2014 Social Security Administration Supplement on Retirement, Pensions, and Related Content (SSA Supplement) Users' Guide

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ECONOMIC AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

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Chapter

1. Introduction to the SSA Supplement

he Social Security Administration Supplement on Retirement, Pensions, and Related Content (SSA Supplement) was sponsored by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and is a supplement to the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

This guide is intended as a reference for data users who need information about using the SSA Supplement, either independently or in conjunction with the 2014 Wave 1 SIPP. Data users will also need to refer to the 2014 Panel SIPP Users' Guide, and to previous panel users' guides if using topical module data, found on the SIPP website.

1.1 SIPP Background

The SIPP collects longitudinal data on a household's general demographic characteristics, sources of income, government programs participation, health care and other topics. A major use of the SIPP has been to evaluate annual and sub-annual income dynamics; movements into and out of government transfer programs; family and social context of individuals and households; and interactions among these items.

Prior to the 2014 SIPP panel, data were collected in 4-month reference periods called "waves." Each wave collected information that fell into two categories: core and topical. Every interview asked the core sections. Topical sections, or modules, followed the core section and consisted of questions asked less frequently. Topical modules (TMs) probed in detail about social and economic characteristics and personal histories that typically occurred in the past or tended to change more slowly over time. The frequency and timing of TMs varied per panel. Most personal history TMs, like Marital History, were asked once per panel in the first few waves. Others, like Assets and Liabilities, were asked multiple times throughout the same panel.

Precipitated by a budgetary crisis, the SIPP underwent a program review and a redesign for the 2014 panel. To stay viable, SIPP needed to modernize and more efficiently provide the critical information necessary to understand patterns and relationships in income and program participation. The reengineering set out to reduce respondent burden and costs, to improve data quality and timeliness, and to modernize the instrument and processing. The result is a survey that shifted to a 12-month, calendar-year reference period instead of the previous 4-month reference period. The 2014 SIPP panel is the first panel fielded with an instrument based on the redesign and interviewed individuals once a year over a span of four years.

For a more detailed introduction to the 2014 SIPP panel, refer to Chapter 1 in the 2014 SIPP Users' Guide.

1.2 SSA Supplement Background

During the SIPP redesign process, some questions that were previously asked in topical modules were excluded. These data were not required in each wave of data collection, and their elimination from the core interview reduced recurrent respondent burden during the annual interview. However, it meant that some of the data that the SSA used would no longer be available. SSA uses these data in their model-based simulations programs to make informed decisions about policies and benefits that affect people with disabilities and people in or approaching retirement.

The SSA bases two of its major policy micro-simulations on the SIPP - Modeling Income in the Near Term (MINT) for evaluating Social Security reform and the Financial Eligibility Model (FEM) for evaluating Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Qualified Medicare Beneficiary, and Medicare Part-D Low Income Subsidy (LIS) programs.

MINT projects the economic and demographic condition of older Americans based on data collected in SIPP. MINT is continually updated using data from current SIPP panels. Of specific importance to the SSA is the impact of legislative changes on the economic well-being of future beneficiaries, the ability of people to save for retirement, marital histories of the population, and eligibility for Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) survivor and retirement benefits.

The FEM evaluates the effectiveness of the SSI program, Medicare buy-in programs and the LIS under Medicare Part-D. Information on disability and work limitations are used to estimate whether an individual meets the disability criteria for SSI eligibility and if the criteria need to be modified.

Therefore, to continue to have complete data for incorporation into their models, the SSA collaborated with the Census Bureau to conduct the SSA Supplement - a one-time 2014 Panel survey. SSA specifically requested that we follow-up interviewed 2014 Wave 1 SIPP respondents, necessitating its fielding after the June 2014 completion of the Wave 1 interview period. The Census Bureau decided the earliest it could conduct the Supplement was in September 2014. This differs from the topical module concept in previous SIPP panels where the TMs were administered in conjunction with the SIPP interview following the core questions.

The main objective of the SSA Supplement is to provide the SSA with the missing topical module information that they could then link to the SIPP information for a complete picture of a household. To do this, the SSA needs both a SIPP interview and a Supplement interview to create a complete record of each household member. While the SSA Supplement can have limited use as a stand-alone dataset, the intent is to combine it with the SIPP to utilize data such as race, education, relationship, household income, assets, fertility, and program participation that are not available from the Supplement. Use the sample unit's unique ID number (SSUID) and each household member's unique ID number (PNUM) to link the records from both surveys. If a SSUID is on the 2014 Wave 1 SIPP file but NOT on the SSA Supplement file, it means the entire household was a noninterview in the Supplement; therefore, no data is available to link back to Wave 1.

Since the SSA Supplement interviewed respondents that completed the 2014 Wave 1 SIPP interview, *no new household members were added to the roster during the Supplement interview*. However, household members

could be removed from the roster because of death, becoming ineligible (institutionalized, on active duty, or moving outside the US), or moving for other reasons. Although the Supplement allowed for movers, a mover did not create a new household as it does in SIPP. Movers retain their original SSUIDs and PNUMs so their records can link to their original Wave 1 household. A mover's residence ID (ERESIDENCEID) is not included on the Supplement file because it will not change in the Supplement.

The Supplement collects the following information:

- Personal retirement accounts, including Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), Keogh accounts, 401k, 403b, 503b, and thrift plans
- Limited general employment information pertaining to the current main job or business such as industry and occupation codes, union status, firm size, start date, and usual hours worked
- Participation in pension and retirement plans provided by the current main job or business, and plans from previous employment
- Current marital status and complete marital history
- Self-designated health status
- Disabilities that affect employment
- Disabilities that affect activities for adults (18 years and older)
- Disabilities that affect activities for children (0 to 17 years old)

Table 1-1 shows all the TMs from the 2008 and 2004 SIPP panels. TMs used in the SSA Supplement are in blue. For a list of topical modules and waves prior to the 2004 panel, see Chapter 3 in the 2008 SIPP Users' Guide.

Table 1-1: Topical Modules Used in the SSA Supplement by SIPP Panel and Wave

	2008 Panel	
Wave	Wave Subject Areas	
1	Recipiency History, Employment History, Tax Rebates	
2	Work Disability History, Education and Training History, Marital History, Migration	
	History, Fertility History, Household Relationships, Tax Rebates	
3	Welfare Reform, Retirement and Pension Plan Coverage	
4	Assets and Liabilities, Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Adults, Medical	
+	Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Children, Work-Related Expenses, Child Well-Being	
5	Child Care, Work Schedule, Annual Income and Retirement Accounts, Taxes	
	Adult Well-Being, Child Support Agreements, Support for Non-household Members,	
6	Functional Limitations and Disabilities - Adults, Functional Limitations and Disabilities	
	- Children, Employer Provided Health Benefits	
7	Assets and Liabilities, Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Adults, Medical	
	Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Children, Work-Related Expenses, Child Support Paid	
8	8 Child Care, Work Schedule, Annual Income and Retirement Accounts , Taxes	
9	9 Informal Care-giving, Adult Well-Being	
_	Assets and Liabilities, Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Adults, Medical	
10	Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Children, Work-Related Expenses, Child Well-Being, Child	
	Support Paid	
11	Retirement and Pension Plan Coverage	

	2004 Panel		
Wave	Wave Subject Areas		
1	Recipiency History, Employment History		
2	Work Disability History, Education and Training History, Marital History, Migration History, Fertility History, Household Relationships		
3	Assets, Liabilities, and Eligibility; Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Adults; Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Children; Work-Related Expenses; Child Support Paid, Child Well-Being		
4	Annual Income and Retirement Accounts, Taxes, Work Schedule, Child Care		
5	Adult Well-Being, School Enrollment and Financing, Child Support Agreements, Support for Non-household Members, Functional Limitations and Disability Adults, Functional Limitations and Disability Children, Employer/Provider Health Benefits		
6	Assets, Liabilities, and Eligibility, Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Adults, Medical Expenses/Utilization of Health Care Children, Work-Related Expenses, Child Support Paid		
7	Annual Income and Retirement Accounts, Taxes, Retirement and Pension Plan Coverage; Informal Care Giving		
8	Welfare Reform		

Wave 1 SIPP interviewing ran from February through June 2014. The interviewing period for the SSA Supplement was September 2 through November 23, 2014. Therefore, the time between a person's interview could have been anywhere from 3 to 10 months. Unlike in the SIPP, the Supplement did not utilize an event history calendar (EHC) to collect information at the person-month level and aid in memory recall. However, some information obtained in the Wave 1 SIPP interview was inserted into the Supplement interview to aid the respondent in memory recall. This information is known as fed back dependent data and included such items as age, IRA/Keogh ownership, marital status, and seeing or hearing difficulty.

Since the Supplement does not collect information in an EHC, there are no person-month level variables.

The Census Bureau used centralized Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) to conduct the interviews. Interviewers collected the data from eligible respondents from the three Census telephone centers using desktop computers. Call attempts were determined by the CATI Scheduler that built a queue of valid cases based on criteria such as appointment time, respondent time zone, case status (for example, a case on hold), or parameter status (for example, a busy signal retry). The case continued to come up in the queue until it either received a completed interview outcome code, or hit the maximum threshold for a parameter that closed the case. Thresholds differ depending on the parameter. For example, the maximum number of times a household could refuse the interview was three before the case would closeout. Since household size, phone numbers, call attempts per person, and parameter thresholds differed with each household, the minimum number of call attempts throughout the entire interviewing period varied per case.

To assist you with the conversion from pre-2014 panel TMs to the SSA Supplement, Appendix B contains variable crosswalks for each section. The crosswalks list the instrument names, variable names, and question descriptions for the 2008 SIPP TMs (the most recent previous panel) and the SSA Supplement.

Appendix C contains the SSA Supplement Items Booklet (or questionnaire). The Items Booklet shows all questions and their response categories and values. Since the Supplement instrument is written in Blaise, it is not driven by skip instructions but by universes. Users should pay particular attention to what makes up each question's universe. To avoid potential problems and confusion, consult the metadata and review the survey instrument to best understand the universes and skip patterns.

Table 1-2: Summary of Comparison between the 2008 SIPP Panel and the SSA Supplement

	2008 SIPP Panel TMs	SSA Supplement
Instrument	DOS-based	Blaise
Interview Frequency	Varied by topic per wave	One time 2014 SIPP panel, after Wave 1
Reference Period	Varied by topic per wave	As of the date of the Supplement interview *
Sample Size	65,522 households (Wave 1)	29,789 households **
Data Collection Method	Personal visit (CAPI)	Centralized telephone (CATI)
Questionnaire	Core + Topical Modules	Selected 2008 Topical Module questions
Collection Format	Traditional question/answer	Traditional question/answer (no EHC)

^{*}Except for Personal Retirement Accounts where the reference period is January-December 2013

^{**}Completed interviews from 2014 Wave 1 SIPP original sample of 53,070 households, which yielded 42,491 eligible living quarters. Due to changes in eligibility to some Wave 1 cases after Supplement production began, the number of completed interviews from Wave 1 and the sample size for the Supplement is slightly different.

Chapter

2. Organizing Principles, Sample design, and Interview Procedures

his chapter provides users with basic information about the organizing principles of the SSA Supplement including the reference period, eligibility, sample design, and the interview procedures including types of nonresponse and feedback/dependent interviewing.

The 2014 SIPP panel sampled 53,070 living quarters, which yielded 42,491 eligible living quarters at the start of Wave 1 interviewing. Of those, 29,825 households were interviewed between February and June 2014, resulting in 67,994 person interviews. The response rate for Wave 1 SIPP is 70.19%.

The initial sample size for the SSA Supplement was 29,789 households with completed interviews from the 2014 Wave 1 SIPP. Each household contained an average of 2.1 eligible respondents (age 15 years or older) yielding approximately 62,544 person-level interviews. The response rate for the SSA Supplement is 52%.

2.1 Organizing Principles

The SSA Supplement was specifically designed to interview persons that completed the Wave 1 SIPP interview. A person who was added to the household roster in Wave 1 is called an original sample person (OSP). The interviewed SIPP household members who are 15 years old and over were contacted by telephone for the SSA Supplement interview. As in SIPP, the SSA Supplement followed and attempted interviews for all OSPs who moved for reasons that kept them eligible. However, people living with the OSPs at the new address were not added to the household roster.

The SSA Supplement was administered only once during the 2014 SIPP panel, after Wave 1.

Reference Period

For all of the topical content sections, with the exception of Personal Retirement Accounts, the reference period was "as of the SSA Supplement interview date." For example, we wanted to know a person's marital status on the day of the interview, or we wanted to know if a person had a disability affecting employment on the day of the interview. For Personal Retirement Accounts, the reference period was calendar year 2013.

Eligibility

The SSA Supplement is a person-based survey. Eligibility for the SSA Supplement interview was restricted to all people in the household who completed a Wave 1 SIPP interview. People who joined the household after the

Wave 1 SIPP interview were not eligible for a SSA Supplement interview and were not added to the Supplement's household roster. These people will be added to the household roster and interviewed as part of the Wave 2 SIPP.

2.2 Sample Design

The sample design for the SSA Supplement is based on the 2014 SIPP sample design, and therefore the interview sample is based on the 2014 panel address frame foundation. The SIPP respondent universe is the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States based on addresses from multiple sources, chiefly the 2010 Decennial Census, which contains approximately 304.4 million individuals. The SIPP sampled housing units from the current Master Address File (MAF), which is maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau and is the source of addresses for many demographic surveys and the Decennial Census. The MAF is updated using the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File and various automated, clerical, and field operations.

The 2014 SIPP sample is a multistage stratified sample of 53,070 housing units from 820 sample areas designed to represent the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the U.S.

The 2014 SIPP used a two-stage stratified sample design. The first stage involves the definition and division of the United States into groups of counties called the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), which are assembled into homogeneous groups called strata. There are 820 PSUs in sample for the 2014 panel. Given that SIPP uses a state-based sample design, all strata are formed within state boundaries.

The second stage involves selection of addresses within the PSU. The universe of addresses within each sample PSU is divided into two strata, one with a higher concentration of low-income households and the other with a lower concentration of low-income households. Addresses are sorted by geographic and demographic variables, and a systematic selection of units is taken from each stratum. A higher sampling rate is used in the stratum with the higher concentration of low-income households, thereby resulting in an oversample of low-income households. For the 2014 SIPP, the sampling rate for the low income stratum is 1.47 times the overall sampling rate in each PSU. This results in an 18 percent increase in the number of cases in and near poverty than without oversampling. Other sampling techniques are used to represent new construction, group quarters, and areas where incomplete addresses are common.

The 2014 SIPP includes a state expansion sample of 13,800 addresses selected from 16 states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The size of the expansion in each state was determined by the amount of sample needed in order to reach a target coefficient of variation (CV) of 6 percent on the estimate of low income. The four largest states – California, Florida, New York, and Texas - met this requirement without any additional sample.

2.3 Interview Procedures

The SIPP utilizes Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). Surveys conducted in CAPI have an advantage because interviews are conducted in person, cases reside on the interviewer's laptop computer, and the interviewer has 'ownership' of his/her cases.

At Wave 1, the SIPP is a household-based interview. During the Wave 1 SIPP interview, interviewers visit the sampled addresses, compile a household roster of OSPs, and attempt to interview all household members who are age 15 years or older. If it is unclear, the instrument determines whether each person is a household member by asking a series of questions to determine "usual residence". A usual resident is one who lives and sleeps in the household the majority of the time. While the Census Bureau prefers that all respondents who are present at the time of the interview answer for themselves, we will accept proxy interviews from a knowledgeable person when necessary. Within each household, the instrument identified a reference person, typically the owner or renter of the housing unit.

Unlike the SIPP, the SSA Supplement utilizes CATI. There is no ownership of cases in CATI. It is a shared-case system where a case can be selected by the next available interviewer at any of the Census Bureau's three call centers in Hagerstown, MD, Tucson, AZ, or Jeffersonville, IN.

The SSA Supplement survey is person-based. Interviewers confirmed the household roster compiled during the Wave 1 SIPP interview, including name, date of birth, and gender. They removed anyone from the roster who was no longer in the household due to being deceased, institutionalized or in other group quarters, on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, or having moved outside of the country. These people were ineligible and we did not attempt an interview for them. Also noted were people who left the household for any other reason. These people were still eligible and an interview was attempted using their new address and telephone number if known.

If some, but not all, eligible OSPs moved since their Wave 1 SIPP interview, the interviewer removed them from the roster and attempted to interview the OSPs still living in the household. After concluding the original sample unit interview, the interviewer could not attempt the mover interview. The new mover case went into the queue to be selected by a different interviewer at a different time. The new interviewer attempted to interview those people who moved using their new contact information. Only OSP(s) were interviewed at the new address.

As previously discussed, the SSA Supplement did not interview entire households or one or more household members if they moved outside the United States, were members of the Armed Forces living in military barracks, or became institutionalized (e.g., nursing home residents, prison inmates).

Nonresponse

The Census Bureau distinguishes between household, person, and item nonresponse. Household nonresponse occurs when no eligible person in the household can complete the interview during the interviewing period. Examples of household nonresponse include cases where the *entire* household has been determined to be deceased, institutionalized, on active duty in the Armed Forces, or has moved outside of the United States.

Person nonresponse occurs when at least one eligible person in the household completes an interview and at least one other eligible person does not—usually because that person refuses to answer the questions, or is unavailable and a proxy cannot provide the answers.

The Census Bureau categorizes household nonresponse as Types A and D and person-level nonresponse as Type Z. Item nonresponse refers to a missing answer for a specific question.

Type A household nonresponse

Type A household nonresponse occurs when the interviewer makes contact with the household but obtains no interviews, or when the interviewer makes no contact.

Examples of a CATI Type A nonresponse for the Supplement include:

- The household was determined to be deceased, institutionalized, on active duty in the Armed Forces or has
 moved outside the United States.
- The interviewer was unable to make contact with the household.
- The interviewer was unable to interview the household due to an unconverted language problem or hearing barrier.
- Household members refused to participate in the survey.
- The number of call attempts exceeded the unproductive call maximum parameter. Unproductive calls are
 ones where no contact was made with a respondent and include ring no answer, busy signals or circuits, and
 bad connections.

Type D household nonresponse

Type D household nonresponse occurs when eligible household members move **nonresponse** to either an unknown address, a known address with an unknown telephone number, or to an address where the respondent was unable to be interviewed.

Type Z household nonresponse

Type Z person-level nonresponse occurs when one or more eligible people in an interviewed household do not complete the interview. This could be the result of a refusal, the inability to obtain a proxy, or the fact that the person(s) is not available for the duration of the interview period. While household nonresponse is usually handled by weighting adjustments, Type Z cases are handled by imputation. (See discussion of imputation in Chapter 6 and weighting in Chapter 8.)

Item nonresponse

Item nonresponse is an additional source of missing data. It occurs when respondents do not answer one or more survey questions, even though they complete most of the questionnaire. Respondents might refuse to answer a particular question or set of questions. Sometimes, item nonresponse occurs when respondents do not have the information requested. Although interviewers are trained to attempt to persuade respondents to answer all applicable questions, and will call back if a respondent can provide data later, those efforts are not always successful. Item nonresponse can also result from the post-interview data editing process when respondents provide inconsistent information or when an

interviewer incorrectly records a response. In many cases, the Census Bureau handles item nonresponse by imputation, that is, by assigning values for the missing items (see Chapter 6).

Feedback/Dependent Interviewing

Dependent interviewing is the process in which information from a previous interview carries forward into the current survey instrument in order to streamline the interviewing and maximize data quality.

In an effort to both improve data quality and reduce respondent burden, the SSA Supplement instrument utilized dependent data for approximately 30 items from the Wave 1 SIPP interview. Using fed-back data allowed respondents to verify information for these items and reduce interview length.

Additionally, utilizing dependent data in a household survey, particularly one allowing for proxy respondents, creates the possibility of sharing information within a household that a respondent would rather keep private. To protect respondent confidentiality within a household, the Census Bureau instituted the Respondent Identification Policy (RIP) in 1998. RIP mandates that Census demographic surveys gain respondent consent to reference any previously collected data. The RIP question was asked in the Wave 1 SIPP interview. Therefore, there is a small subsample of respondents in the Supplement for whom dependent data were not employed.

For more information on the SIPP sample design and interview procedures, refer to Chapter 2 of the 2014 SIPP Users' Guide.

Chapter 3

3. Survey Content

his chapter details the content collected in the SSA Supplement. SSA determined what content to include. Most questions are from topical modules asked in previous SIPP panels but not included in the SIPP redesign. The SSA added a few new questions, like the pension freeze questions in the Pensions section, and deleted others, like the motor vehicle question in the Adult and Child Disability sections.

The SSA requested that we re-ask some questions that were included in the 2014 SIPP redesign because they wanted the answer at the time of the Supplement interview. We also included some additional questions to aid in the collection of the data. However, we wanted to keep the duplication of questions from SIPP at a minimum to reduce respondent burden.

As mentioned in Chapter 1, all of the content variables are person level and stored on the respondent's record. Edited variables start with an "E" and are the product of an edit or imputation. Recoded variables start with an "R" and are the product of recoding or reclassifying answers based on an original variable. Variables with answers protected by a disclosure-avoidance method start with a "T."

3.1 Demographic Variables

What is collected in the Demographic content?

As mentioned earlier, the SIPP was redesigned partly to reduce respondent burden. The SSA Supplement tried to walk a fine line between collecting SSA requested information and maintaining minimal respondent burden. It was important not to jeopardize respondents' participation in the following SIPP waves. Since the SSA did not request inclusion of demographic variables such as race and education, we did not include those questions on the Supplement.

The SSA and Census Bureau determined the only demographic questions necessary to ask were date of birth and sex. These were fed back from the Wave 1 interview to obtain age and sex at the time of the Supplement interview in order to facilitate the flow of the instrument. They also established the correct household and current OSPs.

This section was answered by the household respondent who was an eligible household member 15 years or older.

What are the Demographic variables and where can I find them?

The demographic content was asked of the household respondent at the beginning of the interview before the person-level interviews began. The variables for the Supplement are TAGE_S and ESEX_S. We did include some Wave 1 SIPP demographic variables on the Supplement file like race, origin, and education.

3.2 Personal Retirement Accounts

What is collected in the Personal Retirement Accounts content?

Personal Retirement Accounts is the first of two sections that asks respondents about their retirement preparedness. The questions in this section are specific to all Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), Keogh accounts, 401k, 403b, 503b or thrift plans owned by the person.

As previously noted, this is the only section where the reference period is the previous calendar year and not "as of the day of the interview." Each eligible household member 15 years or older was asked about their personal retirement plans; however, any household member aged 15 years or older could have answered as a proxy.

Table 3-1: Major Changes between the 2008 SIPP TM and the SSA Supplement:

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2008 SIPP TM	SSA Supplement	
Information about Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and Keogh accounts collected separately	Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and Keogh accounts combined into single category and information collected jointly (same as 2014 SIPP)	
Contributions to IRA or Keogh account(s) restricted to tax-deductible	Eliminated term "tax deductible"; added follow-up question to determine type of contribution (tax-deferred)	
Disbursements from retirement accounts referred to as "withdrawals"	Phrase "make any withdrawals" replaced with "receive any distributions"; phrase "withdraw from" replaced with "received from"	
These variables, part of the Annual Income and Retirement Accounts TM, were not edited in the 2008 SIPP panel	These variables are edited in the SSA Supplement	

What are the Personal Retirement Accounts variables and where can I find them?

Personal Retirement Accounts was the first topical content section of the interview. The questions were administered after a review of the household roster, collection of the demographic information and before current employment. The questions asked about ownership of retirement accounts, amount of tax-deferred contributions made in calendar year 2013, whether the person received any distributions in 2013, and if so, the amount. The series of questions was asked twice - once for IRA and Keogh accounts and then again for 401k, 403b, 503b, and thrift plans.

3.3 Main Employment

What is collected in the Main Employment content?

The purpose of the Employment section in the SSA Supplement was to determine a person's main job or business at the time of the Supplement interview. This main job (employer) or business (self-employed) was necessary as input into the Pensions section, which asked about retirement or pension plans offered by the main employment.

The SSA requested only certain information about the main employment. This includes the main employment's start date, job hours, class of worker, industry and occupation codes, union status, number of locations, and number of employees.

Each eligible household member 15 years or older was asked about their current employment; however, any household member aged 15 years or older could have answered as a proxy.

If a person recorded no current job or business, that is, he or she was unemployed or retired, the rest of this section was skipped.

What are the Main Employment variables and where can I find them?

The employment content was asked of the respondent at the beginning of the interview before the Pensions questions. The first set of questions determined the person's employment at the time of the Supplement interview. Questions including start date, type of employment, and job hours were asked of all employment if needed. The main employment was selected by an algorithm calculated by the instrument during the interview. Criteria for selecting the main job or business is the same as it was for the main employment that drove the 2008 Retirement and Pensions TMs. For a job, the main criterion was length of employment. For a business, the respondent was asked to select the main business.

Questions required by the SSA, but not necessary for the selection of the main employment, were asked only after the main employment was selected. This included questions used to assign the industry and occupation codes.

Information on employment was not collected as person-month spells as it is in SIPP.

What other concepts are relevant to the Main Employment content area?

The SSA Supplement was not required to ask for complete employment history. Usually, but not necessarily, the main employment selected in the Supplement was a job or business listed on the Wave 1 SIPP file. Up to three jobs or businesses that were current at the time of the SIPP survey and had the longest employment histories were fed back to the Supplement. These fed back jobs have a SIPP job ID, or EJB(n)_JOBID, of 101 to 107. The SIPP job IDs stay with the jobs in the Supplement. You can link to SIPP via job ID to see a person's entire employment/pensions record.

The Supplement allowed for two additional current jobs. If the main employment is reported in the Supplement but was not fed back from Wave 1, the job ID is 200, and there will be no record for it on the Wave 1 SIPP file. There were no consistency checks between the Supplement and SIPP answers, either for whether the job was reported both in the Supplement and SIPP interviews or whether the characteristics of the job matched in the two sources.

3.4 Pensions

What is collected in the Pensions content?

The purpose of the Pensions section in the SSA Supplement is to determine the person's retirement expectations and their participation in retirement and pension plans provided by either current or previous employers or businesses

(if the person is self-employed). Many of the questions in the Pensions section focus on plans offered by the current "main job or business" determined in section 3.3, Main Employment.

The pension questions focus on three types of plans: defined benefit, defined contribution, and cash balance. Below is a brief description of each.

Defined Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit (DB) plans are what most people think of as traditional pension plans. In defined benefit plans, benefits are set at some level determined by a formula, and it is the company's responsibility to ensure that these benefits can be paid by contributing enough money to an account and managing investments. An example of a benefits formula could be some percent of the employee's final salary times their years of service. For example:

Yearly benefit = 1% of final salary x Number of years worked at company

Defined Contribution Plans

Defined Contribution (DC) retirement plans are those where employees and/or employers contribute money to an account in the employee's name. Common names for DC plans are Thrift Savings Plans or TSPs; 401ks, 403bs, 457s, and 503b plans; profit sharing; and Simplified Employee Pensions or SEPs.

An employer-based DC plan is one that typically offers salary deduction for contributions and the employer will pick investment options offered to employees. Employees may then choose how much of their salary to contribute and into which of the offered investment options they wish to put their money. Employers may also offer an employer match where they contribute some money to the plan.

Cash Balance Plan

The third type of retirement plan is a Cash Balance plan, sometimes called a Hybrid plan. This plan has some features that are like DB plans and some features that are like DC plans. The employer maintains this plan for the employee.

The employer chooses how to invest the funds that are in the account. Each year the employer deposits some money into the employee's account, along with an "interest portion" based on the amount of money currently in the account. When an employee retires, their benefits will be based on the amount of money in their account. The rules that determine what an employee can do with the money in their account if they switch jobs will vary by company. For example, if they have vested, employees may be able to take some or all of the money with them and roll it over into another account *or* they may have to leave some or all of it with the company until they are of a certain age.

The Pensions questions are age and circumstance dependent. For example:

- Some questions are for those who are 25 years old or older;
- Some for those who are 15 years old or older;
- Some are for those who are 54 years old or older; and
- Some require that the respondent have two or more employers.

Each eligible household member of the appropriate age was asked about their retirement and pension plan participation; however, any household member aged 15 years or older could have answered as a proxy.

Information on employment from which the person had already retired was not included in the SSA Supplement (questions PR79 to PR112 in the 2008 SIPP topical modules).

Table 3-2: Major Changes between the 2008 SIPP TM and the SSA Supplement

2008 SIPP TM	SSA Supplement
PR1-PR6 asked as part of the Retirement and Pensions TM	PR1-PR4 asked as part of Main Employment; PR5 and PR6 were deleted
PR16/PR22: "Will person's benefits from this plan be either increased or decreased because he/she participates in the Social Security program?"	Replacement questions PR16A/PR22A asked about pension freeze: "As of today, are person's pension benefits in this plan increasing with additional earnings and/or years of service, or are his/her benefits no longer increasing?"
Questions PR79-PR112 asked in TM	Questions not included in the Supplement

What are the Pensions variables and where can I find them?

The pension content was asked of the respondent after the Main Employment section. It is the largest and most complex of the topical content sections. The first four questions determined the availability of a pension/retirement plan at the person's current main job or main business, whether the person participated in the plan, reason(s) for non-participation, and whether the plan-type was tax-deferred.

For those who did participate in at least one plan provided by their current employer/business, questions determined the number of plans they participated in and the type of plan (DB, DC, or cash balance) considered to be their most important plan and second most important plan (if the person participated in two or more plans).

Follow-up questions focused on the person's most important pension plan. Everyone who participated in an employer-provided plan was asked the number of years they had been included in the plan as well as the total balance in the account. The remaining questions were based on the type(s) of plans the person participated in. Only people who:

- participated in a DB or DC plan were asked about any contributions they made to the plan and if those contributions were tax deductible,
- participated in a cash balance plan or those who didn't make any contributions to a DB or DC plan were asked about lump-sum payments or entitlement to future benefits at retirement age if they left their employer/business now or in the immediate future,
- participated in a DB or cash balance plan were asked whether their pension benefits were increasing with additional earnings or years of service, or
- participated in a DC or cash balance plan were asked about contribution to their plan made by an employer or business.

These questions were repeated if the person previously reported a second most important plan.

The next question determined the availability of a tax-deferred plan offered by the main job or main business. If a tax-deferred plan was offered, but the person did not participate, follow-up questions determined the reason(s) for non-participation, expectations for future participation, and whether the employer contributed to the plan.

For those who did participate in the tax-deferred plan, questions determined the amount, type, and frequency of contributions made to the plan (by both the person and the employer/business), the ability to choose how some/all the money was invested, the account balance, whether loans against the balance were permitted and the amount of any outstanding balance.

People 25 or older were asked about pension or retirement plans offered through a previous job or business. For those covered, questions were asked about future receipt of any benefits from those plans, the number of years worked at the job/business, the year the person left the job/business, whether the future benefits are based on a formula or the amount of money held in the account, the account balance, and current eligibility to withdraw money from the account.

The final series of questions in the Pensions section focused on the receipt of lump-sum payments. Information was collected about the source(s) of the payments, the number of distributions and the year receipt started, whether the withdrawals were voluntary or required by the plan, the amount of the payment(s), whether the payments included an automatic cost of living adjustment (COLA), whether the money was received or directly rolled over into another plan or IRA, how any money received was used, whether the benefits were finite or life-long, and whether the person took a reduced benefit to select a survivor's option.

3.5 Marital History

What is collected in the Marital History content?

The purpose of the marital history section is to ask about current marital status and collect the dates of up to three marriages for people who have ever been married. A marital event includes a marriage and how this marriage ended including, widowhood, a separation and divorce, or just a separation. The Supplement gathered information on the first two and most recent marriages; for example, for a person married 4 times who divorced from their first two marriages and is currently separated, the values included in their marital history show the years the first two marriages, separations and divorces occurred, in addition to the fourth (or current) marriage and separation years, for a total of 8 marital events. The third marriage and its termination are not included.

The marital status answer from Wave 1 SIPP was fed back and the question was re-asked as of the Supplement interview date. Each eligible household member 15 years or older was asked about their current marital status never married, married, widowed, separated, or divorced. If the person reported they were never married, the rest of the marital history section was skipped. For household members currently or previously married, the following information was collected:

- Who is the spouse? (If currently married with spouse present or absent. The spouse may not be on the
 household roster if the marriage occurred between the time of the Wave 1 SIPP and Supplement
 interviews.)
- Number of times married in lifetime

The dates of up to three marriages and how they ended (only the year is released)

A new recode variable called RSSMC, (same-sex married couple), is included on the file and shows if the person has a same-sex spouse or an opposite-sex spouse.

