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SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE MICRODATA FILE

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ABSTRACT

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2004 Panel Wave 1 Topical Module Microdata File, [machine-readable data file] / conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. – Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 2009.

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 reciprocity history and employment 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 February 2004 to May 2004. 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: 110,659 logical records; 288 characters per record

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

Reference Materials

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2004 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, and 2004 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
EPPNUM	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
EPPPNUM	Person Number

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

The two-digit address ID code identifies each household associated with the same sample unit identification number. The first digit of the address ID code indicates the wave in which that address was first assigned for interview. The second digit sequentially numbers multiple households that have the same serial number. The address ID code is 11 for all sample addresses 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 2004 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
 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 EMNRESO	AMNRESO	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	EMNRESO	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
EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd job/business	ENO6ALL7	213 - 214

SIPP 2004 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	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	TFRMYR	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	287 - 288
HH: FIPS State Code	TFIPSST	25 - 26
HH: Interview Status code for this household	EOUTCOME	30 - 32
PE: Address ID of hhd 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 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 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
PE: Person index	EPPIDX	39 - 41
PE: Person's 4th month interview status	EPPMIS4	52 - 52
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	AAFDCCTIM	129 - 129
REC: Allocation flag for TFSLY	AFSLY	167 - 167
REC: Allocation flag for TFSSTRYR	AFSSTRYR	162 - 162
REC: Allocation flag for TFSTIMES	AFSTIMES	170 - 170

<u>Description</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Position</u>
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	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	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: Length of time received SSI(years)	TSSILY	144 - 147
REC: Length of time received food stamp(years)	TFSLY	163 - 166
REC: Number of separate times go on food stamps	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 stamp	TFSSSTRYR	158 - 161
REC: Year last received AFDC, TANF, or State Named	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
WW: Person weight	WPFINWGT	57 - 66

ALPHABETICAL VARIABLE LISTING TO 2004 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
 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
AFRMRYS	EMP: Allocation flag for TFRMRYS	195 - 195
AFRSTRSN	EMP: Allocation flag for EFRSTRSN	286 - 286
AFSLY	REC: Allocation flag for TFSLY	167 - 167
AFSSTRYS	REC: Allocation flag for TFSSTRYS	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
AMAKMYS	EMP: Allocation flag for TMAKMYS	200 - 200
AMNRESN	EMP: Allocation flag for EMNRESN	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
ARCVAFDC	REC: Allocation flag for ERCVAFDC	116 - 116
ARECVFS	REC: Allocation flag for ERECVFS	157 - 157
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

SIPP 2004 WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE MICRODATA FILES

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Position</u>
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	152 - 153
EAPLSSI	REC: Ever applied for SSI program	133 - 134
EARCUNV	REC: Universe indicator.	103 - 104
ECNTOTHR	EMP: Num of add'l times stopped work to be a caregiver	244 - 245
ECURAFDC	REC: Any other time authorized to recieve public assist	105 - 106
ECURFS	REC: Other Times When Authorized to Receive Food Stamps	149 - 150
ECURSSI	REC: Any other time authorized to recieve SSI	130 - 131
EEDUCATE	ED: Highest Degree received or grade completed	90 - 91
EENTAID	PE: Address ID of hhld 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
EPPPNUM	PE: Person number	45 - 48
ERACE	PE: The race(s) the respondent is	54 - 54
ERCVAFDC	REC: Authorized to receive AFDC, TANF, or State Named	114 - 115
ERECVFS	REC: Authorized to receive Food Stamps	155 - 156
ERECVSSI	REC: Authorized to receive SSI	136 - 137

VARIABLE LISTING

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Position</u>
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	287 - 288
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	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 stamp(years)	163 - 166
TFSSTRYR	REC: Year first received food stamp	158 - 161
TFSTIMES	REC: Number of separate times go on food stamps	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: Length of time 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
  TMFSTIME
    How many separate times did
    ...go on food stamps?
U All adults who have ever received food
  stamps (ERECVFS=1 or ECURFS=1) and
  EPOPSTAT=1
V          1 .One time on food stamps
V          2 .Two times on food stamps
V          3 .Three or more times on food
V          .stamps
V          -1 .Not in universe

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 .A minor child
V          2 .An elderly family member
V          3 .A disabled but non-elderly
V          .family member
V          -1 .Not in universe
```

**SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION,
2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE 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	2004	.Panel Year
D SWAVE	2	22
T SU: Wave of data collection		
There were 8 waves of data collection in the 2004 Panel		
U All persons		
V	1:8	.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
V	08	.Colorado
V	09	.Connecticut
V	10	.Delaware

DATA DICTIONARY

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
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 011:119 .Household Address ID

D EOUTCOME 3 30

T HH: Interview Status code for this household

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
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

T FA: Family ID excluding related subfamily members
 Family ID number excluding members of related subfamilies. This ID is used for

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
		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	011:119	.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	0101:1199	.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.
V		.Left sample during the
V		.reference period
V	5	.Children under 15 during
V		.reference period

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```

DATA          SIZE   BEGIN

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          2 .No
V          1 .Yes

D WPFINWGT    10     57
T WW: Person weight
      Final person weight
V 0.0000:999999.9999 .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
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
V          .person
V          11 .Housemate/roommate
V          12 .Roomer/boarder
V          13 .Other non-relative of reference

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	.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	0	.Less than 1 full year old
V	1:88	.Number of years 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	0101:1199	.Person Number
V	9999	.Spouse not in household or person
V		.not married
D EPNMOM	4	76
T PE:	Person number of mother	
U	All persons	
V	0101:1199	.Person Number
V	9999	.No mother in household
D EPNDAD	4	80
T PE:	Person number of father	
U	All persons	
V	0101:1199	.Person Number
V	9999	.No father in household
D EPNGUARD	4	84
T PE:	Person number of guardian	
U	All persons, 19 years and under TAGE < 20 for this month	
V	0101:1199	.Person Number
V	9999	.Guardian not in household
V	-1	.Not in Universe
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	

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```

DATA          SIZE   BEGIN

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? NOTE: The answer choices of
  the educational attainment variable,
  EEDUCATE, have been revised beginning in
  the 2004 Panel. The answer choice of "42"
  has been deleted for this variable.

U All persons age 15 and over
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
V             .(dentist),JD(lawyer)
V             47 .Doctorate degree (for example:
V             .Ph.D., Ed.D)
V             -1 .Not in Universe

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

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
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 011:119		.Household Address ID
V 0		.Not In Universe
D EARCUNV	2	103
T REC:		Universe indicator.
		Universe indicator.
U All adults		
V 1		.In universe
V -1		.Not in Universe
D ECURAFDC	2	105
T REC:		Any other time authorized to receive public assist
		CURADC Have there been any other times before this when ... was authorized to receive 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
		EEVRGARD Some program benefits are designed to help needy children. Has ... ever had any children or served as a child's legal guardian?
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

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```

DATA          SIZE  BEGIN

      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 <= 1)
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 ARCVAFDC
      RECVAFDC     Allocation flag for
      authorized to receive AFDC/TANF
V             0 .Not imputed
V             1 .Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V             2 .Cold deck imputation
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]

```

```

DATA          SIZE  BEGIN

    program?
U All adults who have ever received AFDC/TANF
  (ERCVAFDC=1 or ECURAFDC=1) and EPOPSTAT=1
V 1966:2004 .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 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 1981:2004 .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 .One time on ADFC/TANF
V          2 .Two times on ADFC/TANF
V          3 .Three or more times on ADFC/TANF
V          -1 .Not in Universe

D AAFDCTIM    1    129
T REC: Allocation flag for TAFDCTIM
  AFDCTIME        Allocation flag for number

```

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```

DATA          SIZE  BEGIN

      of times AFDC, TANF, or [state named]
      program was received
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
      RECVSSI     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

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	1	.Yes
V	2	.No
D ARECVSSI	1	138
T REC:		Authorized to receive SSI allocation flag
	RECVSSI	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 TSSISTRY	4	139
T REC:		Year first received SSI benefits
	SSIWHEN@SSISTRY	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	1971:2004	.Year started receiving SSI
V	-1	.Not in Universe
D ASSISTRY	1	143
T REC:		Allocation flag for TSSISTRY
	SSIWHEN@SSISTRY	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 TSSILY	4	144
T		Last year received SSI(years)
	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	1985:2004	.Last year received SSI(years)
V	-1	.Not in Universe
D ASSILY	1	148
T REC:		Allocation flag for TSSILY
	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 ECURFS	2	149
T REC:		Other Times When Authorized to Receive Food Stamps
	CURFS	Have there been any other times before this past time when ... was authorized to receive food stamps?
U		All adults who are currently receiving food stamps and EPOPSTAT=1

