

Introduction to SIPP and Expectations of the Panel

David Johnson

Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

The Beginning...



A movie poster for Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows - Part 2. Harry Potter is in the center, holding a wand that emits a bright red light. He has a determined expression and a small wound on his forehead. In the background, Hogwarts Castle is on fire, and other characters are running through a field of ash. The title 'The Successful Implementation' is written in yellow serif font over the right side of the image.

The Successful Implementation

Hp7
PART 2

Sincerely,

Jack Reed
 Jack Reed
 United States Senator

Carolyn B. Maloney
 Carolyn B. Maloney
 Member of Congress

Harry Reid
 Harry Reid
 United States Senator

Nancy Pelosi
 Nancy Pelosi
 Member of Congress

Edward M. Kennedy
 Edward M. Kennedy
 United States Senator

Max Baucus
 Max Baucus
 Member of Congress

Paul S. Sarbanes
 Paul S. Sarbanes
 United States Senator

Loretta Sanchez
 Loretta Sanchez
 Member of Congress

Jeff Bingaman
 Jeff Bingaman
 United States Senator

Elijah E. Cummings
 Elijah E. Cummings
 Member of Congress

Barbara A. Mikulski
 Barbara A. Mikulski
 United States Senator

Chris
 Chris
 Member of Congress

Richard Durbin
 Richard Durbin
 United States Senator

Joe E. Serrano
 Joe E. Serrano
 Member of Congress

Hillary Rodham Clinton
 Hillary Rodham Clinton
 United States Senator

Grace J. Napolitano
 Grace Napolitano
 Member of Congress

John F. Kerry
 John F. Kerry
 United States Senator

Gregory W. Meeks
 Gregory W. Meeks
 Member of Congress

Carl Levin
 Carl Levin
 United States Senator

Barbara Lee
 Barbara Lee
 Member of Congress

Christopher J. Dodd
 Christopher J. Dodd
 United States Senator

Rosa L. DeLauro
 Rosa L. DeLauro
 Member of Congress

Patty Murray
 Patty Murray
 United States Senator

Patrick J. Kennedy
 Patrick Kennedy
 Member of Congress

Herb Kohl
 Herb Kohl
 United States Senator

Tom DeLay
 Tom DeLay
 Member of Congress

Sander Levin
 Sander Levin
 Member of Congress

Hilda Solis
 Hilda Solis
 Member of Congress

Chaka Fattah
 Chaka Fattah
 Member of Congress

Tom Allen
 Tom Allen
 Member of Congress

Dear President Bush

Barbara Bront