Table 3-3: Major Changes between the 2008 SIPP TM and the SSA Supplement

2008 SIPP TM	SSA Supplement
First event - first of multiple marriages Third event - current first and only marriage, or current or most recent marriage of multiple marriages (3 or more)	First event – current first and only marriage, or first of multiple marriages Third event - current or most recent marriage of multiple marriages (3 or more)
Year of widowhood or divorce released as one generic year of termination variable	Year of widowhood and year of divorce released as two separate variables; there is no year of termination variable
Same-sex marriages were not included as married; no RSSMC recode	Same-sex and opposite-sex marriages are both included as married; new RSSMC recode

Why is the Marital History information important?

SSA requested a complete accounting of marital history because they use these data to estimate legal eligibility for Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) divorce benefits, based on years of marriage before divorce to an entitled worker.

What are the Marital History variables and where can I find them?

The marital history content was asked of the respondent in the middle of the interview after Pensions and before the health and disabilities questions.

Current marital status was determined by three possible questions: verifying the fed-back Wave 1 SIPP status, reasking the marital status question, or confirming marriage to someone in the household who pointed to this person as his/her spouse. A person's spouse and times married were asked of each person that had ever been married.

If a person was married one to four or more times, additional questions were asked to determine the dates of each event. The number of questions depended on the number of marital events.

A person was asked for the month and year of each marital event. If a person was currently married and had been married only once, the month and year questions were asked only once. The question asking whether the marriage ended in widowhood or divorce was asked if a person was married more than once. The month and year were recorded for each reported widowhood, divorce and/or separation.

3.6 Health Status

What is collected in the Health Status content?

The purpose of the health status question is to obtain a person's self-reported overall health condition - excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The answer to this question was used in the universe of an Adult Disability conditions question.

Each eligible household member 18 years or older was asked about their current health status; however, any household member aged 15 years or older could have answered as a proxy.

What are the Health Status variables and where can I find them?

Health Status was asked of the respondent in the middle of the interview after Marital History. It was part of the Adult Disability TM in 2008 SIPP, but moved to the beginning of the disabilities section in the SSA Supplement for instrument reasons. EHLTHSTAT contains the person's general health status.

3.7 Work Disability

What is collected in the Work Disability content?

The work disability content covers any chronic or long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional conditions that affect the person's ability to work at a job or business. Almost all of the questions are the same as previous SIPP topical modules; however, questions that previously asked for the month and year of occurrence now ask for the person's age at occurrence.

There are two main concepts in this section. The first is employment retention where the person has a health condition that makes it difficult to remain employed or find a job. The second is work limitation where the person has a health condition that limits the amount or kind of work they can do.

There were a few work-related questions in Wave 1 SIPP covering difficulty finding or keeping a job, limitations in the kind or amount of work possible, and being prevented from working at all. These work disability items were present in the 2008 panel core questionnaire as well as the TM and are unchanged in the 2014 panel. They were re-asked in the Supplement because the SSA wanted the timeframe of the answer to be at the time of the Supplement interview.

Each eligible household member 18 to 72 years old was asked about any disabilities affecting employment; however, any household member aged 15 years or older could have answered as a proxy.

Table 3-4: Major Changes between the 2008 SIPP TM and the SSA Supplement

2008 SIPP TM	SSA Supplement
Overall age universe 16 to 67 years old	Overall age universe 18 to 72 years old
30 category answer list and paper flashcard (same answer list in instrument and public use file)	Instrument answer list: 400+ categories compiled from the ICD-10, accessed in a trigram format
	Public use answer list: ICD-10 answers recoded into 2008 TM categories plus some new additional categories

What are the Work Disability variables and where can I find them?

Work disability was the first disability section asked after the health status question towards the end of the interview.

The questions on employment retention and work limitation start the section. They include a new question that quantifies the degree of difficulty in remaining employed or finding a job.

If the person indicated that he or she had a condition limiting the amount or kind of work they can do, they were asked when the limitation began, if they were working at that time, and what conditions cause the limitation.

The focus of the next set of questions are on the conditions that caused the work limitations, if the condition was caused by an accident or injury, and if so, the place it occurred.

The next set of questions asked if the person was prevented from working at a job or business at all. They include a new question that quantifies the likelihood of being employed in the future.

The last set of questions were on the ability of the person to work at the time of the Supplement interview – full-time or part-time, regularly or occasionally, same kind of work before limitation began or different work.

What other concepts are relevant to the Work Disability content area?

New to the SSA Supplement is the trigram answer list used in the conditions questions. This list was comprised of text and codes from the *International Classification of Diseases - Version 10* (ICD-10). The trigram format allowed the interviewer to type at least the first three letters of the word and all conditions beginning with those letters appeared for selection. Respondents could report up to three different conditions. For the public use answer list, the ICD-10 answers were recoded into the 2008 SIPP TM answer list categories plus some new categories.

3.8 Adult Disability

What is collected in the Adult Disability Content?

The disability content for adults covers difficulty performing functional activities and activities of daily living due to chronic or long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional conditions. Almost all of the questions are the same as previous SIPP topical modules; however, questions that previously asked for the month and year of occurrence now ask for the person's age at occurrence.

Wave 1 SIPP collected information on seeing and hearing impairments, plus questions on cognitive difficulties, walking or climbing stairs, dressing or bathing, running errands, work retention, and work prevention. Those questions were re-asked in the Supplement because the SSA wanted the timeframe of the answer to be at the time of the Supplement interview.

Each eligible household member 18 years or older was asked about their current disabilities; however, any household member aged 15 years or older could have answered as a proxy.

New to the SSA Supplement are questions on difficulty accessing the Internet, disability income, and the focus of the computer/Internet usage questions, which changed from location in previous TMs to frequency in the Supplement.

Included on the file is the adult disability recoded variable RDISAB, which shows the type and general measure of disability - severe, non-severe, no disability. This variable is used in the Americans with Disabilities (P70) Reports.

Table 3-5: Major Changes between the 2008 SIPP TM and the SSA Supplement

2008 SIPP TM	SSA Supplement
Overall age universe 15 years or older	Overall age universe 18 years or older
EHELPER1 and EHELPER2 answer lists had	EHELPER1 and EHELPER2 added "Partner or
categories 1 – 9, which did not include "Partner or	Companion" as a possible helper for answer lists with 1 –
Companion" as a possible helper	10 categories
30 category answer list and paper flashcard (same	Instrument answer list: 400+ categories compiled from
answer list in instrument and public use file)	the ICD-10, accessed in a trigram format
	Public use answer list: ICD-10 answers recoded into 2008 TM categories plus some new additional categories
Adult conditions (causing both difficulty and fair/poor	Adult conditions (causing both difficulty and fair/poor
health) and Child conditions were released under	health) and Child conditions are NOT released under
separate variable names, (like they were in previous	separate variable names but are further collapsed into
SIPP topical modules)	three variables - TCONDP1, TCONDP2, and TCONDP3
No model-based imputation	Model-based imputation of EFKWRK_SCRNR, EWRKDISABL and EPREVWORK
Only asked about previous year application for Social	Change to ever applying for Social Security disability
Security disability benefits	benefits and addition of questions on receiving disability income
Computer and Internet questions on location of use	Computer and Internet questions on frequency of use

What are the Adult Disability variables and where can I find them?

The adult disability content was asked of the respondent at the end of the interview after Work Disability and before the last section, Child Disability.

The first set of questions involves the use of ambulatory aids, (like a cane, walker, or wheelchair), and hearing aids.

The functional activities questions cover difficulties with seeing, hearing, speaking, lifting, pushing, standing, sitting, grasping and walking. The first question ascertains if the person has difficulty with the activity. Different from SIPP is that if the person answers they have difficulty with the activity, a follow-up question asks if the person can do the activity at all.

The activities of daily living (ADL) questions cover difficulties with getting around inside and outside the home, getting in & out of bed, bathing, dressing, eating and toileting, and difficulty with instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), such as keeping track of money or bills, preparing meals, doing housework, taking medications, using the telephone, and accessing the Internet.

If the person had difficulty doing ADLs or IADLs, it was first ascertained if the person needed assistance to do the difficult activity(s), and if so, who helped and was there payment for services rendered.

The focus of the next set of questions were on the conditions that cause difficulties or fair or poor health, selection of the main condition (if more than one), type and age at onset of the condition, and any cognitive, emotional, or developmental conditions.

The last two sections are questions on disability benefits and the frequency of computer and Internet usage.

What other concepts are relevant to the Adult Disability content area?

New to the SSA Supplement is the trigram answer list used in the conditions questions. This list was comprised of text and codes from the International Classification of Diseases - Version 10 (ICD-10). The trigram format allowed the interviewer to type at least the first three letters of the word and all conditions beginning with those letters appeared for selection. Respondents could report up to three different conditions. For the public use answer list, the ICD-10 answers were recoded into the 2008 SIPP TM answer list categories plus some new categories.

3.9 Child Disability

What is collected in the Child Disability Content?

The disability content for children covers difficulty performing functional activities and activities of daily living due to chronic or long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional conditions. Almost all of the questions are the same as previous SIPP topical modules.

Wave 1 SIPP collected information on seeing and hearing impairments, cognitive difficulties, walking or climbing stairs, and dressing or bathing, plus child-only questions on developmental delays, and difficulty with school work. Those questions were re-asked in the Supplement because the SSA wanted the timeframe of the answer to be at the time of the Supplement interview. A "difficulty playing with other children" question is asked in both SIPP and the Supplement, but they are not comparable to each other.

Respondents 15 to 17 years old are treated as adults in the SIPP, and therefore, in the SSA Supplement. They were asked the Personal Retirement Accounts, Employment, Pensions, and Marital History questions. <u>However</u>, for the Disability sections, they were considered children and not asked Health Status, Work Disability, or Adult Disability questions. Instead, they were only asked Child Disability questions.

Each current household member 0 to 17 years old was eligible for the child disabilities questions. If a child was under the age of 15, then an adult household member (15 years or older) acted as a proxy and answered the questions. If a respondent was 15 to 17 years old, then their answers were self-reported, (or answered by proxy if they were not available). If there were no children under 18 in the household, this section was skipped.

Included on the file is the child disability status recode variable RKDISAB, which shows the type and general measure of disability - severe, non-severe, no disability. This was used in the 2010 Americans with Disabilities (P70) Report.

Table 3-6: Major Changes between the 2008 SIPP TM and the SSA Supplement

2008 SIPP TM	SSA Supplement
Overall age universe 0 to 19 years old (plus	Overall age universe 0 to 17 years old (plus question-based age
question-based age restrictions)	restrictions different from previous TMs)
30 category answer list and paper flashcard	<u>Instrument answer list:</u> 400+ categories compiled from the
(same answer list in instrument and public use	ICD-10, accessed in a trigram format.
file)	
	Public use answer list: ICD-10 answers recoded into 2008
	TM categories plus some new additional categories.
Adult conditions (causing both difficulty and	Adult conditions (causing both difficulty and fair/poor health)
fair/poor health) and Child conditions are	and Child conditions are NOT released under separate variable
released under separate variable names, (like	names but are further collapsed into three variables -
they were in previous SIPP topical modules)	TCONDP1, TCONDP2, and TCONDP3.

What are the Child Disability variables and where can I find them?

Child disability is the last section in the interview after Adult Disability.

It begins by asking if the child has a condition that limits ordinary activities, the ability to move arms or legs, (SSA added having a congenital condition to both of these questions' text), and the ability to walk, run, or take part in sports and games.

The next set of questions concern education – the ability to do schoolwork and the receipt of special education services.

The questions on the use of ambulatory aids, (like a cane, walker, or wheelchair), and hearing aids are the same as in Adult disability.

The functional activities questions cover difficulties with seeing, hearing, and speaking.

The activities of daily living (ADL) questions cover difficulties with getting around inside the home, getting in & out of bed or a chair, bathing, dressing, eating food, and toileting.

If the child had difficulty doing ADLs, it was ascertained if the child needed assistance to do the difficult activity.

The next questions are on the conditions that caused any of the difficulties.

The last section asks questions about mental disabilities - learning disabilities, intellectual disability (formerly known as mental retardation), developmental disabilities, and ADHD. SSA added a new question on the presence of mental illness, affective or personality disorder, or conduct disorder.

What other concepts are relevant to the Child Disability content area?

New to the SSA Supplement is the trigram answer list used in the conditions questions. This list was comprised of text and codes from the International Classification of Diseases - Version 10 (ICD-10). The trigram format allowed the interviewer to type at least the first three letters of the word and all conditions beginning with those letters appeared for selection. Respondents could report up to three different conditions. For the public use answer list, the ICD-10 answers were recoded into the 2008 SIPP TM answer list categories plus some new categories.

Chapter

4. Locating Information

his chapter details where data users may find the data and its corresponding documentation, including links for all publicly available SSA Supplement data.

4.1 SIPP Website

The SIPP website provides a number of resources related to the SSA Supplement, including:

- SSA Supplement data files,
- SIPP data files for all panels and waves,
- research products based on SSA Supplement data, and
- technical documentation.

To access SSA Supplement information from the SIPP home page, put the curser over "About this Survey" on the left side menu, and click on "Social Security Administration (SSA) Supplement." This will take you to the SSA Supplement home page, which has an overview of the SSA Supplement, contact information, and links to survey content descriptions and the SIPP Data page. You can also get to the SIPP Data page by clicking "Data" on the left side menu.

At the bottom of the SIPP Data page, under "Related Data", click on the SSA Supplement to go to the 2014 SSA Supplement Data page. This page contains:

- the technical documentation, with links to the Supplement Metadata, Release Notes, and Users' Guide,
- links to the SAS and ASCII data files and SAS input statement,
- links to the Replicate Weight file and documents, and
- the SSA Supplement User Notes.

You can also get to the SSA Supplement Data page from the SIPP home page by clicking on "2014 SSA Supplement Data" under "Highlights".

All SSA Supplement related information is located at: www.census.gov/sipp.

4.2 Data

Users may directly access SSA Supplement data two ways:

- FTP
- Orlin Research SIPP Data Tool

SSA Supplement data and documentation, as released by the Census Bureau, are not copyrighted. The data files and supporting documentation can therefore be freely copied and distributed to other users.

The SSA Supplement data page is located at:

https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/data/2014-panel/ssa.html.

4.3 FTP Site

The SIPP FTP site contains datasets for the SSA Supplement as well as datasets for all panels and waves of SIPP. The FTP site contains SAS and ASCII data files, replicate weight layouts and files, metadata and data dictionaries, and SAS input statements.

Data files can be downloaded as compressed files. The two data compression types available on the FTP site are: DOS/Windows and GNU gzip. The FTP site also contains brief release notes. All of these files can also be found within the main data page section.

The SIPP FTP site: http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/sipp ftp.html

4.4 Orlin Research SIPP Data Tool

The SIPP Data Tool is a software package designed by Orlin Research, Inc. under contract to the U.S. Census Bureau. The tool is designed with an eye towards simplicity and user-friendliness. It allows analysts and data users to easily join multiple waves of SIPP content, including both core and topical module files. Additionally, you can pool multiple SIPP panels into a single dataset for analysis. Data users can create recodes and summarize data across file types and records. The data analysis happens directly in the Data Tool. It incorporates the R statistical package, and so it allows you to run a variety of analyses, from basic descriptive statistics to sophisticated timeseries and spell analysis models. In addition to data, the Data Tool integrates SIPP documentation like codebooks, questionnaires, and other metadata with dynamic links into the data itself. The SSA Supplement data and associated documentation will also be included in the Data Tool with the same functionality as is available for SIPP. The Tool will facilitate linking the SSA Supplement data with the SIPP data. As the new tool is nearing release, more information will be posted to the SIPP website.

4.5 Research Products

The SIPP website contains two research products about the SSA Supplement — a P-70 report and conference presentations. The website is updated on a regular basis to include the most recent and up-to-date research related to the SSA Supplement data.

P-70 Reports

The Household Economic Studies P-70 report series is designed to inform the public about the economic status and well-being of American households using data from the SIPP. The P-70 reports cover a wide range of topics, including living conditions, child care arrangements, health insurance coverage, participation in government programs, poverty, income distribution, and employment.

The P-70 report generated from the SSA Supplement is *Americans with Disabilities*. This report will be available on the SIPP website under Publications at:

http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/publications/p70s.html.

Conference Presentation

The SIPP website contains the sole conference presentation related to the design and procedures for the SSA Supplement. The venue was the FedCASIC conference in March of 2015. The presentation is called *Does CATI have 9 lives? – Lessons Learned Converting a SIPP Supplement from a CAPI to a CATI Environment,* and the link to the power point slides associated with this presentation is located at:

https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/about/SSA-Supplement.html

4.6 Technical Documentation

The technical documentation contains a wealth of information to assist analysts, including the source and accuracy statement, metadata, and he questionnaire (e.g., Items Booklet.) The SSA Supplement technical documentation is also located on the SIPP website separately from the SIPP technical documentation on the 2014 SSA Supplement Data page. Chapter 5 in this Users' Guide has a detailed explanation of the Metadata Dictionary. *Appendix C in this Users' Guide contains the Items Booklet (Questionnaire)*. The SSA Supplement technical documentation is located at:

https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/data/2014-panel/ssa.html

Source and Accuracy Statement

The Source and Accuracy Statement is available for the SSA Supplement. This document summarizes the source of data, sampling, estimation procedures, population controls, how to use the weights, possible types of error in SSA Supplement data, and how to calculate different types of standard errors.

The Source and Accuracy Statement will be available by December 2017 and located in two places: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements-2014.html and https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/data/2014-panel/ssa.html

User Notes

User notes for the SSA Supplement contain information on possible changes in the data or in the questionnaire. They provide guidance on how to account for any changes that may have occurred. This includes providing documentation and code to correct any possible inconsistencies in the data and any other necessary clarifications. The user notes are located on the SSA Supplement Data page under "2014 SSA Supplement User Notes."

Weighting Files

SIPP data analysts should understand the importance of using weights. The weight for a responding unit in a survey data set is an estimate of the number of units in the target population that the responding unit represents. In general, because population units may be sampled with different selection probabilities, and because response and coverage rates may vary across subpopulations, different responding units represent different numbers of units in the population.

The combined effects of differential response, differential coverage, and differential attrition mean that unweighted analyses can produce biased results. The SSA Supplement data file contains one final person weight. When combining the Supplement and SIPP Wave 1 files, it is important to understand the different weight on the files and to use those that are appropriate for a particular analysis. For more information on person weights, see Chapter 7 of this Users' Guide and the 2014 SIPP Users' Guide.

Chapter 5

5. The SSA Supplement Public Use File

his chapter provides a general introduction to the SSA Supplement public use file, including file structure, key identifier and interview status variables, and documentation of the file. The 2014 SIPP incorporates a completely new data structure compared to past SIPP panels since the 2014 panel does not include topical modules.

Users who plan on merging Supplement data with data from 2014 Wave 1 SIPP should refer to Chapter 5 of the 2014 SIPP Users' Guide.

5.1 SSA Supplement File Structure

There is only one public use file containing SSA Supplement data, and it is comparable to 1996+ panels' topical module files. SSA Supplement data is at the person level with one record (completed or imputed) for each responding, proxy, or Type Z nonresponding person at the time of his or her Supplement interview.

The Supplement file structure differs from that of Wave 1 SIPP in that it contains one record for each person who was present at the time of interview while the Wave 1 files also contain one record per person for each month of the reference period the person was in sample.

The Supplement file also contains selected information from Wave 1 SIPP; thus, for some analyses, the Supplement can be used independently from the SIPP data files. If more detailed information from the SIPP is needed, data from the two survey files must be merged. Chapter 9 provides a detailed discussion of linking SIPP and Supplement files.

Two types of data files are provided on the SIPP FTP site – a SAS file and an ASCII file. Information about these files, including the SAS Input Statement and Metadata Dictionary, is on the SIPP FTP site.

5.2 Understanding the ID Variables (Key Identifiers)

Although the SSA Supplement data can be analyzed independent of Wave 1 SIPP, to fully utilize the Supplement's information, it is necessary to identify sample members across both the Supplement and SIPP data files.

In the past, SIPP has employed different ID variables for their different types of public use files, but the 2014 panel contains uniform ID variables across waves. The most basic ID variables that identify a household are the sample unit ID and person number. These are the key identifiers.

Sample Unit ID (SSUID)

During the initial Wave 1 SIPP interview, each sampled address was assigned a SSUID identifier, a unique (random) sample unit ID. The SSUID is comprised of three recoded geographic indicators: the PSU, frame indicator (individual unit or group quarters), and household ID that identifies the cluster of housing units within that PSU. The same SSUID was assigned to each person within the household and never changes throughout the panel. If an OSP moves to a different address, the person keeps the same SSUID. That SSUID is the common link from the SSA Supplement to the original Wave 1 SIPP sample unit.

Person Number (PNUM)

The 3-digit PNUM differentiates persons within the sample unit and does not change throughout the SIPP panel. The first digit indicates the wave in which a person joined the SIPP sample, and the second two digits correspond to the person's place on the household roster. For example, an OSP with PNUM 104 was in sample in Wave 1 and is fourth on the household roster. This person will remain PNUM 104 even if person with PNUM 103 leaves the household.

All OSPs were assigned a PNUM that began with "1" when they entered the SIPP panel at Wave 1. Since Wave 2 SIPP came after the Supplement, and no persons were added to the roster in the Supplement, all Supplement PNUMs start with "1."

5.3 Identifying Persons

There are many occasions when it is necessary to identify which records belong to each individual in the data files, for example, when merging data from the Supplement and Wave 1, or merging data from the Supplement and a topical module.

Each person in the Supplement can be uniquely identified by the combination of a sample unit ID and a person number. These ID variables are necessary when linking the records for a single person back to the SIPP data files. No persons were added to the original Wave 1 roster.

Other Identifying Variables

Both the SSA Supplement and Wave 1 SIPP files contain the following household and person-level information to further aid in identifying people in a household.

SPANEL 2014 SIPP panel year

TST_INTV State of residence for the SIPP Wave 1 interview month address
TMETRO_INTV Metropolitan status for the SIPP Wave 1 interview month address

GHLFSAM Half Sample Code

GVARSTR Variance pseudo stratum code

ERACE Race of this person (White only, Black only, Asian only, Residual)

EORIGIN Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin of this person

EEDUC Highest educational degree received or grade completed

RFAMNUM	Family number at the time of the SIPP Wave 1 interview
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(See 2014 SIPP Users' Guide for RFAMNUM assigning rules)

ERELRPE Household relationship at the time of the SIPP Wave 1 interview
EPNPAR1 Person number of parent 1 at the time of the SIPP Wave 1 interview
EPNPAR2 Person number of parent 2 at the time of the SIPP Wave 1 interview

Other variables used to identify a person, such as family kind, income level, and participation in government transfer programs were not asked or updated in the Supplement and are only available on the Wave 1 file.

SIPP address identifiers, such as SHHADID and ERESIDENCEID, are also not copied to the SSA Supplement. Since the Supplement can be viewed as a TM for the Wave 1 core interview, that is, a continuation of that particular wave, people who moved at the time of the Supplement interview are not noted as having a residence change and "remain" in their original sample unit. Since there are no movers on the Wave 1 file, it is not necessary to include Wave 1 address variables on the Supplement file since they will have the same value for all people in all households.

5.4 Interview Status Variables

EPPMIS S

In the SIPP, the monthly interview status variable, EPPMIS[1-12], determines whether to use the data for a person in a given month. Each person has a specific EPPMIS variable corresponding to each month of the reference period (January through December of the preceding calendar year) for a total of 12 possible EPPMIS variables.

In the SSA Supplement, EPPMIS_S is still an interview status variable, but it has a slightly different meaning since data were not collected at the month level. If EPPMIS_S = 1, it means the person was in the household at the time of the Supplement interview. Content data on the Supplement file is only provided for people who have EPPMIS_S equal to 1.

If EPPMIS_S = 2, then the person was not a household member at the time of the Supplement and was not interviewed. All noninterviewed persons have EPPMIS_S=2.

Just like in SIPP, there are persons and households included on the file that have a final person weight equal to 0. This occurred in situations like infants born in 2014, people who lived outside the U.S., or people living in institutions or temporary shelters. Since SIPP variables are used to calculate the Supplement weight, if the weight was 0 in SIPP, it will be 0 on the Supplement. The presence of a zero weight is not a reliable guide for whether a person should be excluded from an analysis. The weight variable does not reflect the presence or absence of the person, or data associated with the person. Although those people will not enter into any weighted tabulations, they may provide important contextual information about people who do enter into those (weighted) tabulations. It is for this reason that records for zero-weighted persons are retained in the SIPP and Supplement data files.

SSAINTSTAT

New for the SSA Supplement, *the SSUIDs on the file contain the original 2014 SIPP Wave 1 household IN ITS ENTIRETY*. This is different from previous SIPP files. Person-level noninterviews within the interviewed household are also included on the Supplement file.

They are identified by a new interview status variable called SSAINTSTAT. SSAINTSTAT is basically EPPMIS_S but with more detail. This variable will tell you what happened to everyone in the Wave 1 household. Also, since we allowed for movers, but didn't create a new household, this variable identifies an interview completed by a mover.

Table 5-1: SSAINTSTAT - Interview status as a result of household (HH) contact

SSAINTSTAT		
Value	Definition	
1	Completed Interview	
2	Completed Interview – Mover: completed interview in spawned HH	
3	Noninterview – Removed from HH: ineligible for interview	
4	Noninterview – Moved from HH: eligible for interview, but no interview in spawned HH	
5	Noninterview – Other reason: refusal, insufficient partial, hearing barrier, etc.	

Records where SSAINTSTAT = (3, 4 or 5) are noninterviews and contain only SPANEL, SSUID, PNUM, and SSAINTSTAT. All other data are missing (".") or blank. All non-interviewed persons had EPPMIS_S=2. **Do NOT include these records when analyzing content data**.

Records where SSAINTSTAT = (1 or 2) are interviews and should be the only records included when analyzing content data. All interviewed persons had EPPMIS S=1.

Table 5-2: Identifying Persons in a Household and Interview Status

Sample Unit ID (SSUID) for SIPP and SSA Supplement	SIPP Person Number (PNUM)	SSA Supplement Person Number (PNUM)	SSAINTSTAT	Notes
123456789123	0101	0101	1	OSP, completed interview
123456789123	0102	0102	1	OSP, completed interview
123456789123	0103	0103	1	OSP, noninterview removed from HH
123456789123	0104	0104	,	OSP, mover completed interview

5.5 Using the Technical Documentation

The SSA Supplement technical documentation section on the SSA Supplement Data page on the SIPP website contains the following information to assist analysts: the Metadata (Data) Dictionary, Release Notes, Source and Accuracy Statement, and this Users' Guide. The User Notes section is also on this page.

All components of the SSA Supplement's technical documentation are located at:

https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/data/2014-panel/ssa.html

The Metadata Dictionary provides additional notes on the data file, as well as the name, description of field contents, universe description, universe, field size or length, values for open-ended questions or a categorical answer list, and the status (allocation) flag for each variable on the public-use file. The Metadata Dictionary is on the SIPP FTP Site in two formats: PDF and Excel spreadsheet.

The Description is usually the question text from the instrument. It can also include any applicable notes. Answer lists contain categorical value codes and labels.

We display Metadata variables in two ways: minimum/maximum values for open-ended questions and defined categorical answer lists. An example of each is below:

Variable with open-ended answer:

Variable	TAGE_S
Description: Universe Description: Universe: Length: Min: Max: Status Flag:	Age as of last birthday. All persons on household roster eligible for interview. EPPMIS_S = 1 2 0 87 AAGE_S

Variable with categorical answer list:

EMS_S		Variable	
Universe Do	escription: escription: Universe: Length: nswer List:	Is person currently married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? Eligible person age 15 or older. TAGE_S ge 15	
Value:	Descrip	otion:	
1	Married	, spouse present	
2	Married	, spouse absent	
3	Widowe	ed	
4	Divorce	d	
5	5 Separated		
6			
S	Status Flag:	AMS_S	

5.6 Relationship of the Data File to the Survey Instrument

Because the metadata does not replicate the survey instrument, data users should keep a few things in mind when using the data:

- The variables on the data file do not correspond one-to-one with the questionnaire items the variables
 may be listed in a different order, some variables are not included on the file at all, and some variables
 are created from a combination of other variables.
- The range of possible values of the variables on the data file does not always correspond one-to-one with the response categories shown on the survey instrument or in the metadata.
- The variable name in the metadata may not readily indicate the variable's content, for example, ECNTRC
 is the variable name for coverage by a union contract or something like a union contract.
- The complexity of the skip patterns will not be apparent by simply looking at the metadata or the items booklet.

Appendix C contains the SSA Supplement Items Booklet, which is a print out of all question text on the survey instrument (or the questionnaire).

Chapter

6. Editing and Imputing the Data

his chapter describes the editing and imputation procedures applied to data from the SSA Supplement after completion of the interviews. It begins with a brief discussion on the types of missing data in the SSA Supplement, and the goals of imputation. Next, it presents an overview of the data processing steps, and editing and imputation procedures used on missing and inconsistent data. It then provides a detailed description of each of the major steps used by the Census Bureau when creating its internal file and external public use file.

6.1 Types of Missing Data

There are three general types of missing data in the SSA Supplement: household nonresponse, person nonresponse, and item nonresponse. Household nonresponse occurs when the entire household is unable or unwilling to complete an interview. Weighting adjustments deal with most types of household nonresponse. (Weighting is discussed in Chapter 8.)

Person nonresponse occurs when at least one eligible household member completes an interview but one or more of the other eligible household members are not interviewed and no proxy interview is obtained. All of that person's missing data are imputed.

Item nonresponse occurs when a respondent completes most of the questionnaire but does not answer one or more individual questions. Item nonresponse in the Supplement occurred under the following circumstances:

- The respondent refused or was unable to provide the requested information.
- Interviewers failed to ask a question or incorrectly recorded a response by misunderstanding the response or a keying error.
- A response was inconsistent with related responses or was incompatible with response categories.

Item nonresponse data are generally imputed for all topics.

In instances where a respondent gave a 'Don't know' or 'Refuse' response to an amount question but then answered a follow-up estimated range question, that information was used in the imputation of the amount question. The estimated answer is not on the file.

6.2 Goals of Editing Missing Data

There are two key problems caused by missing data:

- 1. A lack of consistency among analyses because analysts compensate for missing data in different ways and their analyses may be based on different subsets of data.
- 2. Nonresponse is unlikely to be completely random, so estimates of population parameters are biased due to a potential non-representative sample.

Because missing data are always present to some degree, analyses of survey data must be based on assumptions about patterns of missing data. When missing data are not imputed or otherwise accounted for in the model being estimated, the implicit assumption is that data are missing at random after controlling for other variables in the model. The imputation procedures used for the Supplement are based on the assumption that data are missing at random within subgroups of the population. The statistical goal of imputation is to reduce the bias of survey estimates. This goal is achieved to the extent that systematic patterns of item nonresponse are correctly identified and modeled. In the Supplement, the statistical goals of imputation are general, rather than specific. Instead of addressing the estimation of specific parameters, the Supplement procedures are designed to provide reasonable estimates for a variety of analytical purposes.

We use four different approaches for dealing with inconsistent or missing data:

- 1. Logical imputation (or data editing) for inconsistent data or some types of item nonresponse
- 2. Sequential (or Statistical) hot-deck imputation for missing items
- 3. Model-based imputation for certain variables in the Work Disability and Pensions series of questions
- 4. Weighting adjustments for some types of noninterviews, (discussed in Chapter 8, Weighting)

Users of SIPP data interested in assessing the influence of imputed data on their analyses should refer to Chapter 6 in the 2014 SIPP Users' Guide.

6.3 Processing SSA Supplement Data

At the conclusion of interviewing, the data collected go through several processing steps:

- 1. The data collected are outputted to an unedited data file.
- 2. Some data on the file go through a reformatting procedure.
- 3. Next, the unedited, reformatted data file is edited. The extent of the edits and imputations can vary. An edited internal data file is created. Edited variables start with the letter "E." Status (or allocation) flags start with the letter "A." Recoded variables are created in the edits and start with the letter "R."
- 4. The edited internal file goes through an additional procedure to suppress certain information to protect the confidentiality of survey respondents (see section on Confidentiality Procedures for the Public Use Files later in this chapter). Variables with suppressed data start with the letter "T." An edited external data file is created.
- 5. The final person weight is applied to the external file, also known as the public data file.