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
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
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	
	APLFS	Has ... ever applied for the Federal Governments' Food Stamp Program?
U	All adults who DO NOT currently receive food stamps 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
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	
	RECVFS	Has ... ever been authorized to receive food stamps?
U	All adults who DO NOT currently receive food stamps 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 Stamp
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D TFSSTRYR	4	158
T	Year first received food stamps	
	FSWHEN@FSSTRTYR	When did ... first start receiving food stamps?
U	All adults who have ever received food stamps (ERECVFS=1 or ECURFS=1) and EPOPSTAT=1	

```

DATA          SIZE  BEGIN
V 1969:2004 .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
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(years)
      TMFSLONG@2      When did ... last receive
      Food Stamps?
U All adults who have ever received food stamps
      (ERECVFS=1 or ECURFS=1) and EPOPSTAT=1
V 1984:2004 .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 (year)
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
      TMFSTIME      How many separate times did
      ... go on food stamps?
U All adults who have ever received food stamps
      (ERECVFS=1 or ECURFS=1) and EPOPSTAT=1
V          1 .One time on food stamps
V          2 .Two times on food stamps
V          3 .Three or more times on food stamps
V          -1 .Not in Universe

D AFSTIMES   1     170
T REC: Allocation flag for TFSTIMES
      TMFSTIME      Allocation flag for number
      of times received Food Stamps
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 .In universe

```

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

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DATA          SIZE  BEGIN
V             -1  .Not 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  .Working at another job/business
V             2  .Not working at another
V             .job/business
V             -1  .Not in Universe

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?
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             0  .Never worked at another
V             .job/business
V 1984:2004  .Year last worked
V             -1  .Not in Universe

D AWK1LSJB    1    180
T EMP: Allocation flag for TWK1LSTJB

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
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	0	.Never worked
V	1970:2004	.Year worked
V	-1	.Not in Universe
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
		PRVJOBYR 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	0	.Never worked at another
V		.job/business
V	1993:2004	.Year last worked at a job/ .business
V	-1	.Not in Universe
D APRVJBYR	1	190
T EMP:		Allocation flag for TPRVJBYR
		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

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA SIZE BEGIN

T EMP: Year started last paid job/business
 FRMRYR 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 2004-10, or TPRVJBYR is gt 0 and ge
 2004-10, or EWK1BFOR=1) and ((who is less
 than 60 years old (TAGE < 60) OR not retired
 (ERSNOWRK ne 4 or EEVERET ne 1) OR last
 worked within the last 5 years (ELSTWRKY ge
 2004-5))

V 1968:2004 .Year started
 V -1 .Not in Universe

D AFRMRYR 1 195
 T EMP: Allocation flag for TFRMRYR
 FRMRYR 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 TMAKMNYR 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 < 60) OR not retired (ERSNOWRK ne 4
 or EEVERET ne 1) OR last worked within the
 last 5 years (ELSTWRKY GE 2004-5))

V 0 .Never worked 6 straight months
 V 1953:2004 .Year worked
 V -1 .Not in Universe

D AMAKMNYR 1 200
 T EMP: Allocation flag for TMAKMNYR
 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
 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

```

DATA          SIZE  BEGIN

    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  .Taking care of a minor child
V         -1  .Not in Universe
V          0  .Not applicable

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  .Taking care of an elderly family
V          .member
V         -1  .Not in Universe
V          0  .Not applicable

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  .Taking care of a disabled but
V          .non-elderly family member
V         -1  .Not in Universe
V          0  .Not applicable

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  .Other family or home
V          .responsibilities
V         -1  .Not in Universe
V          0  .Not applicable

D ENO6ALL5    2    209
T EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd

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DATA SIZE BEGIN

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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 .Own illness or disability
V            -1 .Not in Universe
V            0 .Not applicable

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 .Could not find work
V            -1 .Not in Universe
V            0 .Not applicable

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 .Did not want to work
V            -1 .Not in Universe
V            0 .Not applicable

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 .Going to school
V            -1 .Not in Universe
V            0 .Not applicable

D ENO6ALL9        2       217
T EMP: Reason never worked at a long-term pd
  job/business

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
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	.Other reason
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
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	.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
V	-1	.Not in Universe
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
V	0	.Not imputed
V	1	.Statistical imputation (hot deck)
V	2	.Cold deck imputation
V	3	.Logical imputation (derivation)
D	EANYOFF	2 223

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

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DATA          SIZE  BEGIN

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 (2004-1)
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 mnths 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 wrk 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) 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

```

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
		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 caregiver	
	OFF6MTH	Since (year ... first worked 6 consecutive months have there been any periods lasting 6 months or longer

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

DATA SIZE BEGIN

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 EWK1LSJB > 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
caregiver
CNTOTHR How many other times did
this happen?

U EOTHTIME=1

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
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	1968:2004	.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	1975:2004	.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 2004 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 1969:2004 .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 1971:2004 .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 .Taking care of a minor child
V          -1 .Not in Universe
V          0 .Not applicable

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	.Taking care of an elderly family member
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
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	.Taking care of a disabled but non-elderly family member
V	-1	.Not in Universe
V	0	.Not applicable
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	.A minor child
V	2	.An elderly family member
V	3	.A disabled but non-elderly family member
V	-1	.Not in Universe
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

SIPP 2004 PANEL WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE

```

DATA          SIZE  BEGIN

      FRSTALL@1      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 .A minor child
V          -1 .Not in Universe
V          0 .Not applicable

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 .An elderly family member
V          -1 .Not in Universe
V          0 .Not applicable

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 .A disabled but non-elderly family
V          .member
V          -1 .Not in Universe
V          0 .Not applicable

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 .A minor child
V          2 .An elderly family member

```

DATA DICTIONARY

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN
V	3	.A disabled but non-elderly family member
V		.member
V	-1	.Not in Universe
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 FILLER	2	287
T Filler		

SOURCE AND ACCURACY STATEMENT
FOR THE SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 2004,
WAVE 1 - WAVE 12 PUBLIC USE (CORE) FILES¹

SOURCE OF DATA

The data were collected in the 2004 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The population represented in the 2004 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 2004 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 (MAF) 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 February 2004. 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 2004 Panel was interviewed in February 2004 and data for the reference months October 2003 through January 2004 were collected.

In Wave 1, the 2004 SIPP began with a sample of about 62,700 HUs. About 11,300 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 43,700 of the eligible HUs. FRs were unable to interview approximately 7,700 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 85 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. Based on these follow-up criteria, FRs were able to interview about 40,600 HUs of the approximately 44,200 eligible HUs for Wave 2, about 39,100 HUs of the approximately 44,600 eligible HUs for Wave 3, about 38,300 HUs of the approximately 44,900 eligible HUs for Wave 4, about 37,400 HUs of the approximately 45,400 eligible HUs for Wave 5, about 36,900 HUs of the approximately 45,600 eligible HUs for Wave 6, about 36,300 HUs of the approximately 45,700 eligible HUs for Wave 7, and about 36,000 HUs of the approximately 45,700 eligible HUs for Wave 8. In each of these waves, FRs were unable to interview some of the eligible housing units because the occupants either directly or indirectly refused to be interviewed in the same manner described for Wave 1 or moved to an unknown address. The rates of non-interviewed housing units due to direct or indirect refusal (Type A rate) were 6.6% for Wave 2, 9.9% for Wave 3, 11.6% for Wave 4, 13.7% for Wave 5, 15.0% for Wave 6, 16.1% for Wave 7, and 16.1% for Wave 8. The rates of non-interviewed HUs due to moving to an unknown address (Type D rate) were 1.4% for Wave 2, 2.5% for Wave 3, 3.1% for Wave 4, 3.7% for Wave 5, 4.1% for Wave 6, 4.5% for Wave 7, and 5.2% for Wave 8.

Because of budget constraints, a 53% sample cut occurred at Wave 9. Essentially, 76 NSR PSUs were dropped from the sample, as well as 33% of the sample in SR PSUs. This resulted in approximately 21,300 eligible HUs for Wave 9. Out of these 21,300 HUs, FRs were able to interview about 16,600 HUs for Wave 9, about 16,200 HUs for Wave 10, about 15,900 for Wave 11, and about 16,000 HUs for Wave 12. After the sample cut, the rates of non-interviewed housing units due to direct or indirect refusal (Type A rate) were 16.9% for Wave 9, 18.5% for Wave 10, 19.7% for Wave 11, and 18.9% for Wave 12. The rates of non-interviewed HUs due to moving to an unknown address (Type D rate) after the sample cut were 5.2% for Wave 9, 5.3% for Wave 10, 5.7% for Wave 11, and 6.4% for Wave 12.

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.

