Appendix A. Overview of the SIPP Program

BACKGROUND

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides a major expansion in the kind and amount of information available to analyze the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. The information supplied by this survey is expected to provide a better understanding of the level and changes in the level of well-being of the population and of how economic situations are related to the demographic and social characteristics of individuals. The data collected in SIPP will be especially useful in studying Federal transfer programs, estimating program cost and effectiveness, and assessing the effect of proposed changes in program regulations and benefit levels. Analysis of other important national issues, such as tax reform, Social Security program costs, and national health insurance can be expanded and refined, based on the information from this new survey.

The first interviews in the SIPP took place in October 1983, nearly 8 years after the research and developmental phase, the Income Survey Development Program (ISDP), was initiated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in 1975. Between 1975 and 1980 extensive research was undertaken to design and test new procedures for collecting income and related socioeconomic data on a subannual basis in a longitudinal framework. Much of the work centered around four experimental field tests that were conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of the Census to examine different concepts, procedures, questionnaires, and recall periods. Two of the tests were restricted to a small number of geographic sites; the other two were nationwide. In the first nationwide test, the 1978 Research Panel, approximately 2,000 households were interviewed. Because of the relatively small number of interviews, controlled experimental comparisons of alternatives were not possible; however, the panel did demonstrate that many new ideas and methods were feasible. It also laid a foundation for the largest and most complex test: the 1979 Research Panel. This panel consisted of a nationally representative sample of 8,200 households and provided a vehicle for feasibility tests and controlled experiments of alternative design features.

In the fall of 1981, virtually all funding for ISDP research and planning of the continuing SIPP program was deleted from the budget of the Social Security Administration. The loss of funding for fiscal year 1982 brought all work on the new survey to a halt. In fiscal year 1983, however, money for initiation of the new survey was allotted in the budget of the Bureau of the Census. Work began almost immediately in preparation for the survey start in October 1983. The design of the questionnaire for the first interview was similar in structure to that used in the 1979 ISDP panel study with two important exceptions. First, the reference period for the questions was extended from 3 months to 4 months in order to reduce the number of interviews and, therefore, lower costs. Second, the questions covering labor force activity were expanded in order to provide estimates that were closer, on a conceptual basis, to those derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The design also incorporated a number of other modifications resulting from experience with the 1979 pilot study.

SURVEY CONTENT

There are three basic elements contained in the overall design of the survey content. The first is a control card that serves several important functions. The control card is used to record basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in the household at the time of the initial interview. Because households are interviewed a total of eight or nine times, the card is also used to record changes in characteristics such as age, educational attainment, and marital status, and to record the dates when persons enter or leave the household. Finally, during each interview, information on each source of income received and the name of each job or business is transcribed to the card so that this information can be used in the updating process in subsequent interviews.

The second major element of the survey content is the core portion of the questionnaire. The core questions are repeated at each interview and cover labor force activity, the types and amounts of income received during the 4-month reference period, and participation status in various programs. Some of the important elements of labor force activity are recorded separately for each week of the period. Income recipiency and amounts are recorded on a monthly basis with the exception of amounts of property income (interest, dividends, rent, etc.) Data for these types are recorded as totals for the 4-month period. The core also contains questions covering attendance in postsecondary schools, private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation.

