2 ne <>] [fill JOBBIZNAMEFIL2][endif] in [fill
JOBBIZMONFIL] of
[fill JOBBIZYRFIL]. [fill C_WASWERE] [fill HESHE] working at some other
job before [fill JOBBIZFIL], or [fill WASWERE]
[fill HESHE] not working?

- (1) Working at another job/business
- (2) Not working

@

Multiple Entry

WK1LSTJB

Before [fill JOBBIZSTRTFIL], in what
year did [fill TEMPNAME] last work at a paid job or business?

ENTER (N) FOR NO PRIOR JOB/BUSINESS

YEAR: @

Mark One Only

WK1WRK15

ASK OR VERIFY:

So, before the [fill JOBBIZFIL] that started in [fill JOBBIZMONFIL]
[fill JOBBIZYRFIL], [fill TEMPNAME] was about [fill AGEFIL] when
[fill HESHE] last worked before that - is that right?

- (1) Yes; correct
- (2) No (backup and correct WK1LSTJB entry)

@

Enter Number

WK1LWRKM

In what month was that?

MONTH: @

Multiple Entry

LSTWRKY1

[fill B4JOBBIZFIL] what
year did [fill TEMPNAME] last work at a paid job or business?

ENTER (N) FOR NEVER WORKED

YEAR: @

Mark One Only

LSTWRK15

ASK OR VERIFY:

So [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] about [fill AGEFIL] when [fill HESHE]
last worked - is that right?

- (1) Yes; correct
- (2) No (backup and correction LSTWRKY1 entry)

@

Enter Number

LSTWRKM1

In what month was that?

MONTH: @

Multiple Entry

PRVJOBYRBefore [fill MONTH1], in what year did [fill TEMPNAME]
last work at a paid job or business?

ENTER (N) FOR NEVER WORKED AT ANOTHER JOB/BUSINESS

YEAR: @

Mark One Only

PRVJOB15

ASK OR VERIFY:

So [fill TEMPNAME] was about [fill AGEFIL] when [fill HESHE]
last worked - is that right?

- (1) Yes; correct
- (2) No (backup and correction LSTWRKY1 entry)

@

Enter Number

PRVJOBMN

In what month was that?

MONTH: @

Multiple Entry

FRMRYRIn what year did [fill TEMPNAME] START
that[if PREVIOUSFIL ne <>] [fill PREVIOUSFIL][endif] job or business?

YEAR: @

Enter Text

AL_FRMRYR

DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT
ENTRY ILLOGICAL. MEANS THAT: THE YEAR THE PERSON STARTED THE JOB CANNOT BE MORE
RECENT THAN THE YEAR THEY STARTED
PRESS F1 TO BACK UP AND CORRECT/ (P) TO PROCEED @

Mark One Only

FRMRYR15

ASK OR VERIFY:

So [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] about [fill AGEFIL] when [fill HESHE]
started that work - is that right?

- (1) Yes; correct (within 1 year)
- (2) No (backup and correction LSTWRKY1 entry)

@

Enter Number

FRMRMN

In what month was that?

MONTH: @

Multiple Entry

FIRST6JOB

[fill INCLUDEAFFIL] was
the first job or business [fill TEMPNAME] had that lasted
6 straight months or more?

ENTER EITHER NAME OF EMPLOYER OR TYPE OF WORK

COUNT ANY JOB OR BUSINESS, EITHER FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME
ENTER (N) FOR NEVER WORKED 6 STRAIGHT MONTHS AT A JOB OR BUSINESS

1st 6+ month job/business:

@

Multiple Entry

SIXMTHYR

How old [fill WASWERE] [fill HESHE] when
[fill HESHE] [fill STARTEDWRKFIL]?

(Or do you remember the year?)

COUNT ANY JOB OR BUSINESS, EITHER FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME.
[fill ALSOAFFIL]

ENTER (N) FOR NEVER WORKED 6 STRAIGHT MONTHS AT A JOB OR BUSINESS

AGE: @1

OR

CALENDAR YEAR: @2

Mark One Only

SIXMTH15

ASK OR VERIFY:

So [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] about [fill AGEFIL] when [fill HISHER]
first long-term job or business started - is that right?