6. The public data files (SAS and ASCII) are released on the SIPP FTP website.

Reformatting the Data

After interviewing ends, the final output file that contains all responses goes through an initial process called the general reformat, and it includes:

- Creating the SSUID
- Converting arrayed variables to person-level
- Determining which record to keep for a person who has moved and has multiple records under one SSUID
- Converting a LNO to a PNUM on questions where the answer list is the roster
- Converting data collected as multiple answers ("mark all that apply") into meaningful variables. In "mark all that apply" questions, variables act as placeholders for the answers. For example, the respondent may have chosen categories 3 and 7, but they are stored in variables 1 and 2. Reformatting puts the answers into the correct variables, that is, variables 3 and 7, by turning each category into a "Yes/No" variable.
- Setting a person's interview status

Logical Imputation

When information exists on the same record from which missing information can logically be inferred, then that information is used to replace the missing information. This is called logical imputation (or data editing). For example, in the Personal Retirement Accounts section, if the IRA/Keogh screener question is missing, but the contributions question was answered as "did not own an IRA or Keogh", then the EIRAYN answer was inferred as "No" and AIRAYN = 3.

Some data are edited for logical conformity. For example, the respondent reported an age of 67 years old. However, the respondent is enrolled in the 11th grade and is the biological child of a 47-year-old household member. Since this situation cannot be correct, using this and other information, one or more of these variables will be imputed to maintain logical consistency.

Logical imputation is generally preferred over statistical imputation, and it is used whenever a missing item can be logically inferred from other data that have been provided.

Sequential Hot-Deck Imputation

The statistical imputation method used to impute a missing item(s) is known as a sequential hot-deck procedure. In a general sense, the sequential hot-deck procedure matches a record with missing data to that of a donor with similar background characteristics and uses the donor's values. This procedure differs from logical imputation, which replaces missing data with inferred values based on deductive reasoning of non-missing data from the same case.

The hot-deck procedure is sequential because the selection of replacement values is implemented one record at a time from an ordered file.

The sequential hot-deck procedure involves five key steps:

- 1. Sorting the records;
- 2. Assigning cold-deck or initial values;
- 3. Identifying records with no item nonresponse or topic flag set and setting initial hot-deck values;
- 4. Classifying cases into subclasses of the population, referred to as imputation classes or adjustment cells, according to values on a set of classification or auxiliary variables that are non-missing for all cases (this step is omitted in the initial processing of key demographic items: race, sex, education, etc.);
- 5. Imputing missing data by selecting replacement values from donor cases and updating hot-deck values.

The sequential hot-deck imputation uses values from one or more than one selected donors to provide values for missing items. The hot deck cells mostly contain values from the Supplement responses; however, some contain values from Wave 1 SIPP responses. The Supplement hot-deck procedures are designed to preserve the univariate distribution of each variable subjected to imputation. These procedures do not generally preserve the covariance among variables. One consequence is that imputation can introduce inconsistencies into the data. For example, if a respondent is 15 years old and has a pension plan, it is possible that the pension plan data have been imputed. Whenever users detect what may be inconsistencies, it is wise to check the status (imputation) flag to see if the data might have been imputed. The discussion of status flags later in this chapter provides more information.

Sorting the Records

The records are sorted by three geographic variables prior to imputing missing data: primary sampling unit, sequence number, and frame indicator. The records are sorted prior to processing and are not re-sorted at any other time during the imputation process. The sorting operation creates a file in which neighboring records represent geographically proximate households.

Setting Initial Cold-Deck Values

Cold-deck imputation replaces a missing value with a static value from an external source. After the cases have been sorted, they are processed through a series of programs. First, each cell in the hot-deck matrix is initialized to a cold-deck value. It is the most common reported value a respondent would be likely to report for that particular item. We never intend for an imputed item to receive the cold-deck value, but it is there as a last resort. In case we cannot assign a value via logical imputation or the hot-deck imputation process, the value for that item is set to the initialized value.

Setting Initial Hot-Deck Values

During the first pass, the first record in the sorted file with consistent and non-missing data for a particular group of variables is identified and the values from that case replace the cold-deck values for that section in the matrix. The values for each subsequent record with consistent and non-missing information update the previous set of consistent and non-missing values written to the matrix. The checking and updating operation continues until all records in the data file have been processed. The last values written to the matrix serve as the starting values in the subsequent sequential hot-deck procedure. In this way, cold-deck values are rarely used as replacement values because the initial processing usually replaces all starting values with values from the current data.

Allocating Cases into Imputation Classes

In the next step of the imputation procedure, each respondent record or noninterview record in the sorted file is allocated to one of the imputation classes or adjustment cells according to its values on the set of classification, or auxiliary, variables.

- The auxiliary variables are chosen for each item or a set of related items based on their level of correlation with the item receiving the imputation, (i.e., classification variables are chosen on the basis of their ability to explain the variability of the item or set of related items). Census Bureau analysts assign different sets of classification variables to different sets of items.
- The auxiliary variables are either dichotomous or categorical variables (e.g., sex, race); if they are continuous, they are categorized into a parsimonious number of levels (e.g., IRA/Keogh amount)
- The level of the auxiliary variables then defines a matrix, with the number of cells in this matrix being the product of the number of levels for each auxiliary variable. For example, an imputation matrix defined by three variables one with 2 levels, one with 5 levels and one with 8 levels (2 x 5 x 8) has 80 cells. Any given item or set of related items may have imputation matrices with the numbers of cells ranging from under 100 to well over 1,000, depending on the matrix. Auxiliary variables such as sex, race, and categorizations of age (with different categorizations for different items) are used frequently in the matrices, as are more specialized auxiliary variables that are relevant for particular items (such as class of worker for the union item in Main Employment).

The allocation of sample cases into imputation classes (also known as subclasses or strata) according to a set of classification variables serves several purposes. Ideally, the set of classification variables should account for a large proportion of the variance in the variable being imputed and should be associated with variations in response rates. To the extent that this is accomplished, the classification procedure creates homogeneous adjustment cells containing similar cases. In this way, donors and recipients are similar under the assumption that the nonresponse mechanism within the imputation class is not related to the item being imputed; that is, an underlying assumption is made that item nonresponse data are distributed randomly within the subclass defined by the cross-classification of the auxiliary variables. The selection of classification variables may also place bounds on the range of values that can be imputed and implicitly satisfy edit constraints. The implicit stratification created by the sort order of the file further improves the opportunity for better imputation to the extent that nearby cases are more similar to each other than cases that are farther apart in the file.

Imputing Missing Data and Updating Hot-Deck Values

The selection of replacement values for missing items is restricted to donor and recipient records within each particular cell; that is, records allocated to one cell never donate information to records in another cell with missing items. As the file is processed through the set of programs for the second pass, the imputations are performed and the set of hot-deck values is updated once again. The records are processed sequentially, according to the sort order of the file. A missing item is given the value of the last corresponding item that is non-missing from a record in that imputation class. If the value of an item in the current record is non-missing, it replaces the previous hot-deck value for that imputation class. In this way, the hot-deck value for each imputation class is constantly being updated with the value of the last non-missing case.

The updating is done item by item. Missing items in one record receive the current set of replacement values. Then the non-missing values in that record are used to update the hot deck in preparation for the next record. At any point during the process, the donated values in the hot deck likely come from many different respondents, even within imputation classes. That is why this imputation procedure does not preserve the covariance among the variables being imputed.

Model-Based Imputation

Work Disability and Pensions are the only sections in the SSA Supplement that use a statistical model-based imputation process. The decision to use model-based imputation for specific variables in these sections was based on a request by the Social Security Administration.

The Work Disability variables are EFKWRK_SCRNR, EWRKDISABL and EPREVWORK. EFKWRK_SCRNR is a variable based on the screener question FIND_KEEPWORK and its response is implied in the EDIFFWORK edited answer. In the Pensions section, model-based imputation is used to impute missing values for variables EPENSNYN through ELUMPUSE[01-19]. The remaining Pensions items, EPENLNG[1-3] through ELMPSRCE are edited via traditional hot-deck imputation.

For respondents who do not respond, or respond "I don't know" or "I refuse to answer" to these questions, the Supplement uses model-based imputation to predict the response.

The imputation process developed to handle missing values involves estimating sequential models that predict values for a given variable, conditional on demographic data, SIPP Wave 1 topic flags¹, and IRS and SSA administrative data on earnings and benefits. These data are non-monotonically missing, meaning the variables cannot be ordered from least missing data to most missing data. Rather, the data look like "Swiss cheese," with pockets of missing data scattered throughout. Because of this feature, we iterate our process multiple times, estimating the sequential models repeatedly and always conditioning on the most up-to-date imputations for any explanatory variable in a model. This process is commonly called Sequential Regression Multiple Imputation (SRMI) and was initially developed by Raghunathan et al. (2001). ²

SRMI is based on Bayesian statistical theory and is a method of estimating an approximation of the posterior predictive distribution (PPD), a conditional probability distribution that describes the data generation process and captures the relationships between the variables. To impute missing values, we take a draw from this PPD; in other words, we predict a value for the missing case conditional on everything else we observe or have previously imputed for that record.

This modeling method has several advantages over the previously used method of hot-deck. We can include many more explanatory variables in the models than can be included as stratifiers in a hot-deck. This means we can condition the imputation for a given variable on the imputed values for every other variable, hopefully

¹For information on SIPP topic flags, refer to Chapter 6 in the 2014 SIPP Users' Guide.

² Raghunathan, T., Lepkowski, J. M., van Hoewyk, J., & Solenberger, P. (2001), Survey Methodology, pp. 85-96.

approximating a joint distribution of values instead of a series of independent imputations. Also, non-Supplement data can be used to mitigate the problem of respondents with missing values being different in unobservable ways from respondents with non-missing values.

Imputing Variables Using Model-Based Imputation

The first step in creating variables to be imputed using model-based imputation is to determine which respondents are in universe to be asked the screener questions for that variable. Universe determinants vary depending on the variable.

The key element in this process is determining which respondents are missing data needed to create the variable and which respondents were not or should not have been asked certain questions. If the universe for a variable is not correctly determined, we would potentially have too much data that appears to be missing and we would impute values for people that should not have them. Hence, we make great efforts to specify the universe exactly as it was implemented in the survey instrument.

Building a Model

The first step in the model for each variable to be imputed is the identification of important related variables. These variables fall into two categories: Stratifying and Regressor variables.

A stratifying variable is an indicator variable that divides respondents into homogeneous groups where each group might be expected to have different models.

A regressor variable is any variable that is potentially related to the variable to be imputed and could go on the right hand side of a regression. For each group defined by the stratifying variables, the variable to be imputed is regressed on the regressor variables for the cases where the variable is not missing. The resulting regression coefficients are then used to predict the variable for the missing cases.

Once a particular variable has been imputed, it can be used as a predictor in the model for another variable, entering into the regression for the non-missing cases, and used to impute values for the missing cases. This process is how dependency between variables is built into the models. We rely on multiple iterations of our process to prevent the order of the variable modeling from affecting the imputations. The final result is a set of variables with no missing values for every in-universe SIPP respondent because all the originally missing values have been replaced by imputed values.

Choosing a List of Stratifying Variables

A stratifying variable should be a categorical characteristic(s) that best predicts the presence or absence of a variable. We create an optimal set of stratifying variables and then alternative lists in case the cell sizes created by the optimal list are too small for regressions. Any sub-sample created by the stratifying variables that does not contain at least 100 observations will not be used for regressions. Instead, it will be combined with other sub-samples that are too small and divided again using the next smallest set of stratifying variables.

Choosing a List of Regressor Variables

Regressor variables are the additional variables used to predict the value of a variable. Regressors may be binary, categorical, or continuous. Continuous variables are particularly useful on the regressor list since too many dummy variables in the regression can cause estimation problems in logistic regressions. For example, age categories are excellent as stratifying variables, but as regressors, it is preferable to use age, age squared, age cubed rather than a series of dummy variables defining the age category. When variables are dropped from the optimal stratifying list, we generally include them on the regressor list so that they can still provide predictive value to the modeling process even though they are no longer a stratifying variable.

Administrative Records in Model-Based Imputation

The model-based imputation makes use of six different sources of data shared with the Census Bureau by the Social Security Administration (SSA) for stratifying and regressor variables in the models. Once the variables are imputed, all administrative records are stripped from the data and no administrative records are on public-use files. We use two types of earnings records derived from W-2 forms filed with SSA by employers. The Detailed Earnings Record (DER) extract reports uncapped income-taxable earnings for each employer that filed a W-2 record from 1978-2012. It also contains a report of earnings that were not income taxable and were deferred into accounts like 401(k) plans. We utilize the DER to create a measure of total earnings in a given year and to count the number of jobs an individual held. From the DER we also create measures of self-employed earnings and an indicator of any deferred earnings. We also utilize the Summary Earnings Record (SER) extract which contains total earnings capped at the FICA taxable maximum from 1951-2012 to create a count of how many years an individual has worked over his or her lifetime.

We use the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) and Payment History Update System (PHUS) extracts to create indicators for whether an individual was eligible for and received OASDI payments due to retirement, disability, spouse retirement or death, parent retirement or death, or some combination of reasons. These extracts contain both present benefit receipt and historical information so we are able to tell what year an individual started receiving benefits and whether they ever stopped. The Supplemental Security Record (SSR) provides the same information about SSI benefits. These three files combined together give us a very accurate picture of who was receiving OASDI benefits, SSI benefits, or both. This information in turn is very helpful in predicting reports of OASDI and SSI receipt.

We make use of the Numident, a register of all Social Security Numbers (SSNs) ever issued in the United States, along with the MBR and SSR, as an administrative source of birth date information. If a person is receiving benefits, we utilize the birth date from the benefits files in order to create an age for the individual during the survey reference period. If the person is not receiving benefits, we use the birth date from the Numident. While the age we create from the Numident does not replace the survey reported age on the final public use data, we do use this age derived from administrative data as an explanatory variable in our models.

Some respondents do not match to administrative data. This happened because they refused to consent to having their data linked or they did not provide enough information for the Census PVS system to find a Protected Identity Key (PIK) for them. The PVS system relies on matching name, date of birth, gender, and address to administrative data files to find a SSN that is then replaced with a PIK. When administrative data is missing, it is imputed during the same model-based imputation process that imputes the Work Disability and Pensions variables.

6.4 Status Flags (Imputation Method)

Prior to the 2014 SIPP panel, these flags were referred to as allocation (imputation) flags. A status flag is associated with each item subject to imputation or recoding and lets the user know what type of imputation method was used on that particular item. For the 2014 panel, status flags will continue to start with an "A" just like prior panels' allocation flags. For example, the status flag for TAGE_S (age in the Supplement) is AAGE_S. Imputation sets the status flag for that item.

Status flags contain 10 possible values. A status flag with a value of 0 now indicates that the item is "Not in universe", which means that item did not meet the criteria to get data. *All status flags on non-interview records will have "." as the value*.

Table 6-1: Imputation Status Flag Values

Status Flag Value	Meaning	Description
0	Not in universe	The item is not imputed and respondents DID NOT report data.
1	In universe, as reported	The item is not imputed and respondents DID report data.
2	Statistical imputation (hot deck)	The item is imputed to a hot deck value.
3	Logical imputation	The item is imputed logically.
4	Model-based imputation	The item has gone through a model-based imputation procedure.
5	Cold deck value imputation	The item is imputed to the initialized cold deck value.
6	Imputed from a range	The item is imputed based on a range.
7	Combination of 1 and 2/3/5/6	The item is imputed using reported value and any combination of imputation method values 2, 3, 5, and 6 (described above).
8	Combination of 2/3/5/6	The item is imputed using any combination of imputation method value 2, 3, 5, and 6 (described above).
9	Can be determined from the status flags for the components of this recode	Used for recodes entirely made up of variables on the public use file.

6.5 Confidentiality Procedures for the Public Use Files

All of the editing and imputation procedures described in the preceding sections are part of the process of preparing the data for internal Census Bureau use. Before the files are released for public use, they undergo additional editing to protect the confidentiality of respondents. In the SSA Supplement, three procedures are used: top-coding, bottom-coding, and/or rounding of selected variables, collapsing of categorical answers, and suppression of geographic information. Because of these procedures, estimates based on data from the public use files will differ slightly from the Census Bureau's published estimates.

Top-coding and Bottom-coding

Very high or low outlying values might reveal a respondent's identity. The Census Bureau protects confidentiality by top-coding or bottom-coding variables before making that information available to the public. Top-coding is recoding any variable over a certain maximum value to that maximum. Although dollar amounts are the primary variables that are top-coded, other variables that may disclose a respondent's identity, such as age, are also top-coded. A few variables, such as year of a marital event, are bottom-coded since they also pose a disclosure risk.

Rounding

In addition to top-coding procedures, the Census Bureau has also implemented rounding of top-coded dollar amounts in an effort to protect the confidentiality of respondents. SSA Supplement top-coded amounts are rounded using the following procedure:

- Amounts larger than or equal to \$100 are rounded down to three significant figures.
- Amounts below \$100, are rounded down to the nearest \$1.

Collapsing

We collapse, or combine, categorical answers into broader categories in order to protect confidentiality. This includes business size, the industry and occupation codes, and the types of conditions causing a disability.

The names of variables recoded by any of the above methods start with a "T".

Suppression of Geographic Information

Geographic information that can be used to directly identify survey respondents, such as an address, is removed from the public use files. In addition, individual metropolitan areas and specific non-metropolitan areas (such as counties outside of metropolitan areas) are never identified. SIPP does identify metropolitan and nonmetropolitan status for respondents living in states where both the metropolitan and non-metropolitan populations are over 250,000 or states where a state's metropolitan or non-metropolitan population is 0. Respondents living in states that do not fit these criteria are coded as non-identified on metropolitan status.

Variables for metropolitan principal city, metropolitan remainder, micropolitan, and nonmetropolitan status within metropolitan/nonmetropolitan areas for some states are not available on the SIPP Wave 1 file. They will be available on Wave 2+ files.

Chapter

7. Sources of Data Errors

ata from all surveys are subject to non-sampling and sampling errors. This section briefly discusses these errors in SIPP and the SSA Supplement. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors and confidence intervals, see the SSA Supplement Source and Accuracy Statements or Chapter 7 in the 2014 SIPP Users' Guide.

7.1 Non-Sampling Errors

SIPP contains non-sampling errors common to most surveys, as well as errors unique to SIPP's longitudinal design. Non-sampling errors can have an impact on survey estimates and include under-coverage, nonresponse, attrition, and measurement errors.

Despite the volume of methodological research, it remains difficult to quantify the combined effects of non-sampling errors on survey estimates. This problem is made more complex because the effects of different types of non-sampling error on survey estimates vary, depending on the estimate under consideration. Refer to the SIPP Users' Guide for a more in-depth discussion on this topic.

Under-Coverage

One source of error in the SIPP is the differential under-coverage of demographic subgroups. Under-coverage in household surveys is due primarily to within-household omissions; the omission of entire households is less frequent. For example, the coverage ratio³ of black males 15 to 64 years old is lower than that for white males in the same age group. To compensate for this differential under-coverage, the Census Bureau adjusts SIPP sample weights to population control totals. However, it is not certain to what extent those adjustments eliminate biases.

Nonresponse and Attrition

Another source of error is from nonresponse and attrition. Nonresponse can occur at several levels: household nonresponse, person nonresponse in interviewed households (Type Z nonresponse), and item nonresponse including complete nonresponse to entire topics. Nonresponse reduces the effective sample size (and, therefore, increases sampling error) and introduces bias in the survey estimates. The Census Bureau uses a combination of weighting and imputation methods to reduce the biasing effects of nonresponse at all three levels (household, person, and item nonresponse levels).

³ The coverage ratio is the estimated population before the post-stratification ratio (second stage) adjustment divided by the independent population control.

While attrition is a concern for SIPP since it is a longitudinal survey, the idea of attrition also affects the Supplement. Sample attrition - when respondents leave the sample - reduces the available sample size and to the extent that those leaving the sample are systematically different from those who remain, survey estimates could be biased.

Measurement Errors

Measurement errors are associated with the data collection phase of the survey. These include respondent recall errors, respondent misinterpretations of questions or answer categories, and errors in proxy responses. They can also include interviewer errors caused by being unfamiliar with the instrument, and erroneous key strokes and instrument navigation.

The fact that the SIPP was a personal-visit interview and the Supplement was a telephone-only interview may have contributed to errors. Although the use of the telephone itself may have inherent errors, in studies from previous SIPP panels, the switch from in-person to telephone interviewing had no known adverse effects on data quality.

However, there are differences between SIPP and the Supplement. The in-person field representative is different than the telephone interviewer. Since CATI interviewers don't "own" a case, each contact could be made by a different interviewer. Since this was the first time that CATI was used in a SIPP survey, there could be interviewer training and WebCATI interface errors.

7.2 Sampling Errors

The sample selected for each SIPP panel is a stratified multistage probability sample. This complex sample design must be taken into account when calculating the variances of SIPP estimates. The SIPP data files contain variables, related to the sample design, that are created for the purpose of direct variance estimation. Several software packages are now available for computing variance estimates for a wide range of statistics based on complex sample designs. Using the variables that specify the design, these programs can calculate appropriate variances of survey estimates. The Census Bureau also provides generalized variance functions (GVFs) that can be used to obtain approximate estimates of sampling variance for SIPP estimates. Finally, SSA Supplement replicate weights are also provided and can be used to estimate more accurate standard errors and variances for estimates. While replicate weighting methods require more computing resources, many statistical software packages have procedures that simplify the use of replicate weights for users.

A common mistake in the estimation of sampling error for survey estimates is to ignore the complex survey design and treat the sample as a simple random sample (SRS) of the population. That mistake occurs because most standard software packages for data analysis assume simple random sampling for variance estimation. When applied to SIPP estimates, SRS formulas for variances typically underestimate the true variances. This section describes how appropriate variance estimates, which take into account the complex sample design, can be obtained for SIPP estimates.

Direct Variance Estimation

The primary sampling unit (PSU) plays a key role in variance estimation with a multistage sample design. SIPP PSUs are mostly counties, groups of counties, or independent cities, which are sampled with probability proportional to size within strata. Some PSUs, called self-representing (SR) PSUs, are so large that they are included in the sample with certainty. Because no sampling is involved, the SR PSUs are, in fact, not PSUs but strata. Smaller PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR) PSUs, are stratified, and two NSR PSUs per stratum are sampled without replacement, so that no PSU is selected more than once for the sample.

Although the SIPP PSUs are selected without replacement (as is the case with most multistage designs), for the purpose of variance estimation they are treated as if they were sampled with replacement. The with-replacement assumption greatly facilitates variance estimation since it means that variance estimates can be computed by taking into account only the PSUs and strata, without the need to consider the complexities of the subsequent stages of sample selection. This widely used simplifying assumption leads to an overestimation of variances, but the overestimation is not great.

Variance Units and Variance Strata

For the 2014 SIPP panel, sample member records contain data on the PSU and stratum from which a person was sampled. Software packages use this information to estimate variance. However, to avoid potential identification of sampled persons in small areas, the original PSU and stratum codes are not included in the SIPP public data files. Instead, sets of PSUs are combined across strata to produce variance units and variance strata, with two variance units in each variance stratum. Variance units and variance strata may be treated as PSUs and strata for variance estimation purposes. Their use does not give rise to any bias in the variance estimates. However, the variance estimates are somewhat less precise than those obtained from using PSUs and strata that have not been combined.

Under the complex sample design, the number of degrees of freedom for variance estimation depends on the number of variance strata. The 2014 panel has 480 variance units and 240 variance (pseudo) strata in Wave 1. As a rough approximation, the number of degrees of freedom for a variance estimate is the number of variance strata. Thus, for national estimates, the variance estimates have about 240 degrees of freedom for the 2014 panel. Regional estimates will have fewer degrees of freedom because such estimates include only some of the variance strata.

Replicate Weights

Analysts should use Fay's modified balanced repeated replication (BRR) method for estimating variances for the SIPP panels. The difference between the basic BRR method and Fay's method is that the BRR method uses replicate factors of 0 and 2, whereas Fay's method uses one factor, k, which is in the range (0, 1), with the other factor equal to 2 - k. In Fay's method, the introduction of the perturbation factor (1 - k) allows the use of both halves of the sample. Thus, Fay's method has the advantage that no subset of the sample units in a particular classification will be totally excluded. The variance formula for Fay's method is:

(Figure 7-1)

$$Var(\theta_0) = \{1/[G(1-k)^2]\} \sum_{i=1}^{G} (\theta_i - \theta_0)^2,$$

Where:

G = number of replicates;

1 - k = perturbation factor;

i = replicate i, i = 1 to G;

 $\theta_i = i^{th}$ estimate of the parameter θ based on the observations included in the i^{th} replicate;

 θ_0 = survey estimate of the parameter θ based on the full sample.

The 2014 SIPP panel uses 240 replicate weights. All replicate weights are calculated based on a perturbation factor of 0.5 (k = 0.5). For example, inserting the 2014 SIPP panel values into Equation (7-1) results in the variance formula of:

$$Var(\theta_0) = \{1/(240 * 0.5^2)\} \sum_{i=1}^{240} (\theta_i - \theta_0)^2.$$

The Census Bureau uses VPLX and SAS software to compute the replicate weights that are available through the SIPP FTP Site on the SIPP website.

The SSA Supplement replicate weights have a length of 12 with an actual (not an implied) decimal point at 6 decimal places.

SSA SUPPLEMENT REPLICATE WEIGHT FILE

DATA

SIZE BEGIN

D REPWGT1

12

26

T WW: Person first replicate weight.

Six decimal positions.

U All persons

V 0.000000:9999999.999999

Final person replicate weight

D REPWGT240

12

2894

T WW: Person 240th replicate weight.

Six decimal positions.

U All persons

V 0.000000:9999999.999999

Final person replicate weight

Using GVFs to Approximate Variance Estimates

The Census Bureau provides three forms form approximate variance estimation: GVFs, tables of standard errors (the square root of the variance) for different estimates, and design effects (DEFF) for person and household level estimates in multiple domains.

The generalized estimates provide indications of the magnitude of the sampling error in the survey estimates. They serve as convenient ways to summarize the sampling errors for a broad variety of estimates. The GVFs for SIPP were derived by modeling the standard error behavior of groups of estimates with similar standard errors. The mathematical form of the function adopted is

(Figure 7-2)
$$s = (ax^2 + bx)^{1/2},$$

where s represents the standard error and x represents the value of an estimate. The parameters a and b are derived on the basis of a selected group of estimates. They are updated annually and are included in the Source and Accuracy Statements that accompany the SIPP data files for each panel. It is essential to use the parameter estimates for a specific panel and to follow the instructions to apply necessary adjustments to obtain the correct estimates for subgroups. Besides GVFs, the Census Bureau provides design effects and summary tables of general standard errors. These estimates are also available in the Source and Accuracy Statements. More details and examples for how to use these methods are given in the SIPP Source and Accuracy Statements. The user should note that the generalized variance estimates for estimating the standard errors of other statistics may not be accurate for small subgroups.

Variance Estimation with Imputed Data

Imputation methods are used in the Supplement to fill in several types of missing data. They are used to complete some item nonresponse and person-level nonresponse within households (Type Z nonresponse). Imputation fills in gaps in the data set, making data analysis easier, and allowing more people to be retained as sample members. The concern, however, is that imputation fabricates data to some degree. Treating the imputed values as actual values in estimating the variance of survey estimates leads to an overstatement of the precision of the estimates. It is important to recognize this fact when sizable proportions of values are imputed.



8. Weighting

he SSA Supplement file contains one person-level final weight variable — SSA_PFINWGT. Each person receives an initial weight that is carried over from Wave 1 SIPP. This weight is adjusted to compensate for changes in the sample between Wave 1 and the Supplement resulting from movers and nonresponse. Then it is realigned to match the population totals for the reference month. Each person on the Supplement has a weight corresponding to the September 2014 reference month.

All respondents, either self or proxy, living in an interviewed household with a final outcome code equal to 201 or 207, (SSAINTSTAT equal to 1 or 2), are counted as completed interview cases.

Type A noninterviewed households are divided into two categories. Household refusals, (all occupants refuse to give any information), have a final outcome code equal to 218. All other Type A noninterviews have a final outcome code equal to 219. There are various reasons why a Type A can occur, such as when all occupants are unable to be located or contacted, are temporarily absent and unavailable through closeout, and are unable to communicate (language/hearing problem). Through the noninterview adjustment, the interviewed households get a numeric factor to increase their weights to account for the noninterview households.

All other noninterviewed households have a blank final outcome code and they are excluded. These correspond to SIPP Type B and C noninterviews and include out-of-scope cases like entire HH is deceased, underage, institutionalized, or on active duty. These cases have an assigned weight of zero.

The weighting procedures also excluded some people (including children) if:

- They died after the Wave 1 SIPP interview and before the SSA Supplement interview.
- They were erroneously recorded as a member of a Wave 1 household.
- They were not classified as interviewed or noninterviewed.

8.1 Weights - Definition and Usage

A weight is defined as a numerical factor assigned to a group of data to represent the relative importance of the data in a frequency distribution. Person weights estimate the number of people in the target population that a person represents. In general, since population units may be sampled with different selection probabilities and since response rates and coverage rates may vary across subpopulations, different responding units represent

different numbers of units in the population. The use of weights in survey analysis compensates for this differential representation, thus producing estimates that relate to the target population.

SIPP weights vary due to differential sampling rates because of oversampling and because response and coverage rates vary across subpopulations. For example, in Wave 1 of the 2014 panel, the final person lower quartile weight is 2,560 and the upper quartile weight is 5,720 (the maximum weight is 16,100). A respondent with a final person weight of 2,000 represents 2,000 people in the U.S. population for the reference month, whereas a respondent with a weight of 3,523 represents 3,523 people. Because weights in SIPP vary over a sufficiently large range of values, performing unweighted analyses may produce appreciably biased estimates for the U.S. population; therefore, users must use weights when they desire unbiased estimates of population characteristics.

8.2 Constructing Weights

This section describes how the weights are constructed. The basic components for all weights are the same, namely:

- A base weight that reflects the probability of selection for a sample unit;
- An adjustment for subsampling within clusters;
- An adjustment for movers (not applicable for the Supplement);
- A nonresponse adjustment to compensate for sample nonresponse;
- A post-stratification (second-stage calibration) adjustment to correct for departures from known population totals;
- Application of adjustments onto the base weights for the final weights.

Components of the SSA Supplement Final Person Weight

We use three components to calculate the SSA Supplement final person weight: the initial weight, the household noninterview adjustment factor, and the second stage adjustment factor.

Initial Weight (IW)

The SSA Supplement initial weight is the Wave 1 SIPP noninterview weight. This weight is the product of the Wave 1 base weight, the weighting-control factor, and the Wave 1 nonresponse adjustment factor. The weighting-control factor adjusts for the occasional subsampling of clusters. Clusters are occasionally subsampled in the field when they turn out to be much larger than expected.

We used the same cell noninterview assignment and the same formula to calculate the adjustment factor as SIPP 2014 panel Wave1. The HHNIF is the weighted count of SSA Supplement interviewed and noninterviewed households divided by the weighted count of SSA Supplement interviewed households, where all cases have the IW specified above. Each SSA Supplement interviewed household has the HHNIF. All noninterview SSA Supplement sample units have a final weight of zero.

Second Stage Adjustment Factor (SS)

The benchmark population estimates for the second stage raking for the weight is for the corresponding month; in this case, the control month is September 2014. Adults and children in the SSA Supplement universe who have completed interviews or completed proxy interviews, and fit all the criteria, will receive a positive person weight.

We create the SS by taking peoples' new weight (IW*HHNIF) with their cell assignment from the Wave 1 SIPP person second stage assignment, and running the Wave 1 cell collapsing and raking using September 2014.

The last step is to run the spouse equalization based on the SSA Supplement marital status using the variable EMS_S. This ensures that weights of spouses are equal.