Table A. Sample Loss for SIPP 2004

Wave	Eligible HUs	Interviewed HUs	Type As		Type Ds		Growth Factor	Sample Loss
			Total	Rate	Total	Rate		
1	51363	43711	7652	14.9%				14.9%
2	44150	40587	2935	6.6%	628	1.4%	1.0227	21.9%
3	44614	39117	4395	9.9%	1102	2.5%	1.0356	25.5%
4	44930	38309	5208	11.6%	1413	3.1%	1.0427	27.6%
5	45350	37446	6229	13.7%	1675	3.7%	1.0490	29.8%
6	45638	36931	6830	15.0%	1877	4.1%	1.0540	31.2%
7	45688	36289	7342	16.1%	2057	4.5%	1.0571	32.5%
8	45684	35966	7358	16.1%	2360	5.2%	1.0599	33.1%
9	21296	16587	3608	16.9%	1101	5.2%	1.0619	34.0%
10	21342	16235	3919	18.5%	1188	5.3%	1.0636	35.5%
11	21347	15894	4173	19.7%	1280	5.7%	1.0653	36.9%
12	21332	15952	4024	18.9%	1356	6.4%	1.0668	36.6%

Note that 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.

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 2004 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 2004 panel. For example, Wave 1 rotation group 1 of the 2004 panel was interviewed in February 2004 and data for the reference months October 2003 through January 2004 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. 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_{M1}). 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. A Mover's Weight (MW) is applied 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 2004 Panel adjusts weights to both national and state level controls.

The final cross-sectional weight is $FW_c = BW * DCF * F_{M1} * F_{2S}$ for Wave 1 and is $FW_c = IW * F_{N2} * F_{2S}$ for Waves 2+, where IW is either $BW * DCF * F_{M1}$ or MW . Additional details of the weighting process are in *SIPP 2004+: Cross-Sectional Weighting Specifications for Wave 1 and Wave 2+*.

Population Controls. The 2004 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 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 include 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 December 2003 to January 2004. 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 2003 and January 2004).

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, December 2003 data are only available from rotations 1-3 for Wave 1 of the 2004 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, January 2004, 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.

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.

**Table B. SIPP Average Coverage Ratios for January 2004 for Age
by Race and Sex**

Age	White Only		Black Only		Residual	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15	0.89	0.90	0.85	0.82	1.16	1.07
15	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.83	0.96	0.95
16-17	0.90	0.88	0.75	0.84	0.93	0.89
18-19	0.83	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.96	0.89
20-21	0.75	0.74	0.70	0.77	0.96	1.03
22-24	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.73	0.95	1.06
25-29	0.80	0.89	0.70	0.77	0.90	0.95
30-34	0.84	0.88	0.80	0.84	0.94	0.99
35-39	0.89	0.92	0.80	0.83	1.00	1.06
40-44	0.89	0.88	0.84	0.88	1.03	0.99
45-49	0.85	0.91	0.79	0.94	1.02	1.04
50-54	0.92	0.91	0.80	0.89	1.04	1.09
55-59	0.88	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.97	1.19
60-61	0.89	1.01	0.92	0.82	1.04	1.14
62-64	0.92	0.97	0.76	0.97	1.15	1.07
65-69	0.94	0.93	0.99	1.03	1.07	1.01
70-74	0.94	0.96	0.99	1.04	1.08	0.94
75-79	1.04	0.98	0.93	1.08	0.84	0.95
80-84	0.98	0.92	0.79	0.97	0.84	0.97
85+	0.94	0.85	0.74	1.00	0.79	1.03

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. For SIPP estimates calculated from Waves 9+, bases smaller than 250,000 will likely yield little useful information. 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*, Chapter 5 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 2004 Panel Wave 1 to Wave 12 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, October 2003 to March 2007.

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 2004 panel, the base a and b parameters for total number of households are -0.00002809 and 3,153, respectively. Using Table 3 for Wave 1, the factor for November 2003 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 November 2003 based on Wave 1 are:

$$-0.00002809 \times 2 = -0.00005618 \text{ and } 3,153 \times 2 = 6,306, \text{ respectively.}$$

Similarly, the factor from Table 3 for the last quarter of 2003 is 1.8519, since the only data available are the six rotation months from Wave 1. (Rotation 1 provides three rotation months, rotation 2 provides two rotation months, and rotation 3 provides one rotation month of data.) Thus, the a and b parameters for the variance estimate of a white household characteristic in the last quarter of 2003 are:

$$-0.00002809 \times 1.8519 = -0.00005202 \text{ and } 3,153 \times 1.8519 = 5,839, \text{ respectively.}$$

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):

$$s_x = f \times s, \quad (2)$$

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):

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}. \quad (3)$$

This formula was used to calculate the base standard errors in Tables 8 and 9. 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 2004 panel show that there were 2,000,000 females aged 25 to 44 with a monthly income of greater than \$6,000 in January 2004. The appropriate parameters and factor from Table 4 and the appropriate general standard error from Table 6 are:

$$a = -0.00003059 \quad b = 3,582 \quad f = 1.007 \quad s = 83,766$$

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

$$s_x = 1.007 \times 83,766 = 84,352.$$

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

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.00003059 \times 2,000,000^2) + (3,582 \times 2,000,000)} = 83,914 \text{ females.}$$

Using the standard error based on Formula (3), the approximate 90-percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from 1,861,961 to 2,138,039 females (i.e., $2,000,000 \pm 1.645 \times 83,914$). 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:

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

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 January 2004 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 3,582, the estimated standard error of a mean \bar{x} is:

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{3,582}{39,851,000} \times 3,159,887} = \$16.85.$$

Thus, the approximate 90-percent confidence interval as shown by the data ranges from \$2,502.28 to \$2,557.72.

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 January 2004, 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 3,253, and a factor of 1 from Table 3 since all four rotations are used, the approximate standard error is:

$$s_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{3,253}{16,812,000} \times 6.7 \times (100-6.7)} = 0.35 \text{ percent.}$$

Consequently, the 90 percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 6.12 to 7.28 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 January 2004, 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 January 2004 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 $a = -0.00001583$ and $b = 3,582$ from Table 4 and Formula (3), the standard errors of these numbers are approximately 130,782 and 129,869, respectively. The difference in sample estimates is 69,400 and using Formula (11), the approximate standard error of the difference is:

$$\sqrt{130,782^2 + 129,869^2} = 184,309.$$

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 $1.645 \times 184,309 = 303,188$. 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 item 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:

$$s_{\frac{x}{y}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{s_y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_x}{x}\right)^2 \right]}, \quad (13)$$

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 factors called DEFF 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 simple random sample.

TABLES

Table 1. 2004 Panel Topical Modules			
W1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reciprocity History • Employment History 	W5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Well-Being • Child Support Agreements • Functional Limitations/Disabilities-Adult • Functional Limitations/Disabilities-Child • Support for Non-household members • School Enrollment & Financing • Employer-Provided Health Benefits
W2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Disability • Marital History • Fertility History • Household Relationships • Education & Training History • Migration History 	W6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets and Liabilities • Real Estate, Dependent Care, and Vehicles • Mortgage, Stocks, Int Acct, Rental, Val Bus, Other • Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Services • Work-related Expenses • Child Support Paid
W3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Well-Being • Work-related Expenses • Child Support Paid • Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Services • Assets and Liabilities • Real Estate, Dependent Care, and Vehicles • Mortgage, Stocks, Int Acct, Rental, Val Bus, Other 	W7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Income & Retirement Accounts • Taxes • Informal Care Giving • Retirement & Pension Plan Coverage
W4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Income & Retirement Accounts • Taxes • Child Care • Work Schedule 	W8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare Reform • Child Care • Child Well-Being

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 2004 Panel, Wave 1 File

Domain	Parameters		DEFF	<i>f</i>
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>		
Poverty and Program Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00001545	3,497	1.76	0.995
Male	-0.00003203	3,497		
Female	-0.00002986	3,497		
Income and Labor Force Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00001583	3,582	1.80	1.007
Male	-0.00003281	3,582		
Female	-0.00003059	3,582		
Other, Persons 0+				
Total (or White)	-0.00001231	3,533	1.78	1.000
Male	-0.00002519	3,533		
Female	-0.00002407	3,533		
Black, Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00009050	3,253	1.64	0.960
Male	-0.00019519	3,253		
Female	-0.00016874	3,253		
Hispanic, Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00011811	4,736	2.38	1.158
Male	-0.00023067	4,736		
Female	-0.00024207	4,736		
Households				
Total (or White)	-0.00002809	3,153	1.59	1.000
Black	-0.00022908	3,153		
Hispanic	-0.00026942	3,153		

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 4. (Continued) SIPP Generalized Variance Parameters for the 2004 Panel, Wave 2 to Wave 4 File