- (1) Yes; correct (within 1 year)
- (2) No (backup and correct SIXMTHYR entry)

@

Mark One Only

YRSIXMTH

That would be around [fill MAKEMTHYR].
Is that correct?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Enter Number

SXMTHYR2

I'm sorry. What year was it?

ENTER START YEAR OF THE PERSON'S FIRST "6-STRAIGHT-MONTH OR MORE"
JOB OR BUSINESS

YEAR: @

Multiple Entry

NO6ALL

SHOW FLASHCARD K

[fill WHYNOWRKFIL] at a paid job or
business [fill AFTER15FIL]ENTER ALL THAT APPLY
RE-ENTER PRECODE TO DELETE
ENTER (N) FOR NO MORE

```

[if @1 eq <1>]X [else] [endif](1) Taking care of a minor child
[if @2 eq <2>]X [else] [endif](2) Taking care of an elderly family member
[if @3 eq <3>]X [else] [endif](3) Taking care of a disabled but non-elderly family member
[if @4 eq <4>]X [else] [endif](4) Other family or home responsibilities
[if @5 eq <5>]X [else] [endif](5) Own illness or disability
[if @6 eq <6>]X [else] [endif](6) Could not find work
[if @7 eq <7>]X [else] [endif](7) Did not want to work
[if @8 eq <8>]X [else] [endif](8) Going to school
[if @9 eq <9>]X [else] [endif](9) Other
@KEY

```

Mark One Only

NO6REASN

What is the main reason?
(- the main reason [fill HESHE] never worked [fill 6MOSFIL]
at a paid job or business?)

```

[if NO6ALL@1 eq <1>](1) Taking care of a minor child[endif]
[if NO6ALL@2 eq <2>](2) Taking care of an elderly family member[endif]
[if NO6ALL@3 eq <3>](3) Taking care of a disabled but non-elderly family member[endif]
[if NO6ALL@4 eq <4>](4) Other family or home responsibilities[endif]
[if NO6ALL@5 eq <5>](5) Own illness or disability[endif]
[if NO6ALL@6 eq <6>](6) Could not find work[endif]
[if NO6ALL@7 eq <7>](7) Did not want to work[endif]
[if NO6ALL@8 eq <8>](8) Going to school[endif]
[if NO6ALL@9 eq <9>](9) Other[endif]

```

@

Enter Number

SIXMTHMN

In what month was that?

@

Mark One Only

WRK35HR

During all the time [fill TEMPNAME]
[fill WORKEDTILFIL] [fill HESHE]
mostly [fill WORKFIL] 35 or more hours per week?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

ANY6OFF

We've been talking about when [fill TEMPNAME] [fill HAVHAS] worked. Next are questions about when [fill HESHE] [fill WASWERE] NOT working.

[fill SINCEFIL] [fill THEYEARFIL] [fill SIXMTHFIL], [fill WERETHEREFIL] any times when [fill TEMPNAME] did not work for 6 straight months or more?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Multiple Entry

HOWMANY6

How many times [fill HASFIL] that [fill HAPPENFIL]?

([fill BETWNFIL], how many times [fill BEENFIL] out of work for 6 months or more?)

@

Multiple Entry

TIMEOFF

TIME PERIOD: [fill TIMEFIL]

[fill COUNTFIL] what was the total amount of time that [fill TEMPNAME] spent out of work[if PERIODFIL ne <>] [fill PERIODFIL][endif]?
[r]H[n]

@NM

- (1) MONTHS
- (2) YEARS

@MY

Enter Text

AL_TIMEOFF

DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT
ENTRY ILLOGICAL. MEANS THAT: number of years greater than amount of work.
PRESS F1 TO BACK UP AND CORRECT/(P) TO PROCEED @

Mark One Only

OFF6MTH

[if ANY6OFF eq <1>]Since [fill SIXMTHFIL] [fill HAVHAS] [fill TEMPNAME] had any long periods off work because [fill HESHE] [fill WASWERE] taking care of someone else -- specifically, a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person?

