

**THE SURVEY OF INCOME AND  
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION**

**Survey of Income and Program  
Participation Update**

No. 44

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# Survey of Income and Program Participation

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

UPDATE

Daniel Kasprzyk

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This paper was prepared for presentation to the Census Advisory Committee on Population Statistics, October 9, 1987. Because of the addition of more current information, this version of the paper differs in minor ways with the paper distributed to the Advisory Committee.

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## SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION UPDATE

### BACKGROUND

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a rotating panel survey, with a new panel begun each year. Each person in the SIPP sample is interviewed at four month intervals for 2-1/2 years. A general introduction to the SIPP is found in Nelson, McMillen, and Kasprzyk (1985). This paper describes the design features, survey content, and operational procedures, and is available through the Population Division of the Census Bureau.

The SIPP program has been an agenda item for Census Bureau Advisory Committees several times during the last four years, the last being in April 1986. The paper prepared for presentation before the Census Advisory Committee of the American Statistical Association and the Census Advisory Committee on Population Statistics provided an overall program review at the time and is available from the Population Division (Kasprzyk and Herriot, 1986). This update to the program activities will cover:

1. data collection;
2. changes to core data: 1988 Panel;
3. analysis and products at the Census Bureau;
4. activities related to users needs;
5. liaison with the research community;
6. research and evaluation sponsored by the Census Bureau;
7. research and evaluation within the Census Bureau; and
8. other projects.

### Data Collection

The SIPP has collected data continuously since October 1983. New panels (samples) are introduced each year. The sample sizes for the 1984, 1985, and 1986 Panels respectively, were approximately 20,000 interviewed households, 14,500 interviewed households, and 12,100 interviewed households, at the time of the first interview. The 1987 and 1988 Panels each have about 12,000 households assigned for interview. The reduction in sample size occurred because the SIPP final base budget allocation was less than what had been requested.

Data on income, labor force participation, and program participation are collected at each interview and considered to be the "core" data from the SIPP. Another section of the SIPP questionnaire consists of various supplements or topical modules; these sets of questions are included in waves following the initial interview. A SIPP Informational Booklet which provides all the questionnaires used in the 1984 Panel is available from the Population Division. A list of topics included in SIPP topical modules for each of the Panels is found in attachment 1. At this time, October 1987, we are collecting data for Wave 6 of the 1986 Panel and Wave 3 of the 1987 Panel; in addition to the core data, topical module data are being collected on child care arrangements, child support agreements, support for non-household members, work-related expenses, housing costs and energy usage.

A SIPP National Telephone Interview test was conducted across all regional offices from August-November 1986 and February-April 1987. The purpose of the test was to assess the effects of telephone interviewing on survey costs and on data quality in the SIPP. The sample includes half of the households

designated for interviews during the months of the test. One half the sample during the February-April period was interviewed by phone in the previous interview period. Consequently, we may be able to assess the effects of consecutive wave telephone interviewing. Some preliminary results were presented at the American Statistical Association's International Conference on Telephone Survey Methodology, November 8-11, 1987 (Gbur and Durant, 1987).

Interest in employer contributions to health insurance plans, retirement plans and life insurance plans have become an important focus of national attention. A small study to determine the feasibility of obtaining the amount of the employer and employees' contributions to health insurance, pension and life insurance plans was conducted in one half of the last rotation group of the 1985 Panel. In this feasibility study, a short questionnaire on the topics above was sent to the employers of individuals in the survey upon authorization from the individual respondent. The analysis will center around respondent cooperation in signing releases, response rates of employers, and costs.

With the support and urging of the American Statistical Association's Survey Research Methods Section/Social Sciences Research Council's Working Group on the Technical Aspects of the SIPP, the Census Bureau developed a "respondent debriefing" form to determine how the respondents perceive the SIPP program. Information on respondents perceptions of the survey, their use of records, and clarity of questions asked was collected as part of the SIPP reinterview program for the last interview of the 1985 Panel.