 Barbara Bront
 United States Senator

John D. Rockefeller, IV
 John D. Rockefeller, IV
 United States Senator

Ken Salazar
 Ken Salazar
 United States Senator

Joseph I. Lieberman
 Joseph I. Lieberman
 United States Senator

Charles B. Rangel
 Charles B. Rangel
 Member of Congress

Jim McDermott
 Jim McDermott
 Member of Congress

Nayler Boersma
 Nayler Boersma
 Member of Congress

George Miller
 George Miller
 Member of Congress

William "Lacy" Clay, Jr.
 William "Lacy" Clay, Jr.
 Member of Congress

Lloyd Doggett
 Lloyd Doggett
 Member of Congress

Arturo Davis
 Arturo Davis
 Member of Congress

Tim Ryan
 Tim Ryan
 Member of Congress

Max Baucus
 Max Baucus
 United States Senator

Charles E. Schumer
 Charles E. Schumer
 United States Senator

Russell D. Feingold
 Russell D. Feingold
 United States Senator

Barack Obama
 Barack Obama
 United States Senator

James M. Jeffords
 James M. Jeffords
 United States Senator

Robert Menendez
 Robert Menendez
 United States Senator

Frank R. Lautenberg
 Frank R. Lautenberg
 United States Senator

Blanche L. Lincoln
 Blanche L. Lincoln
 United States Senator

Charlie A. Gonzalez
 Charlie A. Gonzalez
 Member of Congress

Tarany Baldwin
 Tarany Baldwin
 Member of Congress

Julia Carson
 Julia Carson
 Member of Congress

Jan Schakowsky
 Jan Schakowsky
 Member of Congress

John W. Olver
 John Olver
 Member of Congress

Anthony D. Weiner
 Anthony D. Weiner
 Member of Congress

Quinn Myers
 Quinn Myers
 Member of Congress

Raul Grijalva
 Raul Grijalva
 Member of Congress

Majumdar Dasgupta
 Majumdar Dasgupta
 Member of Congress

Jerri Miller
 Jerri Miller
 Member of Congress

Solomon P. Ortiz
 Solomon P. Ortiz
 Member of Congress

Harry Wynn
 Harry Wynn
 Member of Congress

James McGovern
 James McGovern
 Member of Congress

Shirley Brown
 Shirley Brown
 Member of Congress

John Conyers, Jr.
 John Conyers, Jr.
 Member of Congress

Pete Stark
 Pete Stark
 Member of Congress

Betsy Malcom
 Betsy Malcom
 Member of Congress

March 10, 2006

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

The SIPP Mission

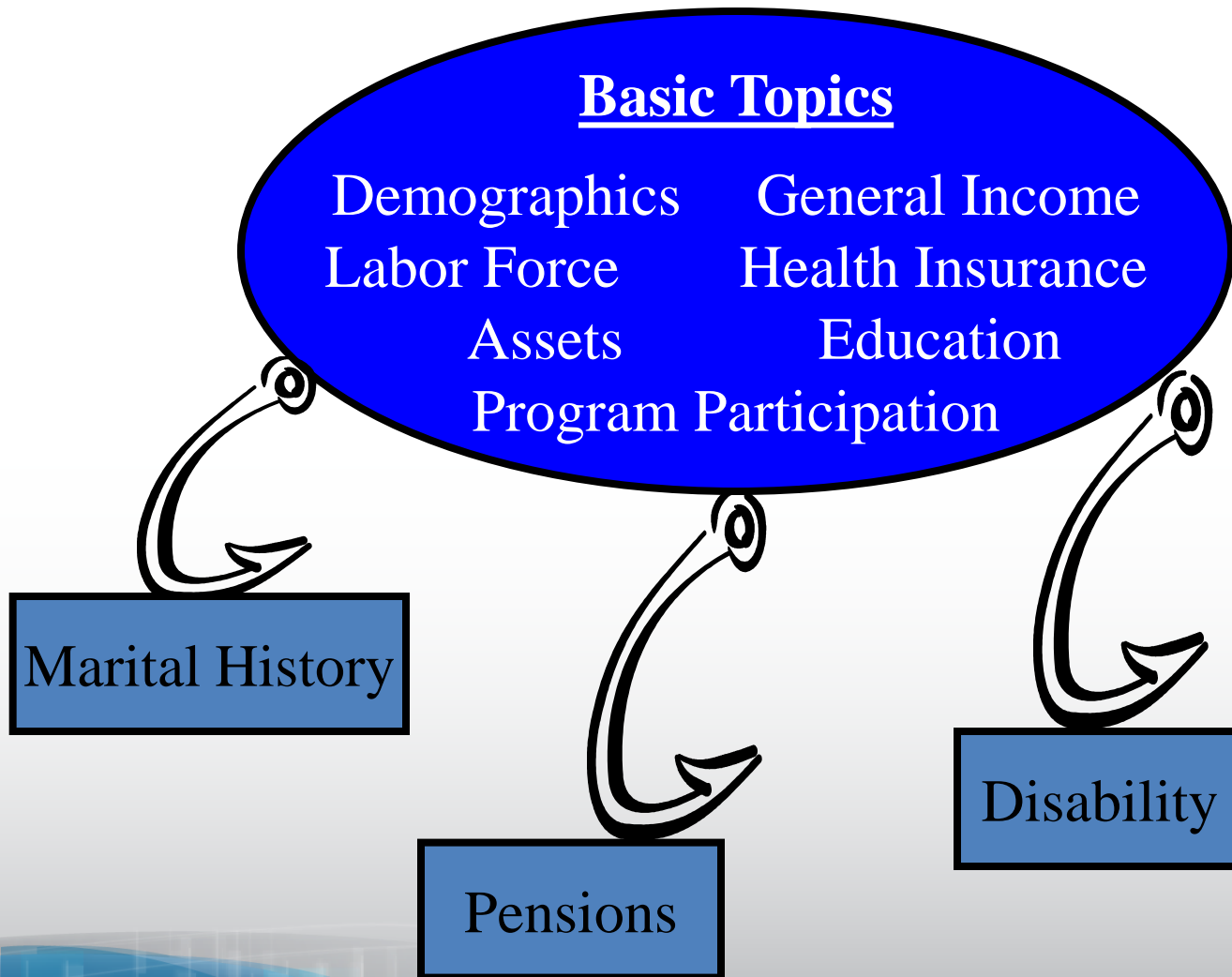
The mission of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is to provide a nationally representative sample for:

- evaluating annual and sub-annual dynamics of income,
- movements into and out of government transfer programs,
- family and social context of individuals and households, and
- interactions between these items.

Goals for SIPP Re-engineering

- The Re-engineering will
 - include a new household survey data collection,
 - modernize the data collection instrument,
 - reduce respondent burden,
 - require fewer resources than the current SIPP program,
 - improve processing efficiency,
 - be releasable to the public in a timely manner,
 - integrate survey data and administrative records data

New Survey: Basic versus supplemental products





SIPP Accomplishments

Headlines

Declines in Unemployment Benefits and Government Employment Shaped Poverty Trends in 2011, Preliminary Data Suggest - CBPP

The federal government for the first time has data on the 50 million U.S. adults who hold some form of educational credential that isn't a college degree – Inside Higher Ed

Number of the Week:

Half of U.S. Lives in Household Getting Benefits - WSJ

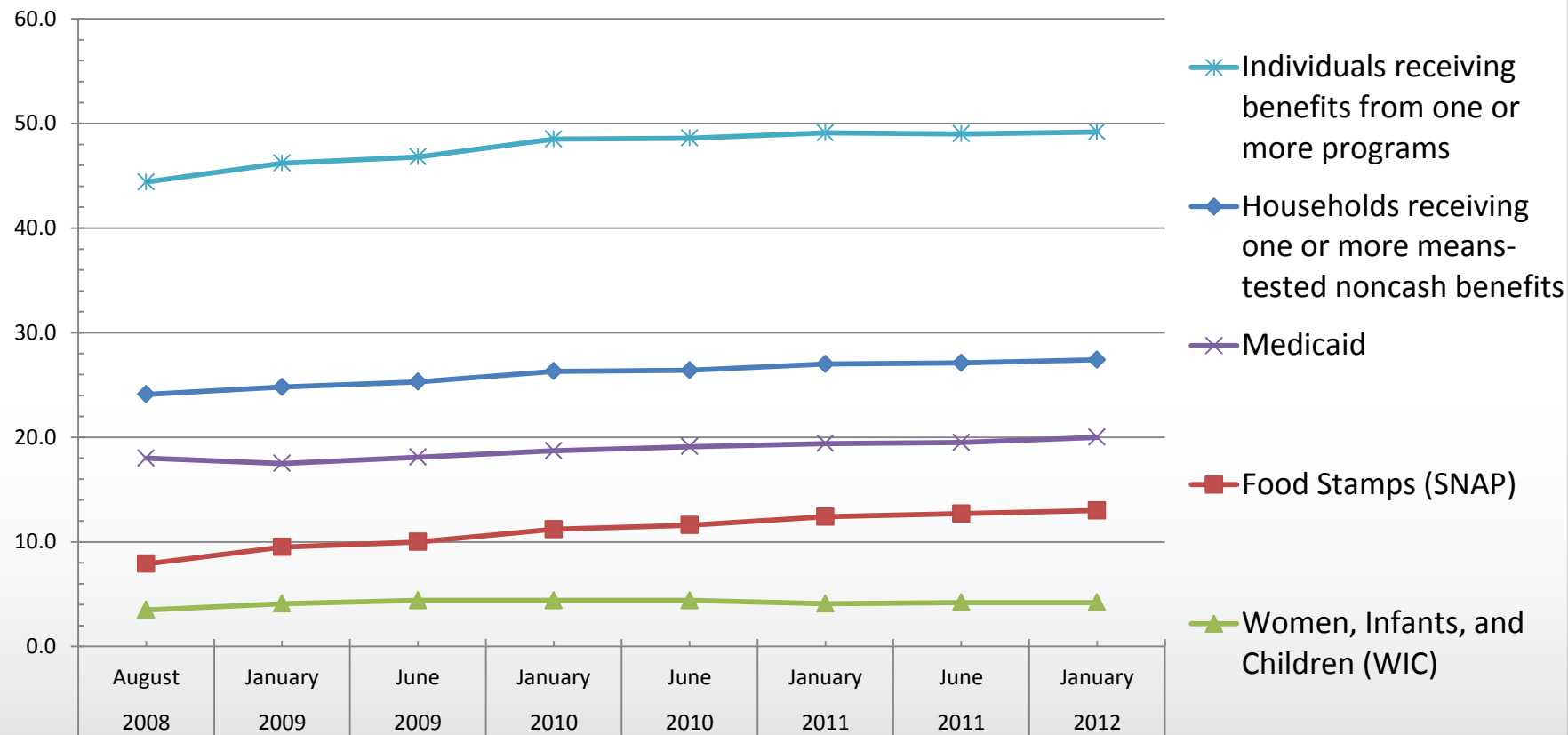
Millions of Americans live in extreme poverty.