NOTE: The SSA Supplement person weight SSA_PFINWGT has a length of 10 with 4 decimal places, for example: 1234.5678. The SIPP person weight WPFINWGT has a length of 14 with 6 decimal places, for example: 1234.098765



9. Linking SSA Supplement and SIPP Files

As discussed in other chapters, the SSA Supplement has only limited Wave 1 SIPP variables included on the data file. If these variable are sufficient for your analyses, then the Supplement file does not need to be merged with the SIPP Wave 1 file. However, in the past, analysts often needed to merge data from the SIPP core wave or longitudinal research files with information from one or more topical modules. If you want to use more Wave 1 variables than are on the Supplement file, then the two files must be merged.

The SSA Supplement has 2 data files on the SIPP FTP website: SAS and ASCII. Users who are not familiar with the 2014 SIPP files should read Chapter 2.2, Organizing Principles and Chapter 5, The SIPP Public Use Files in the 2014 SIPP Users' Guide.

9.1 Transforming Person-Month into Person-Record Format

If you want to transform the SIPP Wave 1 person-month format (one record per person per month) into a single record per person, please refer to Chapter 13 in the 2008 SIPP Users' Guide for instructions on transforming the person-month format into the person-record format, and linking multiple core or topical module files.

9.2 Linking the SSA Supplement File to SIPP Wave 1

Because the Supplement file contains only limited information from SIPP Wave 1, there will be many times when it is necessary to merge data from the two surveys. Supplement data should only be linked to Wave 1 and not to Waves 2 - 4. Waves 2+ have movers, different household and family compositions, and a different reference period.

The Supplement file has one record per person, while the SIPP Wave 1 file is a person-month file with up to 12 records for each person (one record per person for the 12 months of the 2013 reference period). The choice of format will be a function of the planned analysis. There are at least three options available when merging Supplement data with Wave 1 data:

- 1. Pick a single month from the Wave 1 files. Since the Supplement occurred after Wave 1 close-out, it may make sense to use records for month 12.
- 2. Spread the Supplement data across all records from the Wave 1 file. The result will be a final file in personmonth format.

3. Create a single record for each person on the Wave 1 file and merge the Supplement data to that record. This results in a final file in the person-record format with the same monthly detail as in the second option described above.

Use SSUID and PNUM as the sort keys. These key identifier variables uniquely identify people in both files. If the extract is in the person-month format, include MONTHCODE as the final sort key. MONTHCODE is the value of the reference month 1 -12. Merge the Wave 1 extract or file with the Supplement extract or file using SSUID and PNUM as the sort keys.

9.3 Non-Matches when Merging Files

Exiting the Population

There is a fundamental distinction between situations in which people leave the sample because they leave the SIPP sample universe, and situations in which they leave the sample despite still being part of that population.

The SIPP sample universe (the population that the SIPP sample represents) is the noninstitutionalized, resident population of the United States. It includes children, civilians, and military people who reside in the United States and outside of institutions.

Household and Person Non-Matches

There will be non-matches between the Wave 1 file and the Supplement file. Some mismatches will be on the household level while others are on the person level.

<u>The following are household non-matches</u>. These households will have records on the Wave 1 file but not on the Supplement file.

- Households that were noninterviews in the Supplement are not included on the public use file. These are entire households that we could not contact via phone, moved abroad, died, were institutionalized or on active duty, or refused the interview.
- Households that changed status on the SIPP file too late to be included on the Supplement file.

The following is a person non-match.

• Infants born in 2014 (after the SIPP reference period but before the SIPP interview) do not have their own record on the SIPP file but do on the Supplement file.

Person Matches

Aside from the infants born in 2014, there will NOT be any other person non-matches between people on the roster in Wave 1 and the Supplement. *This is a major change to the SSA Supplement file as compared to SIPP*.

There are two reasons for the change:

1. No people were added to the Wave 1 roster in the Supplement.

2.	All people in an interviewed household are on the Supplement file, regardless of the person's interview status. This includes people who died, moved abroad, were institutionalized or on active duty, moved to an eligible address but could not be contacted via phone, or another reason like a hearing barrier SSAINTSTAT will indicate the interview status.

Appendix A: GLOSSARY OF SELECTED TERMS

Α

Address Unit. This collection unit is a person or group of persons living at the same address at the time of the interview. The address unit may consist of one person living by himself or herself, a group of unrelated individuals, or one or more families.

Allocation Flag. See Status Flag.

C

CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing). A method of interviewing in which a computer is used as the data collection instrument during a personal-visit interview.

CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing). A method of interviewing in which interviewers in the 3 Census Bureau call centers conduct interviews via the telephone.

Cold-deck Matrix. The matrix of starting values that constitutes the first step in the hot-deck imputation procedure. The matrix values can be determined from information external to the current file being processed or can be determined from reported information from the current file.

D

Data Dictionary. See Metadata.

F

Family. A family is a group of two or more persons (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered members of one family.

Family household. A family household is a household maintained by a family; any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there are included. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives.

Н

Hot-deck Matrix. The matrix used in all but the first stage of hot-deck imputation. As cold-deck values are replaced with information from the current data, the resulting array of cells constitutes the hot- deck matrix.

Household. A household consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, apartment, group of rooms, or single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters. Examples of group quarters include rooming and boarding houses, college dormitories, and convents and monasteries.

Household Nonresponse. Nonresponse that occurs when the interviewer either cannot locate a household or cannot interview any of its adult members.

ı

ICD-10 Codes. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD), 10th revision, is a medical classification list, which is created and published by the World Health Organization (WHO). It contains codes for diseases, signs and symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints, social circumstances, and external causes of injury or diseases.

In Scope. Being part of the survey universe.

Interview Month. The month during which the interview takes place.

Item Nonresponse. A source of missing data that occurs when a respondent does not answer one or more questions, even though most of the questionnaire is completed.

Items Booklet. A rendering of the electronic instrument used as the questionnaire. It contains introductory, content, and concluding questions, answer lists, and interviewer notes and instructions.

L

Longitudinal. Pertaining to data collected at different times over an extended period from a representative sample.

M

Main employment. The job (employer) or business (self-employed) selected as the respondent's main employment that is referenced in the first section of the Pensions questions.

Marital Event. Includes a marriage (currently married only once) or a marriage with any dissolution of that marriage in the form of widowhood, a separation and divorce, or just a separation.

Metadata. Provides a complete characterization of a variable's content including name, description, universe, length, answer list, and status flag. Variable metadata are available on the SIPP Web site. (*Formally called the data dictionary*)

Mover. An original sample person who moves during the life of the panel.

0

Original Sample Persons. All people who were interviewed in the first wave of the panel and any children subsequently born to or adopted by them.

Oversampling. Sampling that involves selecting certain groups or units with higher probabilities than others, resulting in the oversampled group having greater representation than occurs in the population from which it was drawn.

Ρ

Panel. Refers both to a new sample that is introduced periodically in the SIPP and to the full collection of information for that sample. For example, the 2014 panel refers to both the sample introduced in 2014 and the 4 waves of interviews conducted with that sample.

Person Nonresponse. Nonresponse that occurs when at least one person in the household is interviewed, while at least one other person is not. (*See Type Z noninterview*).

Personal Retirement Accounts.

- Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) An IRA is a personal retirement plan which allows employees, self-employed individuals, and certain other individuals to set aside an amount of money each year for retirement. Earnings on all amounts contributed to any IRA accumulate on a tax-deferred, and potentially tax-free, basis. These plans are often established by individuals, but may also be established by employers and can include traditional IRAs, IRA annuities, SEP-IRA (Simplified Employee Pension Plan IRA), Roth IRA, Education IRA, SIMPLE IRA (Savings Incentive Match Plans for Employees), or Self-directed retirement accounts (IRAs held by brokerages).
- <u>Keogh Plans</u> A Keogh (or H.R. 10 plan) refers to a qualified retirement plan maintained by a selfemployed individual, either a sole proprietor or a partner. The self-employed individual may take a tax deduction for annual contributions to the plan made on behalf of the individual and on behalf of any eligible employees.
- 401k, 403b, 503b, 457, or Thrift Plan A 401k is a personal retirement plan which allows employees or self-employed individuals to set aside an amount of money each year for retirement. Earnings on all

amounts contributed to any 401K accumulate on a tax-deferred, and potentially tax-free, basis. These plans are established only by employers. Some employers offer different IRAs as their employees' 401k plan. A 503b plan is very similar to a 401k.

A 403b plan is similar to a 401k and is a retirement plan for certain employees of public schools, employees of certain tax-exempt organizations, and certain ministries. A 457b is a retirement plan for a state or local governmental entity, other than a public school or university, which cannot normally have a 401k or 403b plan.

These plans are also known as defined contribution pension plan, profit-sharing plan, SIMPLE plan, Simplified Employee Pension (SEP), Money Purchase Plan, Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP), and Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).

Persons of Hispanic origin. Hispanic origin was determined based on a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (or the origin of another household member) from a listing of Hispanic origins that included Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. It should be noted that persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Population coverage. The estimates are restricted to the civilian non-institutional population of the 50 States and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Geographic units based on Census data and used in developing the SIPP sample. This level of geography is not available on the public use files.

Proxy Interviews. Interviews taken on behalf of a sample member who is unable to answer.

Public Use Data Files. Data files that have been prepared by the Census Bureau for public use. These files have already been processed to impute missing data, to edit data for confidentiality, and to provide weights. SSA Supplement data files are available from the SIPP FTP Site on the SIPP website.

R

Redesigned 2014 SIPP. A revamping of SIPP in order to improve the quality of data and reduce respondent burden. The Social Security Administration contracted with the Census Bureau to conduct the SSA Supplement because certain questions were deleted from the redesigned SIPP instrument.

Race. The population is divided into groups based on race: White; Black; Asian, and Residual.

Retirement or Pension Plan.

<u>Defined Benefits Plan</u> - Most people think of this as a traditional pension plan. In defined benefit plans, benefits are set at some level determined by a formula and it is the company's responsibility to contribute money to an employee's account and manage investments. Sometimes the employee may make tax-deferred contributions to the plan. An example of a benefits formula could be a percent of

the employee's salary multiplied by their years of service.

These plans may have vesting requirements. "Vesting" refers to when employees have legal ownership over their benefits. For example, a company may have a three-year vesting period. If the employee works at the company for three years then they are entitled to their full benefits even if they leave for another job, but if they leave their job before the three-year vesting period is over then they are not entitled to benefits.

• <u>Defined Contribution Plan</u> - These plans are a type of retirement plan where employees and/or employers contribute money to an account in the employee's name, and can include thrift savings plans; 401k, 403b, 457, and 503b plans; profit sharing; or Simplified Employee Pensions (SEP). Taxable or tax-deferred contributions can be of various amounts and usually, but not always, reduce the employee's take-home salary. For example, an employee may choose to contribute \$100 of each weekly paycheck to their plan instead of receiving it as cash. The final benefits the employee receives from the plan are determined by the amount in the account when the employee retires. These plans are very similar to Individual Retirement Account (IRA) plans, but IRA plans are set up by individual people whereas defined contribution plans are set up through an employer.

Employee contributions to a defined contribution plan vest immediately, the employee owns the money and still owns it if they switch employers. If employees switch jobs they can sometimes choose to leave their money in their old employer's account or they might take the money as a "lump sum" distribution or "roll over" their money into a plan at a new employer or into an IRA. Money that is withdrawn from one defined contribution account and deposited into another retirement account is called a "rollover." Money that is withdrawn from an account, whether it is rolled over or not, is called a "lump sum" distribution.

Cash Balance Plan - This is sometimes called a Hybrid plan. This plan has some features that are like defined benefit plans and some features that are like defined contribution plans. The employer maintains the plan for the employee. The employer chooses how the funds in the account are invested. Each year the employer deposits some money into each employee's account and also an "interest portion" based on the amount of money currently into the account. When an employee retires, their benefits will be based on the amount of money in their account. The rules vary by company for what an employee can do with the money in their account if they switch jobs. They may be able to take some or all of the money with them (if they have vested) and roll it over into another account or they may have to leave some or all of it with the company until they are a certain age.

S

Sample Attrition. Loss of sample members. Sample attrition rates decline over time, but total attrition numbers increase.

Skip Patterns. Mechanisms embedded in the survey instrument that allow the interviewer to skip over irrelevant questions and call up the next relevant question.

Source and Accuracy Statement. A statement included with the technical documentation that accompanies public use files; it contains detailed information about weights on the files, when and how to adjust the weights, and how to use generalized variance procedures to compute standard errors for some common types of estimates. It also includes cautions for users about sources of nonsampling error.

Status Flag. A status, or imputation, flag is associated with each questionnaire item subject to imputation and indicates the imputed status of the answer. All status flags begin with the letter "A". (*Formerly called Allocation or Imputation Flag*)

T

Technical Documentation. Information that accompanies data files and that includes a description of file contents, metadata, and a source and accuracy statement.

Topical Modules. In pre-2014 panels, collections of questions asked periodically, but not at every interview, about various topics that might be outside the range of the core content.

Type A Noninterview. Households that are occupied by people eligible for interview but for which no interview is obtained.

Type Z Noninterview. - An eligible person in an interviewed household from whom the interviewer could not get an interview or for whom the interviewer could not obtain a proxy interview.

U

User Notes. Issued periodically by the Census Bureau, these contain updated information for the SSA Supplement data file.

W

Wave. One round of interviewing, once every 4 years that takes 4-5 months to complete. The SSA Supplement universe is based on completed interviews from SIPP Wave 1.

WebCATI. Interface CATI uses to link the instrument with interviewers and case management.

Weights. Estimates of the number of units in the target population that a given unit represents.

With a job. Persons are classified "with a job" if they were 15 years old or over and either (a) worked as paid employees or worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm or worked without pay in a family business or farm or (b) were temporarily absent from work either with or without pay. In general, the word "job" implies an arrangement for regular work for pay where payment is in cash wages or salaries, at piece rates, in tips,

by commission, or in kind (meals, living quarters, supplies received). "Job" also includes self-employment at a business, professional practice, or farm. A business is defined as an activity which involves the use of machinery or equipment in which money has been invested or an activity requiring an office or "place of business" or an activity which requires advertising; payment may be in the form of profits or fees.

Work disability. Persons were classified as having a work disability if they were identified by the respondent as having a physical, mental, or other health condition that limits the kind or amount of work they can do at a job or business.

Appendix B: Crosswalks from 2008 SIPP TMs to SSA Supplement

Appendix B.1 Cross	walk for Pers	onal Retirement Accounts			
2008 SIPP Waves 5 & 8 Topical Module> 2014 SSA Supplement					
	2000 CIRD				CCA Complement
	2008 SIPP				SSA Supplement
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement
Instrument Name	Variable 1.	Question Description	Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description
IDA /VEOCIL					
AIRAO53 IRA	IIRAYN	Does person have an IRA account in own name?	IRAKEOGHPRE	EIRAYN	At any time in 2013, did person own any IRA or Keogh accounts?
AIRA060 KEO	IKEOGHYN	Does person have a KEOGH account in own name?	2.	LIIVIII	The dry diffe in 2013, did person own dry first or reognite country.
AIRA054_IRACON	IIRACONT	Did person make tax-deduct IRA contributions applied to last tax return?	IRAKEOGHCONT	EIRACONT	Did person make any contributions which applied to IRA or Keogh accounts in 2013?
AIRA061_KEOCON	IKEOGHCN	Did person make tax-deduct KEOGH contributions applied to last tax return?			
Not Asked			IRAKEOGHTAXDEF	EIRADEF	Are person's contributions to IRA or Keogh accounts tax-deferred?
AIRA055_IRAAMT	TTAXCONT	Amount of tax-deductable IRA contributions applied to last tax return	IRAKEOGHAMT	TIRAAMT	Amount person contributed to IRA or Keogh accounts in 2013?
AIRA062_KEOAMT	TTXKEOGH	Amount of tax-deductable KEOGH contributions applied to last tax return	2.		
AIRA056_IRAWD	IIRAWDL	Did person make any withdrawals from his/her IRA accounts in past year?	IRAKEOGHWDL	EIRAWDL	Did person receive any distributions from IRA or Keogh accounts in 2013?
AIRA063_KEOWD	IKEOGHWD	Did person make withdrawals from KEOGH accounts in past year?	2.		
AIRA057_IRAWAT	TAMTIRA	Amount of withdrawals from IRA accounts in past year	IRAKEOGHREC	TIRAWDLAMT	Amount person received from IRA or Keogh accounts in 2013
AIRA064_KEOWAT	TATKEOGH	Amount of withdrawals from KEOGH accounts in past year	2.		
EMPLOYEE PLANS					
AIRA068_401	ITHRFTYN	Did person have employee plan, like 401k, 403b, or thrift plan, in own name?	401PRE	ETHRFTYN	Did person have employee plan, like 401k, 403b, 503b , or thrift plans in 2013?
Not Asked			401CONT	ETHFTCNTYN	Did person make contributions which applied to employee plans in 2013?
AIRA069_401CON	TTHFTCNT	Amount person contributed to employee plan in past year	401AMT	TTHFTCNT	Amount person contributed to employee plans in 2013
AIRA070_401WD	ITHFTWDL	Did person make withdrawals from employee plan in past year?	401DIST	ETHFTWDL	Did person receive any distributions from employee plans in 2013?
AIRA072_401WAT	TTHFTAMT	Amount of withdrawals from employee plan in past year	401REC	TTHFTAMT	Amount person received from employee plans in 2013
1. These TM variables	s were not ed	ited in the 2008 SIPP Panel			
2. IRA and KEOGH are	e combined in	the same questions in 2014 SIPP and the SSA Supplement			

Appendix B.2 Crosswalk for Pensions
2008 SIPP Waves 3, 11 Topical Module> 2014 SSA Supplement

2008 SIPP		2008 SIPP			SSA Supplement
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplem	
Instrument Name	Variable	Question Description	Instrument Name	Variable	Question Description
		Was person's primary source of work-related income during the last 4 months			Currently, is person's primary source of work-related income from the job or the
PR1_PR090	RMNJBBS	from the job or the business?	PR1_RMNJBBS	ERMNJBBS	business?
Not Asked			PR2_EMPLOC	EMULTLOC	Does person's employer operate in more than one location? (if main job)
PR3_PR110	EHEREMPL	Verify number of employees at employer location where person works	PR3_TOTEMPL	TTOTEMPL	How many people are employed by person's employer at all locations?
PR4_PR120	TTOTEMPL	Number of employees at all locations where employer operates	PR4_HEREMPL	EHEREMPL	How many people are employed at employer location where person works?
PR4A_PR121	TBUSTOTL	Verify number of employees at all employer locations (if self-employed)	PR4A_BUSTOTL	TBUSTOTL	How many people, including person, are employed by main business?
PR5_PR130	EWKSYEAR	How many weeks does person work during the year?	Not Asked		
PR6_PR140@1	TNUMLEN	How many years/months has person been working for job/business?	Not Asked		
PR6_PR140@2	EMTHYEAR	Does the number refer to months or years?	Not Asked		
		Does person's employer have any kind of pension or retirement plans for anyone			Does person's employer have any kind of pension or retirement plans for anyone in the
PR7_PR150	EPENSNYN	in the company or organization?	PR7_PENSION_YN	EPENSNYN	company or organization?
PR8_PR160	EINCPENS	Is person included in pension or retirement plan?	PR8_INCPENS	EINCPENS	Is person included in pension or retirement plan?
PR9_1PR170@1-	ENOINA01 -		PR9_RNOINCA1 -	ENOINA01 -	
PR9_14PR170@1	ENOINA14	Why is person not included in pension or retirement plan?	PR9_RNOINCA14	ENOINA14	Why is person not included in pension or retirement plan?
PR10_PR180	ETDEFFEN	Is plan like a 401k, where workers' contributions to the plan are tax deferred?	PR10_TAXDEFPEN	ETDEFFEN	Is plan like a 401k, where workers' contributions to the plan are tax deferred?
PR11_PR190	EMULTPEN	Number of different pension or retirement plans person has at this job/business	PR11_MULTPEN	EMULTPEN	Number of different pension or retirement plans person has at this job/business
DD42 DD200	E4DENTO	The second secon	DD42 DENTVDE4	E4DENITA/D	The second secon
PR12_PR200	E1PENTYP	Type of plan of only or first most important retirement plan on this job/business	PR12_PENTYPE1	E1PENTYP	Type of plan of only or first most important retirement plan on this job/business
PR13_PR210	E2PENTYP	Type of plan of second most important retirement plan on this job/business	PR13_PENTYPE2	E2PENTYP	Type of plan of second most important retirement plan on this job/business
F N13_F N210	LZFLINTIF	Type of plan of second most important retirement plan on this job/business	rK15_rLN11rL2	LZFLINTIF	Type of plan of second most important retirement plan on this joby business
PR14 PR220	E1PENCTR	Does person contribute money to first plan, like through payroll deductions?	PR14 PENCONTR1	E1PENCTR	Does person contribute money to first plan, like through payroll deductions?
PR14A PR220A	E1TAXDEF	Are person's contributions to first plan tax-deferred?	PR14A TAXDEF1	E1TAXDEF	Are person's contributions to first plan tax-deferred?
		If person was to leave job/business now or within the next few months, could			
		person eventually receive some benefits from this first plan when reaching			If person was to leave job/business now or within the next few months, could person
PR14B_PR220B	E1RECBEN	retirement age?	PR14B_RECBEN1	E1RECBEN	eventually receive some benefits from this first plan when reaching retirement age?
PR14C_PR220C	E1LVLMPS	If person left job now, could person receive lump-sum payment from first plan?	PR14C_LVLMPS1	E1LVLMPS	If person left job now, could person receive lump-sum payment from first plan?
PR15_PR230	T1YRSINC	How many years has person been included in first plan?	PR15_YRSINCL1	T1YRSINC	How many years has person been included in first plan?
PR16_PR231	E1SSOFST	Will person's benefits from plan be increased/decreased due to Soc Sec?	Not Asked		
					A settled a Second be settled by the
Not Asked			PR16A PENFREEZ1	E1PENFRZ	As of today, is person's pension benefits in most important plan increasing with
	+		PK10A_PENFKEEZ1	ETPENFKZ	additional earnings and/or years of service, or are benefits no longer increasing?
PR17 PR232	T1YRCONT	How much has person's job/business contributed to first plan in the last year?	PR17 CONTRB1	T1YRCONT	How much has person's job/business contributed to first plan in the last 12 months?
1 111/_I 11232	TIMCONT	Total amount of money in first plan's account as of end of reference period	. KI/_CONTROL	TINCONT	inom maan naa person a joog aasinesa continuatea to mat piam in the last 12 months:
PR18 PR233	T1TOTAMT	(month 4)	PR18 TOTAMT1	T1TOTAMT	As of today, total amount of money in first plan's account
_	1		_		, , , , , , , , , ,
PR20_PR240	E2PENCTR	Does person contribute money to second plan, like through payroll deductions?	PR20_PENCONTR2	E2PENCTR	Does person contribute money to second plan, like through payroll deductions?
PR20A_PR240A	E2TAXDEF	Are person's contributions to second plan tax-deferred?	PR20A_TAXDEF2	E2TAXDEF	Are person's contributions to second plan tax-deferred?
		If person was to leave job/business now or within the next few months, could			·
	1	person eventually receive some benefits from this second plan when reaching	<u> </u>		If person was to leave job/business now or within the next few months, could person
PR20B PR240B	E2RECBEN	retirement age?	PR20B_RECBEN2	E2RECBEN	eventually receive some benefits from this second plan when reaching retirement age?

Appendix B.2 Cross	walk for Ponci	ons			
		odule> 2014 SSA Supplement			
2000 Sii i Waves S	, 11 Topical III	2014 SSR Supplement			
		2008 SIPP			SSA Supplement
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP		SSA Supplement	SSA Supplem	
Instrument Name	Variable	Question Description	Instrument Name	Variable	Question Description
moerament rame	Variable	Question bestingtion	moer amene reame	<u>variable</u>	Question Description
		If person leaves job now, could person receive lump-sum payment from second			
PR20C_PR240C	E2LVLMPS	plan?	PR20C_LVLMPS2	E2LVLMPS	If person leaves job now, could person receive lump-sum payment from second plan?
PR21_PR250	T2YRSINC	How many years has person been included in second plan?	PR21_YRSINCL2	T2YRSINC	How many years has person been included in second plan?
PR22_PR251	E2SSOFST	Will person's benefits from 2nd plan be increased/decreased due to SS?	Not Asked		
Not Asked			PR22A_PENFREEZ2 [.]	E2PENFRZ	As of today, is person's pension benefits in second most important plan increasing with additional earnings and/or years of service, or are benefits no longer increasing?
PR23_PR252	T2YRCONT	How much has person's job/business contributed to second plan in the last year?	PR23_CONTRB2	T2YRCONT	How much has person's job/business contributed to second plan in the last 12 months?
		Total amount of money in second plan's account as of end of reference period			
PR24_PR253	T2TOTAMT	(month 4)	PR24_TOTAMT2	T2TOTAMT	As of today, total amount of money in second plan's account?
		Confirming if person's job/business does or does not offer tax-deferred plans			Confirming if person's job/business does or does not offer tax-deferred plans (like 401k,
PR26_PR260	E3TAXDEF	(like 401k, pre-tax, salary reduction, or 403b plans) to any employee	PR26_TAXDEF3	E3TAXDEF	pre-tax, salary reduction, or 403b plans) to any employee
PR27_PR270	E3PARTIC	Does person participate in the tax-deferred pension or retirement plan?	PR27_PARTIC3	E3PARTIC	Does person participate in the tax-deferred pension or retirement plan?
PR28_1PR280@1-	ENOINB01 -		PR28_RNOINCB1 -	ENOINB01 -	
PR28_14PR280@1	ENOINB14	Why is person not included in tax-deferred pension or retirement plan?	PR28_RNOINCB14	ENOINB14	Why is person not included in tax-deferred pension or retirement plan?
		Does person's employer provide a matching contribution, or contribute to the tax-			Does person's employer provide a matching contribution, or contribute to the tax-
PR28A_PR281	EMATCHYN	deferred plan in any other way?	PR28A_MATCHCTR	EMATCHYN	deferred plan in any other way?
PR29_PR290	EFUTPART	Does person expect to start participating in this tax-deferred plan in the next few years?	PR29_FUTUREPT	EFUTPART	Does person expect to start participating in this tax-deferred plan in the next few years?
PR30_PR300@1	TSLFCON1		PR30_SLFCONT1	TSLFCON1	Amount person contributes to most important or tax-deferred plan - dollar amount
		Frequency of contributions to most important tax-deferred plan-per wk, biwk,			Frequency of contributions to most important or tax-deferred plan-per wk, biwk, mon,
PR30_PR300@2	ESLFCON2	mon, qtr, yr	PR30_SLFCONT3	ESLFCON2	qtr, yr
		Amount person contributes to most important tax-deferred plan - as percent of			
PR30_PR300@3	ESLFCON3	salary	PR30_SLFCONT2	ESLFCON3	Amount person contributes to most important or tax-deferred plan - as percent of salary
PR31_PR310	EEMPCONT	Does person's employer contribute to most important tax-deferred plan?	PR31_EMPCONT	EEMPCONT	Does person's employer contribute to most important or tax-deferred plan?
DD22 DD220	FOONTDED	Does the amount the person's employer contributes to the plan depend entirely,	DD33 CONTDED	FOONTDED	Does the amount the person's employer contributes to the plan depend entirely, partly,
PR32_PR320	ECONTDEP	partly, or not at all on the amount the person puts in?	PR32_CONTDEP	ECONTDEP	or not at all on the amount the person puts in?
PR33_PR330@1	TJBCONT1	Amount employer contributes to most important tax-deferred plan - dollar amount	PR33_CONT1	TJBCONT1	Amount employer contributes to most important or tax-deferred plan - dollar amount
		Frequency of contributions to most important tax-deferred plan-per wk, biwk,			Frequency of contributions to most important or tax-deferred plan-per wk, biwk, mon,
PR33_PR330@1A	EJBCONT2	mon, qtr, yr	PR33_CONT3	EJBCONT2	qtr, yr
		Amount employer contributes to most important tax-deferred plan - as percent of			
PR33_PR330@2	EJBCONT3	salary	PR33_CONT2	EJBCONT3	Amount person contributes to most important or tax-deferred plan - as percent of salary
		Through what other sources does employer contribute to plan - profits or it			
PR33_PR330@3	EJBCONT4	varies?	PR33_CONT4	EJBCONT4	Through what other sources does employer contribute to plan - profits or it varies?
PR34_PR340	EINVCHOS	Can person choose how any of the money in plan is invested?	PR34_INVCHOS	EINVCHOS	Can person choose how any of the money in plan is invested?
PR35 PR350	EINVSDEC	Can person choose how all of the money in plan is invested or just part of it?	PR35 INVALLPT	EINVSDEC	Can person choose how all of the money in plan is invested or just part of it?
PR36 1PR360@1-8	EHOWINV1-8	How are the current contributions to this account being invested?	Not Asked		
		Of investment types mentioned above in PR36, which one has largest	=		
PR37_PR370	EMOSTINV	contribution?	4 Not Asked		

walk for Pens	ions			
, 11 Topical M	odule> 2014 SSA Supplement			
	2008 SIPP			SSA Supplement
2008 SIPP		SSA Supplement	SSA Supplem	
Variable	Question Description	Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description
	Total amount of money in most important tax-deferred account as of end of			As of today, what was the total amount of money in person's most important or tax-
T3TOTAMT	reference period (month 4)	PR38_TOTAMT3	T3TOTAMT	deferred account?
EPENLOAN	Has person ever taken out any money from a plan in the form of a loan?	PR40_PENLOAN	EPENLOAN	Has person ever taken out any money from a plan in the form of a loan?
ELETLOAN	Does person's pension or retirement plan permit loan withdrawals?	PR41_LETLOAN	ELETLOAN	Does person's pension or retirement plan permit loan withdrawals?
TLOANBAL	What is the current outstanding balance due from that loan?	PR42_LOANBAL	TLOANBAL	As of today, what is the outstanding balance due from that loan?
	Does person have pension or retirement plans from any other current jobs or			Does person have pension or retirement plans from any other current jobs or
EOTHRPEN	businesses?	PR44_OTHRPEN	EOTHRPEN	businesses?
	Has person ever had pension or retirement plans from any previous jobs or			
EPREVPEN	businesses?	PR45_PREVPEN	EPREVPEN	Has person ever had pension or retirement plans from any previous jobs or businesses?
	Are there any previous plans from which person has not yet received any			Are there any previous plans from which person has not yet received any benefits, but
EPREVEXP	benefits, but expects to receive them in the future?	PR46_PREVEXP	EPREVEXP	expects to receive them in the future?
	How many years did person work on the job from which person expects to receive			How many years did person work on the job from which person expects to receive this
TPREVYRS	this pension?	PR47_PREVYRS	TPREVYRS	pension?
EVA/LINIL EET	What was did as so I have ich with associate along of honefits act to traceit and	DD 474 M/HENH FET	T)A/LINIL EET	What was did as see leave is hough against a language for a set of the set of
EWHINLEFI		PR47A_WHENLEFT	IWHINLEFT	What year did person leave job with previous plan w/ benefits not yet received?
	,			Will the amount of persons's retirement benefits (from previous plan) be determined b
EDDEV/TVD	1	DD40 DDEV/TVD	EDDEV/TVD	a formula such as one based on earnings and years of service or will the benefits be based on the total amount of money held in an individual account?
EPREVITP		PN40_PNEVITE	EPREVITP	pe based on the total amount of money held in an individual account?
TDRE\/AMT	1	PR49 PRF\/AMT	TDREVANT	As of today, what is the total amount of money in previous plan account?
II ILEVAIVII	(month 4)	TR45_TREVAIVIT	II KEVAWII	As or today, what is the total amount or money in previous plan account:
EPREWITH	When can person withdraw money from previous plan - now or at retirement age?	PR51 PREVWTHDR	EPREWITH	When can person withdraw money from previous plan - now or at retirement age?
	Has person ever received a lump-sum payment from a pension or retirement plan	_		Has person ever received a lump-sum payment from a pension or retirement plan from
	from a previous job, including any lump sums that may have been directly rolled			previous job, including any lump sums that may have been directly rolled over to
EPREVLMP	over to another plan or to an IRA?	PR52_PREVLUMP	EPREVLMP	another plan or to an IRA?
EWHYLEFT	Why did person leave previous job?	PR52A_PREVRLEFT	EWHYLEFT	Why did person leave previous job?
	Has person ever received survivor benefits in the form of a lump-sum payment			Has person ever received survivor benefits in the form of a lump-sum payment from
ESURVLMP	from someone else's pension or retirement plan?	PR53_SURVLUMP	ESURVLMP	someone else's pension or retirement plan?
ELUMPNUM	Total number of lump-sum payments person received, including rollovers	PR54_LUMPNUM	ELUMPNUM	Total number of lump-sum payments person received, including rollovers
ELMPYEAR	Year person received lump-sum payment or rollover	PR55_LUMPYEAR	TLMPYEAR	Year person received lump-sum payment or rollover
ELUMPN97	Did person also receive any lump-sum payments in 2011? (Wave 11)	PR56_LUMPREVYR	ELUMPN97	Did person also receive any lump-sum payments in 2013?
ELUMPSRC	What was the source of the lump-sum payment received this/last year?	PR57_LUMPSRC	ELUMPSRC	What was the source of the lump-sum payment received this/last year?
ELUMPHOW	Was withdrawal of lump-sum money voluntary or required?	PR58_LUMPWHOW	ELUMPWHOW	Was withdrawal of lump-sum money voluntary or required?
TLUMPTOT	Total amount of lump-sum payment or rollover	PR59_LUMPTOT	TLUMPTOT	Total amount of lump-sum payment or rollover
	Did person actually receive the money, or was it rolled over into another plan or			
ELUMPREC	an IRA?	PR61_LUMPREC	ELUMPREC	Did person actually receive the money, or was it rolled over into another plan or an IRA?
	After receiving the lump-sum payment, did person then roll any of the money			After receiving the lump-sum payment, did person then roll any of the money over into
ELMPROLL	over into another retirement plan or into an IRA?	PR62_LUMPROLL	ELMPROLL	another retirement plan or into an IRA?
	Did person roll it over into another employer plan, individual annuity, IRA, or			Did person roll it over into another employer plan, individual annuity, IRA, or other
ELMPWHER	other plan?	PR63 LUMPWHER	ELMPWHER	plan?
	2008 SIPP Variable T3TOTAMT EPENLOAN ELETLOAN TLOANBAL EOTHRPEN EPREVEXP TPREVYRS EWHNLEFT EPREVTYP TPREVAMT EPREWITH EPREVLMP EWHYLEFT ESURVLMP ELUMPNUM ELMPYEAR ELUMPNOW TLUMPTOT ELUMPREC	2008 SIPP 2008 SIPP Variable Total amount of money in most important tax-deferred account as of end of reference period (month 4) EPENLOAN Has person ever taken out any money from a plan in the form of a loan? ELETLOAN Does person's pension or retirement plan permit loan withdrawals? TLOANBAL What is the current outstanding balance due from that loan? Does person have pension or retirement plans from any other current jobs or businesses? Has person ever had pension or retirement plans from any previous jobs or businesses? Are there any previous plans from which person has not yet received any benefits, but expects to receive them in the future? How many years did person work on the job from which person expects to receive this pension? EWHNLEFT What year did person leave job with previous plan w/ benefits not yet received? determined by a formula such as one based on earnings and years of service or will the benefits be based on the total amount of money held in an individual account? Total amount of money in previous plan account as of end of reference period (month 4) EPREVITH When can person withdraw money from previous plan - now or at retirement plan from a previous job, including any lump sums that may have been directly rolled over to another plan or to an IRA? EWHYLEFT Why did person leave previous job? Has person ever received survivor benefits in the form of a lump-sum payment from a previous plan person received, including rollovers ELUMPNDM Total number of lump-sum payment or rollover ELUMPNDM Was withdrawal of lump-sum payment or rollover ELUMPNDW Was withdrawal of lump-sum payment or rollover ELUMPNDW Was withdrawal of lump-sum money voluntary or required? TLUMPTOT Total amount of lump-sum payment, did person then roll any of the money over it not another retirement plan or into an IRA?	2008 SIPP 2008 PRSS SUPP 2008 SIPP 2008 SIPP 2008 SIPP 2008 PRSS SUPP 2008 SIPP 2008 SA Supplemett instruch Saccourt Spend or retirement plan Form a persion spend spersion or retirement plan Form a persion spend spersion or retirement plan Form a persion spend spend spend spend	2008 SIPP 2008 SIPP Variable Total amount of money in most important tax-deferred account as of end of reference period (month 4) Has person ever taken out any money from a plan in the form of a loan? PRAB_TOTAMT3 TITOTAMT EPENLOAN Has person ever taken out any money from a plan in the form of a loan? TITOANT4 TITOANAD Does person's pension or retirement plan permit loan withdrawals? PRA1_LETLOAN Does person's pension or retirement plans from any other current jobs or practice or businesses? TITOANABAL What is the current outstanding balance due from that loan? PRA4_LOANBAL TITOANBAL TITOANBAL What is the current outstanding balance due from that loan? PRA4_LOANBAL TITOANBAL T

PR64_LUMPENT

PR65_LUMPUSE1 -

6157.65_LUMPUSE19

ELUMPENT

ELUMPSP01 -

ELUMPSP19

Did person roll over the entire amount or just part of it?