The third major element is the various supplements or topical modules that will be included during selected household visits. The topical modules cover areas that need not be examined every 4 months. Certain of these topical modules are considered to be so important that they are viewed as an integral part of the overall survey. Other topical modules have more specific and more limited purposes. No topical modules were included in the first or second waves of SIPP during the first year of the survey. (See the following section on sample design and table A-1 for a definition of the term "wave.") The third wave topical module covered (1) educational attainment, (2) work history, and (3) health characteristics (including disability). The fourth wave topical module covered (1) assets and liabilities, (2) pension plan coverage, and (3) housing characteristics. The fifth wave topical module covered (1) childcare, (2) child support agreements, (3) support for nonhousehold members, (4) program participation history, and (5) reasons for not working. The sixth wave topical module covered (1) earnings and benefits, (2) property income and taxes, and (3) education and training.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The SIPP sample design for the 1984 panel consists of about 26,000 housing units selected to represent the noninstitutional population of the United States. (See appendix C for more details on the procedures used to select the sample.) About 20,900 of these were occupied and eligible for interview. Table A-1 shows the sample design for the first panel of SIPP. Each household in the sample was scheduled to be interviewed at 4-month intervals over a period of 2½ years beginning in October 1983. The reference period for the questions is the 4-month period preceding the interview. For example, households interviewed in October 1983 were asked questions for the months June, July, August, and September. This household was interviewed again in February 1984 for the October through January period. The sample households within a given panel are divided into four subsamples of nearly equal size. These subsamples are called rotation groups and one rotation group is interviewed each month. In general, one cycle of four interviews covering the entire sample, using the same questionnaire, is called a wave.[1] This design was chosen because it provides a smooth and steady work load for data collection and processing.

A new panel of smaller size was introduced in February 1985 and scheduled to be introduced in February of each succeeding year. This overlapping design provides a larger sample size from which cross-sectional estimates can be made. The overlap also enhances the survey's ability to measure change by lowering the standard errors on differences between estimates for two points in time.

[1]As indicated in table A-1, wave 2 comprised only three rotation groups (three-fourths of the full sample). This exception was made in order to make the wave 6 topical module (covering taxes and other previous calendar year information) fall in the months of May, June, July, and August.

SURVEY OPERATIONS

Data collection operations are managed through the Census Bureau's 12 permanent regional offices. A staff of interviewers assigned to SIPP conduct interviews by personal visit each month with most interviewing completed during the first 2 weeks of that month. Completed questionnaires are transmitted to the regional offices where they undergo an extensive clerical edit before being entered into the Bureau's SIPP data processing system. Upon entering this processing system the data are subjected to a detailed computer edit. Errors identified in this phase are corrected and computer processing continues.

Two of the major steps of computer processing are the assignment of weights to each sample person and imputation for missing survey responses. The weighting procedures assure that SIPP estimates of the number of persons agree with independent estimates of the population within specified age, race, and sex categories. The procedures also assure close correspondence with monthly CPS estimates of households. In almost all cases, a survey nonresponse is assigned a value in the imputation phase of processing. The imputation for missing responses is based on procedures generally referred to as the "hot deck" approach. This approach assigns values for nonresponses from sample persons who did provide responses and who have characteristics similar to those of the nonrespondents.

The longitudinal design of SIPP dictates that all persons 15 years old and over present as household members at the time of the first interview be part of the survey throughout the entire 2½ year-period. To meet this goal the survey collects information useful in locating persons who move. In addition, field procedures were established that allow for the transfer of sample cases between regional offices. Persons moving within a 100-mile radius of an original sampling area (a county or group of counties) are followed and continue with the normal personal interviews at 4-month intervals. Those moving to a new residence that falls outside the 100-mile radius of any SIPP sampling area are interviewed by telephone. The geographic areas defined by these rules contain more than 95 percent of the U.S. population.

Because most types of analysis using SIPP data will be dependent not on data for individuals but on groups of individuals (households, families, etc.), provisions were made to interview all "new" persons living with original sample persons (those interviewed in the first wave). These new sample persons entering the survey through contact with original sample persons are considered as part of the sample only while residing with the original sample person.

Data from SIPP will be used to examine differences between subgroups of the population at a given point in time (cross-sectional analysis) and differences over time in the status of given persons and households (longitudinal analysis). Examples of SIPP products planned or under consideration are discussed below.