SIPP household noninterview rates and sample loss are provided in table 1 of attachment 2. This table provides cumulative Type A and Type D nonresponse rates and the cumulative sample loss for the 1984, 1985, and 1986 Panels. Type A noninterviews consist of households occupied by persons eligible for interview and for whom a questionnaire would have been filled if an interview had been obtained. Reasons for Type A noninterviews include: no one at home in spite of repeated visits, temporarily absent during the entire interview period, refusal, and unable to locate a sample unit. Type D noninterviews consist of households of original sample persons who are living at an unknown new address or at an address located more than 100 miles from the SIPP PSU, provided a telephone interview is not conducted.

Another way to view nonresponse rates in the SIPP is to look at them on a "person" basis rather than a "household" basis; that is, consider sample loss in terms of the reduction in the numbers of initially interviewed sample persons over the time those persons were eligible for interview. Table 2 in attachment 2 exhibits patterns of response/nonresponse for eight interviews of the 1984 Panel. The dominant missing data patterns, as well as the most easily classifiable, are the attrition patterns. These are the cases where once they leave the sample, they do not return. The seven attrition patterns in the table include 18.5% of the original sample cohort. The remaining 248 patterns of response which include at least one wave of nonresponse account for 8.5% of the original sample.

Another way of summarizing these response patterns is to consider the number of interviews missing for the original sample cohort of the 1984 Panel. Table 3 provides this summary and shows that cases missing one or two interviews represent about 9% of all cases.

One approach to improving response rates is to offer respondents some form of compensation or tangible incentive for participating in the survey. In the first wave of the 1987 Panel (2900 households distributed nationally) we gave a small gift, a solar powered calculator with the Census Bureau logo, to one rotation group; the remaining three rotation groups were used as the control group. We will monitor response rates of these rotation groups during the panel to determine whether this gift makes a measurable difference in cooperation over the panel. Interviewers commented that the respondents seemed to like the calculators and received them well; the household nonresponse rate for the month in which the respondents received the calculator was 5.9%; the other three rotation groups had household nonresponse rates of 6.7%, 6.9%, and 7.1%.

#### Changes To Core Data: 1988 Panel

Relatively minor changes to the core data have taken place in each SIPP Panel since 1984. For the 1988 SIPP Panel, the Census Bureau collected suggestions for changes to the core data from Federal agencies that use SIPP data. Proposals for change required an analysis of the data which illustrated the inadequacy of the current data or a description of the analysis facilitated by the proposed changes.

Many of the proposals were adopted. Some proposals were very minor, requiring small wording or format changes, others were more substantial; for example, the health insurance questions have been rewritten. The revised core data questionnaire for the 1988 Panel is now available from the Demographic Surveys Division.

The 1987 Panel has an open topical module in Wave 6 (data to be collected in October 1988-January 1989); similarly Wave 3 of the 1988 Panel, collected at the same time, has an open topical module. This module has been left open to satisfy special programmatic needs of Federal agencies. The content of the module will be determined this fall in consultation with an interagency advisory group formed for this purpose.

#### Analysis and Products at the Census Bureau

Analysis of SIPP proceeds along several dimensions at the Census Bureau. The Current Population Reports, Household Economic Studies, Series P-70 is the principal vehicle for the release of SIPP data in printed form. During the last nine months the reports have emphasized analyses using data collected in the topical modules:

1. Disability, Functional Limitation, and Health Insurance Coverage: 1984/1985--Series P-70, No. 8.
2. Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Winter 1984-85--Series P-70, No. 9.
3. Male-Female Differences in Work Experience, Occupation, and Earnings: 1984--Series P-70, No. 10.

4. What's It Worth? Educational Background and Economic Status: Spring 1984--Series P-70, No. 11.
5. Pension Coverage and Retirement Benefits Series P-70, No. 12.

Public-use microdata files, consisting of unaggregated records for individual survey respondents (protected for confidentiality), are released to the public. Files containing core data collected in each wave of the 1984 Panel are now available under two formats: relational and rectangular. Files containing both core data and topical module data from the 1984 Panel are available from the Census Bureau's Data User Services Division in rectangular format for the following waves:

1. Wave 3--data on health and disability, work history, and education history;
2. Wave 4--assets, liabilities, pension plan coverage, characteristics of job from which retired, retirement plans and expectations, housing costs and conditions, and energy usage;
3. Wave 5--child care arrangements and expenses, welfare history, child support, support for non-household members, reasons for not working, reservation wage, and work-related expenses;
4. Wave 7--assets, liabilities, and pension plan coverage update.