Here's how they get by. – Washington Post

1-in-3 People Experienced Poverty From 2009 to 2011 - WSJ

Around 49 Percent of Individuals were Participating in Government Programs in 2011; Household Participation in Means-Tested Noncash Benefit Programs Continued to Rise from August 2008 through January 2012, Especially for Medicaid and SNAP

Percent



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, Waves 1 to 11, 2008 Panel,

In 2010, 13.4 million people worked at least one day at home per week—an increase of over 4 million people (35 percent) in the last decade.

1997



9.2
million

out of 132 million
workers

↑ = 1 million people

2010



13.4
million

out of 142 million
workers

Source: Survey of Income and
Program Participation (SIPP)

Working at Home is on the Rise

Advances in communication and information technologies have allowed for a more mobile workforce. This is reflected in a growing number of people working from home. Census Bureau surveys tell us who's working at home.

4.2
Million

Increase in home-based
workers between
1997 and 2010
Source: SIPP

Home-based workers are:

More likely in the private sector

Of home-based workers, 39.4 percent were private company workers in 1980 compared to 59.5 percent in 2010. Home-based workers were the least likely to be government employees in both 1980 (4.2 percent) and 2010 (5.6 percent).

More likely to be in management and business

The responsibilities and tasks associated with management and business translate well to home-based work.