Domain	Parameters		DEFF	<i>f</i>
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>		
Poverty and Program Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00001806	4,155	2.09	1.084
Male	-0.00003736	4,155		
Female	-0.00003495	4,155		
Income and Labor Force Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00001829	4,209	2.12	1.091
Male	-0.00003784	4,209		
Female	-0.00003540	4,209		
Other Persons 0+				
Total (or White)	-0.00001456	4,234	2.13	1.095
Male	-0.00002975	4,234		
Female	-0.00002850	4,234		
Black Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00010749	3,924	1.97	1.054
Male	-0.00023121	3,924		
Female	-0.00020087	3,924		
Hispanic Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00014490	6,028	3.03	1.306
Male	-0.00028231	6,028		
Female	-0.00029771	6,028		
Households				
Total (or White)	-0.00003296	3,769	1.89	1.093
Black	-0.00026726	3,769		
Hispanic	-0.00030744	3,769		

Table 4. (Continued) SIPP Generalized Variance Parameters for the 2004 Panel, Wave 5 to Wave 8 File

Domain	Parameters		DEFF	<i>f</i>
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>		
Poverty and Program Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00002001	4,660	2.34	1.148
Male	-0.00004138	4,660		
Female	-0.00003874	4,660		
Income and Labor Force Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00001938	4,514	2.27	1.130
Male	-0.00004008	4,514		
Female	-0.00003752	4,514		
Other, Persons 0+				
Total (or White)	-0.00001599	4,693	2.36	1.153
Male	-0.00003267	4,693		
Female	-0.00003130	4,693		
Black, Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00011694	4,318	2.17	1.106
Male	-0.00025188	4,318		
Female	-0.00021829	4,318		
Hispanic, Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00016261	6,984	3.51	1.406
Male	-0.00031731	6,984		
Female	-0.00033355	6,984		
Households				
Total (or White)	-0.00003589	4,147	2.08	1.147
Black	-0.00028996	4,147		
Hispanic	-0.00032503	4,147		

Table 4. (Continued) SIPP Generalized Variance Parameters for the 2004 Panel, Wave 9 to Wave 12 File

Domain	Parameters		DEFF	<i>f</i>
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>		
Poverty and Program Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00004350	10,303	2.41	1.708
Male	-0.00008984	10,303		
Female	-0.00008434	10,303		
Income and Labor Force Participation, Persons 15+				
Total	-0.00004054	9,601	2.24	1.648
Male	-0.00008372	9,601		
Female	-0.00007859	9,601		
Other, Persons 0+				
Total (or White)	-0.00003490	10,387	2.43	1.715
Male	-0.00007126	10,387		
Female	-0.00006840	10,387		
Black, Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00029489	11,062	2.58	1.769
Male	-0.00063453	11,062		
Female	-0.00055094	11,062		
Hispanic, Persons 0+				
Total	-0.00028246	12,747	2.98	1.899
Male	-0.00054931	12,747		
Female	-0.00058146	12,747		
Households				
Total (or White)	-0.00007450	8,765	2.05	1.667
Black	-0.00058983	8,765		
Hispanic	-0.00065172	8,765		

- Notes: (1) The *a* and *b* parameters are higher than those in Waves 1-8 because of the 53% sample cut that occurred for Waves 9+.
- (2) The effective Sampling Interval associated with the 53% sample cut for Waves 9+ is 4282.

Table 5. Topical Module Generalized Variance Parameters for the 2004

Characteristics	Parameters	
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
Employment History, Wave 1		
Both Sexes, Age 18+	-0.00001583	3,582
Male, Age 18+	-0.00003281	3,582
Female, Age 18+	-0.00003059	3,582
Reciency History, Wave 1		
Both Sexes, Age 18+	-0.00001545	3,497
Male, Age 18+	-0.00003203	3,497
Female, Age 18+	-0.00002986	3,497
Fertility History, Wave 2		
Women	-0.00002695	3,185
Births	-0.00004916	5,807
Education History, Wave 2	-0.00001897	4,338
Marital History, Wave 2		
Some Household Members	-0.00002873	6,564
All Household Members	-0.00002652	7,976
Migration History, Wave 2	-0.00002129	4,856
Assets and Liabilities		
Wave 3	-0.00001956	4,495
Wave 6	-0.00002076	4,831
Child Well-Being (Under 18)		
Wave 3	-0.00005695	4,176
Wave 8	-0.00006638	4,882
Child Care (Age 0 to 15)		
Wave 4	-0.00006287	4,589
Wave 8	-0.00006765	5,020
Child Support, Wave 5	-0.00004819	5,791
Support for Non-Household Members, Wave 5	-0.00002499	5,791
Health and Disability, Wave 5	-0.00002381	7,247
Welfare Reform, Wave 8	-0.00005981	13508

Table 6. Base Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Household or Families			
Size of Estimate	Standard Error	Size of Estimate	Standard Error
200,000	25,089	30,000,000	263,266
300,000	30,714	40,000,000	284,914
500,000	39,617	50,000,000	295,677
750,000	48,466	60,000,000	296,742
1,000,000	55,901	70,000,000	288,217
2,000,000	78,700	80,000,000	269,191
3,000,000	95,949	90,000,000	237,152
5,000,000	122,730	95,000,000	214,529
7,500,000	148,551	99,500,000	188,747
10,000,000	169,473	105,000,000	146,194
15,000,000	202,422	110,000,000	83,313
25,000,000	247,525	112,246,000	1052

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	26,573	110,000,000	489,570
300,000	32,539	120,000,000	496,685
500,000	37,566	130,000,000	501,249
750,000	51,408	140,000,000	503,333
1,000,000	59,335	150,000,000	502,966
2,000,000	83,766	160,000,000	500,144
3,000,000	102,412	170,000,000	494,824
5,000,000	131,747	180,000,000	486,925
7,500,000	160,640	190,000,000	476,318
10,000,000	184,659	200,000,000	462,817
15,000,000	224,110	210,000,000	446,160
25,000,000	283,956	220,000,000	425,977
30,000,000	308,076	230,000,000	401,735
40,000,000	348,746	240,000,000	372,645
50,000,000	381,936	250,000,000	337,454
60,000,000	409,468	260,000,000	293,980
70,000,000	432,425	270,000,000	237,720
80,000,000	451,504	275,000,000	201,572
90,000,000	467,182	280,000,000	155,358
100,000,000	479,792	286,997,543	4158

Notes: (1) These estimates are calculations using the Other Persons 0+ a and b parameters 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 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%	1.76%	2.74%	3.77%	5.44%	6.28%
300,000	1.02%	1.44%	2.23%	3.08%	4.44%	5.13%
500,000	0.79%	1.11%	1.73%	2.38%	3.44%	3.97%
750,000	0.65%	0.91%	1.41%	1.95%	2.81%	3.24%
1,000,000	0.56%	0.79%	1.22%	1.68%	2.43%	2.81%
2,000,000	0.40%	0.56%	0.87%	1.19%	1.72%	1.99%
3,000,000	0.32%	0.45%	0.71%	0.97%	1.40%	1.62%
5,000,000	0.25%	0.35%	0.55%	0.75%	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%	0.43%	0.63%	0.72%
25,000,000	0.11%	0.16%	0.24%	0.34%	0.49%	0.56%
30,000,000	0.10%	0.14%	0.22%	0.31%	0.44%	0.51%
40,000,000	0.09%	0.12%	0.19%	0.27%	0.38%	0.44%
50,000,000	0.08%	0.11%	0.17%	0.24%	0.34%	0.40%
60,000,000	0.07%	0.10%	0.16%	0.22%	0.31%	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%	0.31%
90,000,000	0.06%	0.08%	0.13%	0.18%	0.26%	0.30%
105,000,000	0.05%	0.08%	0.12%	0.16%	0.24%	0.27%
110,000,000	0.05%	0.07%	0.12%	0.16%	0.23%	0.27%
112,236,860	0.05%	0.07%	0.12%	0.16%	0.23%	0.27%