Waves 6 and 9 covering information on annual income, taxes, employee benefits, educational financing and enrollment will be released shortly as research files through the Population Division. Nonresponse and data quality concerns have led us to a somewhat more restrictive release.

The topical modules in Wave 8 covering marital history, fertility history, migration history, household relationships, support for non-household members, and work-related expenses, will be released in February 1988.

Core data from the first three waves of the 1985 Panel are scheduled for release by the end of the year.

A longitudinal research file of SIPP observations at three points in time has been created in order to better understand the multi-wave data collected in the SIPP. This file was created by developing a data processing system that links multiple waves of the 1984 Panel, edits the demographic and economic data for consistency over time, and assigns weights useful for longitudinal-type evaluations. The file contains the first twelve months of survey observations for individuals at the original sample address. The file is available through the Population Division as a limited-access research file because the quality of the longitudinal edits, imputations and estimates has yet to be thoroughly assessed.

Under contract to the Food and Nutrition Service/USDA, the Population Division has developed an expanded longitudinal research file including additional cross-sectional variables and recodes. The file will be made available to the public after the FNS has verified that their specifications have been implemented correctly.



A full panel file is now under development by the Population, Demographic Surveys, and Statistical Methods Divisions. This file combines data from eight SIPP Interviews. Demographic and economic edits will build on the work involved in creating the twelve month file. This file will be a limited-access research file; it will have the same release policy as the three interview research file and will be available in the Spring of 1988.

Finally, Census staff have been active in presenting findings at professional meetings; in particular, papers have been presented on SIPP at the following professional meetings: 1) American Statistical Association (1983-1987); 2) Population Association of America (1986); 3) American Association of Public Opinion Research (1986); 4) American Economic Association (1985-1987); and 5) Census Bureau's Annual Research Conference (1985-1987).

A listing of the SIPP Working Papers is available through the Population Division.

#### Activities Related to Users Needs

Census staff have been active in conducting workshops for users and potential users of the SIPP data. We have developed a one week workshop held as part of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) Summer Training Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research. The Workshops have been held in 1985, 1986, and 1987.

Census has participated in and financially supported a conference this summer on the use of SIPP data to study the status of minorities. Reynolds Farley (Population Studies Center/University of Michigan) organized a conference which was held with the cooperation and support of the Social Science Research Council's Committee on the SIPP, and the University of Wisconsin's SIPP ACCESS facility. The latter is a National Science Foundation project which helps provide access to SIPP and its predecessor, the Income Survey Development Program, to researchers, analysts and policy makers. As a result of this conference, SIPP ACCESS is preparing an extract file of SIPP data to facilitate the analysis of data for minority groups.

Census staff have also participated in workshops offered by SIPP ACCESS at the University of Wisconsin to introduce researchers to the SIPP and the data base management system in which the data reside; workshops have been held this year in February, May and October.

As more analysts use the SIPP data, the need for means to informally discuss problems and solutions in using SIPP have become apparent. In response to this need, Census staff have organized and chair a Washington, D.C. SIPP Users' Group. The group meets every 4-6 weeks and typically discusses new findings, data problems, etc.

A SIPP Users Guide was distributed in July. It contains chapters on the origin and development of the SIPP, the survey design, survey content, concepts and procedures for linking waves, and assessing the reliability of the SIPP data. The Users Guide is available through the Data Users Service Division.