1 in 4



Number of home-based
workers employed in
management/business

100%

50%

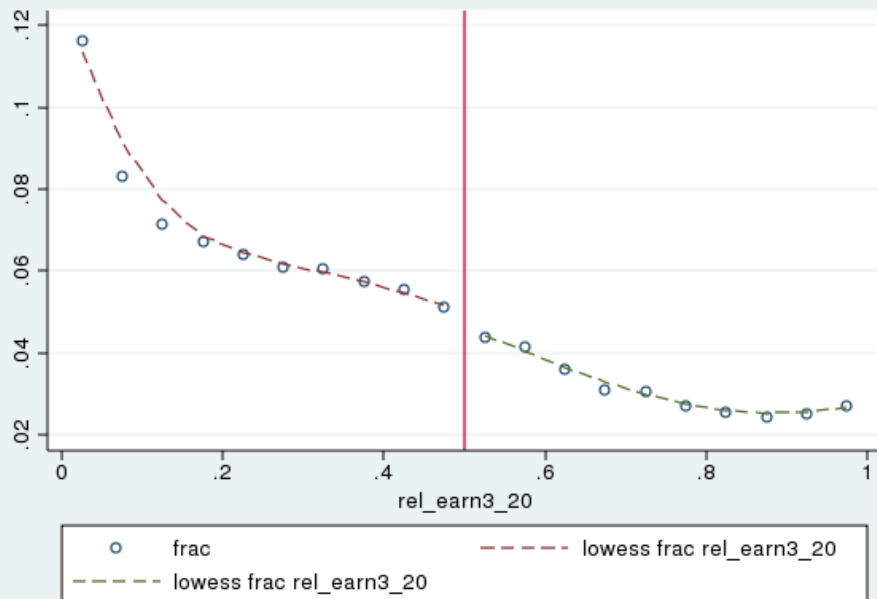
0%

Self-employed workers

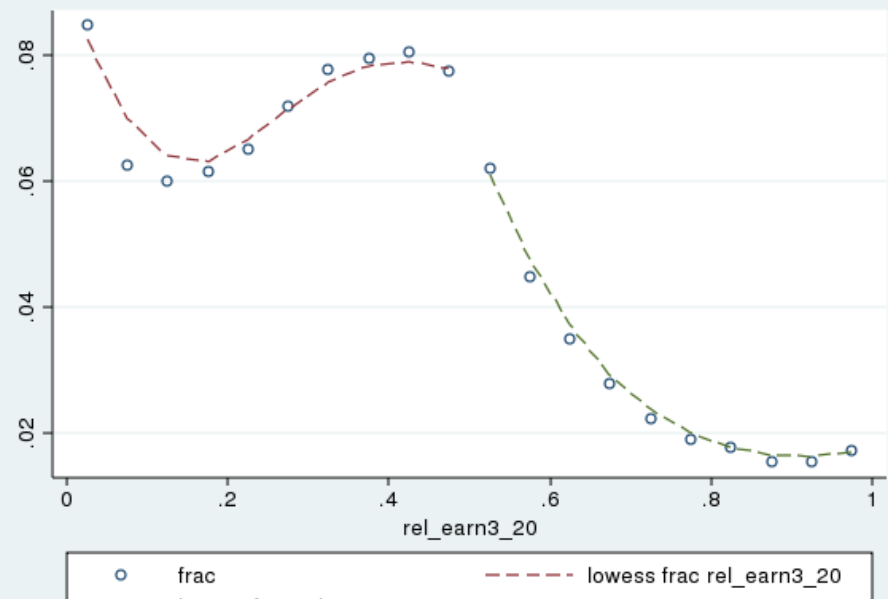
Private company workers

Government workers

“The distribution of the share of household income earned by the wife exhibits a sharp cliff at 0.5...” - Bertrand *et al.* (2013)



data source: ssb_v5_0_synthetic1_1.dta



SSB application November 2012, gold standard results January 2013

Conference papers using SIPP

Disparities in Health Insurance Loss in the Wake of the Great Recession

Using W2 Administrative Records to Compare Performance Across the SIPP and SIPP-EHC: An Analysis of Income and Poverty

Changing Levels of Spousal Education and Labor Force Supply

Measuring Unemployment Using Different Surveys

An Analysis of the Macro-Economics of Family Formation: Marrying in the Great Recession and Prior U.S. Recessions

Improving Measurement of Same-sex Couples

Misreporting in the SIPP about Participation in SSA Programs

The earnings impact of graduating in a recession

Evaluation of 2011 and 2012 SIPP-EHC

How long do early career decisions follow women? Impact of industry and firm size history on the middle-age gender wage gap

Employment Transitions and Earnings Instability: An Analysis Using SIPP Linked to Administrative Data at the Job-Level

Measuring earnings instability using survey and administrative data

An Evaluation of Employment-Based Health Insurance Offer Rates in the CPS ASEC Content Test

The Case of the Missing Medicaid Enrollees: Identifying the Magnitude and Causes of the Medicaid Undercount in the SIPP

Comparing SIPP and SIPP-EHC: Participation in Government Programs

The Effects of Child Support Receipt on Government Program Participation Before and After the Recession

Child support and welfare dependency before and after the recession

Employment Transitions among the Self-Employed during the Great Recession

The Supplemental Poverty Measure in the Survey of Income and Program Participation: 2004

An Examination of Medical Expenses and Retirement Income for the 65+ Population using the Supplemental Poverty Measure

The SPM and Material Deprivation 2009

Transitions in Household Sharing: Effects on Adult Well-Being and Satisfaction

Moving In, Moving Out: Household Sharing, the Public Safety Net and Economic Well-being

Conference papers using SIPP

Housing Crisis and Child-Well Being: The Effects of Foreclosure on Children and Youth