How did person use the money from the lump sum received?

PR64_PR571

PR65_1PR580@1 -

PR65_19PR580@1

ELUMPENT

ELMPSP01 -

ELMPSP19

Did person roll over the entire amount or just part of it?

How did person use the money from the lump sum received?

Appendix B.2 Cross	walk for Pensi	ons		
2008 SIPP Waves 3,	11 Topical Mo	dule> 2014 SSA Supplement		

2008 SIPP				SSA Supplement				
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplem				
	Variable	Question Description			Question Description			
instrument Name	<u>variable</u>	<u>Question Description</u>	Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Question Description</u>			
		Person received some pension or retirement income other than Social Security						
		during reference period (from month 1 through month 4), and will continue			Parson received some pension or retirement income other than Social Socurity, and will			
DDCC 1DDC00@1	EPENLNG1		DDGG DENIMOTHA	EPENLNG1	Person received some pension or retirement income other than Social Security, and will			
PR66_1PR600@1	EPENLINGI	receiving these benefits for - rest of life	PR66_PENLNGTH1	EPENLINGI	continue receiving these benefits for - rest of life			
		Person received some pension or retirement income other than Social Security			December of the second			
DDCC 2DDC00.04	FDF111100	during reference period (from month 1 through month 4), and will continue	DDCC DENIMOTUS	555111163	Person received some pension or retirement income other than Social Security, and will			
PR66_2PR600@1	EPENLNG2	receiving these benefits for - a limited number of payments	PR66_PENLNGTH2	EPENLNG2	continue receiving these benefits for - a limited number of payments			
		Person received some pension or retirement income other than Social Security						
		during reference period (from month 1 through month 4), and will continue	DDGG DENHALOTHA		Person received some pension or retirement income other than Social Security, and will			
PR66_3PR600@1	EPENLNG3	receiving these benefits for - a single lump-sum payment	PR66_PENLNGTH3	EPENLNG3	continue receiving these benefits for - a single lump-sum payment			
DDC7_DDC10	EDENINI IN AD	Did no man an anima no maion ou matino mont income from mone then one plan?	DDC7 DENMODE	EDENIAL IN AD	Did no man appoint a partie of the first of			
PR67_PR610	EPENNUMB	Did person receive pension or retirement income from more than one plan?	PR67_PENMORE	EPENNUMB	Did person receive pension or retirement income from more than one plan?			
PR68 PR620	EPENNUMS	Number of different plans from which person received pension or retirement	PR68 PENNUMS	EPENNUMS	Number of different plans from which powers were in a great or a water mant income			
PROS_PROZU	EPENNUIVIS	income	PROS_PEININUIVIS	EPEININUIVIS	Number of different plans from which person received pension or retirement income			
		Does this pension benefit come from person's former job or business, or does it	22.00		Does this pension benefit come from person's former job or business, or does it come			
PR69_PR640	EPENSRCE	come from a former spouse's job or business?	PR69_PENSRCE	EPENSRCE	from a former spouse's job or business?			
PR70_PR650	EPENWHEN	What year did person begin receiving this pension or retirement income?	PR70_PENWHEN	TPENWHEN	What year did person begin receiving this pension or retirement income?			
		Was the amount of this pension payment based on years of service and pay, or on			Was the amount of this pension payment based on years of service and pay, or on			
PR71_PR660	EPENBASE	amount of money held in an individual account for person?	PR71_PENBASE	EPENBASE	amount of money held in an individual account for person?			
PR72_PR670	EPENSURV	Were reduced benefits taken in order to elect a survivor's option?	PR72_PENSURV	EPENSURV	Were reduced benefits taken in order to elect a survivor's option?			
PR73_PR680	EPENINCR	Has the amount of person's pension payment ever increased for any reason?	PR73_PENINCR	EPENINCR	Has the amount of person's pension payment ever increased for any reason?			
		Does person's pension plan provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments						
PR74_PR690	EPENCOLA	(COLAs)?	PR74_PENCOLA	EPENCOLA	Does person's pension plan provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs)?			
PR75_PR700	EPENDECR	Did the amount of person's pension payment ever decreased for any reason?	PR75_PENDECR	EPENDECR	Did the amount of person's pension payment ever decreased for any reason?			
		Amount person received each month from this plan when first receiving						
PR76_PR710	TPENAMT1	payments	PR76_PENAMT1	TPENAMT1	Amount person received each month from this plan when first receiving payments			
PR77 PR720	TPENSAMT	Amount person currently receives each month from this plan	PR77 PENAMTNOW	TPENSAMT	Amount person currently receives each month from this plan			
1107_11020	II LIVSAIVII	Did most recent lump-sum payment come from person's former job or business,	TROO_TENAINTINOW	II LIVSAIVII	Did most recent lump-sum payment come from person's former job or business, or did it			
PR78 PR730	ELMPSRCE	or did it come from a former spouse's job or business?	PR78 LUMPSRCE	ELMPSRCE	come from a former spouse's job or business?			
PR79 PR740	EJOBRETI	Has person ever retired from a job or business?	Not Asked	LLIVIF SIXCE	come from a former spouse s job of business:			
	EWRK5YRS	† ·	Not Asked					
PR80_PR750	EVVKKSYKS	Has person ever worked for pay as much as 5 years or more?	NOL ASKEU					
0004 00754	FCCDFDFN		Mad Add ad					
PR81_PR751	ESCREPEN	Was person's retirement/longest employment/pension - from a job or business	Not Asked					
PR82_PR760,	FIDINIDOS		Not Asked					
PR83_PR770	EJBINDRP	Industry code for job from which person retired/worked longest/got lump-sum		 				
PR84_PR780,			Not Asked					
PR85_PR781	TJBOCCRP	Occupation code for job from which person retired/worked longest/got lump-sum		-				
PR86_PR790 -			Not Asked					
PR89_PR830	RCLWRKR	Recode for person's class of worker-private profit/nonprofit, gov't, family, military						
PR90_PR840	EMULTLOC	Did person's employer operate in more than one location?	Not Asked					
PR91_PR850	ENUMWORK	Number of people employed at person's location of work	Not Asked	ļ				
PR92_PR860	EEMPLALL	Number of people employed by person's employer at all locations	66 Not Asked					

Appendix B.2 Crosswalk for Pensions 2008 SIPP Waves 3, 11 Topical Module --> 2014 SSA Supplement 2008 SIPP SSA Supplement

		2008 SIPP		SSA Supplement			
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	<u>2008 SIPP</u>	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplem	SSA Supplement		
Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description	Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description		
PR93_PR870	EUNIONYN	Was person covered under a union or employee ass'n contract?	Not Asked				
PR94_PR880	THRSWEEK	Hours per week person usually worked at job	Not Asked				
PR95_PR890	EWKSYRS	Weeks per year person usually worked at job	Not Asked				
PR96_PR900	TYRSWRKD	Years person worked at job	Not Asked				
PR97_PR910	EYRLRFTJ	In what year did person leave job?	Not Asked				
PR98_PR920@1	TERNLEV1	Amount person was earning before tax deductions when left job	Not Asked				
PR98_PR920@2	EERNLEV2	Frequency of earnings when left job - per week, biweekly, month, year	Not Asked				
PR99_PR940	EHLTHPLN	Is person now covered by health plan provided by former employer?	Not Asked				
PR101_PR951	TBSINDRP	Indus. code for business person retired/owned longest/got lump-sum	Not Asked				
PR103_PR953	EBSOCCRP	Occup. code for business person retired/owned longest/got lump-sum	Not Asked				
PR104_PR954	TMAKEMPL	Maximum # of people employed at person's business at any time	Not Asked				
PR105_PR955	EBUSNINC	Was person's business incorporated?	Not Asked				
PR106_PR956	TBUSHRSW	Hours per week person usually worked at business	Not Asked				
PR107_PR957	EBUSWKSY	Weeks per year person usually worked at business	Not Asked				
PR108_PR958	TBUSLONG	Years person worked at business	Not Asked				
PR109_PR959	EBUSLEAV	In what year did person leave business?	Not Asked				
PR110_PR960@1	TBUSERN1	Amount person was earning before tax deductions when left business	Not Asked				
PR110_PR960@2	EBUSERN2	Frequency of earnings when left business	Not Asked				
PR111_PR970	EBUSHLTH	Is person now covered by health plan provided by former business?	Not Asked				
PR112_PR980	ESTDLVNG	Comparison of current standard of living with that from the early Fifties	Not Asked				

Appendix B.3 Crosswalk for Ma	arital History								
2008 SIPP Wave 2 Topical Mod	•	SA Supplement							
	2008 SIPP			SSA Supplement					
3000 CIRR	2000 CIDD	2000 CIRD	CCA Commission	SCA Country	CCA Complement				
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP Variable 1.	2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement Variable 1.	SSA Supplement				
Instrument Name	variable	Question Description	Instrument Name	<u>variable</u>	Question Description				
TMMS or MSCHK	EMS	What is person's current marital status?	MS_VERIFY, SSA_MS, or MS_POINT	EMS_S	What is person's current marital status?				
TMSP@TMLNSP	EPNSPOUS	Who in HH is person's spouse? (Spouse's person number)	WHO_SPOUSE	EPNSPOUSE_S	Who in HH is person's spouse? (Spouse's person number)				
XMAR or CONFIRM1	EXMAR	Number of times person was married	SSA_TIMES_MARRIED	EXMAR_S	Number of times person was married				
N/A	EMARPTH	Edit-derived recode that determines which marital event dates are required for person married two or more times	N/A	EMARPTH	Edit-derived recode that determines which marital event dates are required for person married two or more times				
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	RSSMC	Same-sex married couple edit-derived recode that distinguishes whether or not a married couple is the same sex - New recode				
First Event			First Event						
RMDAT1@MO/RMDAT1@YR or DATE1@MO/DATE1@YR	TFMYEAR	Month/Year of first marriage	MAR_MO/MAR_YR	TMAR1_YR	Month/Year of first or only marriage				
WIDIV1	EWIDIV1	Did first marriage end in widowhood or divorce?	WIDIV1	EWIDIV1	Did first marriage end in widowhood or divorce?				
WIDYR1@MO/WIDYR1@YR or DIVYR1@MO/DIVYR1@YR	TFTYEAR	Month/Year of first termination (widowed or divorced) 2.	WID_MO/WID_YR DIV MO/DIV YR	TWID1_YR	Month/Year of first or only widowhood				
CTOD1@MO/CTOD1@VD	TFSYEAR	Month /Voor of first conquetion	STOPLIV MO/STOPLIV YR	TDIV1_YR	Month/Year of first or only divorce				
STOP1@MO/STOP1@YR	IFSYEAR	Month/Year of first separation	STOPLIV_INIO/STOPLIV_YK	ISEPI_YK	Month/Year of first or only separation				
Second Event			Second Event						
DATE2@MO/DATE2@YR	TSMYEAR	Month/Year of second marriage	MAR_MO/MAR_YR	TMAR2_YR	Month/Year of second marriage				
WIDIV2	EWIDIV2	Did second marriage end in widowhood or divorce?	WIDIV2	EWIDIV2	Did second marriage end in widowhood or divorce?				
WIDYR2@MO/WIDYR2@YR or DIVYR2@MO/DIVYR2@YR	TSTYEAR	Month/Year of second termination	WID_MO/WID_YR	TWID2_YR	Month/Year of second widowhood				
		2.	DIV_MO/DIV_YR	TDIV2_YR	Month/Year of second divorce				
STOP2@MO/STOP2@YEAR	TSSYEAR	Month/Year of second separation	STOPLIV_MO/STOPLIV_YR	TSEP2_YR	Month/Year of second separation				
Third Event			Third Event						
RMDAT@MO/RMDAT@YR or DATE0@MO/DATE0@YR or DATER@MO/DATER@YR	TLMYEAR	Month/Year of only or last (most recent) marriage	MAR_MO/MAR_YR	TMAR3_YR	Month of most recent marriage (when multiple marriages)				
WIDYRR@MO/WIDYRR@YR or DIVYRR@MO/DIVYRR@YR	TLTYEAR	Month/Year of only or last termination	WID_MO/WID_YR	TWID3_YR	Month of most recent widowhood				
	_	2.	DIV_MO/DIV_YR	TDIV3_YR	Year of most recent divorce				
STOPR1@MO/STOPR1@YR or STOPR2@MO/STOPR2@YR	TLSYEAR	Month/Year of only or last separation	STOPLIV_MO/STOPLIV_YR	TSEP3_YR	Month of most recent separation				
1. For month/year dates, only the									
^{2.} Widowhood and divorce are cor	mbined as termii	nation in 2008 SIPP. 68	3						

Appendix B.4 Cros		·					
2008 SIPP Wave 2	Topical Modu	le> 2014 SSA Supplement					
		2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement				
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	SIPP 2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement		
Instrument Name		Question Description	Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description		
Not Asked			FIND_KEEPWORK	EFKWRK_SCRNR ^{1.}	Does person have a long-lasting physical or mental condition that has made it difficult to remain employed or find a job?		
Not Asked			DIFF_TO_WORK	EDIFFWORK	To what extent does person's condition make it difficult to remain employed o find a job?		
LMTVER	ELMTVER	Verify if person does or does not still have a health condition that limits the kind or amount of work at a job or business	LIMWORK_CHK EWRKDISABL ^{1.} kind		Verify if person does or does not still have a health condition that limits the kind or amount of work at a job or business		
Not Asked			WORK_DISABL		Does person have a condition that limits the kind or amount of work done at job or business?		
LMTWHEN@MO	ELMTMO	Month person became limited in kind or amount of work done at a job or business	Not Asked				
LMTWHEN@YR	TLMTYR	Year person became limited in kind/amount of work done at a job or business	Not Asked				
Not Asked			LIMWORK_AGE	TLIMWRKAGE	Age person became limited in the kind or amount of work done at a job or business		
LMTEMP	ELMTEMP	Was person employed at the time the work limitation began?	LIMEMPL	ELIMEMPL	Was person employed at the time the work limitation began?		
WKBLMT@MO	EWKLTMO	Before limitation began, month person last worked at a job or business	Not Asked				
WKBLMT@YR	TWKLTYR	Before limitation began, year person last worked at a job or business	Not Asked				
Not Asked			BEFORLIM_AGE	TAGELASTW	Before limitation began, age person last worked at a job or business		
ALLCOND@1-	EALLCON1 -	What condition or conditions cause person's work limitation? - Mark all that apply			What condition or conditions cause person's work limitation? (Answer list of		
ALLCOND@30	EALLCON30	(Answer list of 30 categories)	COND1_WORK/COND1_CODE	TCONDW1	400+ categoriesfrom the ICD-10)		
			COND2_WORK/COND2_CODE	TCONDW2	Any other conditions?		
			COND3_WORK/COND3_CODE	TCONDW3	Any other condition?		
MNCOND	EMNCOND	Which condition does person consider to be the main reason for the work limitation?	MAIN_CONDW	TMAINCONDW	Which condition does person consider to be the main reason for the work limitation?		
MNCAUS	EMNCAUS	Was person's main condition caused by an accident or injury?	CONDW_CAUSE	EACCIDENT	Was person's main condition caused by an accident or injury?		
MNLOC	EMNLOC	Where did the accident or injury take place? Was it: on job, in military, at home, or other	CAUSE_LOCATION		Where did the accident or injury take place? Was it: on job, in military, at home, or other		
PREVWK	EPREVWK	Does person's health or condition prevent working at a job or business?	PREVENT WORK	EPREVWORK ^{1.}	Does person's health or condition prevent working at a job or business?		
PREVBEG@MO	EPREVBMO	Month person become unable to work at a job or business	Not Asked				
PREVBEG@YR	TPREVBYR	Year person become unable to work at a job or business	Not Asked				
Not Asked		·	PREVWORK AGE	TPRVWRKAGE	Age person became unable to work at a job or business		
Not Asked			LIKELY_TO_WORK	ELIKLY2WRK	How likely is person to work in the future?		
NOWFPT	ENOWFPT	Is person now able to work full-time, only part-time, or not at all?	NOWFT_PT	ENOWFTPT	Is person now able to work full-time, only part-time, or not at all?		
NOWOCC	ENOWOCC	Is person now able to work regularly, only occasionally or irregularly, or not at all?	WORK_REG	EWORKREG	Is person now able to work regularly, only occasionally or irregularly, or not at all?		
NOWSAME	ENOWSAME	Is person now able to do the same kind of work done before limitation began?	SAME_WORK	ESAMEWRK	Is person now able to do the same kind of work done before limitation began?		
* Age in 2008 SIPP		, ,					
		sability: 18 - 72 years old					
1. Model-based imp	outation variabl	le. The answer to FIND_KEEPWORK is used to create EFKWRK_SCRNR, which is u	sed to edit EDIFFWORK.				

		. 51 1 111						
Appendix B.5 Cros								
2008 SIPP Wave 6	l opical iviodul	le> 2014 SSA Supplement						
		2000 CIPP			CCA Cumulamant			
		2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement					
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement			
Instrument Name	· ·	Question Description	Instrument Name	Variable	Question Description			
mistrament ivame	Variable	Question Description	mstrument Name	variable	Question bescription			
		Is the person's health in general excellent, very good, good, fair, or			Verifying that as of today, the person's health is in general excellent, very good,			
ADQ1	EHSTAT	poor?	HLTHSTAT_CHK	EHLTHSTAT	good, fair, or poor?			
			_					
			HLTHSTAT		Is the person's health in general excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?			
ADQ2@1	ECANE	Does person use a cane, crutches, or walker?	CANE_AID	ECANE	Does person use a cane, crutches, or walker?			
ADQ2@2	EWCHAIR	Does person use a wheelchair, electric scooter, or similar aid?	WHEELCHAIR	EWCHAIR	Does person use a wheelchair, electric scooter, or similar aid?			
ADQ2@3	EHEARAID	Does person use a hearing aid?	HEARINGAID	EHEARAID	Does person use a hearing aid?			
ADQ3	ECANE6	Has person used a cane, crutches, or walker for 6 months or longer?	CANE6MO	ECANE6	Has person used a cane, etc. for 6 months or longer?			
		Does person have difficulty seeing words and letters in ordinary						
ADO4	ECCEDIE	newspaper print even when wearing glasses or contact lenses if they	SEEING_CHK ^{1.}	ECCEDIE	Verifying whether or not person is blind or has serious difficulty seeing, (even			
ADQ4	ESEEDIF	are usually worn?	SEEING_CHK	ESEEDIF	when wearing glasses or contacts.) As of today, is person blind or have serious difficulty seeing, even when			
			SEEING SSA		wearing glasses or contacts?			
ADQ5	ESEENOT	Is person able to see the words and letters in ordinary newspaper	Not Asked		wearing grasses or contacts:			
/ DQ3	ESELITO	Does person have difficulty hearing what is said in a normal	Notrisked					
		conversation with another person (even when wearing a hearing						
ADQ6	EHEARDIF	aid?)	HEARING_CHK 1.	EHEARDIF	Verifying whether or not person is deaf or has serious difficulty hearing.			
					As of today, is person deaf or have serious difficulty hearing (even when			
			HEARING_SSA		wearing a hearing aid)?			
ADQ7	EHEARNOT	Is person able to hear what is said in a normal conversation at all?	Not Asked					
ADQ8	ESPEECHD	Difficulty having speech understood?	SPEECH_DIF	ESPEECHD	Difficulty having speech understood in the language spoken at home?			
					In general, able to understand person's speech at all in the language spoken at			
ADQ9	ESPEECHC	In general, able to understand person's speech at all?	SPEECH_C	ESPEECH_C	home?			
ADQ10	EDIF10	Difficulty lifting and carrying 10 pounds - like a bag of groceries?	LIFT10_DIF	EDIF10	Difficulty lifting and carrying 10 pounds - like a bag of groceries?			
ADQ11	ECANT10	Able to lift and carry a 10 pound bag of groceries at all?	LIFT10_C	ECANT10	Able to lift and carry a 10 pound bag of groceries at all?			
ADQ12	EDIF25	Difficulty lifting and carrying a 25 pound bag of pet food?	LIFT25_DIF	EDIF25	Difficulty lifting and carrying a 25 pound bag of pet food?			
ADQ13	ECANT25	Able to lift and carry a 25 pound bag of pet food at all?	LIFT25_C	ECANT25	Able to lift and carry a 25 pound bag of pet food at all?			
ADQ14	EPUSHD	Difficulty pushing or pulling large objects such as a living room chair?		EPUSHD	Difficulty pushing or pulling large objects such as a living room chair?			
ADQ15	EPUSHC	Able to push or pull large objects at all?	PUSH_C	EPUSH_C	Able to push or pull large objects at all?			
ADQ16@1	ESTANDD	Difficulty standing or being on feet for one hour?	STAND_DIF	ESTANDD	Difficulty standing or being on feet for one hour?			
ADQ16@2	ESITD	Difficulty sitting for one hour?	SIT_DIF	ESITD	Difficulty sitting for one hour?			
ADQ16@3	ESTOOPD	Difficulty stooping, crouching, or kneeling?	STOOP_DIF	ESTOOPD	Difficulty stooping, crouching, or kneeling?			
ADQ16@4	EREACHD	Difficulty reaching over head?	REACH_DIF	EREACHD	Difficulty reaching over head? Difficulty using hands and fingers to do things such as picking up a glass or			
ADO17	ECDASDO	Difficulty using hands and fingers to do things such as picking up a	GRASP_DIF	EGRASDO				
ADQ17 ADQ18	EGRASPD EGRASPC	glass or grasping a pencil? Able to use hands and fingers to grasp and handle at all?	GRASP_DIF	EGRASPD EGRASP C	Able to use hands and fingers to grasp and handle at all?			
ADQ18 ADQ19	ESTAIRSD	Difficulty walking up a flight of 10 stairs?	STAIRS DIF	ESTAIRSD	Difficulty walking up a flight of 10 stairs?			
ADQ19	ESTAIRSC	Able to walk up a flight of 10 stairs at all?	STAIRS_C	ESTAIRS_C	Able to walk up a flight of 10 stairs at all?			
ADQ21	EWALKD	Difficulty walking a quarter mile or 3 city blocks?	WALK_DIF	EWALKD	Difficulty walking a quarter mile or 3 city blocks?			
ADQ22	EWALKC	Able to walk a quarter mile at all?	WALK C	EWALK_C	Able to walk a quarter mile at all?			
ADQ23	ETELED	Difficulty using an ordinary telephone?	PHON E_ DIF	ETELED ETELED	Difficulty using an ordinary telephone?			
ADQ24	ETELEC	Able to use an ordinary telephone at all?	PHON Z C	ETELE_C	Able to use an ordinary telephone at all?			

Appendix B.5 Cros	swalk for Adul	t Disability			
2008 SIPP Wave 6	Topical Modul	le> 2014 SSA Supplement			
		2008 SIPP			SSA Supplement
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement
Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description	Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description
ADQ25@1	EINDIF	Difficulty getting around inside the home?	IN_DIF	EINDIF	Difficulty getting around inside the home?
ADQ25@2	EOUTDIF	Difficulty going outside the home to run errands like to shop or doctor's office?	OUT DIF	EOUTDIF	Difficulty going outside the home to run errands like to shop or doctor's office?
ADQ25@3	EBEDDIF	Difficulty getting in and out of bed or a chair?	BED DIF		Difficulty getting in and out of bed or a chair?
ADQ25@4	EBATHDIF	Difficulty taking a bath or shower?	BATH DIF		Difficulty taking a bath or shower?
ADQ25@5	EDRESSD	Difficulty dressing?	DRESSING DIF	_	Difficulty dressing?
ADQ25@6	EWALK2D	Difficulty walking?	WALKING_DIF	EWALK2D	Difficulty walking?
ADQ25@7	EEATDIF	Difficulty eating?	EAT DIF		Difficulty eating?
ADQ25@8	ETOILETD	Difficulty using or getting to the toilet?	TOILET_DIF		Difficulty using or getting to the toilet?
ADQ25@9	EMONEYD	Difficulty keeping track of money or bills?	MONEY DIF	EMONEYD	Difficulty keeping track of money or bills?
ADQ25@10	EMEALSD	Difficulty preparing meals?	MEALS_DIF	EMEALSD	Difficulty preparing meals?
. 12 4236 10	2.712.712.2	Difficulty doing light housework like washing dishes or sweeping a			and the second s
ADQ25@11	EHWORKD	floor?	HWORK_DIF	EHWORKD	Difficulty doing light housework like washing dishes or sweeping a floor?
		Difficulty taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right	_		
ADQ25@12	EMEDD	time?	MED_DIF	EMEDD	Difficulty taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?
Not Asked			NET_DIF	ENETDIF	Difficulty accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?
ADQ26@1	EINHELP	Need the help of another person with getting around inside the home?	HELP1	EINHELP	Need the help of another person with getting around inside the home?
ADQ26@2	EOUTHELP	Need the help of another person with going outside the home?	HELP2	EOUTHELP	Need the help of another person with going outside the home?
		Need the help of another person with getting in and out of bed or a			
ADQ26@3	EBEDHELP	chair?	HELP3	EBEDHELP	Need the help of another person with getting in and out of bed or a chair?
ADQ26@4	EBATHH	Need the help of another person with taking a bath or shower?	HELP4	EBATH_HELP	Need the help of another person with taking a bath or shower?
ADQ26@5	EDRESSH	Need the help of another person with dressing?	HELP5	EDRESS_HLP	Need the help of another person with dressing?
ADQ26@6	EWALK2H	Need the help of another person with walking?	HELP6	EWALK2H	Need the help of another person with walking?
ADQ26@7	EEATHELP	Need the help of another person with eating?	HELP7	EEATHELP	Need the help of another person with eating?
ADQ26@8	ETOILETH	Need the help of another person with using or getting to the toilet?	HELP8	ETOILET_H	Need the help of another person with using or getting to the toilet?
AD036@0	EMONEYU	Need the help of another person with keeping track of money or	HELDO	EMONEVII	No od the hole of enother nersen with be ening traph of money or bills?
ADQ26@9	EMONEYH	bills?	HELP9	EMONEYH	Need the help of another person with keeping track of money or bills?
ADQ26@10	EMEALSH	Need the help of another person with preparing meals?	HELP10		Need the help of another person with preparing meals?
ADQ26@11	EHWORKH	Need the help of another person with doing light housework?	HELP11	EHWORKH	Need the help of another person with doing light housework?
ADQ26@12	EMEDH	Need the help of another person with taking medicine?	HELP12	EMEDH	Need the help of another person with taking medicine?
Not Asked			HELP13	ENETHLP	Need the help of another person with accessing the Internet?
AD27A	EHELPER1	Who generally helps person with these activities? Is person's (first) helper a member of this household? (If yes, Enter	HELPER_REL1	EHELPER1	Who generally helps person with these activities?
AD27B	EHHMEMB1	name)	HELPHHMEM1	EHHMEMB1	Is person's (first) helper a member of this household or not a member?
AD27C	EHELPER2	Does anyone else help person with these activities?	HELPER REL2	_	Does anyone else help person with these activities?
AD27D	EHHMEMB2	Is person's (second) helper a member of this household? (If yes, Enter name)	HELPHHMEM2	EHHMEMB2	Is person's (second) helper a member of this household or not a member?
ADQ29	EHOWLONG	How long has person needed the help of another person?	HELP _L HOWLONG		How long has person needed the help of another person?