[else]Since [fill LASTYRFIL], have there been any periods of time when [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] off work for 6 months or more because [fill HESHE] [fill WASWERE] taking care of someone else -- specifically a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person?[endif]

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Multiple Entry

NOWRKSP

When did this happen most recently - from what year to what year?

FROM: @NOWRKFR TO: @NOWRKTO

ENTER (P) FOR "TO THE PRESENT TIME"

Multiple Entry

NWALL

ASK OR VERIFY

Who [fill HAVEWEREFIL] [fill TEMPNAME][if BEENFIL ne <>] [endif][fill BEENFIL] taking care of[if ATTIMEFIL ne <>] [endif][fill ATTIMEFIL]?

READ CATEGORIES IF NECESSARY
ENTER ALL THAT APPLY
RE-ENTER PRECODE TO DELETE
ENTER (N) FOR NO MORE

[if @1 eq <1>]X [else] [endif](1) A minor child
[if @2 eq <2>]X [else] [endif](2) An elderly family member
[if @3 eq <3>]X [else] [endif](3) A disabled but non-elderly family member

@KEY

Mark One Only

NWRESN

Which one would you say [fill ISWASFIL] [fill PTEMPNAME] main caregiving responsibility?

[if NWALL@1 eq <1>](1) A minor child[endif]
[if NWALL@2 eq <2>](2) An elderly family member[endif]
[if NWALL@3 eq <3>](3) A disabled but non-elderly family member[endif]

@

Mark One Only

OTHTIMES

Since [fill OTHDATEFIL], were there any OTHER long periods of time when [fill TEMPNAME] didn't work because [fill HESHE] [fill WASWERE] caring for someone else -- specifically a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person?

(1) Yes
(2) No

@

Enter Number

CNTOTHR

How many other times did this happen?

@

Multiple Entry

FRSTYR

When was the first time this happened - from what year to what year?

FROM: @FSTYFRM TO: @FSTYRTO

Multiple Entry

FRSTALL

ASK OR VERIFY

Who [fill WASWERE] [fill TEMPNAME] taking care of at that time?

READ CATEGORIES IF NECESSARY

ENTER ALL THAT APPLY

RE-ENTER PRECODE TO DELETE

ENTER (N) FOR NO MORE

[if @1 eq <1>]X [else] [endif](1) A minor child
[if @2 eq <2>]X [else] [endif](2) An elderly family member
[if @3 eq <3>]X [else] [endif](3) A disabled but non-elderly family member

@KEY

Mark One Only

FRSTRSN

Which one would you say was [fill PTEMPNAME] main
care-giving responsibility (at that earlier time)?

[if FRSTALL@1 eq <1>](1) A minor child[endif]
[if FRSTALL@2 eq <2>](2) An elderly family member[endif]
[if FRSTALL@3 eq <3>](3) A disabled but non-elderly family member[endif]

@

Mark One Only

TAXREB01

[fill TAXFIL] the Federal government approved an economic stimulus package. This year, many households will receive a one-time economic stimulus payment, either by check or direct deposit. This is also called a tax rebate and is different from a refund on your annual income taxes. Since the first of April, 2008, [fill HAVHAS] [fill TEMPNAME] received a tax rebate (Economic Stimulus Payment)?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Multiple Entry

TAXREB02

Who was the rebate for?

ENTER "N" FOR NO MORE
RE-ENTER LINE NUMBER TO DELETE

List of household members.

@KEY [fill TEMP3]

Multiple Entry

TAXREB03

In what month did [fill TEMPNAME] receive the rebate?

MONTH: @

[fill ERRORFIL]

Enter Number

TAXREB04

What was the amount of the rebate?

\$@

Mark One Only

TAXREB05

Was the rebate received by . . .

- (1) Check?
- (2) Direct deposit?

@

Mark One Only

TAXREB06

Did the rebate lead [fill TEMPNAME] mostly to increase spending,
mostly to increase savings, mostly to pay off debt?