Monthly average reports. This report showing average

Table A-1. Design of First SIPP Panel

Rotation	Wave	Interview month	Reference months
1	1	Oct. 83	June, July, Aug., Sept. (83)
2	1	Nov. 83	July, Aug., Sept., Oct. (83)
3	1	Dec. 83	Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. (83)
4	1	Jan. 84	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. (83)
1	2	Feb. 84	Oct., Nov., Dec. (83), Jan. (84)
2	2	March 84	Nov., Dec. (83), Jan., Feb. (84)
3	2	April 84	Dec. (83), Jan., Feb., March (84)
4	3	May 84	Jan., Feb., March, April (84)
1	3	June 84	Feb., March, April, May (84)
2	3	July 84	March, April, May, June (84)
3	3	Aug. 84	April, May, June, July (84)
4	4	Sept. 84	May, June, July, Aug. (84)
1	4	Oct. 84	June, July, Aug., Sept. (84)
2	4	Nov. 84	July, Aug., Sept., Oct. (84)
3	4	Dec. 84	Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. (84)
4	5	Jan. 85	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. (84)
1	5	Feb. 85	Oct., Nov., Dec. (84), Jan. (85)
2	5	March 85	Nov., Dec. (84), Jan., Feb. (85)
3	5	April 85	Dec. (84), Jan., Feb., March (85)
4	6	May 85	Jan., Feb., March, April (85)
1	6	June 85	Feb., March, April, May (85)
2	6	July 85	March, April, May, June (85)
3	6	Aug. 85	April, May, June, July (85)
4	7	Sept. 85	May, June, July, Aug. (85)
1	7	Oct. 85	June, July, Aug., Sept. (85)
2	7	Nov. 85	July, Aug., Sept., Oct. (85)
3	7	Dec. 85	Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. (85)
4	8	Jan. 86	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. (85)
1	8	Feb. 86	Oct., Nov., Dec. (85), Jan. (86)
2	8	March 86	Nov., Dec. (85), Jan., Feb. (86)
3	8	April 86	Dec. (85), Jan., Feb., March (86)
4	9	May 86	Jan., Feb., March, April (86)
1	9	June 86	Feb., March, April, May (86)
2	9	July 86	March, April, May, June (86)
3	9	Aug. 86	April, May, June, July (86)

monthly labor force activity, income, and program participation statistics for the third quarter of 1984 is an example of this type of report. It is also possible to prepare monthly average estimates for longer time periods, and a publication is planned which will show monthly averages for calendar year 1984.

Monthly transition reports. Because information on many characteristics is collected for individual months, it is possible to tabulate data on month-to-month changes in income, program participation status, and other statuses of interest. Monthly transition reports would present average monthly data for given reference periods (e.g., the average monthly rate of new food stamp program participants for a specified quarter).

Calendar-year profile reports. These reports will provide data on the economic activity of persons and households over the course of a calendar year. Examples of the types of data that would be contained in these reports include annual earnings of persons, annual income of families and households, poverty status of persons and families, work experience during the calendar year, and compositional changes in families and households during the year.

Topical reports. The Census Bureau expects to produce

periodic or single-time reports on particular topics (e.g., disability and earnings, health insurance coverage, household net worth). The source of the data for these reports may be either the core or topical modules or some combination of the two.

Characteristics of persons over 1 and 2 years. By matching together consecutive interviews, it will be possible to obtain a month-by-month history of persons over periods of a year or longer. The reports in this series will provide information on changes in living arrangements, labor force participation, income, and program participation during 1-year or 2-year periods.

Characteristics of families and households over 1 and 2 years. Reports in this series will be similar in concept to the person reports described above. A complicating factor is the compositional change that will occur in families and households over time.

Special analytical reports. These reports will focus on special topics and be based on a file constructed by matching consecutive interviews. The reports are likely to contain an analysis of the time period preceding and/or following a particular event such as a job change, a change in employment status, a marital disruption, or a move to a new address.

Public use data files. A variety of public-use data files are also in the planning stages. Initially, files containing data collected in a full wave will be available. These files will be available for purchase by the public shortly after the quarterly reports are released. Other data files that will be made available for public use include calendar-year longitudinal files showing monthly data for the 12-month period, panel longitudinal files showing monthly data for the entire life of the panel, and topical module files containing core and topical module data covering the 4-month reference period for a specified wave.