Annondiy B E Cross	awalk for Adult	• Dirability							
Appendix B.5 Cross									
2008 SIPP Wave 6	Topical Modul	e> 2014 SSA Supplement							
		2000 CIDD			CCA Complement				
		2008 SIPP		SSA Supplement					
2000 CIDD	2000 CIRR	2000 CIDD	CCA C I I	CCA C l	CCA C I				
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement					
Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description	Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description				
		During the past month, did person or family pay for any of the help							
ADQ30	EPAYHELP	received?	PAYHELPER	EPAYHELP	During the past month, did person or family pay for any of the help received?				
ADQ31	TPAYAMT	Amount paid for help last month	HELP_PAYAMT	TPAYAMT	Amount paid for help last month				
ADQ31 ADQ32@1-	ECOND1 -	What condition or conditions cause person's difficulty with certain	TIEET_TATAIVII	HAIAWII	Amount paid for help last month				
ADQ32@3	ECOND3	activities? (Mark up to 3)	COND1/COND1_CODE	TCONDP1	What condition or conditions cause person's difficulty with certain activities?				
44-61				TCONDP2	Any other conditions?				
			COND3/COND3 CODE		Any other condition?				
ADQ33@1-	ECONDPH1 -	What condition or conditions cause person's fair or poor health	COND1 FPHLTH/		,				
ADQ33@3	ECONDPH3	problems? (Mark up to 3)	FPHLTH1_CODE	TCONDP1	What condition or conditions cause person's fair or poor health problems?				
		production (manual)	COND2_FPHLTH/						
			FPHLTH2 CODE	TCONDP2	Any other conditions?				
			COND3_FPHLTH/	TCONDI 2	in in other conditions.				
			FPHLTH3_CODE	TCONDP3	Any other condition?				
ADQ34	EMOTORV	Is condition the result of a motor vehicle accident?	Not Asked	TCONDIS	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i				
715434	LIVIOTORY	Which condition does person consider to be the main reason for	NOTABLE						
ADQ35	EMAIN1	difficulties?	MAIN_CONDITION	TMAIN	Which condition does person consider to be the main reason for difficulties?				
			_		Was this a gradual onset condition that became worse over time, or was it a				
Not Asked			COND_ONSET	EONSET	sudden onset condition that began to affect the person immediately?				
ADQ36@YR	TYEAR1	Year when main condition first began to bother person	Not Asked						
ADQ36B@MN	EMONTH1	Month when main condition first began to bother person	Not Asked						
ADQ37		Has condition lasted for at least 5 months?	Not Asked						
Not Asked			ONSET_AGE	TONSET_AGE	Age when main condition first began to bother person				
Not Asked			ONSET6MO	EONSET6MO	Did person's condition start in the last 6 months?				
ADQ38	ELAST12M	Is this condition expected to last for at least 12 more months?	COND_LAST12MO	ELAST12M	Is this condition expected to last for at least 12 more months?				
ADQ39@1	ELDIS	Does person have a learning disability such as dyslexia?	LEARN_DIS	ELDIS	Does person have a learning disability such as dyslexia?				
ADQ39@2	EMR	Does person have Mental retardation?	INTELLECT_DIS	EMR	Does person have an intellectual disability? (Formerly mental retardation)				
		Does person have a developmental disability like autism or cerebral							
ADQ39@3	EDEVDIS	palsy?	DEVEL_DIS	EDEVDIS	Does person have a developmental disability like autism or cerebral palsy?				
ADQ39@4	EALZ	Does person have Alzheimer's disease or serious confusion or	ALZ_FORGET	EALZ	Does person have Alzheimer's disease or serious confusion or forgetfulness?				
ADQ39@5	EOTHERM	Does person have any other mental or emotional condition?	OTH_MENTAL_DIS	EOTHERM	Does person have any other mental or emotional condition?				
ADQ40	EANXIOUS	Is person frequently depressed or anxious?	ANXIOUS_DIF	EANXIOUS	Is person frequently depressed or anxious?				
		Does person have trouble getting along with other people and			Does person have trouble getting along with other people and making and				
ADQ41@1	ESOCIAL	making and keeping friendships?	SOCIAL_DIF	ESOCIAL	keeping friendships?				
		Does person have trouble concentrating long enough to finish							
ADQ41@2	ECTRATE	everyday tasks?	CONCENTRATE_DIF	ECONCEN	Does person have trouble concentrating long enough to finish everyday tasks?				
ADQ41@3	ECOPE	Does person have trouble coping with day-to-day stresses?	COPE_DIF	ECOPE	Does person have trouble coping with day-to-day stresses?				
		During the past 12 months, did the problems just mentioned	WITTER TO 5:-		During the past 12 months, did the problems just mentioned seriously interfere				
ADQ42	EINTRFER	seriously interfere with person's ability to manage everyday	INTERFER_DIF	EINTERFER	with person's ability to manage everyday activities?				
		Does person have a long-lasting physical or mental condition that has							
ADQ43	EJOBDIF	made it difficult to remain employed or find a job?	Asked in Work Disability						
ADQ44	EJOBCANT	Does person's health or condition prevent working at a job or	Asked in Work Disability						
A DO 45	EHIMBKDIE	Does person's health or condition limit kind or amount of	72 Not Asked						
ADQ45	EHWRKDIF	housework?	Not Asked	<u> </u>					

	'	2008 SIPP			SSA Supplement
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement
Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description	Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description
		Does person's health or condition completely prevent doing			
ADQ46	EHWRKNO	housework?	Not Asked		
ADQ47@1 -	ECONDW1 -	What condition or conditions cause person's work limitation? (Mark all that apply)			
ADQ47@3	ECONDW3	Which condition does person consider to be the main reason for	Asked in Work Disability		
ADQ48@1	EMAIN2	limitation?	Asked in Work Disability		
ADQ40@1	LIVIAIIVZ	In last 12 months, has person applied for Social Security disability	ASKCU III WOLK DISUBIILY		
ADQ49	EAPPLYSS	benefits for self?	APPLYSS	EAPPLYSS	Has person EVER applied for Social Security disability benefits for self?
					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Not Asked			DISABL INCOME	EDINC	Has person EVER received any income because of disability or health condition?
			DIS_INC_TYPE1 -	EDINC_TYP1 -	,
Not Asked			DIS INC TYPE6	EDINC_TYP6	What type of disability income did person receive?
Not Asked			12M DIS INC	E12M DINC	Did person receive this income in the last 12 months?
ADQ50	ECOMPUTE	Is there a computer or laptop in this household?	COMPUTER	ECOMPUTER	Is there a computer or mobile device in this household?
	2001111 012	is there a comparer or raptop in this neaseneral	001111 01211	2001111 01211	Approximately how often does person use a computer or mobile device in any
Not Asked			COMPUTER USE	ECOMP USE	location, (that is, home, work, and/or school)?
ADQ51	ECMPHOME	Use a computer at home	Not Asked	_	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
ADQ52	ECMPWORK	Use a computer at main job	Not Asked		
ADQ53	ECMPSCHL	Use a computer at school	Not Asked		
ADQ54	EINTRNET	Does person use the Internet from any location	Not Asked		
					Approximately how often does person use the Internet in any location, (that is,
Not Asked			INTERNET_USE	EINTERNET	home, work, and/or school)?
ADQ55	EINTHOME	Use the Internet at home	Not Asked		
ADQ56	EINTWORK	Use the Internet at work	Not Asked		
ADQ57	EINTSCHL	Use the Internet at school	Not Asked		
ADQ58@1	EINTLIBR	Use the Internet at public library	Not Asked		
ADQ58@2	EINTCCEN	Use the Internet at community center	Not Asked		
ADQ58@3	EINTSOME	Use the Internet at someone else's house	Not Asked		
ADQ58@4	EINTOTHR	Use the Internet at other places	Not Asked		
ADQ59	EICOURSE	Use the Internet to take online course	Not Asked		
ADQ60	EIHEALTH	Use the Internet to search health information	Not Asked		
ADQ61	EIGOVERN	Use the Internet to search gov't information	Not Asked		
ADQ62	EISRCHJB	Use the Internet to search for a job	Not Asked	<u> </u>	
ONLINE INTSTILL	RONLINE EINTSTIL	Willing to do interview over the Internet Confirm willing to do interview over the Internet	Not Asked Not Asked	 	
N/A	RDISAB	Adult Disability recode from the Americans with Disabilities (P70)	N/A	RDISAB	Adult Disability recode from the Americans with Disabilities (D70) Benert
•		, , ,	IN/A	UNISAD	Adult Disability recode from the Americans with Disabilities (P70) Report
-		15+ years old (some questions have subset age restrictions)			
		ability: 18+ years old (APPLYSS is 18 - 66)			
•		ent does not specify printed material and also does not separate out ement does not specify conversation and also does not separate out or			

Appendix B.6 Cros	swalk for Chi	ld Disability					
2008 SIPP Wave 6	Topical Mod	ule> 2014 SSA Supplement					
						1	
		2008 SIPP			SSA Supplement		
						Age U	<u>niverse</u>
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	<u>2008 SIPP</u>	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement	SSA	2008
Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description	Instrument Name	<u>Variable</u>	Question Description	Supp	.SIPP
		Does child have serious condition or developmental delay that limits			Does child have serious, including congenital, condition that limits child's		
CDQ1A	EDDELAY	ordinary activities?	DEVDELAY	EDEVDELAY	ordinary activities	0 - 17	0-5
		Does child have long-lasting condition limiting ability to move arms and			Does child have long-lasting or congenital condition limiting ability to move		
CDQ1B	EARMLEG	legs?	ARMLEGS	EARMSLEGS	arms and legs?	0 - 17	0 - 2
CDQ1C	ERUNPLAY	Does child have condition that limits ability to walk, run, or play?	Not Asked			N/A	3 - 5
CDQ3	ESKOOLWK	Does child have condition that limits the ability to do regular school work?	SCHOOLWRK	ESCHOOLWRK	Does child have condition that limits the ability to do regular school work?	5 - 17	6 - 19
CDQ4	ESPECED	Has child ever received special education services?	SPECIAL_ED	ESPECIAL_ED	Has child ever received special education services?	5 - 17	6 - 19
CDQ5	ESPEDNOW	Is child currently receiving special education services?	SPECIAL_ED_NOW	ESPCL_ED_NOW	Is child currently receiving special education services?	5 - 17	6 - 19
CDQ6@1	ELERNDIS	Does child have a learning disability like dyslexia?	CHLEARN_DISABL	ECHLEARN_DIS	Does child have learning disability like dyslexia?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ6@2	EKMR	Does child have mental retardation?	CHINTELL_DISABL	ECHINTEL_DIS	Does child have an intellectual disability? (Formerly mental retardation)	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ6@3	EKDEVDIS	Does child have developmental disability like autism or cerebral palsy?	CHDEV_DISABL	ECHDEV_DIS	Does child have developmental disability like autism or cerebral palsy?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ6@4	EADHD	Does child have ADHD?	ADHD	EADHD	Does child have ADHD?	5 - 17	6 - 14
Not Asked					Does child have a mental illness, affective or personality disorder, or conduct		
NOT ASKEU			CHMENTAL_ILL	ECHMENT_DIS	disorder?	5 - 17	N/A
		Does child have any other developmental condition for which therapy or			Does child have any other developmental condition for which therapy or		
CDQ6@5	EOTHERDC	diagnostic services were received?	CHOTHER_DEV_COND	ECH_OTH_DEV	diagnostic services were received?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ6A	EADHDMED	Does child take medication or receive treatment for ADHD?	ADHD_MEDS	EADHD_MEDS	Does child take medication or receive treatment for ADHD?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ7@1	EKCANE	Does child use a cane, crutches, or walker?	CHCANE	ECHCANE	Does child use a cane, crutches, or walker?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ7@2	EKWCHAIR	Does child use a wheelchair or electric scooter?	CHWCHAIR	ECHWCHAIR	Does child use a wheelchair or electric scooter?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ7@3	EKHEARAD	Does child use a hearing aid?	CHHEARAID	ECHHEARAID	Does child use a hearing aid?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ8	EKCANE6	Has child used a cane, crutches, or walker for 6 months or longer?	CHCANE6	ECHCANE6	Has child used a cane, crutches, or walker for 6 months or longer?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ9	EKSEEDIF	Does person have difficulty seeing words and letters in ordinary newspaper print even when wearing glasses or contact lenses if they are usually worn?		ECHSEEING	Verifying whether or not person is blind or has serious difficulty seeing, (even when wearing glasses or contacts.)	0 - 17	6 - 14
			_		As of today, is person blind or have serious difficulty seeing, even when		
			CHSEEING_SSA		wearing glasses or contacts?	0 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ10	EKSEENOT	Is person able to see the words and letters in ordinary newspaper print at all?	Not Asked			N/A	6 - 14
CDQ11	EKHEARDF	Does person have difficulty hearing what is said in a normal conversation with another person (even when wearing a hearing aid?)	CHHEARING_CHK ^{1.}	ECHHEARING	Verifying whether or not person is deaf or has serious difficulty hearing	0 - 17	6 - 14
CDQII	FULLYINDE	with another person (even when wearing a hearing alu:)	CHILANING_CHK	LOTHILANING	As of today, is person deaf or have serious difficulty hearing (even when	0-1/	0 - 14
			CHHEARING SSA		wearing a hearing aid)?	0 - 17	6 - 14
	1		CHITEARING_33A		wearing a nearing diu):	0-1/	0 - 14

Appendix B.6 Cr		ild Disability Jule> 2014 SSA Supplement					
2006 SIFF Wave	: o Topical Moc	idie> 2014 33A Supplement					
		2008 SIPP			SSA Supplement		
		2000 311 1			33A Supplement	Δσe II	niverse
2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	2008 SIPP	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement	SSA Supplement	SSA	2008
Instrument Nan		Question Description	Instrument Name	Variable	Question Description	Supp	
				10110010		3.55	1.01.
							1
CDQ12	EKHEARNT	Is person able to hear what is said in a normal conversation at all?	Not Asked		Difficulty boying shilds and ask understood in the language angles in the	N/A	6 - 14
CDO13	EKSPECHD	Difficulty baying shilds and ash understood?	CHSPEECH DIF	ECHSPEECH	Difficulty having child's speech understood in the language spoken in the home?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ13	EKSPECHD	Difficulty having child's speech understood?	CHSPEECH_DIF	ECHSPEECH	In general, able to understand child's speech at all in the language spoken in	5-1/	6 - 14
CDO14	EKSPECHC	In general, able to understand child's speech at all?	CHSPEECH C	ECHSPEECH C	the home?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ14	ENSPECTIC	Does child have a condition that limits the ability to walk, run, or take part	CH3PEECH_C	ECHSPEECH_C	Does child have a condition that limits the ability to walk, run, or take part in	3-17	0 - 14
CDO1F	ECDODEC	in sports and games?	CDODTC DIE	ECDODEC DIE		5 - 17	C 14
CDQ15	ESPORTS	1 0	SPORTS_DIF	ESPORTS_DIF	sports and games?	5-17	6 - 14 6 - 14
CDQ16	EKINDIF	Does child have difficulty getting around inside the home?	CHIN_DIF	ECHIN_DIF	Does child have difficulty getting around inside the home?		_
CDQ17	EKINHELP EKBEDDIF	Need the help of another person with getting around inside the home?	CHILD_HELP1	ECHIN_HELP	Need the help of another person with getting around inside the home?	5 - 17 5 - 17	6 - 14 6 - 14
CDQ18	EKBEDDIF	Does child have difficulty getting in and out of bed or a chair?	CHBED_DIF	ECHBED_DIF	Does child have difficulty getting in or out of bed or a chair?	5-1/	6 - 14
CDQ19	EKBEDHLP	Need the help of another person with getting in and out of bed or a chair?	CHILD_HELP2	ECHBED_HELP	Need the help of another person with getting in or out of bed or a chair?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ20	EKBATHDF	Does child have difficulty taking a bath or shower?	CHBATH_DIF	ECHBATH_DIF	Does child have difficulty taking a bath or shower?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ21	EKBATHH	Need the help of another person with taking a bath or shower?	CHILD_HELP3	ECHBATH_HELP	Need the help of another person with taking a bath or shower?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ22	EKDRESSD	Does child have difficulty putting on clothes?	CHDRESS_DIF	ECHDRESS_DIF	Does child have difficulty putting on clothing?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ23	EKDRESSH	Need the help of another person with putting on clothes?	CHILD_HELP4	ECHDRESS_HLP	Need the help of another person with putting on clothing?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ24	EKEATDIF	Does child have difficulty eating food?	CHEAT_DIF	ECHEAT_DIF	Does child have difficulty eating food?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ25	EKEATHLP	Need the help of another person with eating food?	CHILD_HELP5	ECHEAT_HELP	Need the help of another person with eating food?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ26	EKTOILTD	Does child have difficulty using or getting to the toilet?	CHTOILET_DIF	ECHTOILT_DIF	Does child have difficulty using or getting to the toilet?	5 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ27	EKTOILTH	Need the help of another person with using or getting to the toilet?	CHILD_HELP6	ECHTOILT_HLP	Need the help of another person with using or getting to the toilet?	5 - 17	6 - 14
		Does child have difficulty playing with or getting along with other children			Does child have difficulty playing with or getting along with other children of		
CDQ28	EKSOCIAL	of the same age?	CHILD_SOCIAL_DIF	ECH_SOC_DIF	the same age?	3 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ29@1 -	EKCOND1 -	What condition or conditions cause child's difficulty with certain activities?	-CHILD_COND1/		What condition or conditions cause child's difficulty with certain activities?		
CDQ29@3	EKCOND3	Mark up to 3 (Answer list of 30 categories)	COND1_CODE	TCONDP1	(Answer list of 400+ categories from the ICD-10)	0 - 17	6 - 14
			CHILD_COND2/		-		
			COND1_CODE	TCONDP2	Any other conditions?	0 - 17	6 - 14
			CHILD_COND3/				
			COND1_CODE	TCONDP3	Any other condition?	0 - 17	6 - 14
CDQ30	EKMOTORV	Is child's condition the result of a motor vehicle accident?	Not Asked			N/A	6 - 14
N/A	RKDISAB	Child Disability recode from the Americans with Disabilities (P70) Report	N/A	RKDISAB	Child Disability recode from the Americans with Disabilities (P70) Report	0 - 17	0 - 19
*Age in 2008 SIPP		0 - 19 years old is the overall universe			and the second s	/	
		ability: 0 - 17 years old is the overall universe					
		ement does not specify printed material and also does not separate out b	lindness in the answe	r list			
		pplement does not specify printed material and also does not separate out bi					
TILANING que	3 11011 011 33A 3U	pprement does not specify conversation and also does not separate out u	carriess in the answer	IIJL			

Appendix C: SSA Supplement Items Booklet (Questionnaire)

FRONT

INTRO

SSA Supplement on Retirement, Pensions, and Related Content O.M.B. Number: 0607-0980 Expiration Date: December 31, 2015

If the call is OUTGOING:

Hello, this is ... from the U.S. Census Bureau. Am I speaking to (first and last name of the household respondent from 2014 SIPP Wave 1)?

If the call is INCOMING:

Thank you for returning our call. This is ... from the U.S. Census Bureau. Am I speaking to (first and last name of the household respondent from 2014 SIPP Wave 1)?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No.

INTRO_TWO

Hello, this is ... from the U.S. Census Bureau.

We completed part of this household's interview for the Supplement on Retirement, Pensions and Related Content and we would like to finish it now.

- Enter 1 to continue.
- ◆ Then press END to go to the NEXT_ADULT_INT screen to select a person to interview.
- Read if necessary: We are conducting a survey on behalf of the Social Security Administration. Your household was selected from those that participated in another Census Bureau survey that was conducted earlier this year. We have already spoken with other members of your household, and we would like to continue the interview.
- 1. Enter 1 to continue

Whom am I speaking with?

- Pick the line number of the person you are speaking with.
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- 6. First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- 55. Person you are speaking with is not on the list
- 56. No eligible person is available

TALK_NOW

We are conducting a survey on behalf of the Social Security Administration. A sample of households, including yours, was selected from those that participated in the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) in ^PWAVE_INTMONTH of this year.

Are you available to speak with me now?

- ◆ Ask the respondent if he/she received the advance letter. If no, read the letter to the respondent before proceeding.
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

EXPLAIN

This survey is a follow-up to a survey that was conducted in this household in **^PWAVE_INTMONTH**. Today I only want to speak with those people who completed an interview during that visit.

- Enter 1 to continue.
- 1. Enter 1 to continue

WHO AVAIL

Who is available to speak with me now?

- Select the available person.
- ◆ If nobody is currently available, then select answer category 56.
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- 14. First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- 15. First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15

- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- 17. First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I_AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- First and Last name of people from households who completed a SIPP interview and I AGE >= 15
- 55. Person you are speaking with is not on the list
- 56. No eligible person is available

CONSENT_REC1

This interview may be recorded for quality control purposes. Is that O.K.?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

STILL_LIVE

Do any of the following people still live at this address?

* Read names.

(Heading: <u>Final SSA Roster</u>) Display the first and last name of all people on the final household roster from 2014 SIPP Wave 1.

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

REASON_LEFT

Why did ^THISTHESEPEOPLEFIL leave the household?

- Read answer categories.
- 1. ENTIRE household is deceased
- 2. ENTIRE household is institutionalized or in other group quarters (e.g., nursing home, hospital, correctional facility)
- 3. ENTIRE household on active duty in the Armed Forces
- ENTIRE household moved outside of U.S.
- 5. ENTIRE household moved to unknown location
- 6. Reason unknown

COVERAGE

BEGINT

We will begin the interview with questions that verify who lives here and their ages. Then I will ask you questions about personal retirement plans, your current employment situation, pensions, your marital history and any disabilities you may have. After that, I'll also interview anyone else who lives here who was interviewed as part of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

- Enter 1 to continue.
- 1. Enter 1 to continue

VERIFY_ADDRESS

I have your address listed as:

Current Address: Display the household address using the following format:

A HNO A HNOSUF A STRNAME

4 UNITDES

4 GQUNITINFO

^I_NONCITYADD

1 PHYSDES

^I_PO, ^I_ST ^I_ZIP5-^I_ZIP4

^I_BLDGNAME

(Is this your correct address?)

- 1. YES, address is correct as listed
- 2. NO, address is incorrect and requires changes

NEW_HNO

? [F1]

Enter the correct House Number or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_HNOSUF

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct House Number Suffix or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_STRNAME

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct Street Name or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_UNITDES

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct Apartment/Unit Number or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_GQUNITINFO

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct GQ Unit Information or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_NONCITYADD

? [F1]

- Enter the correct Non-City Style Address or press ENTER for Same.
- Enter a P.O. Box here.

NEW_PHYSDES

? [F1]

Enter the correct Physical Description or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_PO

? [F1]

Enter the correct Locality or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_ST

? [F1]

- Enter the correct State Abbreviation or press ENTER for Same.
- AL. Alabama
- AK. Alaska
- AZ. Arizona
- AR. Arkansas
- CA. California
- CO. Colorado
- CT. Connecticut
- DC. District of Columbia
- DE. Delaware
- FL. Florida
- GA. Georgia
- HI. Hawaii
- ID. Idaho

- IL. Illinois
- IN. Indiana
- IA. Iowa
- KS. Kansas
- KY. Kentucky
- LA. Louisiana
- ME. Maine
- MD. Maryland
- MA. Massachusetts
- MI. Michigan
- MN. Minnesota
- MS. Mississippi
- MO. Missouri
- MT. Montana
- NE. Nebraska
- NV. Nevada
- NH. New Hampshire
- NJ. **New Jersey**
- NM. New Mexico
- NY. New York
- NC. North Carolina
- ND. North Dakota
- OH. Ohio
- OK. Oklahoma
- OR. Oregon
- PA. Pennsylvania
- RI. Rhode Island
- SC. South Carolina
- SD. South Dakota
- TN. Tennessee
- TX. Texas
- UT. Utah
- VT. Vermont
- VA. Virginia
- WA. Washington
- WV. West Virginia
- WI. Wisconsin
- WY. Wyoming

NEW ZIP5

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct Zip Code or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_ZIP4

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct 4-Digit Zip Code or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_BLDGNAME

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct Building Name or press ENTER for Same.

VERIFY_MAILADDR

Is this also your mailing address?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

NEW_MHNO

? [F1]

• Enter the correct House Number for the mailing address or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_MHNOSUF

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct House Number Suffix for the mailing address or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_MSTRNAME

? [F1]

 Enter the correct Street Name for the mailing address or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_MUNITDES

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct Apartment/Unit Number for the mailing address or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_GQUNITINFO

? [F1]

 Enter the correct GQ Unit Information for the mailing address or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_MNONCITYADD

? [F1]

- ◆ Enter the correct Non-City Style Address for the mailing address or press ENTER for Same.
- ◆ Enter a P.O. Box here.

NEW_MPO

? [F1]

 Enter the correct Locality of the mailing address or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_MST

? [F1]

- ◆ Enter the correct State Abbreviation of the mailing address or press ENTER for Same.
- AL. Alabama
- AK. Alaska
- AZ. Arizona
- AR. Arkansas
- CA. California
- CO. Colorado
- CT. Connecticut
- DC. District of Columbia
- DE. Delaware
- FL. Florida
- GA. Georgia
- HI. Hawaii
- ID. Idaho
- IL. Illinois
- IN. Indiana
- IA. Iowa
- KS. Kansas
- KY. Kentucky
- LA. Louisiana
- ME. Maine
- MD. Maryland
- MA. Massachusetts
- MI. Michigan
- MN. Minnesota
- MS. Mississippi
- MO. Missouri
- MT. Montana
- NE. Nebraska
- NV. Nevada

- NH. New Hampshire
- NJ. New Jersey
- NM. New Mexico
- NY. New York
- NC. North Carolina
- ND. North Dakota
- OH. Ohio
- OK. Oklahoma
- OR. Oregon
- PA. Pennsylvania
- RI. Rhode Island
- SC. South Carolina
- SD. South Dakota
- TN. Tennessee
- TX. Texas
- UT. Utah
- VT. Vermont
- VA. Virginia
- WA. Washington
- WV. West Virginia
- WI. Wisconsin
- WY. Wyoming

NEW_MZIP5

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct Zip Code of the mailing address or press ENTER for Same.

NEW_MZIP4

? [F1]

◆ Enter the correct 4-Digit Zip Code of the mailing address or press ENTER for Same.

ROSTER

PREROST

- This screen is required to set an internal instrument code.
- Enter 1 to continue.
- 1. Enter 1 to continue

PERSTAT

Now I need to find out if the following person(s) still lives or stays here at this address. I have listed ◆ Read name.

1 person living in the household in the previous wave: **Is this person still living or staying here?**"

2 or more people living in the household in the previous wave: **Are both/all of these people still living or staying here?**

- ◆ If 'YES', use arrow keys to move to the correct person and enter a 0 to indicate the person is still a member of the household.
- ◆ If 'NO', use arrow keys to move to the correct person and enter the main reason for the membership change.
- 0. Person is still a household member
- 1. Deceased
- Institutionalized or in other group quarters (e.g., nursing home, hospital, correctional facility)
- 3. On active duty in the Armed Forces
- 4. Moved outside of U.S.
- 5. Marital-status reasons (e.g., marriage, civil union, partnership, cohabitation, separation or divorce)
- 6. Job-related reasons
- 7. Attending college or boarding school, or other educational reason
- 8. Other family changes (e.g., change in custody, child moves out on his own,)
- 9. Other

ROST_FNAME

? [F1]

- Make only minor corrections to the person's first name.
- Press enter if the person's first name is correct.
- ◆ If the respondent indicates there are other people living in the household that are not already included on the roster, use the help screen to provide the respondent with an explanation of who is eligible to be interviewed.

ROST_MNAME

- Make only minor corrections to the person's middle name.
- ◆ Press enter if the person's middle name is correct.

ROST_LNAME

- ◆ Make only minor corrections to the person's last name.
- Press enter if the person's last name is correct.

ROST_ONAME

- ◆ Make only minor corrections to the person's maiden/other name.
- Press enter if the person's maiden/other name is correct.

MOVERS

WHOELSE

Ask if necessary.

Did any of the following people Read name(s) move with MOVERNAME_FIL to the same address?

- Mark all that apply.
- If none of the people listed below moved together, then mark 0.
- ◆ If the person doesn't know (or refuses to answer) who moved with ^MOVERNAME_FIL to the same address, then select all the names listed below.
- 0. No one else moved to same new address
- 1. See Special Instructions
- 2. See Special Instructions
- 3. See Special Instructions
- 4. See Special Instructions
- 5. See Special Instructions
- 6. See Special Instructions
- 7. See Special Instructions
- 8. See Special Instructions
- 9. See Special Instructions
- 10. See Special Instructions
- 11. See Special Instructions
- 12. See Special Instructions
- 13. See Special Instructions
- 14. See Special Instructions
- 15. See Special Instructions
- 16. See Special Instructions
- 17. See Special Instructions
- 18. See Special Instructions
- 19. See Special Instructions
- 20. See Special Instructions
- 21. See Special Instructions
- 22. See Special Instructions
- 23. See Special Instructions
- 24. See Special Instructions
- 25. See Special Instructions

MOVE TELENO

What is the telephone number for ^MOVERTENSE_FIL?

MOVE_ADDR_YN

Ask or verify.

Do you know ^MOVERNAME_FIL's new address?

- Enter new address
- Don't know/Address not available yet

SSA_HHRESP

Who is the primary point of contact for this household?

- Read names if necessary.
- 1. See Special Instructions
- 2. See Special Instructions
- 3. See Special Instructions
- 4. See Special Instructions
- See Special Instructions
- 6. See Special Instructions
- 7. See Special Instructions
- 8. See Special Instructions
- 9. See Special Instructions
- 10. See Special Instructions
- 11. See Special Instructions
- 12. See Special Instructions
- See Special Instructions 13.
- 14. See Special Instructions
- 15. See Special Instructions
- 17. See Special Instructions

See Special Instructions

- See Special Instructions 18.
- See Special Instructions
- 20. See Special Instructions

MOVE_HNO

? [F1]

16.

What is the new address for ^MOVERTENSE_FIL?

Enter the House Number.

MOVE_HNOSUF

? [F1]

(What is the new address for ^MOVERTENSE_FIL?)

Enter the House Number Suffix.

MOVE_STRNAME

? [F1]

(What is the new address for ^MOVERTENSE_FIL?)

Enter the Street Name.

MOVE_UNITDES

? [F1]

(What is the new address for ^MOVERTENSE_FIL?)

Enter the Apartment/Unit Number.

MOVE_COUNTY

? [F1]

(What is the new address for ^MOVERTENSE_FIL?)

Enter the County.

MOVE PO

? [F1]

(What is the new address for ^MOVERTENSE_FIL?)

• Enter the City.

MOVE_ST

? [F1]

(What is the new address for ^MOVERTENSE_FIL?)

- Enter the State.
- AL. Alabama
- AK. Alaska
- AZ. Arizona
- AR. Arkansas
- CA. California
- CO. Colorado
- CT. Connecticut
- DC. District of Columbia
- DE. Delaware
- FL. Florida
- GA. Georgia
- HI. Hawaii
- ID. Idaho

- IL. Illinois
- IN. Indiana
- IA. Iowa
- KS. Kansas
- KY. Kentucky
- LA. Louisiana
- ME. Maine
- MD. Maryland
- MA. Massachusetts
- MI. Michigan
- MN. Minnesota
- MS. Mississippi
- MO. Missouri
- MT. Montana
- NE. Nebraska
- NV. Nevada
- NH. New Hampshire
- NJ. New Jersey
- NM. New Mexico
- NY. New York
- NC. North Carolina
- ND. North Dakota
- OH. Ohio
- OK. Oklahoma
- OR. Oregon
- PA. Pennsylvania
- RI. Rhode Island
- SC. South Carolina
- SD. South Dakota
- TN. Tennessee
- TX. Texas
- UT. Utah
- VT. Vermont
- VA. Virginia
- WA. Washington
- WV. West Virginia
- WI. Wisconsin
- WY. Wyoming

MOVE ZIP5

? [F1]

(What is the new address for ^MOVERTENSE_FIL?)

◆ Enter the Zip Code.

MOVE_ZIP4

? [F1]

(What is the new address for ^MOVERTENSE_FIL?)

• Enter the 4-Digit Zip Code.

NO_SPAWN_WARNING

- ◆ No spawn will be created because this is a 'great-grandchild' case. The instrument can only spawn two levels (child and grandchild).
- Enter 1 to continue.
- 1. Enter 1 to continue

MOVER_WARNING

- ◆ WARNING: A mover will be spawned from this case.
- Enter 1 to continue.
- 1. Enter 1 to continue

DEMOGRAPHICS

SEX

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME male or female?

- 1. Male
- 2. Female

DOB_BMONTH

^ASKORVERIFY

What is ^PTEMPNAME date of birth?