### Liaison with the Research Community

Census staff actively participate and assist in the work of two committees specifically interested in the design, methodological issues, and content of the SIPP. First, the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) Committee on the SIPP, sponsored by a grant from the National Science Foundation, has developed workshops and symposia, and have encouraged analysts to reflect on whether SIPP data meet their needs. The Committee has been helpful in expanding the research community's knowledge of SIPP and has helped in clarifying content issues for SIPP. Recently Census staff have worked with this committee to organize a conference to be held in March 1988, tentatively called, "Individuals and Families in Transitions: Understanding Change through Longitudinal Data." Sessions at the Conference will include papers which use data from the SIPP, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and other longitudinal data sets. Topics covered in the conference include the dynamics of well-being, the relationship between changes in family composition and economic conditions, the dynamics of means-tested income reciprocity, and employment transitions.

The second group with which Census staff actively work is called the American Statistical Association Survey Research Methods Section/Social Science Research Council Working Group on the Technical Aspects of the SIPP. This Working Group was organized last year as a result of discussions held at the April 1986 Census Advisory Committee meetings. In the meetings held thus far, the group has discussed and commented on SIPP research and evaluation projects.

A list of members of each committee can be obtained from the Population Division.

### Research and Evaluation Sponsored by the Census Bureau

Two Joint Statistical Agreements (SSA) are in effect with the University of Michigan. The first JSA is with the Survey Research Center/University of Michigan. It is titled "Measuring Gross Change in Panel Surveys." The study focuses on the problems of measuring gross change in panel surveys. The Survey Research Center is investigating the nature of the discrepancy between month-to-month changes reported when the months are in the same wave of the panel vs. in different waves. With Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) data and with data collected in the 1984 Panel, they are also investigating individual differences in reports for the identical month between the two waves of data collection. See the paper "Response Errors around the Seam: Analysis of Change In A Panel with Overlapping Reference Periods," by Daniel Hill, prepared for presentation at the 1987 meetings of the American Statistical Association. The principal investigators are Daniel Hill and Graham Kalton.

The second JSA is with the Population Studies Center/University of Michigan. It is titled "An Analysis of Data for Blacks in the 1984 SIPP Longitudinal File." The specific objectives are to describe the population characteristics by race in this SIPP panel sample; to compare the characteristics of the sample to those of the March 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS); and using monthly data on sources of income to carry out a longitudinal analysis of transitions to and from different sources of income and program participation by race. As part of this research, a workshop was held at the University of Wisconsin in August for analysts interested in using SIPP data for research on minorities. The principal investigator is Reynolds Farley.

Two other Joint Statistical Agreements are under development: The first JSA in process is with George Washington University. The title of the work is "Risk Analysis of a File Matching Problem." The research will provide an indication of the potential reidentification risks for survey respondents due to the availability of administrative record population files. It will also provide a preliminary assessment of the vulnerability of Census Bureau public-use microdata files to individual disclosure as a result of matching methodologies. The principal investigator is Lance Hoffman.

The second JSA in process is with Duke University. The title of the work is "Analysis of Data for the Aged Population in the 1984 SIPP Longitudinal Data Files." Specifically the goals of the project are to analyze possible biases in the pattern of mortality reports in SIPP relative to national mortality statistics; to examine the pattern of sample attrition for aged subpopulations across waves and assess the impact of imputation and weighting strategies on precision and nonsampling error; and to evaluate the impact of self vs. proxy reporting on core SIPP items across waves for the aged population. The principal investigators are Larry Corder and Ken Manton.

#### Research and Evaluation within the Census Bureau

Pat Doyle (Mathematica Policy Research) was awarded an American Statistical Association/National Science Foundation/Census Bureau Fellowship in 1986. Ms. Doyle's work is scheduled to be completed by early 1988. She is studying the potential for SIPP to analyze serial program participation over a twelve month period concentrating on transitions among multiple benefit categories, the sequence of these transitions, and the length of time between transitions.

Heidi Hartmann (National Academy of Sciences) was awarded an American Statistical Association/National Science Foundation/Census Bureau Fellowship in 1986. Ms. Hartmann's work is scheduled to be completed by early 1988. She is studying the extent to which an increase in the number of hours worked improves the economic situation of female-household families. Ms. Hartmann is co-authoring a paper with Dr. Martha Hill (Institute for Social Research/University of Michigan) on this topic for presentation at the meetings of the American Economic Association this December.