- (1) Mostly to increase spending
- (2) Mostly to increase saving
- (3) Mostly to pay off debt

@

Items Booklet Index for

Alphabetical index for the Items Booklet

Object Name	Page	Object Name	Page
A		NOWRKSPL	13
ADC1TIME	3	NWALL	13
ADCWHEN1	2	NWRESN	13
ADCWHEN2	2	O	
AFDCTIME	3	OFF6MTH	12
AFDCWHEN	2	OTHTIMES	13
AL_FRMRYR	9	P	
AL_TIMEOFF	12	PRVJOB15	9
AL_TMAFDCLG	2	PRVJOBMN	9
AL_TMFSLONG	6	PRVJOBYR	9
AL_TMSSILNG	4	R	
ANY6OFF	12	RECVAFDC	1
APLAFDC	1	RECVFS	5
APLFS	5	RECVFS2	5
APLFS2	5	RECVFS3	6
APLSSI	3	RECVSSI	3
C		S	
CNTOTHR	13	SIXMTH15	10
CURADC	1	SIXMTHMN	11
CURFS	4	SIXMTHYR	10
CURSSI	3	SSIWHEN	4
E		SSIWHEN1	4
EVERGARD	1	SSIWHEN2	4
F		SXMTHYR2	10
FIRST6JOB	10	T	
FRMRMN	9	TAXREB01	15
FRMRYR	9	TAXREB02	15
FRMRYR15	9	TAXREB03	15
FRSTALL	14	TAXREB04	15
FRSTRSN	14	TAXREB05	15
FRSTYR	13	TAXREB06	15
FS1TIME	7	TIMEOFF	12
FSWHEN	6	TMAFDCLG	2
FSWHEN1	6	TMFSLONG	6
FSWHEN2	6	TMFSTIME	7
H		TMSSILNG	4
HOWMANY6	12	W	
L		WK1BEFOR	8
LSTWRK15	8	WK1LSTJB	8
LSTWRKM1	9	WK1LWRKM	8
LSTWRKY1	8	WK1WRK15	8
N		WRK35HR	11
NO6ALL	11	Y	
NO6REASN	11	YRSIXMTH	10

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 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 ISDP" V. J. HUGGINS (Census Bureau)

Old	New	
(8607)	15	“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)
(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	“A 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	“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. RYSCAVAGE and K. S. SHORT (Census Bureau)
(8614)	22	“Augmenting Data Reported in the Survey of Income and Program Participation with Administrative Record Data--A Brief Discussion,” D. K. SATER (Census Bureau)
(8701)	23	“Tracking Persons Over Time,” A. C. JEAN and E. K. MCARTHUR (Census Bureau)
(8702)	24	“Preliminary Data from the SIPP 1983-84 Longitudinal Research File,” J. F. CODER, D. BURKHEAD, A. FELDMAN-HARKINS, and J. MCNEIL (Census Bureau)
(8703)	25	“Work Experience Data from SIPP,” P. RYSCAVAGE and A. FELDMAN-HARKINS (Census Bureau)
(8704)	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)
(8705)	27	“SIPP: Filling Data Gaps on the Poverty and Social Welfare Fronts,” P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)
(8706)	28	“Response Errors in Labor Surveys: Comparisons of Self and Proxy,” D. HILL (University of Michigan)
(8707)	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)
(8708)	30	“Quality Profile for the Survey of Income and Program Participation,” K. KING, R. PETRONI, and R. SINGH (Census Bureau)
(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)

SIPP FILES

Old	New	
(8710)	32	"The Impact of Imputation Procedures on Distributional Characteristics of Low Income Population," P. DOYLE (Mathematica Policy Research), and R. DALRYMPLE (Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture)
(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	"Households 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	"Transitions 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)
(8719)	41	"Exploring Changes in Health Care Coverage Using the SIPP Longitudinal Research File," D. BURKHEAD and A. FELDMAN and HARKINS (Census Bureau)
(8720)	42	"Geographical Mobility and the Life Course: Moves Associated with Individual Life Events," D. DAHMANN and E. MCARTHUR (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)
(8724)	46	"The Statistically Invisible Minority Aged," C. TAEUBER (Census Bureau), and E. ATTAH (Atlanta University)
(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.)