- Enter month.
- 1. January
- 2. February
- 3. March
- 4. April
- 5. May
- 6. June
- 7. July
- 8. August
- 9. September
- 10. October
- 11. November
- 12. December

DOB_BDAY

(What is ^PTEMPNAME date of birth?)

Enter day.

DOB_BYEAR

(What is ^PTEMPNAME date of birth?)

Enter year.

WHICH_AGE

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME now?

- 1. ^AGEX or
- 2. ^AGEX+1 years old?
- 3. Neither is correct

AGEGES

? [F1]

^AGEGES_QSTNTXT

Enter best estimate of age.

AGE_RANGE

Is ^NAMEFIL less than 1 years old; between 1 and 14 years old; between 15 and 17 years old; between 18 and 20 years old; between 21 and 24 years old; between 25 and 54 years old; between 55 and 72 years old; between 73 and 79 years old; or 80 years old and over?

- Because many of the items in this instrument are age-specific, it is very important to get an estimate of the person's age. Probe if the person is still unsure or hesitant to provide a response.
- ◆ If necessary, enter your best estimate of ^NAMEFIL age. As a last resort, select answer category 6 (25 54).
- 1. < 1
- 2. 1 14
- 3. 15 17
- 4. 18 20
- 5. 21 24
- 6. 25 54
- 7. 55 72
- 8. 73 79
- 9. 80+

ARMED FORCES

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME currently on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

INTERVIEW STATUS

NEXT ADULT INT

INTRO

- Ask question text ONLY if necessary.
- ♦ If you plan to continue the interview with the person you are currently speaking with, do not read question text; continue with the interview.
- ◆ Read the following text if one or more household members still need to be interviewed: I still need to collect information for ◆ Read name(s). Who is available?
- ◆ People with (P) after their names need proxy interviews.
- ◆People who are 'greyed out' are those whose interview is complete.
- ◆ Read the following text if all household member's interviewers are complete and you are ready to exit the case: This concludes the interview for your household.

INTRO TWO

IF PCNT > 1, then display the following text: Are any of the following people ◆ Read names available now?

- ◆ People with (P) after their names need proxy interviews.
- ◆ People who are 'greyed out' are those whose interview is complete.

IF PCNT = 1, then display the following text: **Is ◆** Read name **available now?**

- Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 2. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 3. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 5. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 6. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 7. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>8. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 9. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 10. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 11. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT STATUS) = <>
- 12. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 13. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 14. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 15. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT STATUS) = <>
- 16. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 17. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT STATUS) = <>
- 18. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>

- Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 20. Display the LNO FNAME and LNAME where PSTATUS(INT_STATUS) = <>
- 99. No more people with an incomplete interview

INT_TYPE

◆Is ^INT_PERSON_NAMEFIL able to complete the interview through self, proxy, or is ^HESHE unavailable for the duration of the interview period?

OR

◆If the person is available select 'Self' and proceed with the interview.

OR

- ♦ If the person is unavailable for the ENTIRE duration of the interview period select Type Z.
- 1. Self
- 2. Proxy Another person is able to complete the interview
- 3. TYPE Z Not available during the entire interview period

PROXY_INT

Ask if necessary.

Who will be answering for **^PROXY_INT_NAMEFIL?**

- Display the LNO, ROST FNAME, ROST LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 2. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 3. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 4. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 5. Display the LNO, ROST FNAME, ROST LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 6. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 7. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 8. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 9. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 10. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 11. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 12. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 13. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 14. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
 15. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 16. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 17. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 18. Display the LNO, ROST FNAME, ROST LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 19. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 20. Display the LNO, ROST_FNAME, ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15

CONSENT_RECORD

This interview may be recorded for quality control purposes. Is that O.K.?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

WHY_TYPEZ

Why is 'INT_PERSON_NAMEFIL not available to be interviewed? Is 'HESHE ill or in the hospital, temporarily away from home, or is there some other reason?

- 1. Person was ill or in the hospital
- 2. Person was temporarily away from home
- 3. Other

TYPEZ_SPECIFY

What is the other reason?

PERSONAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

IRAKEOGHPRE

? [F1]

Next are questions about ALL retirement accounts that ^TEMPNAME may have owned (IRA or Keogh accounts; 401k, 403b, 503b, or thrift plans) between January 1st and the end of December, 2013.

At any time in **^CALENDAR_YEAR**, did **^TEMPNAME** own any Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) or Keogh accounts?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

IRAKEOGHCONT

^IRAKEOGHFILL

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Did not own IRA or Keogh

IRAKEOGHTAXDEF

Are **^PTEMPNAME** contributions to **^HISHERYOUR** IRA or Keogh accounts tax-deferred?

- 1. Tax deferred
- 2. Not tax deferred
- 3. Both

IRAKEOGHAMT

How much were contributions to **^PTEMPNAME IRA** or Keogh accounts (in **^CALENDAR YEAR**)?

IRACONTEST

What is your best estimate of contributions to ^PTEMPNAME (IRA or Keogh) accounts?

- 1. Less than \$5,000
- 2. \$5,000 to \$10,000
- 3. \$10,001 to \$25,000
- 4. \$25,001 to \$50,000
- 5. \$50,001 to \$75,000
- 6. \$75,001 to \$100,000
- 7. \$100,001 to \$150,000
- 8. Greater than \$150,000

IRAKEOGHWDL

Did ^TEMPNAME receive any distributions from ^HISHERYOUR IRA or Keogh accounts in ^CALENDAR_YEAR?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

IRAKEOGHREC

How much did 'TEMPNAME receive from 'HISHERYOUR IRA or Keogh accounts (in 'CALENDAR_YEAR)?

IRARECEST

What is your best estimate of the amount *TEMPNAME received from *HISHERYOUR (IRA or Keogh) accounts?

- 1. Less than \$5,000
- 2. \$5,000 to \$10,000
- 3. \$10,001 to \$25,000
- 4. \$25,001 to \$50,000
- 5. \$50,001 to \$75,000
- 6. \$75,001 to \$100,000
- 7. \$100,001 to \$150,000
- 8. Greater than \$150,000

401PRE

? [F1]

The next few questions are about retirement plans.

Did ^TEMPNAME participate in any 401k, 403b, 503b, or thrift plans in ^CALENDAR YEAR?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

401CONT

The next few questions are about retirement plans.

I'm showing from the last interview, ^TEMPNAME owned at least one 401k, 403b, 503b, or thrift plan between January 1st and the end of December ^CALENDAR_YEAR.

Did ^TEMPNAME make any contributions which applied to ^HISHERYOUR (401k, 403b, 503b, or thrift) plans in ^CALENDAR_YEAR?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Did not own 401k/403b/thrift

401AMT

How much were contributions to ^PTEMPNAME 401k, 403b, 503b, or thrift plans (in ^CALENDAR_YEAR)?

401CONTEST

What is your best estimate of contributions to **^PTEMPNAME** (401k, 403b, 503b, or thrift) plans?

- 1. Less than \$5,000
- 2. \$5,000 to \$10,000
- 3. \$10,001 to \$25,000
- 4. \$25,001 to \$50,000
- 5. \$50,001 to \$75,000
- 6. \$75,001 to \$100,000
- 7. \$100,001 to \$150,000
- 8. Greater than \$150,000

401DIST

Did ^TEMPNAME receive any distributions from ^HISHERYOUR 401k, 403b, 503b, or thrift plans in ^CALENDAR YEAR?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

401REC

How much did ^TEMPNAME receive from ^HISHERYOUR (401k, 403b, 503b, or thrift) **plans** (in ^CALENDAR_YEAR)?

401RECEST

What is your best estimate of the amount ^TEMPNAME received from ^HISHERYOUR (401k, 403b, 503b, or thrift) plans?

- 1. Less than \$5,000
- 2. \$5,000 to \$10,000
- 3. \$10,001 to \$25,000
- 4. \$25,001 to \$50,000
- 5. \$50,001 to \$75,000
- 6. \$75,001 to \$100,000
- 7. \$100,001 to \$150,000
- 8. Greater than \$150,000

MAIN EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOY_INTRO

In this section of the interview, I will ask you about **^PTEMPNAME** current work situation.

- Enter 1 to continue.
- 1. Enter 1 to continue

VERIFY JBBS

I'm showing that in 'PWAVE_INTMONTH of this year, 'TEMPNAME 'WASWERE working at 'Read answer list. 'VERIFYJBBS'

- ◆ Do not read answer choice 4.
- Mark all that apply.
- 1. ^JBBSNAMEFIL
- 2. ^JBBSNAMEFIL
- 3. ^JBBSNAMEFIL
- 4. Currently not working at any of the above job(s)

NEW_JBBS

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME currently have a job or business or do any kind of work for pay?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

NEWJBBS INTRO

Now I'm going to ask you questions about this current job or business.

If ^TEMPNAME ^HAVHAS more than one additional job or business, first tell me about the job or business ^TEMPNAME ^HAVHAS worked at for the longest length of time. Then, I'll ask about the job or business ^HESHE ^HAVHAS had for the second longest length of time.

- Enter 1 to continue.
- Enter 1 to continue

JBORSE

? [F1]

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME work for an employer, **^AREIS ^HESHE** selfemployed, or **^DODOES ^HESHE** have some other work arrangement?'

- 1. employer
- 2. self-employed (owns a business)
- 3. other work arrangement

CONCHK

? [F1]

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work on an ongoing basis?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

EMPBSNAME

? [F1]

What is the name of ^PTEMPNAME ^EMPBUS?

STARTJAN

Did ^TEMPNAME begin this JOBBUS in January ^CALENDAR YRFIL?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

BEGJBBS_YR

? [F1]

In what year did ^HESHE start at ^EMPNAME?

◆ Enter 4-digit year.

BEGJBBS_MO

In what month did ^HESHE start at ^EMPNAME?

- Enter month.
- 1. January
- 2. February
- 3. March

- 4. April
- 5. May
- 6. June
- 7. July
- 8. August
- 9. September
- 10. October
- 11. November
- 12. December

JOBHRS

? [F1]

I'm showing from the last interview that ^TEMPNAME worked ^NUMHRSFIL hours per week at ^EMPNAME. How many hours per week ^AREIS ^TEMPNAME currently working at this ^JOBBUS?

OR

How many hours per week ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME usually work at ^EMPNAME?

◆ For irregular work schedules, enter the hours worked last week.

ANYMOREJBBS

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME currently do any other paid work that you have not yet told me about?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR1 RMNJBBS

You said ^TEMPNAME currently ^WORKWORKS for ^JBFIL1 AND ^OWNOWNS ^BSFIL1. Is ^PTEMPNAME primary source of work-related income from ^JBFIL2 or from ^BSFIL2?

- 1. Job
- 2. Business

MAINJB_ASK

(Asked only if the instrument could not determine the main job)

I recorded that ^TEMPNAME ^AREIS currently employed by ◆ Read answer list. Which of these jobs ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME consider to be ^HISHERYOUR main job?

- ◆ You cannot enter "don't know" or "refuse." If the respondent cannot choose a main job, then select the first job listed.
- 1. ^ALLJBBSNAME

- 2. ^ALLJBBSNAME
- 3. ^ALLJBBSNAME
- 4. ^ALLJBBSNAME
- 5. ^ALLJBBSNAME

MAINBS_ASK

(Asked of all multiple businesses)

I recorded that ^TEMPNAME currently ^OWNOWNS • Read answer list. Which of these businesses produce the highest earnings before expenses as of today?

- ◆ You cannot enter "don't know" or "refuse." If the respondent cannot choose a main business, then select the first business listed.
- 1. ^ALLJBBSNAME
- 2. ^ALLJBBSNAME
- 3. ^ALLJBBSNAME
- 4. ^ALLJBBSNAME
- 5. ^ALLJBBSNAME

MAIN_INTRO

The next few questions are about ^JBNAME.

- Enter 1 to continue.
- 1. Enter 1 to continue

CLWRK

? [F1]

Currently is ^JBNAME:

- Read answer list.
- 1. a government organization, including the Armed Forces
- 2. a private, for-profit company
- 3. a non-profit organization, including tax-exempt and charitable organizations

KINDG

? [F1]

What type of government ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME work for now?

- Read answer list.
- 1. Federal Military Departments (CIVILIAN ONLY) (ex. Dept. of Defense, Dept. of Army, and other military departments)
- 2. All other Federal Departments (CIVILIAN ONLY)

- 3. State Government
- 4. Local Government
- 5. U.S. Armed Forces (ACTIVE DUTY ONLY)

KNDIN

? [F1]

Currently, what kind of business or industry or organization is this?

Read if necessary: What do they make or do where ^TEMPNAME ^WORKWORKS?

TYPIN

? [F1]

Is this kind of business or industry or organization mainly ---

- Read answer list.
- ◆ Read if necessary: Currently, at the location where ^TEMPNAME ^WORKWORKS, what is this ^EMPBUSPOS primary activity?
- Manufacturing
- 2. Wholesale trade
- 3. Retail trade
- 4. Service
- 5. Or something else (agriculture, construction, government, etc.)

KNDWK

? [F1]

What kind of work ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME do currently, that is, what is ^HISHERYOUR occupation at ^JBNAME?

(For example: bookkeeper, plumber, registered nurse)

ACTVT

? [F1]

What are **^PTEMPNAME** usual activities at **^JBNAME**?

(For example: keeping account books, repairing pipes, patient care)

UNION

? [F1]

At ^JBNAME, ^AREIS ^TEMPNAME a member of either a labor union or an employee association like a union?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CNTRC

? [F1]

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME covered by either a union contract or something like a union contract?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR2_EMPLOC

Does ^JBNAME operate in more than one location?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR3_TOTEMPL

About how many people are employed by ^JBNAME at all locations?

- 1. Less than 10
- 2. 10 to 24
- 3. 25 to 49
- 4. 50 to 99
- 5. 100 to 249
- 6. 250 to 499
- 7. 500 to 999
- 8. 1,000 or more

PR4_HEREMPL

Thinking about the location where **^TEMPNAME ^WORKWORKS**, about how many people are employed there by **^JBNAME**?

- 1. Less than 10
- 2. 10 to 24
- 3. 25 to 49
- 4. 50 to 99
- 5. 100 to 249
- 6. 250 to 499

- 7. 500 to 999
- 8. 1,000 or more

PR4A_BUSTOTL

About how many people, including **^TEMPNAME**, are employed by **^JBNAME**?

- 1. 1 (Only self)
- 2. 2 to 9
- 3. 10 to 24
- 4. 25 to 49
- 5. 50 to 99
- 6. 100 to 249
- 7. 250 to 499
- 8. 500 to 999
- 9. 1,000 or more

PENSIONS

INCOME TYPE

The next couple of questions are about income sources (disability income, retirement income, survivor income, lump sum payments, or severance pay) **^TEMPNAME may receive.**

- **^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME** currently receive disability, retirement, or survivor income?
- ◆ Types of income include pensions from private companies or unions, federal, state or local governments, or military, National Guard or reserve forces retirement.
- 1. Yes
- 2. No.

LUMPSUM

As of last month, did ^TEMPNAME receive any lump sum payments from a pension or retirement plan?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SEVERANCE

As of last month, did ^TEMPNAME receive any severance pay?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

ROLLOVR1

Did ^TEMPNAME re-invest or roll-over any of the money into an IRA or some other kind of retirement plan?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR7_PENSION_YN

Earlier we talked about retirement plans ^TEMPNAME had during calendar year 2013. Now I'm going to ask you questions about pension or retirement plans offered by ^JBNAME. This includes regular pension plans as well as other kinds of retirement plans like thrift and savings plans, 401k or 403b plans, and deferred profit-sharing and stock plans. Do not include Social Security.

Does ^JBNAME have any kind of pension or retirement plans for anyone in ^PTEMPNAME company or organization?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR8_INCPENS

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME included in such a plan?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR9_RNOINCA

Why ^AREIS ^TEMPNAME not included?

- Read answer categories if necessary.
- Mark all that apply.
- 1. No one in my type of job is allowed in the plan
- 2. Don't work enough hours, weeks or months per year
- 3. Haven't worked long enough for this employer
- 4. Started job too close to retirement date
- 5. Too young
- 6. Can't afford to contribute
- 7. Don't want to tie up money
- 8. Employer doesn't contribute or contribute enough
- 9. Don't plan to be in job long enough
- 10. Don't need it
- 11. Have an IRA or other pension plan
- 12. Spouse has pension plan
- 13. Haven't thought about it
- 14. Some other reason

PR10 TAXDEFPEN

Is the plan something like a 401k plan, where workers contribute to the plan and their contributions are tax deferred?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR11_MULTPEN

Some workers participate in more than one retirement plan. For example, they might have a regular pension plan and also have some kind of retirement savings plan.

How many different pension or retirement plans ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have at ^JBNAME?

PR12 PENTYPE1

?[F1]

^MSTIMPLN

There are several types of retirement plans.

In the first type, ^PTEMPNAME benefit is defined by a formula usually involving ^HISHER earnings and years on the job. This is called a defined benefit plan.

In the second type of plan, contributions made by ^HIMHER and/or ^HISHER employer go into an individual account for ^HIMHER. This is called a defined contribution plan.

The third type of plan shares some characteristics with the above two plans. In this type of plan, ^HISHER employer contributes a value equal to a percent of ^HISHER earnings each year and there is a rate of return on that contribution. This is called a cash balance plan.

Which type of plan ^AREIS ^HESHE in?

- 1. Plan based on earnings and years on the job (Defined benefit plan)
- 2. Individual account plan (Defined contribution plan)
- 3. Cash Balance Plan

PR13_PENTYPE2

?[F1]

There are several types of retirement plans.

In the first type, ^PTEMPNAME benefit is defined by a formula usually involving ^HISHER earnings and years on the job.

In the second type of plan, contributions made by ^HIMHER and/or ^HISHER employer go into an individual account for ^HIMHER.

The third type of plan shares some characteristics with the above two plans. In this type of plan, ^HISHER employer contributes a value equal to a percent of ^HISHER earnings each year and there is a rate of return on that contribution. This is called a cash balance plan.

What is ^PTEMPNAME second most important plan on this job?

- 1. Plan based on earnings and years on the job (Defined benefit plan)
- 2. Individual account plan (Defined contribution plan)
- 3. Cash Balance Plan

PR14 PENCONTR1

^MIP

The following series of questions refer to **PTEMPNAME IMPORTANT** plan.

^C_DODOES ^HESHE contribute any money to this plan, for example, through payroll deductions?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR14A_TAXDEF1

^MIP

In some plans, like 401k plans, the money 'TEMPNAME 'CONTRIBUTE is tax-deferred. Are 'HISHER contributions (to this most important plan) tax-deferred?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR14B RECBEN1

^MIP

If ^TEMPNAME ^WASWERE to leave ^JBNAME now or within the next few months, could ^HESHE eventually receive some benefits from this (most important) plan when ^HESHE ^REACH retirement age?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR14C LVLMPS1

^MIP

If ^TEMPNAME left ^JBNAME now, could ^HESHE get a lump-sum payment (from this most important plan) when ^HESHE left?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR15_YRSINCL1

^MIP

How many years ^HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME been included in this (most important) plan?

PR16A_PENFREEZ1

^MIP

As of today, are **^PTEMPNAME** pension benefits in this (most important) plan increasing with additional earnings and/or years of service, or are **^HISHER** benefits no longer increasing?

- 1. Benefits increasing with additional earnings and/or years of service
- 2. Benefits no longer increasing

PR17_CONTRB1

^MIP

How much has 'JBNAME contributed to 'PTEMPNAME (most important) plan within the last 12 months?

◆ Enter '0' if ^JBNAME made no contributions.

PR18 TOTAMT1

^MIP

As of today, what is the total amount of money in **^PTEMPNAME** account?

PR19 TOTEST1

What is your best estimate of the amount in ^HISHER account?

- 1. Less than \$5,000
- 2. \$5,000 to \$10,000
- 3. \$10,001 to \$25,000
- 4. \$25,001 to \$50,000
- 5. \$50,001 to \$75,000
- 6. \$75,001 to \$100,000
- 7. \$100,001 to \$150,000
- 8. Greater than \$150,000

PR20_PENCONTR2

^SMIP

The following series of questions refer to **^PTEMPNAME** second most important pension plan.

^C_DODOES ^HESHE contribute any money to this plan, for example, through payroll deductions?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR20A TAXDEF2

^SMIP

In some plans like 401k plans the money ^TEMPNAME ^CONTRIBUTE is tax-deferred. Are ^HISHER contributions to this second most important plan tax-deferred?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR20B_RECBEN2

^SMIP

If ^TEMPNAME ^WASWERE to leave ^JBNAME now or within the next few months, could ^HESHE eventually receive some benefits from this second most important plan when ^HESHE ^REACH retirement age?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR20C_LVLMPS2

^SMIP

If ^TEMPNAME left ^JBNAME now, could ^HESHE get a lump-sum payment from this second most important plan when ^HESHE left?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR21_YRSINCL2

^SMIP

How many years ^HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME been included in this second most important plan?

PR22A_PENFREEZ2

^SMIP

As of today, are **^PTEMPNAME** pension benefits in this second most important plan increasing with additional earnings and/or years of service, or are **^HISHER** benefits no longer increasing?

- 1. Benefits increasing with additional earnings and/or years of service
- 2. Benefits no longer increasing

PR23 CONTRB2

^SMIP

How much has 'JBNAME contributed to 'PTEMPNAME second most important plan within the last 12 months?

◆ Enter '0' if ^JBNAME makes no contributions.

PR24_TOTAMT2

^SMIP

As of today, what is the total amount of money in **^PTEMPNAME** account?

PR25_TOTEST2

What is your best estimate of the amount in ^HISHER account?

- 1. Less than \$5,000
- 2. \$5,000 to \$10,000
- 3. \$10,001 to \$25,000
- 4. \$25,001 to \$50,000
- 5. \$50,001 to \$75,000
- 6. \$75,001 to \$100,000
- 7. \$100,001 to \$150,000
- 8. Greater than \$150,000

PR26 TAXDEF3

I'd like to make sure about a particular type of retirement plan that allows workers to make tax-deferred contributions. For example, ^TEMPNAME might choose to have ^HISHER employer put part of ^HISHER salary into a retirement savings account and ^HESHE ^DODOES not have to pay taxes on this money until ^HESHE ^RETIRE. These plans are called by different names, including 401k plans, pre-tax plans, salary reduction plans and 403b plans.

Does ^JBNAME offer a plan like this to anyone in ^HISHER company or organization?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR27_PARTIC3

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME participating in this plan?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR28 RNOINCB

Why ^AREIS ^TEMPNAME not included?

- Read answer categories if necessary.
- Mark all that apply.
- 1. No one in my type of job is allowed in the plan
- 2. Don't work enough hours, weeks or months per year
- 3. Haven't worked long enough for this employer
- 4. Started job too close to retirement date
- 5. Too young
- 6. Can't afford to contribute
- 7. Don't want to tie up money
- 8. Employer doesn't contribute or contribute enough
- 9. Don't plan to be in job long enough
- 10. Don't need it
- 11. Have an IRA or other pension plan
- 12. Spouse has pension plan
- 13. Haven't thought about it
- 14. Some other reason

PR28A MATCHCTR

Does ^JBNAME provide a matching contribution, or contribute to the plan in any other way?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR29_FUTUREPT

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME expect to start participating in this plan within the next few years?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No.

PR30_SLFCONT1

^MOSTIMPORPL

How much ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME contribute toward this plan?

- Enter '0' if the respondent makes no contributions.
- Enter 'don't know' if the person wants to report their contribution as a percent of salary.

PR30_SLFCONT3

Is this per week, every two weeks, per month, per quarter or per year?

- 1. Week
- 2. Every two weeks
- 3. Month
- 4. Quarter
- 5. Year

PR30_SLFCONT2

^MIP_CONT

What percent of **^PTEMPNAME** salary **^DODOES ^HESHE** contribute (toward **^HISHER** plan)?

◆ For percents less than 10, you must enter a leading 0. For example, enter 5 percent as 05.00.

PR31_EMPCONT

^MIP_CONT

Does ^JBNAME currently make contributions to this plan?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR32_CONTDEP

Does the amount that **^JBNAME** contributes (to the plan) depend entirely, partly, or not at all on the amount **^HESHE ^PUTIN?**

- 1. Depends entirely
- 2. Depends partly
- 3. Not at all

PR33_CONT1

^MIP_CONT

How much does ^JBNAME actually contribute to the plan?

- ◆ Enter '0' if ^JBNAME makes no contributions.
- Enter 'don't know' to report the employer's contribution as a percent of the person's salary.

PR33_CONT3

Is this per week, every two weeks, per month, per quarter or per year?

- 1. Week
- 2. Every two weeks
- 3. Month
- 4. Quarter
- 5. Year

PR33_CONT2

^MIP CONT

What percent of **^PTEMPNAME** salary does **^JBNAME** actually contribute (to the plan)?

◆ For percents less than 10, you must enter a leading 0. For example, enter 5 percent as 05.00.

PR33_CONT4

Through what other sources does ^JBNAME contribute to the plan?

- Contributions out of profits
- 2. Contribution varies

PR34_INVCHOS

^MIP_CONT

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME able to choose how any of the money in the plan is invested?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR35_INVALLPT

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME able to choose how all of the money is invested, or just part of it?

- 1. All of the money
- 2. Part of the money

PR38_TOTAMT3

^MIP_CONT

As of today, what was the total amount of money in **^PTEMPNAME** account?

PR39 ESTAMT3

What is your best estimate of the amount in ^HISHER tax-deferred account?

- 1. Less than \$5,000
- 2. \$5,000 to \$10,000
- 3. \$10,001 to \$25,000
- 4. \$25,001 to \$50,000
- 5. \$50,001 to \$75,000
- 6. \$75,001 to \$100,000
- 7. \$100,001 to \$150,000
- 8. Greater than \$150,000

PR40_PENLOAN

^C_HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME ever taken out any money from **^HISHER** plan in the form of a loan?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR41_LETLOAN

Does ^PTEMPNAME plan permit ^HIMHER to take out a loan?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR42 LOANBAL

As of today, what is the outstanding balance due from that loan?

PR43_LOANEST

What is your best estimate of the amount of the loan?

- Read answer categories.
- 1. Less than \$2,500
- 2. \$2,500 to \$5,000
- 3. \$5,001 to 10,000
- 4. \$10,001 to \$25,000
- 5. \$25,001 to \$50,000
- 6. \$50,001 or more

PR44_OTHRPEN

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME participating in any pension or retirement plans offered on any other jobs or businesses **^HESHE** currently **^HAVHAS?**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR45_PREVPEN

^INTROFIL ^HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME ever been covered by a pension or retirement plan on any previous jobs or businesses?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR46 PREVEXP

Are there any previous plans from which 'TEMPNAME 'HAVHAS not yet received any benefits, but 'EXPECT to receive them in the future?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR47_PREVYRS

How many years did ^TEMPNAME work on the job from which ^HESHE ^EXPECT to receive this pension?

PR47A_WHENLEFT

In what year did ^TEMPNAME leave that job?

Enter 4-digit year.

PR48 PREVTYP

Will the amount of ^PTEMPNAME retirement benefits (from that plan) be determined by a formula such as one based on ^HISHER earnings and years of service or will ^HISHER benefits be based on the total amount of money held in an individual account for ^HIMHER?

- 1. Based on a formula
- 2. Based on the amount of money in the account

PR49_PREVAMT

As of today, what was the total amount of money in **^PTEMPNAME** account?

PR50_PREVEST

What is your best estimate of the amount of money in ^HISHER account?

- 1. Less than \$5,000
- 2. \$5,000 to \$10,000
- 3. \$10,001 to \$25,000
- 4. \$25,001 to \$50,000
- 5. \$50,001 to \$75,000
- 6. \$75,001 to \$100,000
- 7. \$100,001 to \$150,000
- 8. Greater than \$150,000

PR51_PREVWTHDR

Could ^TEMPNAME withdraw this money now, or will ^HESHE have to wait until retirement age to get the money?

- 1. Could withdraw money now
- 2. Must wait until retirement

PR52_PREVLUMP

^C_HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME ever received a lump-sum payment from a pension or retirement plan from a previous job, including any lump sums that may have been directly rolled over to another plan or to an IRA?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR52A PREVRLEFT

Why did ^TEMPNAME leave that job?

- 1. Laid off
- 2. Retired or old age
- 3. Child care problems
- 4. Other family obligations
- 5. Own illness
- 6. Own injury
- 7. School/training
- 8. Discharged/fired
- 9. Employer bankrupt
- 10. Employer sold business
- 11. Job temporary and ended
- 12. Quit to take another job
- 13. Slack work/business conditions
- 14. Unsatisfactory work arrangements

PR53 SURVLUMP

^C_HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME ever received survivor benefits in the form of a lump-sum payment from someone else's pension or retirement plan?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR54 LUMPNUM

Over the years, how many of these lump-sum distributions, including rollovers, ^HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME received?

PR55 LUMPYEAR

^LUMPYEAR

In what year did ^TEMPNAME receive this lump sum or rollover?

Enter 4-digit year.

PR56_LUMPREVYR

Did ^TEMPNAME also receive any lump-sum payments in ^YR_FIL?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR57 LUMPSRC

^LUMPSRCE from a private employer or union plan, from the military, from other federal employee plans, or from a State or Local government plan?

- 1. Private employer or union plan
- 2. Military plan
- 3. Other federal plans
- 4. State or Local government
- 5. Other

PR58 LUMPWHOW

Did ^TEMPNAME withdraw the money voluntarily, or did the plan require ^HIMHER to withdraw it?

- 1. Voluntarily
- 2. Required to withdraw

PR59 LUMPTOT

What was the total amount of the lump sum or rollover?

PR60_LUMPEST

What is your best estimate of the lump sum or rollover amount?

- 1. Less than \$5,000
- 2. \$5,000 to \$10,000
- 3. \$10,001 to \$25,000
- 4. \$25,001 to \$50,000
- 5. \$50,001 to \$75,000
- 6. \$75,001 to \$100,000
- 7. \$100,001 to \$150,000
- 8. Greater than \$150,000

PR61_LUMPREC

Did ^TEMPNAME actually receive the money, or was it directly rolled over into another plan or to an IRA?

- 1. Actually received
- 2. Directly rolled over

PR62_LUMPROLL

After receiving the lump-sum payment, did ^TEMPNAME then roll any of the money over into another retirement plan or into an IRA?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR63_LUMPWHER

Did 'TEMPNAME roll it over into another plan on 'HISHER job, an individual annuity, an IRA, or some other type of plan?

- 1. Plan on job
- 2. Individual annuity
- 3. IRA
- 4. Other

PR64_LUMPENT

If LUMPSUM = 1:

Earlier ^TEMPNAME said ^HESHE received a lump sum payment that was rolled over into an IRA or some other kind of retirement plan. Did ^TEMPNAME roll over the entire amount or just part of it?

If SEVERANCE = 1:

Earlier ^TEMPNAME said ^HESHE received severance pay that was rolled over into an IRA or some other kind of retirement plan. Did ^TEMPNAME roll over the entire amount or just part of it?

If LUMPSUM = 1 and SEVERANCE = 1

Earlier ^TEMPNAME said ^HESHE received both a lump sum payment and severance pay that was rolled over into an IRA or some other kind of retirement plan. Did ^TEMPNAME roll over the entire amount or just part of it?

In all other cases: Did ^TEMPNAME roll over the entire amount of just part of it?

- 1. Entire amount
- 2. Partial amount

PR65 LUMPUSE

People who receive lump sums may spend or invest the money in many different ways. How did ^TEMPNAME use the money from the lump sum ^HESHE received?

- Mark all that apply.
- 1. Invested in an IRA, annuity, or other retirement program
- 2. Put it into a savings account or CDs
- 3. Invested in other financial instruments (stocks, mutual funds, bonds, money market funds)
- 4. Invested in land, other real properties
- 5. Invested in own or family business or farm
- 6. Used for housing (purchase, paid off mortgage, home improvements/repairs)
- 7. Paid bills, loans, or other debts
- 8. Bought a car, boat, furniture, or other consumer items
- 9. Vacation, travel, or recreation
- 10. Paid expenses while laid off
- 11. Moving or relocation expenses
- 12. Medical or dental expenses
- 13. Paid or saved for education
- 14. General or everyday expenses
- 15. Gave to family members or charities
- 16. Paid taxes
- 17. Saved for retirement expenses
- 18. Saved or invested in other ways
- 19. Spent in other ways

PR66_PENLNGTH

Earlier ^TEMPNAME said ^HESHE received some pension or retirement income other than Social Security. Will ^HESHE continue receiving these benefits for the rest of ^HISHER life, or will it be just a limited number of payments, or was it just a single lump-sum payment?