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	1.32%	1.86%	2.90%	3.99%	5.76%	6.65%
300,000	1.08%	1.52%	2.37%	3.26%	4.70%	5.43%
500,000	0.84%	1.18%	1.83%	2.52%	3.64%	4.20%
750,000	0.68%	0.96%	1.50%	2.06%	2.97%	3.43%
1,000,000	0.59%	0.83%	1.30%	1.78%	2.57%	2.97%
2,000,000	0.42%	0.59%	0.92%	1.26%	1.82%	2.10%
3,000,000	0.34%	0.48%	0.75%	1.03%	1.49%	1.72%
5,000,000	0.26%	0.37%	0.58%	0.80%	1.15%	1.33%
7,500,000	0.22%	0.30%	0.47%	0.65%	0.94%	1.09%
10,000,000	0.19%	0.26%	0.41%	0.56%	0.81%	0.94%
15,000,000	0.15%	0.21%	0.33%	0.46%	0.66%	0.77%
25,000,000	0.12%	0.17%	0.26%	0.36%	0.51%	0.59%
30,000,000	0.11%	0.15%	0.24%	0.33%	0.47%	0.54%
40,000,000	0.09%	0.13%	0.20%	0.28%	0.41%	0.47%
50,000,000	0.08%	0.12%	0.18%	0.25%	0.36%	0.42%
60,000,000	0.08%	0.11%	0.17%	0.23%	0.33%	0.38%
70,000,000	0.07%	0.10%	0.15%	0.21%	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%	0.12%	0.17%	0.25%	0.28%
120,000,000	0.05%	0.08%	0.12%	0.16%	0.23%	0.27%
130,000,000	0.05%	0.07%	0.11%	0.16%	0.23%	0.26%
140,000,000	0.05%	0.07%	0.11%	0.15%	0.22%	0.25%
150,000,000	0.05%	0.07%	0.10%	0.15%	0.21%	0.24%
160,000,000	0.05%	0.07%	0.10%	0.14%	0.20%	0.23%
170,000,000	0.05%	0.06%	0.10%	0.14%	0.20%	0.23%
180,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.10%	0.13%	0.19%	0.22%
190,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.09%	0.13%	0.19%	0.22%
200,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.09%	0.13%	0.18%	0.21%
210,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.09%	0.12%	0.18%	0.21%
220,000,000	0.04%	0.06%	0.09%	0.12%	0.17%	0.20%
230,000,000	0.04%	0.05%	0.09%	0.12%	0.17%	0.20%
240,000,000	0.04%	0.05%	0.08%	0.12%	0.17%	0.19%
250,000,000	0.04%	0.05%	0.08%	0.11%	0.16%	0.19%
280,000,000	0.04%	0.05%	0.08%	0.11%	0.15%	0.18%
286,997,543	0.03%	0.05%	0.08%	0.11%	0.15%	0.18%

- Notes: (1) These estimates are calculations using the Other Persons 0+ *a* 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	110659	100.00	110659	100.00

EARCUNV	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	29765	26.90	29765	26.90
1	80894	73.10	110659	100.00

ECURAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	109912	99.32	109912	99.32
1	285	0.26	110197	99.58
2	462	0.42	110659	100.00

ACURAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110594	99.94	110594	99.94
1	65	0.06	110659	100.00

EEVRGARD	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	64414	58.21	64414	58.21
1	18448	16.67	82862	74.88
2	27797	25.12	110659	100.00

AVERGARD	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109002	98.50	109002	98.50
1	1657	1.50	110659	100.00

EAPLAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	58309	52.69	58309	52.69
1	4463	4.03	62772	56.73
2	47887	43.27	110659	100.00

AAPLAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109196	98.68	109196	98.68
1	1463	1.32	110659	100.00

ERCVAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106196	95.97	106196	95.97
1	3392	3.07	109588	99.03
2	1071	0.97	110659	100.00

ARCVAFDC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110492	99.85	110492	99.85
1	167	0.15	110659	100.00

AAFDCSTY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110038	99.44	110038	99.44
1	188	0.17	110226	99.61
2	27	0.02	110253	99.63
3	406	0.37	110659	100.00

AAFDCLY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110125	99.52	110125	99.52
1	308	0.28	110433	99.80
2	9	0.01	110442	99.80
3	217	0.20	110659	100.00

TAFDCTIM	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106982	96.68	106982	96.68
1	2971	2.68	109953	99.36
2	508	0.46	110461	99.82
3	198	0.18	110659	100.00

AAFDCTIM	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110079	99.48	110079	99.48
1	580	0.52	110659	100.00

ECURSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	108314	97.88	108314	97.88
1	400	0.36	108714	98.24
2	1945	1.76	110659	100.00

ACURSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110277	99.65	110277	99.65
1	382	0.35	110659	100.00

EAPLSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	32110	29.02	32110	29.02
1	2054	1.86	34164	30.87
2	76495	69.13	110659	100.00

AAPLSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	108365	97.93	108365	97.93
1	2294	2.07	110659	100.00

ERECVSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	108605	98.14	108605	98.14
1	955	0.86	109560	99.01
2	1099	0.99	110659	100.00

ARECVSSI	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110581	99.93	110581	99.93
1	78	0.07	110659	100.00

ASSISTRY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110400	99.77	110400	99.77
1	118	0.11	110518	99.87
2	22	0.02	110540	99.89
3	119	0.11	110659	100.00

ASSILY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110372	99.74	110372	99.74
1	166	0.15	110538	99.89
2	6	0.01	110544	99.90
3	115	0.10	110659	100.00

ECURFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106874	96.58	106874	96.58
1	1572	1.42	108446	98.00
2	2213	2.00	110659	100.00

ACURFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110249	99.63	110249	99.63
1	410	0.37	110659	100.00

EAPLFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	33550	30.32	33550	30.32
1	7217	6.52	40767	36.84
2	69892	63.16	110659	100.00

AAPLFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	107623	97.26	107623	97.26
1	3036	2.74	110659	100.00

ERECVFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	103442	93.48	103442	93.48
1	6070	5.49	109512	98.96
2	1147	1.04	110659	100.00

ARECVFS	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110304	99.68	110304	99.68
1	355	0.32	110659	100.00

AFSSTRYR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109389	98.85	109389	98.85
1	610	0.55	109999	99.40
2	136	0.12	110135	99.53
3	524	0.47	110659	100.00

AFSLY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109668	99.10	109668	99.10
1	692	0.63	110360	99.73
2	49	0.04	110409	99.77
3	250	0.23	110659	100.00

TFSTIMES	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	103017	93.09	103017	93.09
1	5447	4.92	108464	98.02
2	1759	1.59	110223	99.61
3	436	0.39	110659	100.00

AFSTIMES	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109137	98.62	109137	98.62
1	1522	1.38	110659	100.00

EAEMUNV	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	35518	32.10	35518	32.10
1	75141	67.90	110659	100.00

EWK1BFOR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	104188	94.15	104188	94.15
1	3861	3.49	108049	97.64
2	2610	2.36	110659	100.00

AWK1BFOR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109924	99.34	109924	99.34
1	735	0.66	110659	100.00

AWK1LSJB	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110232	99.61	110232	99.61
1	425	0.38	110657	100.00
2	2	0.00	110659	100.00

ALSTWRKY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	108780	98.30	108780	98.30
1	1494	1.35	110274	99.65
2	385	0.35	110659	100.00

APRVJBYR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110189	99.58	110189	99.58
1	264	0.24	110453	99.81
2	206	0.19	110659	100.00

AFRMRYR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	108181	97.76	108181	97.76
1	2366	2.14	110547	99.90
2	112	0.10	110659	100.00

AMAKMNYR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	103506	93.54	103506	93.54
1	7148	6.46	110654	100.00
3	5	0.00	110659	100.00

ENO6ALL1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106006	95.80	106006	95.80
0	3766	3.40	109772	99.20
1	887	0.80	110659	100.00

ENO6ALL2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106006	95.80	106006	95.80
0	4586	4.14	110592	99.94
1	67	0.06	110659	100.00

ENO6ALL3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106006	95.80	106006	95.80
0	4576	4.14	110582	99.93
1	77	0.07	110659	100.00

ENO6ALL4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106006	95.80	106006	95.80
0	3816	3.45	109822	99.24
1	837	0.76	110659	100.00

ENO6ALL5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106006	95.80	106006	95.80
0	4013	3.63	110019	99.42
1	640	0.58	110659	100.00

ENO6ALL6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106006	95.80	106006	95.80
0	4331	3.91	110337	99.71
1	322	0.29	110659	100.00

ENO6ALL7	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106006	95.80	106006	95.80
0	4254	3.84	110260	99.64
1	399	0.36	110659	100.00

ENO6ALL8	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106006	95.80	106006	95.80
0	2741	2.48	108747	98.27
1	1912	1.73	110659	100.00

ENO6ALL9	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106006	95.80	106006	95.80
0	4324	3.91	110330	99.70
1	329	0.30	110659	100.00

ANO6ALL	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110234	99.62	110234	99.62
1	425	0.38	110659	100.00

EMNRESO	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	106007	95.80	106007	95.80
1	719	0.65	106726	96.45
2	25	0.02	106751	96.47
3	52	0.05	106803	96.52
4	651	0.59	107454	97.10
5	589	0.53	108043	97.64
6	251	0.23	108294	97.86
7	281	0.25	108575	98.12
8	1801	1.63	110376	99.74
9	283	0.26	110659	100.00

AMNRESO	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110228	99.61	110228	99.61
1	425	0.38	110653	99.99
3	6	0.01	110659	100.00