Old	New	
(8802)	49	“Short Term Fluctuations in Income and Their Relationship to the Characteristics of the Low Income 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)
(8806)	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)	55	“Examining the Dynamics of Health Insurance Loss: A Tale of Two Cohorts,” A. C. MONHEIT and C. L. SCHUR (National Center for Health Services Research)
(8809)	56	“The Dynamics of Medicaid Enrollment,” P. FARLEY-SHORT, J. A. CANTOR and A. C. MONHEIT (National Center for Health Services Research)
(8810)	57	“The Discourage Worker Effect: A Reappraisal Using Spell Duration Data,” A. MARTINI (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
(8811)	58	“Income as a Proxy for the Economic Status of the Elderly,” D. J. CHOLLET and R. B. FRIEDLAND (Employee Benefit Research Institute)
(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)
(8815)	62	“The Effect of Income Taxation on Labor Supply When Deductions are Endogenous,” R. K. TRIEST (The Johns Hopkins University)
(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)

SIPP FILES

Old	New	
(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)
(8826)	73	"The Employment of Mothers and the Prevention of Poverty," M. HILL (University of Michigan) and H. HARTMANN (Rutgers University)
(8827)	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)
(8901)	78	"Quality of SIPP Estimates," R. P. SINGH, L. WEIDMAN, and G. SHAPIRO (Census Bureau)
(8902)	79	"Two Notes on Sampling Variance Estimates from the 1984 SIPP Public-Use Files," B. BYE and S. J. GALLICCHIO (Social Security Administration)
(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)

Old	New	
(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	“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: A Comprehensive Income Approach,” S. CRYSTAL and D. SHEA (Rutgers University)
(8915)	92	“Multivariate Analysis by Users of SIPP Micro-Data Files” R. P. CHAKRABARTY (Census Bureau)
(8916)	93	“A Resource-Based Model of Living Arrangements among the Unmarried Elderly,” J. E. MUTCHIER 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)
(8918)	95	“The Effect of Child Care Costs on Married Women's Labor Force Participation,” R. CONNELLY (Bowdoin College)
(8919)	96	“Income and Assets of Social Security Beneficiaries by Type of Benefit,” S. GRAD (Social Security Administration)
(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)

SIPP FILES

Old	New	
(8925)	102	"The Regular Receipt of Child Support: A Multi-Step Process," J. PETERSON and C. NORD (Child Trends, Inc.)
(8926)	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. GOLDSCHIEDER (Brown University)
(9003)	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)
(9009)	114	"Handling Single Wave Nonresponse in A Panel Survey," R. SINGH, V. HUGGINS, and D. KASPRZYK (Census Bureau)
(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)
(9014)	119	"Wages and Employment Among the Working Poor: New Evidence from SIPP," S. K. LONG (The Urban Institute) and A. MARTINI (Mathematica Policy Research)

Old	New	
(9015)	120	“Pension Portability & Labor Mobility: Evidence from SIPP,” A. GUSTMAN (Dartmouth College) and T. STEINMEIER (Texas Tech University)
(9016)	121	“Response & Procedural Error Variance in Surveys: An Application of Poisson and Newman Type A Regression,” D. HILL (University of Toledo)
(9017)	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. MUTCHIER and J. A. BURR (State University of New York at Buffalo)
(9020)	125	“Living Benefits: Closing the Gap for LTC Financing,” D. G. SHEA (Pennsylvania State University)
(9021)	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 Birth Cohorts of Young Adults in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany,” J. WITTE (Harvard University)
(9024)	129	“The Saving Effect of Tax-Deferred Retirement Accounts: Evidence from the SIPP,” S. VENTI (Dartmouth College) and D. A. WISE (Harvard University)
(9025)	130	“Children and Welfare: Patterns of Multiple Program Participation,” S. K. LONG (The Urban Institute)
(9026)	131	“Household and Nonhousehold Living Arrangements in Later Life: A Longitudinal Analysis of A Social Process,” J. E. MUTCHIER and J. A. BURR (University of Buffalo)
(9027)	132	“The SIPP Event History Calendar: Aiding Respondents in the Dating of Longitudinal Processes,” 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)