Patricia Ruggles (Urban Institute) was selected as an American Statistical Association/National Science Foundation/Census Bureau Fellow for 1987/1988. She will be working on a project entitled "Short-term Fluctuations in Income and Their Impacts on Poverty Rates and Poverty Transitions as measured in the SIPP."

Under the new Interagency Research Fellowship program, two analysts from the Economic Research Service at the Department of Agriculture have created a SIPP extract file which they are currently analyzing to assess the economic well-being of residents of nonmetropolitan areas.

The SIPP Record Check Study is investigating response quality issues in SIPP through a case-by-case comparison of SIPP data and administrative record information on Pell Grant recipients, Civil Service Retirement recipients, recipients of Supplemental Security Income, and Veterans compensation and pension recipients, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Unemployment

Compensation, and Food Stamp recipients, in four states. The input files from the various state and federal agencies are being reformatted for matching to the SIPP data set. Some preliminary results have been presented at the Statistics Canada's International Symposium on Statistical Uses of Administrative Data (November 23-25, 1987) in a paper by J. Moore and K. Marquis (1987).

Other Research and Evaluation Work in Progress: 1) The Population Division has an ongoing program of evaluation for both core and topical module data. Analysts examine data items in their area of expertise for nonresponse rates and compare weighted estimates from SIPP with comparable estimates from other data sources. All released SIPP data undergo an evaluation, and analysts write a brief report which discusses their evaluation; 2) the quality profile which primarily focussed on potential sources of nonsampling error and what is known about their effects on SIPP estimates was published as SIPP Working Paper No. 8708; 3) Type A rates from the 1987 Panel are being analyzed for the effects of presenting token gifts to respondents. A summary report identifying the socio-economic characteristics of households by response status is being prepared; 4) Research on asset and liability values revealed no significant effect on univariate statistics from feeding-back previously obtained information to respondents; A research paper prepared for presentation at the 1987 meetings of the American Statistical Association is available--"An Analysis of the SIPP Asset and Liability Feedback Experiment" by Enrique Lamas and Jack McNeil; 5) Research into macrolevel effects of transitions continues. Preliminary work indicates that for AFDC and food stamp reciprocity these estimates may not be seriously affected by nonsampling error.

#### Other

The Social Security Administration (SSA) is funding a feasibility study for an add-on to the SIPP. Called the Disabled Beneficiary. Add-on, the supplement, when cleared by the Office of Management and Budget, will be administered during the first three waves of the 1988 Panel. SSA will select a sample of 1200 cases consisting of persons who are currently SSA disability benefit recipients, previous SSA disability benefit recipients whose benefits have been terminated, or individuals who applied for benefits but were denied. Members of this supplementary sample will be asked all of the SIPP questions in a wave plus an additional module of more detailed economic and labor force status questions. In November, the OMB denied the request to conduct this feasibility study, citing a lack of justification for using a non-nationally representative sampling frame for this study.

Record layouts and documentation have been received from the Social Security Administration (SSA) for the SIPP-SSA Exact Match Project. We will be linking SSA administrative data with data contained in the 1984 SIPP longitudinal research file and the topical modules from Waves 3 and 4.

## References

- Gbur, P. and Durant, S. (1987), "Testing Telephone Interviewing in The Survey of Income and Program Participation and Some Early Results." Paper prepared for presentation at the American Statistical Association's International Conference on Telephone Survey Methodology. Charlotte, North Carolina, November 8-11, 1987, and forthcoming SIPP Working Paper.
- Kasprzyk, D. and Herriot, R. "Some Aspects of the Survey of Income and Program Participation." SIPP Working Paper No. 8601, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1986.
- Moore, J. and Marquis, K. (1987). "Using Administrative DATA to Evaluate the Quality of Survey Estimates." Paper prepared for presentation at Statistics Canada's Symposium on the Statistical Uses of Administrative Data, November 23-25, 1987, and forthcoming SIPP Working Paper.
- Nelson, D., McMillen, D.B., and Kasprzyk, D. "An Overview of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, Update 1." SIPP Working Paper Series No. 8401, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985.