- Mark all that apply.
- 1. Rest of life
- 2. Limited number of payments
- 3. Lump-sum payment

PR67 PENMORE

Did ^TEMPNAME receive this income from more than one pension plan?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR68_PENNUMS

How many different plans did ^TEMPNAME receive this income from?

PR69_PENSRCE

If PR66_PENLNGTH =1 and PR67_PENMORE = 1: The following questions refer to the pension or retirement plan that pays the largest amount of lifetime benefits.

If PR66_PENLNGTH = 2: The following questions refer to the benefits **^TEMPNAME ^AREIS** receiving in a limited number of payments.

If PR66_PENLNGTH = 3: The following questions refer to the benefits ^TEMPNAME received as a lump-sum payment.

Does this pension benefit come from a job or business that ^TEMPNAME held in the past, or does it come from a job or business held by ^HISHER former spouse?

- 1. Respondent's former job or business
- 2. Respondent's former spouse's job or business
- 3. Other

PR70_PENWHEN

In what year did ^TEMPNAME begin receiving this pension?

Enter 4-digit year.

PR71_PENBASE

Was the amount of this pension payment based on years of service and pay, or on the amount of money held in an individual account for ^TEMPNAME?

- 1. Years of service and pay
- 2. Amount in individual account

PR72_PENSURV

Were reduced benefits taken in order to elect a survivor's option?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. No survivor's option offered

PR73 PENINCR

Has the amount of **^PTEMPNAME** pension ever increased for any reason?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR74_PENCOLA

Does **^PTEMPNAME** pension plan provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments known as COLA's?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR75 PENDECR

Did the amount of **^PTEMPNAME** pension payment ever decrease for any reason?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PR76 PENAMT1

How much did 'TEMPNAME receive (from this plan) each month when 'HESHE first began receiving the pension payment?

PR77_PENAMTNOW

How much ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME currently receive EACH MONTH (from this plan)?

PR78_LUMPSRCE

Now I have a question about **^PTEMPNAME** most recent lump sum payment.

Did this payment come from a job or business ^HESHE held in the past, or did it come from a job or business held by ^HISHER former spouse?

- 1. Respondent's former job or business
- 2. Respondent's former spouse's job or business
- 3. Other

MARITAL HISTORY

MS_POINT

Next are some questions about ^PTEMPNAME marital history.

I have recorded that **^TEMPNAME ^AREIS** currently married to **^SPOUSENAME**. Is this correct?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

MS_VERIFY

Next are some questions about ^PTEMPNAME marital history.

I'm showing from the last interview that **^TEMPNAME ^WASWERE ^MARITAL_STATUS_FIL.** Is that still correct?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SSA MS

What is ^PTEMPNAME current marital status?

- Married
- 2. Married, spouse absent -- DO NOT READ
- Widowed
- 4. Divorced
- 5. Separated
- 6. Never Married

WHO_SPOUSE

Who is **^PTEMPNAME** spouse?

- 0. Person's spouse is not a member of the household
- 1. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 2. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 3. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 4. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15

Display the LNO ROST FNAME ROST LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15

- 6. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 7. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 8. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 9. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 10. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 11. Display the LNO ROST FNAME ROST LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15

- 12. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 13. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 14. Display the LNO ROST FNAME ROST LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 15. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 16. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 17. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 18. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 19. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 20. Display the LNO ROST_FNAME ROST_LNAME where SSAAGE >= 15
- 26. Person's spouse lives in household but is not on roster

SSA_TIMES_MARRIED

How many times ^HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME been married?

- Ignore marriages that were later annulled.
- 1. Once
- 2. Twice
- 3. Three times
- 4 or more. Four or more times

MAR_MO

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = 1: When did ^TEMPNAME get married?

If SSA TIMES MARRIED = (2, 3, 4, D, R):

- When did ^TEMPNAME get married for the first time?

OR

- When did ^TEMPNAME get married for the second time?

- When did ^TEMPNAME get married most recently?
- Enter month.
- 1. January
- 2. February
- 3. March
- 4. April
- 5. May
- 6. June
- 7. July
- 8. August
- 9. September
- 10. October
- 11. November
- 12. December

MAR_YR

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = 1: When did ^TEMPNAME get married?

If $SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = (2, 3, 4, D, R)$:

- When did ^TEMPNAME get married for the first time?

OR

- When did ^TEMPNAME get married for the second time?

OR

- When did ^TEMPNAME get married most recently?
- Enter year.

WIDIV

Did ^PTEMPNAME ^12CUR_FIL marriage end in widowhood or divorce?

- 1. Widowhood
- 2. Divorce

WID_MO

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = 1 and FIN_MS = 3: When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME widowed?

If $SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = (2, 3, 4, D, R)$ and WIDIV = 1:

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME widowed from ^HISHER first marriage?

OR

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME widowed from ^HISHER second marriage?

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME widowed most recently?
- Enter month.
- 1. January
- 2. February
- 3. March
- 4. April
- 5. May
- 6. June
- 7. July
- 8. August
- 9. September
- 10. October

- 11. November
- 12. December

WID YR

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = 1 and FIN_MS = 3: When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME widowed?

If $SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = (2, 3, 4, D, R)$ and WIDIV = 1:

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME widowed from ^HISHER first marriage?

OR

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME widowed from ^HISHER second marriage?

OR

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME widowed most recently?
- Enter year.

DIV_MO

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = 1 and FIN_MS = 4: When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME divorced?

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = (2, 3, 4, D, R) and WIDIV = 2:

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME divorced from ^HISHER first marriage?

OR

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME divorced from ^HISHER second marriage?

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME divorced most recently?
- Enter month.
- 1. January
- 2. February
- 3. March
- 4. April
- 5. May
- 6. June
- 7. July
- 8. August
- 9. September
- 10. October
- 11. November
- 12. December

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = 1 and FIN_MS = 4: When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME divorced?

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = (2, 3, 4, D, R) and WIDIV = 2:

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME divorced from ^HISHER first marriage?

OR

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME divorced from ^HISHER second marriage?

OR

- When ^WASWERE ^TEMPNAME divorced most recently?
- Enter year.

STOPLIV_MO

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = 1 and FIN_MS = 4: Before **^PTEMPNAME** divorce became final, when did **^TEMPNAME** and **^HISHER** spouse actually stop living together?

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = 1 and FIN_MS = 5: When did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER spouse actually stop living together?

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = (2, 3, 4, D, R) and WIDIV = 2:

- Before ^PTEMPNAME divorce became final, when did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER first spouse actually stop living together?

OR

- Before ^PTEMPNAME divorce became final, when did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER second spouse actually stop living together?

OR

- Before ^PTEMPNAME divorce became final, when did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER most recent spouse actually stop living together?

If SSA TIMES MARRIED = (2, 3, 4, D, R)) and FIN MS = 5:

- Before ^PTEMPNAME divorce became final, when did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER first spouse actually stop living together?

OR

- When did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER second spouse actually stop living together?

- When did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER most recent spouse actually stop living together?
- Enter month.

- 1. January
- 2. February
- 3. March
- 4. April
- 5. May
- 6. June
- 7. July
- 8. August
- 9. September
- 10. October
- 11. November
- 12. December

STOPLIV_YR

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = 1 and FIN_MS = 4: **Before ^PTEMPNAME** divorce became final, when did **^TEMPNAME** and **^HISHER** spouse actually stop living together?

If SSA_TIMES_MARRIED = 1 and FIN_MS = 5: When did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER spouse actually stop living together?

If SSA TIMES MARRIED = (2, 3, 4, D, R) and WIDIV = 2:

- Before ^PTEMPNAME divorce became final, when did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER first spouse actually stop living together?

OR

- Before ^PTEMPNAME divorce became final, when did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER second spouse actually stop living together?

OR

- Before ^PTEMPNAME divorce became final, when did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER most recent spouse actually stop living together?

If SSA TIMES MARRIED = (2, 3, 4, D, R)) and FIN MS = 5:

- Before ^PTEMPNAME divorce became final, when did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER first spouse actually stop living together?

OR

- When did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER second spouse actually stop living together?

- When did ^TEMPNAME and ^HISHER most recent spouse actually stop living together?
- Enter year.

HEALTH STATUS

HLTHSTAT_CHK

The next question is about **^PTEMPNAME** health.

I'm showing from the last interview that **^PTEMPNAME** health in general was **^I_HLTHSTS**. As of today, would you say **^PTEMPNAME** health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- 1. Excellent
- 2. Very Good
- 3. Good
- 4. Fair
- 5. Poor

HLTHSTAT

The next question is about ^PTEMPNAME health.

As of today, would you say **^PTEMPNAME** health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- 1. Excellent
- 2. Very Good
- 3. Good
- 4. Fair
- 5. Poor

WORK DISABILITY

FIND_KEEPWORK

The next set of questions are about health conditions that affect employment.

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a long-lasting physical or mental condition that has made it difficult to remain employed or to find a job?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

DIFF_TO_WORK

To what extent does ^PTEMPNAME condition make it difficult to remain employed or find a job?

- Read answer categories.
- 1. Extremely Difficult (cannot find or keep a job)
- 2. Very Difficult
- 3. Difficult
- 4. Somewhat difficult

LIMWORK CHK

If $I_DISABL = 1$:

I'm showing from the last interview that ^TEMPNAME ^HAVHAS a physical, mental or other health condition that limits the kind or amount of work ^HESHE can do at a job or business? Is this still correct?

If I_DISABL = 2:

I'm showing from the last interview that ^TEMPNAME ^DODOESNOT have a physical, mental or other health condition that limits the kind or amount of work ^HESHE can do at a job or business? Is this still correct?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

WORK DISABL

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a physical, mental or other health condition that limits the kind or amount of work **^HESHE** can do at a job or business?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

LIMWORK AGE

At what age did ^TEMPNAME become limited in the kind or amount of work ^HESHE could do at a job or business?

- Report age in years.
- ◆ If the age of work limitation is less than 16 years old, enter "0".

LIMEMPL

^C_WASWERE ^HESHE employed at the time **^HISHERYOUR** work limitation began?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

BEFORLIM_AGE

Before **^PTEMPNAME** limitation began, at what age had **^HESHE** last worked at a job or business?

Age when limitation began: LIMWORK_AGE

- Report age in years.
- ◆ Enter "0" if person had NEVER been employed BEFORE work limitation began.

COND1_WORK

(I have recorded that ^TEMPNAME ^HAVHAS a limitation in working at a job or business.) What condition or conditions cause ^PTEMPNAME work limitation?

- Enter at least the first 3 letters of the condition to display the answer list.
- ◆ Enter "none" for no conditions.
- ◆ Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

COND2_WORK

Any other conditions?

- ◆ Enter "none" for no more conditions.
- Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

COND3_WORK

Any other condition?

- Enter "none" for no more conditions.
- Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

OTHWCOND_SP

Specify the exact "Other condition" that causes the work limitation.

MAIN_CONDW

Which of the conditions that you mentioned ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME consider to be the main reason for ^HISHERYOUR work limitation?

- Read the conditions from the answer list.
- Mark only ONE condition.
- 1. ^MAINCONDFIL
- 2. ^MAINCONDFIL
- 3. ^MAINCONDFIL

CONDW CAUSE

Was **^PTEMPNAME ^CONDW_CAUSEFIL** caused by an accident or injury?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CAUSE_LOCATION

Where did the accident or injury take place? Was it ...

- Read answer categories.
- 1. on the job?
- 2. during service in the Armed Forces?
- 3. in the home?
- 4. or somewhere else?

PREVENT_WORK

Does **^PTEMPNAME** health or condition prevent **^HIMHER** from working at a job or business?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PREVWORK AGE

At what age did ^HESHE become unable to work at a job or business?

- Report age in years.
- ◆ Enter "0" if person has NEVER been able to work at a job.

LIKELY_TO_WORK

How likely ^AREIS ^TEMPNAME to work in the future?

- Read answer categories.
- 1. Extremely likely (will definitely work in the future)
- 2. Somewhat likely
- 3. Unlikely
- 4. Very unlikely
- 5. Extremely unlikely (will definitely not work in the future)

NOWFT_PT

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME now able to work at a full-time job or **^AREIS ^HESHE** only able to work at a part-time job?

- 1. Able to work full-time
- 2. Only able to work part-time
- 3. Not able to work

WORK_REG

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME now able to work regularly or **^AREIS ^HESHE** only able to work occasionally or irregularly?

- 1. Regularly
- 2. Only occasionally or irregularly
- 3. Not able to work

SAME_WORK

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME now able to do the same kind of work **^HESHE** did before **^HISHERYOUR** work limitation began?

- 1. Yes, able to do same kind of work
- 2. No, not able to do same kind of work
- 3. Did not work before limitation began

ADULT DISABILITY

CANE_AID

The next set of questions help us learn about people who have physical, mental, or emotional conditions that cause serious difficulty with their daily activities.

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME use a cane, crutches, or a walker?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CANE6MO

^C_HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME used a cane, crutches, or a walker for six months or longer?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

WHEELCHAIR

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME use a wheelchair, electric chair, or similar aid for getting around?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

HEARINGAID

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME use a hearing aid?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SEEING_CHK

If I_SEEING = 1:

I'm showing from the last interview that ^TEMPNAME ^AREIS blind or ^HAVHAS serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses or contacts. Is this still correct?

If I_SEEING = 2:

I'm showing from the last interview that **^TEMPNAME ^AREISNOT** blind or **^DODOESNOT** have serious difficulty seeing. Is this still correct?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SEEING_SSA

As of today, ^AREIS ^TEMPNAME blind or ^DODOES ^HESHE have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses or contacts?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

HEARING_CHK

If I HEARING = 1:

I'm showing from the last interview that **^TEMPNAME ^AREIS** deaf or **^HAVHAS** serious difficulty hearing. Is this still correct?

If I_HEARING = 2:

I'm showing from the last interview that **^TEMPNAME ^AREISNOT** deaf or **^DODOESNOT** have serious difficulty hearing. Is this still correct?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

HEARING_SSA

If HEARINGAID = 2:

As of today, ^AREIS ^TEMPNAME deaf or ^DODOES ^HESHE have serious difficulty hearing?

If HEARINGAID = 1:

As of today, ^AREIS ^TEMPNAME deaf or ^DODOES ^HESHE have serious difficulty hearing even when wearing ^HISHERYOUR hearing aid?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SPEECH_DIF

- **^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME** have difficulty having **^HISHERYOUR** speech understood in the language spoken in the home?
- ◆ Do not enter "1" for "yes" if the person had trouble simply because they speak a language other than English.
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SPEECH C

In general, are people able to understand **^PTEMPNAME** speech at all in the language spoken in the home?

	1. 2.	Yes No
LIFT10_DIF		
		^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty lifting and carrying something as heavy as 10 pounds - such as a bag of groceries?
	1.	Yes
	2.	No
LIFT10 C		
L 1.10_0		^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME able to lift and carry a 10 pound bag of groceries at all?
	1.	Yes
	2.	No
LIFT25_DIF		
_		Would ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty lifting and carrying a 25 pound bag of pet food?
	1.	Yes
	2.	No
LIET25 C		
LIFT25_C		If LIFT10_C = 1:
		We have recorded that ^TEMPNAME would have difficulty lifting 10 pounds, but would be able to do it. Would ^HESHE be able to lift and carry a 25 pound bag of pet food? If LIFT25_DIF = 1:
		Would ^TEMPNAME be able to lift and carry a 25 pound bag of pet food

Would **^TEMPNAME** be able to lift and carry a 25 pound bag of pet food at all?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PUSH_DIF

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty pushing or pulling large objects such as a living room chair?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PUSH_C

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME able to push or pull such large objects at all?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

STAND DIF

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty:

... standing or being on ^HISHERYOUR feet for one hour?

- (... sitting for one hour?)
- (... stooping, crouching, or kneeling?)
- (... reaching over ^HISHERYOUR head?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SIT_DIF

(^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty:)

(... standing or being on ^HISHERYOUR feet for one hour?)

... sitting for one hour?

- (... stooping, crouching, or kneeling?)
- (... reaching over ^HISHERYOUR head?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

STOOP_DIF

(^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty:)

- (... standing or being on ^HISHERYOUR feet for one hour?)
- (... sitting for one hour?)

... stooping, crouching, or kneeling?

- (... reaching over ^HISHERYOUR head?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

REACH_DIF

(^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty:)

- (... standing or being on ^HISHERYOUR feet for one hour?)
- (... sitting for one hour?)
- (... stooping, crouching, or kneeling?)
- ... reaching over ^HISHERYOUR head?

GRASP_DIF	^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty using ^HISHERYOUR hands and fingers to do things such as picking up a glass or grasping a pencil?
1. 2.	
GRASP_C	^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME able to use ^HISHERYOUR hands and fingers to grasp and handle at all?
1. 2.	
STAIRS_DIF	^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty walking up a flight of 10 stairs?
1. 2.	. 50
STAIRS_C	^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME able to walk up a flight of 10 stairs at all?
1. 2.	
WALK_DIF	^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty walking a quarter of a mile - about 3 city blocks?
1. 2. WALK_C	
	^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME able to walk a quarter of a mile at all?

Yes
 No

Yes
 No

PHONE_DIF

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty using an ordinary telephone?

- ◆ An "ordinary telephone" can be a land line, cell phone, or smart phone that does NOT have special features to assist people with disabilities.
- Do not include difficulties using applications on a cell phone or smart phone.
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PHONE C

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME able to use an ordinary telephone at all?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

IN_DIF

Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?

◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.

... Getting around INSIDE the home?

- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

OUT DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- ◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)

... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?

- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

BED_DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)

... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?

- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

BATH DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)

... Taking a bath or shower?

- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

DRESSING DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- ◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)

... Dressing?

- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

WALKING_DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)

... Walking?

- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

EAT DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- ◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)

... Eating?

- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

TOILET DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- ◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)

... Using or getting to the toilet?

- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

MONEY DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- ◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)

... Keeping track of money or bills?

- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

MEALS DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)

... Preparing meals?

- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

HWORK_DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- ◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- ... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

MED DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)

... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?

- (... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

NET_DIF

(Because of a physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have difficulty doing any of the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- ◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Going OUTSIDE the home to run errands, like to shop or visit a doctor's office?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Dressing?)
- (... Walking?)
- (... Eating?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- (... Keeping track of money or bills?)
- (... Preparing meals?)
- (... Doing light housework such as washing dishes or sweeping a floor?)
- (... Taking the right amount of prescribed medicine at the right time?)
- ... Accessing the Internet on a computer or mobile device?
- ◆ Do not include difficulties using specific applications or pieces of hardware, like a keyboard or mouse.
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

HELP

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME need the help of another person with **^ACTIVITY HELP?**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

HELPER REL

If HELPER_NUM = 1:

You said 'TEMPNAME 'NEED the help of another person, or persons, with one or more activities. Who generally helps 'HIMHER with these activities?

- Read answer categories, if necessary.
- ◆ If more than one person helps, start with the one who helps the most.

If HELPER_NUM = 2:

Does anyone else help ^TEMPNAME with these activities?

- Read answer categories, if necessary.
- ◆ The same answer category may be selected again (e.g. 2 daughters may be the helpers).
- 1. Son
- 2. Daughter
- 3. Spouse
- 4. Parent
- 5. Other relative
- 6. Friend or Neighbor
- 7. Paid help
- 8. Partner or Companion
- 9. Other nonrelative
- 10. No one (else) helps

HELPHHMEM

Is **^PTEMPNAME ^HELPERFIL** who generally helps **^HIMHER** a member of this household or not a member of this household?

- ◆ Refer to the "Show HH" Instrument Tab if you need clarification distinguishing household membership.
- 1. Household member
- 2. Not a household member

HELP_HOWLONG

For how long ^HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME needed the help of another person?

- 1. Less than 6 months
- 2. 6 to 11 months
- 3. 1 to 2 years
- 4. 3 to 5 years
- 5. more than 5 years

PAYHELPER

During the past month, did ^TEMPNAME or ^PTEMPNAME family pay for any of the help that ^HESHE received?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

HELP_PAYAMT

How much was paid for such help in the past month?

COND1

I have recorded that **^TEMPNAME ^HAVHAS** difficulty with certain activities. What condition or conditions cause these difficulties?

- Enter at least the first 3 letters of the condition to display the answer list.
- ◆ Enter "none" for no conditions.
- Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

COND2

Any other conditions?

- ◆ Enter "none" for no more conditions.
- Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

COND3

Any other condition?

- ◆ Enter "none" for no more conditions.
- Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

COND1_FPHLTH

I have recorded that **^PTEMPNAME** health is fair/poor. What condition or conditions cause **^PTEMPNAME** health problems? (That is, why did you not report better health?)

- Enter at least the first 3 letters of the condition to display the answer list.
- Enter "none" for no conditions.
- ◆ Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

COND2_FPHLTH

Any other conditions?

- Enter "none" for no more conditions.
- ◆ Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

COND3_FPHLTH

Any other condition?

- ◆ Enter "none" for no more conditions.
- Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

OTHCOND_SP

^OTHCOND_SPECIFY

MAIN_CONDITION

Which of the conditions that you mentioned ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME consider to be the main reason for ^HISHERYOUR difficulties?

- Read the conditions from the answer list.
- Mark only ONE condition.
- 1. ^MAINCONDFIL
- 2. ^MAINCONDFIL
- 3. ^MAINCONDFIL

COND_ONSET

Was this a gradual onset condition that became worse over time, or was it a sudden onset condition that began to affect ^TEMPNAME immediately?

- 1. Gradual onset
- 2. Sudden onset
- 3. Had since birth

ONSET_AGE

At what age did ^PTEMPNAME ^CONDITIONFIL first begin to bother ^TEMPNAME?

- Report age in years.
- ◆ If condition has been present since birth, enter "0".

ONSET6MO

Did ^PTEMPNAME ^CONDITIONFIL start in the last 6 months?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

COND_LAST12MO

Is this condition expected to last for at least 12 more months?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

LEARN_DIS

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a learning disability such as dyslexia?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

INTELLECT_DIS

? [F1]

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have an intellectual disability? (This was formerly known as mental retardation.)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

DEVEL_DIS

? [F1]

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a developmental disability such as autism or cerebral palsy?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

ΑI	7	FC	R	G	FΤ

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have Alzheimer's disease or any other serious problem with confusion or forgetfulness?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

OTH_MENTAL_DIS

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any other mental or emotional condition?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

ANXIOUS_DIF

^C_AREIS ^TEMPNAME frequently depressed or anxious?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SOCIAL_DIF

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a lot of trouble getting along with other people and making and keeping friendships?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CONCENTRATE_DIF

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a lot of trouble concentrating long enough to finish everyday tasks?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

COPE_DIF

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a lot of trouble coping with day-to-day stresses?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

INTERFER_DIF

During the past 12 months, did the problems just mentioned seriously interfere with ^PTEMPNAME ability to manage everyday activities?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

APPLYSS

^C_HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME EVER applied for Social Security disability benefits for **^HIMHERSELF?**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

DISABL_INCOME

^C_HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME EVER received any income because of a disability or health condition?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

DIS_INC_TYPE

What type of disability income did ^TEMPNAME receive?

- Mark all that apply.
- Read answer list if necessary.
- 1. Social Security Disability Insurance
- 2. SSI (Supplemental Security Income)
- 3. VA disability benefits
- 4. Worker's Compensation
- 5. Private disability benefits
- 6. Other disability benefits

DIS_INC_TYPE_SP

What was that other type of disability income?

12M_DIS_INC

Did ^TEMPNAME receive this income in the last 12 months?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

COMP_INTRO

These next few questions are about computer and Internet usage.

1. Enter 1 to continue

COMPUTER

Is there a computer or mobile device in this household?

- A mobile device can be a laptop, smart phone, tablet, or other internetenabled device.
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

COMPUTER_USE

Approximately how often ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME use a computer or mobile device in any location, (that is, ^PTEMPNAME home, work, and/or school)?

- 1. Daily
- 2. At least once a week
- At least once a month
- 4. Less than once a month
- 5. Never

INTERNET_USE

Approximately how often **^DODOES ^TEMPNAME** use the Internet in any location, (that is, **^PTEMPNAME** home, work, and/or school)?

- 1. Daily
- 2. At least once a week
- 3. At least once a month
- 4. Less than once a month
- 5. Never

CHILD DISABILITY

DEVDELAY

? [F1]

The questions in this section ask about any physical or mental conditions which **^TEMPNAME** may have.

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a serious physical or mental condition, a congenital condition, or a developmental delay that limits ordinary activity appropriate for **^HISHERYOUR** age?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

ARMLEGS

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a long-lasting or congenital condition that limits ^HISHERYOUR ability to move ^HISHERYOUR arms and/or legs?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SPORTS DIF

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have a long-lasting condition that limits **^HISHERYOUR** ability to walk, run, or take part in sports and games?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SCHOOLWRK

Because of a physical, learning, or mental condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any limitations in ^HISHERYOUR ability to do regular school work?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SPECIAL_ED

? [F1]

^C_HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME ever received special education services?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

SPECIAL_ED_NOW

^C	AREIS ^TEMPNAME	currently	receiving s	special	education	services?
----	-----------------	-----------	-------------	---------	-----------	-----------

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHCANE

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME use any of the following aids?

... A cane, crutches, or a walker?

- (... A wheelchair or an electric scooter?)
- (... A hearing aid?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHCANE6

^C_HAVHAS ^TEMPNAME used a cane, crutches, or a walker for six months or longer?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHWCHAIR

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME use any of the following aids?

- (... A cane, crutches, or a walker?)
- ... A wheelchair or an electric scooter?
- (... A hearing aid?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHHEARAID

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME use any of the following aids?

- (... A cane, crutches, or a walker?)
- (... A wheelchair or an electric scooter?)
- ... A hearing aid?
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHSEEING_CHK

If I_SEEING = 1:

I'm showing from the last interview that 'TEMPNAME 'AREIS blind or 'HAVHAS serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses or contacts. Is this still correct?

If I_SEEING = 2:

I'm showing from the last interview that **^TEMPNAME ^AREISNOT** blind or **^DODOESNOT** have serious difficulty seeing. Is this still correct?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHSEEING_SSA

As of today, ^AREIS ^TEMPNAME blind or ^DODOES ^HESHE have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses or contacts?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHHEARING_CHK

If I_HEARING = 1:

I'm showing from the last interview that **^TEMPNAME ^AREIS** deaf or **^HAVHAS** serious difficulty hearing. Is this still correct?

If I_HEARING = 2:

I'm showing from the last interview that 'TEMPNAME 'AREISNOT deaf or 'DODOESNOT have serious difficulty hearing. Is this still correct?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHHEARING_SSA

As of today, ^AREIS ^TEMPNAME deaf or ^DODOES ^HESHE have serious difficulty hearing?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHSPEECH DIF

- **^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME** have any difficulty having **^HISHERYOUR** speech understood in the language spoken in the home?
- ◆ Do not enter "1" for "yes" if the child has trouble simply because he/she speaks a language other than English.
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHSPEECH C

In general, are people able to understand **^PTEMPNAME** speech at all in the language spoken in the home?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHIN_DIF

Because of a long-lasting physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty doing the following by ^HIMHERSELF?

◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.

... Getting around INSIDE the home?

- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Putting on clothing?)
- (... Eating food?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHBED DIF

(Because of a long-lasting physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty doing the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.

(... Getting around INSIDE the home?)

... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?

- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Putting on clothing?)
- (... Eating food?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHBATH DIF

(Because of a long-lasting physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty doing the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)

... Taking a bath or shower?

- (... Putting on clothing?)
- (... Eating food?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHDRESSING DIF

(Because of a long-lasting physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty doing the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)

... Putting on clothes?

- (... Eating food?)
- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHEAT_DIF

(Because of a long-lasting physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty doing the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- ◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Putting on clothes?)

... Eating food?

- (... Using or getting to the toilet?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHTOILET_DIF

(Because of a long-lasting physical or mental health condition, ^DODOES ^TEMPNAME have any difficulty doing the following by ^HIMHERSELF?)

- ◆ Exclude the effects of temporary conditions. If an aid is used, ask whether the person has difficulty when using the aid.
- (... Getting around INSIDE the home?)
- (... Getting in or out of bed or a chair?)
- (... Taking a bath or shower?)
- (... Putting on clothes?)
- (... Eating food?)
- ... Using or getting to the toilet?
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHILD_HELP

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME need the help of another person with **^CH_ACTIVITY_HELP?**

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHILD SOCIAL DIF

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have an emotional or mental condition that makes it difficult to play with or get along with other children of the same age?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHILD COND1

I have recorded that **^TEMPNAME ^HAVHAS** difficulty with certain activities. What condition or conditions cause this difficulty?

- Enter at least the first 3 letters of the condition to display the answer list.
- Enter "none" for no conditions.
- Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

CHILD_COND2

Any other conditions?

- Enter "none" for no more conditions.
- Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

CHILD_COND3

Any other condition?

- Enter "none" for no more conditions.
- Enter "other" for a condition not on the answer list.

OTHCHILDCOND SP

Specify the exact "Other condition" that causes this difficulty.

CHLEARN_DISABL

? [F1]

^C DODOES ^TEMPNAME have:

... a learning disability such as dyslexia?

- (... an Intellectual disability (formerly known as Mental retardation?))
- (... a developmental disability such as autism or Cerebral Palsy?)
- (... Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)?)
- (... a mental illness, affective or personality disorder, or conduct disorder?)
- (... any other developmental condition for which ^HESHE ^HAVHAS received therapy or diagnostic services?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHINTELL DISABL

? [F1]

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have:

(... a learning disability such as dyslexia?)

... an Intellectual disability (formerly known as Mental retardation?)

- (... a developmental disability such as autism or Cerebral Palsy?)
- (... Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)?)
- (... a mental illness, affective or personality disorder, or conduct disorder?)
- (... any other developmental condition for which ^HESHE ^HAVHAS received therapy or diagnostic services?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHDEV DISABL

? [F1]

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have:

- (... a learning disability such as dyslexia?)
- (... an Intellectual disability (formerly known as Mental retardation?))

... a developmental disability such as autism or Cerebral Palsy?

- (... Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)?)
- (... a mental illness, affective or personality disorder, or conduct disorder?)
- (... any other developmental condition for which ^HESHE ^HAVHAS received therapy or diagnostic services?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

ADHD

? [F1]

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have:

- (... a learning disability such as dyslexia?)
- (... an Intellectual disability (formerly known as Mental retardation?))
- (... a developmental disability such as autism or Cerebral Palsy?)

... Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)?

- (... a mental illness, affective or personality disorder, or conduct disorder?)
- (... any other developmental condition for which ^HESHE ^HAVHAS received therapy or diagnostic services?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

ADHD_MEDS

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME take medication or receive treatment for ADHD?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHMENTAL ILL

? [F1]

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have:

- (... a learning disability such as dyslexia?)
- (... an Intellectual disability (formerly known as Mental retardation?))
- (... a developmental disability such as autism or Cerebral Palsy?)
- (... Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)?)

... a mental illness, affective or personality disorder, or conduct disorder?

- (... any other developmental condition for which ^HESHE ^HAVHAS received therapy or diagnostic services?)
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

CHOTHER_DEV_COND

? [F1]

^C_DODOES ^TEMPNAME have:

- (... a learning disability such as dyslexia?)
- (... an Intellectual disability (formerly known as Mental retardation?))
- (... a developmental disability such as autism or Cerebral Palsy?)
- (... Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)?)
- (... a mental illness, affective or personality disorder, or conduct disorder?)
- ... any other developmental condition for which ^HESHE ^HAVHAS received therapy or diagnostic services?
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

BACK

EXIT_TO_WEBCATI

- Exit to WebCATI
- ◆Once in WebCATI, set callback appointment

OR

- ◆Once in WebCATI, assign appropriate status
- 1. Enter 1 to continue

THANK_YOU

This completes the interview.

The Census Bureau and the Survey of Income and Program Participation appreciate your time and assistance with this project for the Social Security Administration. You've been very helpful. We are looking forward to talking with you again early next year for the second SIPP interview.

Thank you again.

Enter 1 to continue