SIPP FILES

Old	New	
(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)
(9103)	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) and 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)
(9107)	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)
(9108)	148	"The Survey of Income and Program Participation as a Source of Data on Children and Families: A Comparison of Estimates Derived from SIPP with Estimates from Other Sources," C. WINQUIST NORD and A. RHOADS (Child Trends, Inc.)
(9109)	149	"Health Insurance Coverage Among the Elderly," V. WILCOX-GOK (Department of Economics and Institute for Health) and J. RUBIN (Health Care Policy, and Aging Research)
(9110)	150	"A Cognitive Approach to Redesigning Measurement in the Survey of Income and Program 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 (University of Toledo)
(9112)	152	"Record Use by Respondents," R. KOMINSKI (Census Bureau)
(9113)	153	"Reciprocity History and Left-Censored Spells of Program Participation in the SIPP," K. SHORT and J. EARGLE (Census Bureau)

Old	New	
(9114)	154	“Receipt of Food Stamps by Longitudinal Households and Individuals in the SIPP,” N. R. BURSTEIN (Abt Associates Inc.)
(9115)	155	“Within-PSU Sort and Stratification Research to Improve Survey Efficiency,” 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,” S. M. BIANCHI (Census Bureau)
(9117)	157	“Rationale for a SIPP-Based Microsimulation Model of SSI and OASDI,” B. WIXON and D. R. VAUGHAN (Social Security Administration)
(9118)	158	“Implementing an SSI Model Using the Survey of Income and Program Participation,” D. R. VAUGHAN and B. WIXON (Social Security Administration)
(9119)	159	“Local Labor Markets and Local Area Effects on Welfare Duration: Evidence from SIPP,” J. FITZGERALD (Census Bureau) and X. ZUO (Dowdoin College and Shanghai Academy of Social Science)
(9120)	160	“Oversampling the Low-Income Population in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP),” G. D. WELLER, V. J. HUGGINS and R. P. SINGH (Census Bureau)
(9121)	161	“Estimates of the Uninsured Population from the Survey of Income and Program Participation: Size, Characteristics, and the Possibility of Attrition Bias,” K. SWARTZ (The Urban Institute)
(9201)	162	“Changes in Parent-Child Coresidence in Later Life,” A. SPEARE, JR. (Census Bureau/Brown University) and R. AVERY (Brown University)
(9202)	163	“Who Helps Whom in Older Parent-Child Families,” A. SPEARE, JR. (Population Studies and Training Center) and R. AVERY (Brown University)
(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.)
(9208)	169	“Social Security Earnings of Wives Relative to Their Husbands: A Cohort Analysis,” H. M. IAMS (Social Security Administration)

SIPP FILES

Old	New	
(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. LEPKOWSKI, 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 Users 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)
(9306)	178	"The Quality of Census Bureau Survey Data Among Respondents with High Income," C. T. NELSON (Census Bureau)
(9307)	179	"Modeling Food Stamp Participation in the Presence of Reporting Errors," C. R. BOLLINGER and M. DAVID (University of Wisconsin)
(9308)	180	"The Seam Effect in SIPP's Labor Force Data: Did the Recession Make it Worse?," P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)
(9309)	181	"Where's Papa? Fathers' Role in Child Care" M. O'CONNELL (Census Bureau)
(9310)	182	"The Effectiveness of Oversampling Low Income Households in the Survey of Income and Program Participation" T. ALLEN, R. PETRONI and R. SINGH
(9311)	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)
(9312)	184	"The Earned Income Tax Credit: Participation, Compliance, and Antipoverty Effectiveness," J. K. SCHOLZ (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
(9313)	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)
(9314)	186	"Cross-Sectional Imputation and Longitudinal Editing Procedures in the Survey of Income and Program Participation," S. G. PENNELL (The University of Michigan)