Available to the Advisory Committee on Request:

1. A listing of reports and Working Papers.
2. SIPP Users Guide
3. SIPP Informationl Booklet--questionnaires used in the 1984 Panel.
4. Draft of the 1988 Panel core questionnaire.
5. List of members of the Social Science Research Council's Committee on the SIPP.
6. List of members of the American Statistical Association Survey Research Methods Section/Social Science Research Council Working Group on the Technical Aspects of the SIPP.

FIGURE 3.2 - TOPICAL MODULES FOR THE 1984 PANEL

Int. Month	1983-1984		1985		1986	
	Wave	Topical Module	Wave	Topical Module	Wave	Topical Module
Jan-Apr	1	(Oct-Jan) No topical modules	5	Support for Non-Household Members Reasons for Not Working/ Reservation Wage Child Care Arrangements and Expenses Welfare History Work-Related Expenses	8	Support for Non-Household Members Household Relationships Marital History Fertility History Migration History  (Jan-Mar)
	2	(Feb-Apr) No topical modules				
May-Aug	3	Health and Disability Education and Work History	6	Annual Income Taxes Employee Benefits Educational Financing and Enrollment Training Questions	9	Annual Income Taxes Employee Benefits Educational Financing and Enrollment Training Questions  (Apr-Jul)
Sept-Dec	4	Assets and Liabilities Pension Plan Coverage Job from Which Retired Retirement Plans Shelter Costs and Energy Usage	7	Assets and Liabilities Pension Plan Coverage		

FIGURE 3.3 - TOPICAL MODULES FOR THE 1985 PANEL

Interview Dates	Wave	Fixed Topical Module	Variable Topical Module
Feb 85- May 85	1	None	None
June 85- Aug 85	2	None	
Sept 85- Dec 85	3	Assets Liabilities	
Jan 86- Apr 86	4	Marital History Fertility History Migration History	Household Relationships Support for Non-Household Members Work Related Expenses
May 86- Aug 86	5	Annual Income Taxes Individual Retirement Accounts Educational Financing and Enrollment	
Sept 86- Dec 86	6		Child Care Arrangements Child Support Agreements Support for Non-Household Members Job Offers Health Status and Utilization of Health Care Services Long-Term Care Disability Status of Children
Jan 87- Apr 87	7	Assets Liabilities	Pension Plan Coverage Lump Sum Distributions from Pension Plans Characteristics of Job from which Retired Characteristics of Home Financing Arrangements
May 87- Aug 87	8	Annual Income Taxes Individual Retirement Accounts Educational Financing and Enrollment	

FIGURE 3.4 - TOPICAL MODULES FOR THE 1986 PANEL

Interview Dates	Wave	Fixed Topical Module	Variable Topical Module
Feb 86- May 86	1	None	None
June 86- Sept 86	2	Fertility History Marital History Migration History Reciprocity History Employment History Work Disability History Education and Training History Family Background Household Relationships	Personal History
Oct 86- Dec 86	3		Child Care Arrangements Child Support Agreements Job Offers Health Status and Utilization of Health Care Services Long-Term Care Disability Status of Children
Jan 87- Apr 87	4	Assets Liabilities	Pension Plan Coverage Lump Sum Distributions from Pension Plans Characteristics of Job from which Retires Characteristics of Home Financing Arrangements
May 87- Aug 87	5	Annual Income Taxes Individual Retirement Accounts Educational Financing and Enrollment	
Sept 87- Dec 87	6		Child Care Arrangements Child Support Agreements Support for Nonhousehold Members Work Related Expenses Housing Costs Energy Usage
Jan 88 - April 88	7	Assets Liabilities	
May 88 - Aug 88	8	Annual Income Taxes Individual Retirement Accounts Educational Financing and Enrollment	