EANYOFF	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	45151	40.80	45151	40.80
1	23118	20.89	68269	61.69
2	42390	38.31	110659	100.00

AANYOFF	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105086	94.96	105086	94.96
1	5573	5.04	110659	100.00

EHOWMANY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	87541	79.11	87541	79.11
0	10	0.01	87551	79.12
1	13931	12.59	101482	91.71
2	4334	3.92	105816	95.62
3	2103	1.90	107919	97.52
4	1059	0.96	108978	98.48
5	632	0.57	109610	99.05
6	356	0.32	109966	99.37

7	116	0.10	110082	99.48
8	97	0.09	110179	99.57
9	41	0.04	110220	99.60
10	176	0.16	110396	99.76
11	15	0.01	110411	99.78
12	54	0.05	110465	99.82
13	13	0.01	110478	99.84
14	11	0.01	110489	99.85
15	30	0.03	110519	99.87
16	12	0.01	110531	99.88
17	8	0.01	110539	99.89
18	9	0.01	110548	99.90
19	8	0.01	110556	99.91
20	35	0.03	110591	99.94
21	2	0.00	110593	99.94
22	6	0.01	110599	99.95
23	1	0.00	110600	99.95
24	5	0.00	110605	99.95
25	5	0.00	110610	99.96
26	2	0.00	110612	99.96
27	3	0.00	110615	99.96
28	3	0.00	110618	99.96
29	2	0.00	110620	99.96
30	10	0.01	110630	99.97
31	2	0.00	110632	99.98
35	1	0.00	110633	99.98
38	3	0.00	110636	99.98
39	1	0.00	110637	99.98
40	4	0.00	110641	99.98
42	1	0.00	110642	99.98
43	1	0.00	110643	99.99
46	1	0.00	110644	99.99
48	1	0.00	110645	99.99
50	2	0.00	110647	99.99
53	1	0.00	110648	99.99
54	1	0.00	110649	99.99
58	1	0.00	110650	99.99
82	1	0.00	110651	99.99
99	8	0.01	110659	100.00

AHOWMANY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	107584	97.22	107584	97.22
1	2977	2.69	110561	99.91
2	8	0.01	110569	99.92
3	90	0.08	110659	100.00

ATIMEOFF	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	107361	97.02	107361	97.02
1	3080	2.78	110441	99.80
2	218	0.20	110659	100.00

EWRK35HR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	44306	40.04	44306	40.04
1	52854	47.76	97160	87.80
2	13499	12.20	110659	100.00

AWRK35HR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	105135	95.01	105135	95.01
1	5524	4.99	110659	100.00

EOFF6MTN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	82869	74.89	82869	74.89
1	10004	9.04	92873	83.93
2	17786	16.07	110659	100.00

AOFF6MTN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	107489	97.14	107489	97.14
1	3155	2.85	110644	99.99
2	14	0.01	110658	100.00
3	1	0.00	110659	100.00

EOTHTIME	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	100655	90.96	100655	90.96
1	967	0.87	101622	91.83
2	9037	8.17	110659	100.00

AOTHTIME	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109387	98.85	109387	98.85
1	1077	0.97	110464	99.82
3	195	0.18	110659	100.00

ECNTOTHR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	109692	99.13	109692	99.13
0	23	0.02	109715	99.15
1	615	0.56	110330	99.70
2	208	0.19	110538	99.89
3	77	0.07	110615	99.96
4	28	0.03	110643	99.99
5	7	0.01	110650	99.99
6	4	0.00	110654	100.00
7	1	0.00	110655	100.00
9	1	0.00	110656	100.00
15	2	0.00	110658	100.00
99	1	0.00	110659	100.00

ACNTOTHR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110384	99.75	110384	99.75
1	171	0.15	110555	99.91
3	104	0.09	110659	100.00

ANOWRKFR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109205	98.69	109205	98.69
1	1383	1.25	110588	99.94
2	45	0.04	110633	99.98
3	26	0.02	110659	100.00

ANOWRKTO	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109284	98.76	109284	98.76
1	1367	1.24	110651	99.99
2	3	0.00	110654	100.00
3	5	0.00	110659	100.00

AFSTYRFR	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110428	99.79	110428	99.79
1	173	0.16	110601	99.95
2	5	0.00	110606	99.95
3	53	0.05	110659	100.00

AFSTYRTO	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110406	99.77	110406	99.77
1	243	0.22	110649	99.99
2	5	0.00	110654	100.00
3	5	0.00	110659	100.00

ENWALL1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	100655	90.96	100655	90.96
0	834	0.75	101489	91.71
1	9170	8.29	110659	100.00

ENWALL2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	100655	90.96	100655	90.96
0	9204	8.32	109859	99.28
1	800	0.72	110659	100.00

ENWALL3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	100655	90.96	100655	90.96
0	9622	8.70	110277	99.65
1	382	0.35	110659	100.00

ANWALL	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109568	99.01	109568	99.01
1	1091	0.99	110659	100.00

ENWRESN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	100655	90.96	100655	90.96
1	9170	8.29	109825	99.25
2	599	0.54	110424	99.79
3	235	0.21	110659	100.00

ANWRESN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	109568	99.01	109568	99.01
1	1091	0.99	110659	100.00

EFSTALL1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	109692	99.13	109692	99.13
0	78	0.07	109770	99.20
1	889	0.80	110659	100.00

EFSTALL2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	109692	99.13	109692	99.13
0	911	0.82	110603	99.95
1	56	0.05	110659	100.00

EFSTALL3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	109692	99.13	109692	99.13
0	930	0.84	110622	99.97
1	37	0.03	110659	100.00

AFSTALL	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110499	99.86	110499	99.86
1	160	0.14	110659	100.00

EFRSTRSN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
-1	109692	99.13	109692	99.13
1	889	0.80	110581	99.93
2	52	0.05	110633	99.98
3	26	0.02	110659	100.00

AFRSTRSN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	110499	99.86	110499	99.86
1	160	0.14	110659	100.00

WAVE 1 TOPICAL MODULE UNIVARIATES

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TMTHRNT

Moments

N	366682	Sum Weights	366682
Mean	11.383354	Sum Observations	4174071
Std Deviation	69.9172997	Variance	4888.4288
Skewness	7.65667106	Kurtosis	65.1107787
Uncorrected SS	1840008889	Corrected SS	1792493961
Coeff Variation	614.206498	Std Error Mean	0.11546221

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	11.38335	Std Deviation	69.91730
Median	0.00000	Variance	4888
Mode	0.00000	Range	775.00000
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	--Statistic--	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 98.58944	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M 7293	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S 53191496	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	775
99%	400
95%	0
90%	0
75% Q3	0
50% Median	0
25% Q1	0
10%	0
5%	0
1%	0
0% Min	0

Extreme Observations

-----Lowest-----

-----Highest-----

Value	Obs	Value	Obs
0	366682	775	365161
0	366681	775	365166
0	366680	775	365167
0	366679	775	365168
0	366678	775	365169

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TAFDCSTY

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	65.0578624	Sum Observations	7199238
Std Deviation	356.320866	Variance	126964.559
Skewness	5.20888856	Kurtosis	25.1338644
Uncorrected SS	1.4518E10	Corrected SS	1.40496E10
Coeff Variation	547.698391	Std Error Mean	1.07114406

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	65.05786	Std Deviation	356.32087
Median	-1.00000	Variance	126965
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2005
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 60.7368	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -51652.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.661E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2004
99%	1994
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	110659	2004	45446
-1	110658	2004	62157
-1	110657	2004	63255
-1	110656	2004	69139
-1	110655	2004	78827

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TAFDCLY

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	65.2370074	Sum Observations	7219062
Std Deviation	357.284875	Variance	127652.482
Skewness	5.20878054	Kurtosis	25.1323392
Uncorrected SS	1.45967E10	Corrected SS	1.41258E10
Coeff Variation	547.67208	Std Error Mean	1.07404199

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	65.23701	Std Deviation	357.28488
Median	-1.00000	Variance	127652
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2005
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 60.73972	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -51652.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.661E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2004
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	110659	2004	106243
-1	110658	2004	106727
-1	110657	2004	106915
-1	110656	2004	107438
-1	110655	2004	109987

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TSSISTRY

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	23.4016573	Sum Observations	2589604
Std Deviation	219.166328	Variance	48033.8794
Skewness	8.87053101	Kurtosis	76.6892828
Uncorrected SS	5375934056	Corrected SS	5315333031
Coeff Variation	936.541908	Std Error Mean	0.65884076

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	23.40166	Std Deviation	219.16633
Median	-1.00000	Variance	48034
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2005
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----		
Student's t	t 35.51944	Pr > t	<.0001	
Sign	M -53974.5	Pr >= M	<.0001	
Signed Rank	S -2.912E9	Pr >= S	<.0001	