Old	New	
(9315)	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
(9316)	188	“Are College-Educated Young Persons Finding Good Jobs? A Look at Some of the Evidence” P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)
(9401)	189	“A Comparison of Attrition in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the Survey of Income and Program Participation,” J. E. ZABEL
(9402)	190	“The Effect of Attrition on Income and Poverty Estimates from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP),” E. LAMAS, J. TIN and J. EARGLE
(9403)	191	“An Analysis of Attrition in the PSID and SIPP with an Application to a Model of Labor Market Behavior,” J. E. ZABEL
(9404)	192	“Mover Nonresponse Adjustment Research for the Survey of Income and Program Participation,” T. M. ALLEN and R. J. PETRONI
(9405)	193	“Use of Administrative Data in SIPP Longitudinal Estimation,” S. M. DORINSKI and H. HUANG
(9406)	194	“Longitudinal Imputation of SIPP Food Stamp Benefits,” A. TREMBLAY
(9407)	195	“Testing a New Attrition Nonresponse Adjustment Method for SIPP,” R. E. FOLSOM and M. B. WITT
(9408)	196	“Oversampling in Panel Surveys,” R. SINGH, R. J. PETRONI and T. M. ALLEN (U.S. Bureau of the Census)
(9409)	197	“An Experiment to Reduce Measurement Error in the SIPP: Preliminary Results,” K. H. MARQUIS, J. C. MOORE and K. BOGEN (Census Bureau)
(9410)	198	“Changing Social Security Survivorship Benefits and the Poverty of Widows,” M. D. HURD (State University of New York) and D. A. WISE (Harvard University)
(9411)	199	“Weighting Schemes for Household Panel Surveys,” G. KALTON and J. M. BRICK (Westat, Inc.)
(9412)	200	“Weighting Adjustments for Panel Nonresponse in the SIPP,” L. RIZZO, G. KALTON and J. M. BRICK (Westat, Inc.)
(9413)	201	“Overview of SIPP Nonresponse Research Data,” S. MACK and R. PETRONI (Census Bureau)
(9414)	202	“Regression Weighting Methods for SIPP Data,” A. B. AN, F. J. BREIDT and W. A. FULLER (Iowa State University)
(9415)	203	“The Redesign of the SIPP,” V. J. HUGGINS and D. P. FISCHER (Census Bureau)
(9501)	204	“Adjusting for Attrition in Event History Analysis,” D. H. HILL (Survey Research Institute, University of Toledo)

SIPP FILES

Old	New	
(9502)	205	"Regression Adjustment for Nonresponse," A. B. AN and W. A. FULLER (Iowa State University)
(9503)	206	"Nonresponse Research Plans for the Survey of Income and Program Participation," S. P. MACK and P. J. WAITE (Census Bureau)
(9504)	207	"Income Poverty Times Series Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation," V. J. HUGGINS and F. WINTERS (Census Bureau)
(9505)	208	"Longitudinal Imputation of SIPP Food Stamp Benefits," A. TREMBLAY (Census Bureau)
(9506)	209	"Continuing Research on Use of Administrative Data in SIPP Longitudinal Estimation," S. M. DORINSKI (Census Bureau)
(9507)	210	"Overview of Redesign Methodology for the Survey of Income and Program Participation," P. H. SIEGEL and S. P. MACK (Census Bureau)
(9508)	211	"Research on Characteristics of Survey of Income and Program Participation Non-respondents Using IRS Data," M. R. HENDRICK, K. E. KING and J. B. BIENIAS (Census Bureau)
(9601)	212	"The SIPP Cognitive Research Evaluation Experiment: Basic Results and Documentation," J. C. MOORE, K. H. MARQUIS and K. BOGEN (Census Bureau)
(9602)	213	"The Effects of Special Saving Programs on Saving and Wealth," J. M. POTERBA, S. F. VENTI and D.A. WISE (National Bureau of Economic Research)
(9603)	214	"Past is Prologue: Simulating Lifetime Social Security Earnings for the Twenty-First Century," H. M. IAMS and S. H. SANDELL (Office of Research & Statistics, Social Security Administration)
(9604)	215	"Evaluating the Quality of Income Data Collected in the Annual Supplement to the March Current Population Survey and the Survey of Income and Program Participation," J. CODER and L. SCOON-ROGERS (Census Bureau)
(9605)	216	"Compensating for Missing Wave Data in the Survey of Income and Program Participation," T. R. WILLIAMS and L. BAILEY (Census Bureau)
(9606)	217	"The Effect of the SIPP Redesign on Employment and Earnings Data," E. LAMAS, T. PALUMBO and J. EARGLE (Census Bureau)
(9607)	218	"A Comparative Analysis of Health Insurance Coverage Estimated: Data from CPS and SIPP," R. L. BENNEFIELD
(9608)	219	"Work Related Expenditures in a New Measure of Poverty," K. SHORT, M. SHEA, and T. J. ELLER (Census Bureau)
(9609)	220	"Who Moonlights and Why? Evidence from the SIPP," J. KIMMEL (W.E. Upjohn Institute) and K. S. CONWAY (University of New Hampshire)
(9610)	221	"An Evaluation and Analysis of Reservation Wage Data from SIPP," P. RYSCAVAGE (Census Bureau)