FIGURE 3.5 - TOPICAL MODULES FOR THE 1987 PANEL \*

Interview Dates	Wave	Fixed Topical Module	Variable Topical Module
Feb 87- May 87	1	None	None
June 87- Sept 87	2	Fertility History Marital History Migration History Reciency History Employment History Work Disability History Education and Training History Family Background Household Relationships	Personal History
Oct 87- Jan 88	3		Child Care Arrangements Child Support Agreements Support for Nonhousehold Members Work Related Expenses Housing Costs Energy Usage
Feb 88- May 88	4	Assets Liabilities	Pension Plan Coverage Lump Sum Distributions from Pension Plans Characteristics of Job from which Retires Characteristics of Home Financing Arrangements
June 88- Sept 88	5	Annual Income Taxes Individual Retirement Accounts Educational Financing and Enrollment	
Oct 88- Jan 89	6	<i>7 modules</i>	To be determined in 1987
Feb 89- May 89	7	<del>Assets Liabilities</del>	<i>eligibility</i>
June 89- Sept 89	8	Annual Income Taxes Individual Retirement Accounts Educational Financing and Enrollment	

\*The short wave (interviews of three out of four rotation groups) was eliminated beginning with the 1987 Panel.

TABLE 1

## HOUSEHOLD NONINTERVIEW RATES AND SAMPLE LOSS

1984 SIPP Household Noninterview  
Rates and Sample Loss

Wave	Type A Rate	Type D Rate	Sample Loss	1/
1	4.9%	--	4.9%	
2	8.3%	1.0%	9.4%	
3	10.2%	1.9%	12.3%	
4	12.1%	2.9%	15.4%	
5	13.4%	3.5%	17.4%	
6	14.9%	4.1%	19.4%	
7	15.6%	4.9%	21.0%	
8	15.8%	5.7%	22.0%	
9	15.8%	5.7%	22.3%	

1985 SIPP Household Noninterview  
Rates and Sample Loss

Wave	Type A Rate	Type D Rate	Sample Loss	1/
1	6.7%	--	6.7%	
2	8.5%	2.1%	10.8%	
3	10.2%	2.7%	13.2%	
4	12.4%	3.4%	16.3%	
5	14.0%	4.1%	18.8%	
6	14.2%	4.8%	19.7%	
7	14.4%	5.2%	20.5%	
8	14.4%	5.5%	20.8%	

1986 SIPP Household Noninterview  
Rates and Sample Loss

Wave	Type A Rate	Type D Rate	Sample Loss	1/
1	7.3%	--	7.3%	
2	10.8%	1.5%	13.4%	
3	12.6%	2.3%	15.2%	
4	13.8%	3.0%	17.1%	
5	15.2%	3.7%	19.3%	

1987 SIPP Household Noninterview  
Rates and Sample Loss

Wave	Type A Rate	Type D Rate	Sample Loss	1/
1	6.7%	--	6.7%	
2	11.9%	1.5%	12.6%	

1/The sample loss rate consists of cumulative noninterview rates adjusted for unobserved growth in the type A noninterview unit (created by splits).

TABLE 2

Response Patterns for Original Sample Persons  
(100-level) 1/

Response every interview (8 interviews)		Number	Per Cent
Pattern:	xxxxxxx	32192	73.0%
Attrition Cases		8173	18.5%
Patterns:	XXXXXXXX0	623	1.4%
	XXXXXXXX00	802	1.8%
	XXXXX000	919	2.1%
	XXXX0000	1149	2.6%
	XXX00000	1259	2.9%
	XX000000	1603	3.6%
	X0000000	1818	4.1%
All other Patterns		3723	8.5%
Total		44088	

1/ The universe for the table consists of all persons eligible for eight interviews in the 1984 SIPP Panel and for whom a personal interview was conducted (either self or proxy interview) during the first wave of the 1984 SIPP Panel. The symbol "X" represents a successful interview and the symbol "0" represents no interview (either no household interview or no personal interview).

TABLE 3

Number of Missing Interviews for Original Sample Persons  
(100-level) 1/

<u>Number of Inter- views Missing</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
0	32192	73.0%
1	2794	6.3%
2	1377	3.1%
3	1283	2.9%
4	1396	3.2%
5	1482	3.4%
6	1746	4.0%
7	1818	4.1%
Total	44088	100.0%

1/The universe for the table consists of all persons eligible for eight interviews in the 1984 SIPP Panel and for whom a personal interview was conducted (either self or proxy interview) during the first wave of the 1984 SIPP Panel.