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2004
99%	1984
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	110659	2004	88337
-1	110658	2004	94621
-1	110656	2004	101398
-1	110655	2004	102474
-1	110654	2004	109476

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TSSILY

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	23.4800152	Sum Observations	2598275
Std Deviation	219.869099	Variance	48342.4205
Skewness	8.87040601	Kurtosis	76.6863107
Uncorrected SS	5410483103	Corrected SS	5349475567
Coeff Variation	936.409525	Std Error Mean	0.66095338

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	23.48002	Std Deviation	219.86910
Median	-1.00000	Variance	48342
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2005
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 35.52447	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -53974.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.912E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2004
99%	1992
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	110659	2004	109722
-1	110658	2004	110215
-1	110656	2004	110216
-1	110655	2004	110306
-1	110654	2004	110621

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TFSSTRYR

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	136.412971	Sum Observations	15095323
Std Deviation	504.529629	Variance	254550.146
Skewness	3.39940965	Kurtosis	9.55659049
Uncorrected SS	3.02272E10	Corrected SS	2.8168E10
Coeff Variation	369.854585	Std Error Mean	1.51667771

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	136.4130	Std Deviation	504.52963
Median	-1.0000	Variance	254550
Mode	-1.0000	Range	2005
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 89.94196	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -47687.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.245E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2004
99%	2001
95%	1982
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	110659	2004	93886
-1	110658	2004	99656
-1	110657	2004	101639
-1	110656	2004	101847
-1	110655	2004	108853

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TFSLY

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	136.785431	Sum Observations	15136539
Std Deviation	505.894031	Variance	255928.77
Skewness	3.39933657	Kurtosis	9.55590234
Uncorrected SS	3.0391E10	Corrected SS	2.83206E10
Coeff Variation	369.844966	Std Error Mean	1.52077927

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	136.7854	Std Deviation	505.89403
Median	-1.0000	Variance	255929
Mode	-1.0000	Range	2005
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 89.9443	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -47687.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.245E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2004
99%	2003
95%	1987
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	110659	2004	109661
-1	110658	2004	109886
-1	110657	2004	110148
-1	110656	2004	110562
-1	110655	2004	110563

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TWK1LSJB

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	37.0225287	Sum Observations	4096876
Std Deviation	273.279915	Variance	74681.9118
Skewness	7.0491605	Kurtosis	47.6916294
Uncorrected SS	8415827700	Corrected SS	8264150991
Coeff Variation	738.14492	Std Error Mean	0.82151282

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	37.02253	Std Deviation	273.27991
Median	-1.00000	Variance	74682
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2004
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 45.06628	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -52974	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.804E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2003
99%	2002
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	110659	2003	109997
-1	110657	2003	110136
-1	110656	2003	110455
-1	110655	2003	110572
-1	110654	2003	110658

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TLSTWRKY

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	332.555743	Sum Observations	36800286
Std Deviation	744.828943	Variance	554770.154
Skewness	1.78549028	Kurtosis	1.18814722
Uncorrected SS	7.36279E10	Corrected SS	6.13898E10
Coeff Variation	223.971156	Std Error Mean	2.23904681

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	332.5557	Std Deviation	744.82894
Median	-1.0000	Variance	554770
Mode	-1.0000	Range	2004
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----	
Student's t	t 148.5256	Pr > t	<.0001
Sign	M -35390.5	Pr >= M	<.0001
Signed Rank	S -1.082E9	Pr >= S	<.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2003
99%	2003
95%	2002
90%	1997
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	110659	2003	110491
-1	110658	2003	110538
-1	110657	2003	110562
-1	110656	2003	110579
-1	110653	2003	110588

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TPRVJBYR

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	54.0654262	Sum Observations	5982826
Std Deviation	327.507962	Variance	107261.465
Skewness	5.77982373	Kurtosis	31.4069792
Uncorrected SS	1.21928E10	Corrected SS	1.18693E10
Coeff Variation	605.762287	Std Error Mean	0.98452895

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	54.06543	Std Deviation	327.50796
Median	-1.00000	Variance	107261
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2004
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 54.91502	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -52149.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.715E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2003
99%	2003
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	110659	2003	110453
-1	110658	2003	110460
-1	110657	2003	110462
-1	110656	2003	110505
-1	110655	2003	110632

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TFRMYR

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	332.139076	Sum Observations	36754178
Std Deviation	744.406497	Variance	554141.033
Skewness	1.78708357	Kurtosis	1.19388307
Uncorrected SS	7.35276E10	Corrected SS	6.13201E10
Coeff Variation	224.124938	Std Error Mean	2.23777689

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	332.1391	Std Deviation	744.40650
Median	-1.0000	Variance	554141
Mode	-1.0000	Range	2005
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 148.4237	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -36864.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -1.189E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2004
99%	2003
95%	2002
90%	1998
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	110659	2004	20143
-1	110658	2004	55747
-1	110657	2004	71704
-1	110656	2004	84954
-1	110655	2004	98711

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TMAKMNYR

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	1186.94843	Sum Observations	131346526
Std Deviation	970.763401	Variance	942381.581
Skewness	-0.4062735	Kurtosis	-1.8344977
Uncorrected SS	2.60184E11	Corrected SS	1.04282E11
Coeff Variation	81.7864853	Std Error Mean	2.9182334

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	1186.948	Std Deviation	970.76340
Median	1966.000	Variance	942382
Mode	-1.000	Range	2005
		Interquartile Range	1985

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----		
Student's t	t 406.7353	Pr > t	<.0001	
Sign	M 11756	Pr >= M	<.0001	
Signed Rank	S 2.0632E9	Pr >= S	<.0001	

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2004
99%	2002
95%	1999
90%	1995
75% Q3	1984
50% Median	1966
25% Q1	-1
10%	-1
5%	-1
1%	-1
0% Min	-1

Extreme Observations

----Lowest----		----Highest---	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
-1	110655	2004	84596
-1	110653	2004	90053
-1	110652	2004	101060
-1	110651	2004	104279
-1	110648	2004	110331

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: ETIMEOFF

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	9.80635104	Sum Observations	1085161
Std Deviation	36.1250085	Variance	1305.01624
Skewness	5.68437601	Kurtosis	42.8534686
Uncorrected SS	155051957	Corrected SS	144410487
Coeff Variation	368.383799	Std Error Mean	0.10859619

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	9.80635	Std Deviation	36.12501
Median	-1.00000	Variance	1305
Mode	-1.00000	Range	670.00000
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 90.30106	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -32219.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -7.725E8	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	669
99%	192
95%	60
90%	24
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	110659	578	13931
-1	110658	588	21354
-1	110657	588	28431
-1	110656	600	11776
-1	110655	669	272

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TNOWRKFR

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	177.850279	Sum Observations	19680734
Std Deviation	569.137252	Variance	323917.212
Skewness	2.86808505	Kurtosis	6.2264101
Uncorrected SS	3.93443E10	Corrected SS	3.5844E10
Coeff Variation	320.009199	Std Error Mean	1.71089612

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	177.8503	Std Deviation	569.13725
Median	-1.0000	Variance	323917
Mode	-1.0000	Range	2004
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----		
Student's t	t 103.9515	Pr > t	<.0001	
Sign	M -45383.5	Pr >= M	<.0001	
Signed Rank	S -2.01E9	Pr >= S	<.0001	

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2003
99%	2001
95%	1989
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	110659	2003	105920
-1	110658	2003	106920
-1	110657	2003	109211
-1	110656	2003	109295
-1	110655	2003	110158

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TNOWRKTO

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	178.370164	Sum Observations	19738264
Std Deviation	570.789205	Variance	325800.317
Skewness	2.86804052	Kurtosis	6.22605103
Uncorrected SS	3.95731E10	Corrected SS	3.60524E10
Coeff Variation	320.002624	Std Error Mean	1.7158621

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	178.3702	Std Deviation	570.78921
Median	-1.0000	Variance	325800
Mode	-1.0000	Range	2005
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 103.9537	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -45383.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.01E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2004
99%	2004
95%	1996
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	110659	2004	110319
-1	110658	2004	110385
-1	110657	2004	110513
-1	110656	2004	110529
-1	110655	2004	110570

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TFSTYRFR

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	16.302045	Sum Observations	1803968
Std Deviation	184.569342	Variance	34065.8419
Skewness	10.5740997	Kurtosis	109.816372
Uncorrected SS	3799066300	Corrected SS	3769657932
Coeff Variation	1132.1852	Std Error Mean	0.55483799

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	16.30205	Std Deviation	184.56934
Median	-1.00000	Variance	34066
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2004
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 29.38163	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -54365.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.955E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2003
99%	-1
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	110659	2003	50638
-1	110658	2003	55057
-1	110657	2003	68600
-1	110656	2003	81774
-1	110655	2003	100456