Old	New	
(9611)	222	“Program Participation and Attrition: The Empirical Evidence,” J. TIN (Census Bureau)
(9612)	223	“Reducing the Welfare Dependence of Single-Mother Families: Health Related Employment Barriers and Policy Responses,” J. KIMMEL
(9613)	224	“Who Moonlights and Why? Evidence from the SIPP,” J. KIMMEL and K. S. CONWAY (Census Bureau)
	225	“Changing Social Security Benefits to Reflect Child Care Years: A Policy Proposal Whose Time Has Passed,” H. M. IAMS and S. SANDELL
	226	“Comparing Certain Effects of Redesign on Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation,” E. C. HOCK and F. WINTERS
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	230	“SIPP Quality Profile, 1998,” G. KALTON (3 rd Edition, Westat)
	231	“Preliminary Estimates on Caregiving from Wave 7 of the 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation,” J. M. MCNEIL
	232	“The Survey of Income and Program Participation - Recent History and Future Developments,” D.WEINBERG
	233	“The Survey of Income and Program Participation - The Wealth of U.S. Families: Analysis of Recent Census Data,” J. M. ANDERSON
	234	“The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) Methods Panel Improving Income Measurement,” PAT DOYLE, BETSY MARTIN, and JEFF MOORE
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	238	“The Assessment of Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) Benefit Data Using Longitudinal Administrative Records,” MINH HUYNH, KALMAN RUPP, and JAMES SEARS
	239	“Type of OASDI Benefit and Year of Death based on an Exact Match to Social Security Administration Benefit Records, 1990 and 1991 Panels of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP): Description of the Development of the Data for Public Release and a Preliminary Evaluation of Data Quality,” DENTON R. VAUGHAN

SIPP FILES

Old	New
	240 "Using the Survey of Income and Program Participation for Policy Analysis," DANIEL H. WEINBERG
	241 "AAPOR Roundtable: Improving Income Measurement," PAT DOYLE
	242 "Longitudinal Attrition in Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD)," DENTON VAUGHAN
	243 "People with Health Insurance: A Comparison of Estimates from Two Surveys," SHAILESH BHANDARI
	244 "Assessing the Effect of Allocated Data on the Estimated Value of Total Household Income in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)," PATRICIA J. FISHER (Census Bureau)
	245 "The Low-Income Dynamics and Persistent Poverty of U.S. Families," JOHN J. HISNANICK (Census Bureau)
	246 "An Analysis of the Characteristics of Multiple Program Participation Using the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)," KANIN L. REESE (Census Bureau)
	247 "Factors that Facilitated and Inhibited Job-holding Among Female AFDC/TANF Recipients in 1996," DENTON R. VAUGHAN
	248 "TANF Participation and Employment in SIPP (2004-2007)," SHELLEY IRVING (Census Bureau)
2010-12	"Using SIPP to Gauge the Behavior of TANF Recipients: TANF Reauthorization 2010," SHELLEY K. IRVING (Census Bureau)

APPENDIX C

User Notes

This section is reserved for any information relevant to the SIPP, *2008 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.

For an updated list of user notes always refer to the U.S. Census Bureau's SIPP Internet site at <http://www.bls.census.gov/sipp/> The user notes are found under "UserNotes/ListServe/News." The Internet site will be updated as additional user notes become available.