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Variable: TFSTYRTO

Moments

N	110659	Sum Weights	110659
Mean	16.3227934	Sum Observations	1806264
Std Deviation	184.790399	Variance	34147.4915
Skewness	10.5740513	Kurtosis	109.815001
Uncorrected SS	3808176394	Corrected SS	3778693120
Coeff Variation	1132.10033	Std Error Mean	0.55550252

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	16.32279	Std Deviation	184.79040
Median	-1.00000	Variance	34147
Mode	-1.00000	Range	2004
		Interquartile Range	0

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 29.38383	Pr > t <.0001
Sign	M -54365.5	Pr >= M <.0001
Signed Rank	S -2.955E9	Pr >= S <.0001

Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	2003
99%	-1
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	110659	2003	93767
-1	110658	2003	100456
-1	110657	2003	102705
-1	110656	2003	105022
-1	110655	2003	105920

APPENDIX A

Questionnaire

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Section: Employment History Module	8

Items Booklet for

Specification:
Section: Reciprocity History Module

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 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 |NAMES
applied for AFDC, [fill TANFFIL1], | (display children's names for whom R is a
[fill TANFFIL2][if TANFFIL2 ne <>], [endif] |mom,dad or guardian)
[fill TANFFIL3][if TANFFIL3 ne <>], [endif] |
or any other cash assistance program for |
[fill TEMNAME] or [fill CHILDFIL] |

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

RECVAFDC

[fill REFERFIL] |NAMES
And [fill C_HAVHAS] [fill HESHE] ever | (display children's name
RECEIVED AFDC, or TANF, or any other | for whom R is a mom, dad,
state cash assistance program for | or guardian)
[fill SELF]and [CHILDFIL]? |

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

ADCWHEN1

Earlier I recorded that the most recent time [fill TEMPNAME] started receiving [fill PATANFFIL1] was [fill TIMEFIL].	NAMES (display children's names for whom R is a mom, dad, or guardian)
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 [CHILDFIL]	
(1) [fill MONTHFIL] [FILL YEARFIL] 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 [CHILDFIL]	NAMES (display children's names for whom R is a mom, dad, or guardian)
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 [fill HISHER] 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) DID NOT EVER RECEIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ON HIS/HER OWN, OR IN HIS/HER OWN NAME

Multiple Entry

TMAFDCLG

<p>[fill BEFOREFIL] did [fill TEMPNAME] last receive AFDC or TANF (or some other state cash assistance program for [fill SELF] and [CHILDFIL])?</p> <p>MONTH: @MTH YEAR: @YR</p>	<p>NAMES (display children's names for whom R is a mom, dad, or guardian)</p>
--	---

Mark One Only

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 @

Mark One Only

ADC1TIME

[fill REFERFIL]

And did [fill HESHE] receive that cash assistance every month between [fill DATEONEFIL] and [fill DATETWOFIL]?

(1) Yes
(2) No

@

Mark One Only

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 before this past [fill MONTH1] when [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] authorized to receive SSI benefits [fill CHILDFIL]?

(1) Yes
(2) No

@

Mark One Only

APLSSI

[fill BENEFITSFIL]

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

RECVSSI

[fill REFERFIL]

[fill C_HAVHAS] [fill HESHE] EVER received SSI benefits
[fill CHILDFIL]?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

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 MONTHFIL] [FILL YEARFIL] 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) 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

Mark One Only

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
 [fill INCOMEFIL] before this past [MONTH1]?

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

(1) Yes
 (2) No

@

Mark One Only

RECVFS

[fill REFERFIL]

And [fill C_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 [fill
 TANFFIL1], [fill TANFFIL2][if TANFFIL2 ne <>], [endif][fill
 TANFFIL3][if TANFFIL3 ne <>], [endif]or AFDC [or] [SSI] before
 this past[MONTH1]?

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

(1) Yes
 (2) No

@

Mark One Only

FSWHEN1

Earlier I recorded that the most recent time [fill TEMNAME] 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 MONTHFIL][fill YEARFIL] was first time on Food Stamps
- (2) On Food Stamps before

@

Mark One Only

RECVFS3

What about when [fill TEMPNAME] [fill WASWERE] on [fill INCOMEFIL] before [fill BEGDATE]?

(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) 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) DID NOT RECEIVE SSI 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

Mark One Only

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 @

Mark One Only

FS1TIME

[fill REFERFIL]

And did [fill HESHE] receive Food Stamps every month
between [FSWHEN date] and [TMFSLONG date]?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

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

EMPHINTRO

Now I have some questions about [fill PTEMPNAME]
general work history.

PRESS "ENTER" TO CONTINUE

@

Mark One Only

WK1BEFOR

Earlier I recorded that [fill TEMPNAME] started [fill HISHER]
[fill JOBBIZNAMEFIL] 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

@

Mark One Only

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 correction WK1LSTJB entry)

@

Mark One Only

WK1LWRKM

In what month was that?

MONTH: @

Mark One Only

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)

@

Mark One Only

LSTWRKM1

In what month was that?

MONTH: @

Mark One Only

PRVJOB15

Before [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 PRVJOB15 entry)

@

Mark One Only

PRVJOB15

In what month was that?

MONTH: @

Mark One Only

FRMRYR

In what year did [fill TEMPNAME] START
that [fill PREVIOUSFIL] job or business?

YEAR: @

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 FRMRYR entry)

@

Mark One Only

FRMRMN

In what month was that?

MONTH: @

Mark One Only

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/busines:
@

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 AGE] when
[fill HISHER] first long-term job or business started - is that right?

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

Mark One Only

YRSIXMTH

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

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

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: @

Mark All That Apply

NO6ALL

SHOW FLASHCARD MP-J

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

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

@KEY

Mark One Only

NO6REASNWhat is the main reason?
(- the main reason [fill HESHE] never worked [fill 6MOSFIL]
at a paid job or business?)

- [fill NO6ALL1FIL]
- [fill NO6ALL2FIL]
- [fill NO6ALL3FIL]
- [fill NO6ALL4FIL]
- [fill NO6ALL5FIL]
- [fill NO6ALL6FIL]
- [fill NO6ALL7FIL]
- [fill NO6ALL8FIL]
- [fill NO6ALL9FIL]

@

Mark One Only

SIXMTHMN

In what month was that?

@

Mark One Only

WRK35HRDuring 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

@

Mark One Only

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: SINCE [fill SIXMNTHYR]
or
BETWEEN [fill SIMNTHYR] AND [fill LSTWKFIL]
or
BETWEEN [fill SIXMTHYR] AND [fill PRVJOBFIL]
or
BETWEEN [fill SIXMTHYR] AND [fill WKLSTFIL]

[fill COUNTFIL] what was the total amount of time that [fill TEMPNAME] spent out of work [fill PERIODFIL]?

H

@NM

- (1) MONTHS
- (2) YEARS

@MY

Mark One Only

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=<1>, display:

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, display:

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?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Multiple Entry

NOWRKSPL

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

FROM: @NOWRKFR TO: @TO

ENTER (P) FOR "TO THE PRESENT TIME"

Mark All That Apply

NWALL

ASK OR VERIFY

Who [fill HAVEWEREFIL] [fill TEMPNAME] [fill BEENFIL] taking care of [fill ATTIMEFIL]?

READ CATEGORIES IF NECESSARY

ENTER ALL THAT APPLY

RE-ENTER PRECODE TO DELETE

ENTER (N) FOR NO MORE

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

@

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, or elderly, or disabled person?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

@

Mark One Only

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: @FSTYRFRM TO: @FSTYRTO

Mark All That Apply

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

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

@

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APPENDIX B

Working Papers

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

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

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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. MUTCHLER and J. A. BURR (University of Buffalo)
(8917)	94	“Measuring Household Change at the Individual Level Using Data from SIPP,” A. SPEARE, JR. and R. AVERY (Brown University)
(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)

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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) From SIPP
(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. MUTCHLER 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. MUTCHLER 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)

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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) 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) 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) 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) 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)

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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. LEPKOWSI, S. G. PENNELL, D. P. MILLER AND E. LUIS.
(9301)	173	"Multiple Program Use in a Dynamic Context: Data from the SIPP," R. M. BLANK (Northwestern University) and P. RUGGLES (The Urban Institute)
(9302)	174	"A Comparative Analysis of the Labor Force Activities of Ethnic Populations," F. D. WILSON (University of Wisconsin-Madison ASA/NSF/Census Fellow) and L. L. WU (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
(9303)	175	"Variance Estimation by 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)
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	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

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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

APPENDIX C

User Notes

This section is reserved for any information relevant to the SIPP, *2004 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.