Dynamics of Disconnection: Differences in Spells of Being Disconnected and Wellbeing by Gender

Sharing a Household: Economic Downturns and Transitions in Living Arrangements, 2004-2011

Housing Crisis and Household Sharing: Does Doubling Up Prevent Foreclosure for Families at Risk

Income Estimation for non-Household Members in the Redesigned SIPP Instrument

Continuity or Change in Father Provided Child Care? Couple use of Father Care between 2010 and 2011

Participation of Mothers in Government Assistance Programs During a Period of Economic and Policy Change

Family Transitions and Child Well-Being

No Place Like Home? Home-Based Working Mothers and Child Care Outcomes

Estimating the Duration Dependence of Occupational Spells with Unobserved Heterogeneity

Analyzing the Labor Market Outcomes of Occupational Licensing

The Impact of a Mother's Decision to Work on the Development of a Child's Human Capital

Using Synthetic SIPP Data to gain access to linked Survey-Administrative Records

Fathers, Sons, and the Intergenerational Transmission of Employers

Reliability and Stability of the 6-question disability measure in the SIPP

Working at home and child care choice

A Snapshot of Grandparents in the U.S.

Estimating the Hazard Rate of Foreclosure; the Role of Non-Housing Wealth

The Effects of Foreclosure on Family Outcomes

Testing Model-Based and Hot-Deck Imputation to Fill Gaps in Longitudinal Services

Explaining Variation in the Wellbeing of Low-Income Children, The Role of Program Participation

Program Participation and Child Wellbeing: The Role of Parental and Household Characteristics

Labor Market Outcomes for Combinations of Educational Degrees and Certifications

Racial Inequality in Expanded Measures of Educational Attainment

How are SIPP Data Used?

Government agencies

SIPP is used by many government agencies to measure the effectiveness of government programs, to anticipate effects of program changes, and to aid in program budget projections.

- **DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE**: model food stamp eligibility and measure food stamp receipt
- **DEPARTMENT of HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES**: measure the economic effect of disabling conditions on children and adults; measure outcome and participation of disabled women on TANF; measure the effect of welfare reform on the disabled
- **SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**: model SSI benefits; model the restructuring of Social Security and effects of benefits for couples vs. surviving spouses; project retirement income
 - NEW for 2014 SIPP: Reimbursable Supplement on [Retirement and pensions, disability, and marital history](#)
- **DEPARTMENT of LABOR**: research and simulations to identify characteristics of workers with and without pensions and health plan coverage
- **CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE**: measure actual counts of participants and non-participants and dollars associated with major government programs
- **CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE**: conduct policy research and microsimulations for spells of unemployment, spells without health insurance, participation rates for programs such as AFDC and Medicaid

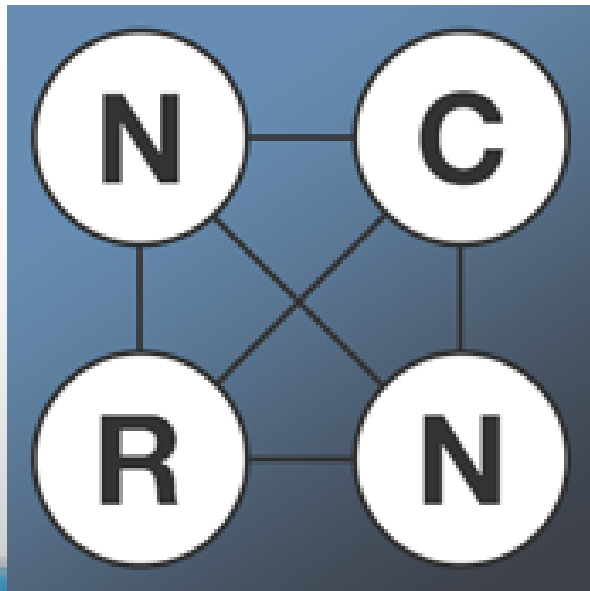
Academics and Others

- labor force characteristics and dynamics
- family structure and stability
- economic well-being of children
- assets, wealth and retirement
- welfare duration and correlates
- child support and child care
- utilization of health care services
- marital status changes
- migration
- work schedule
- poverty studies

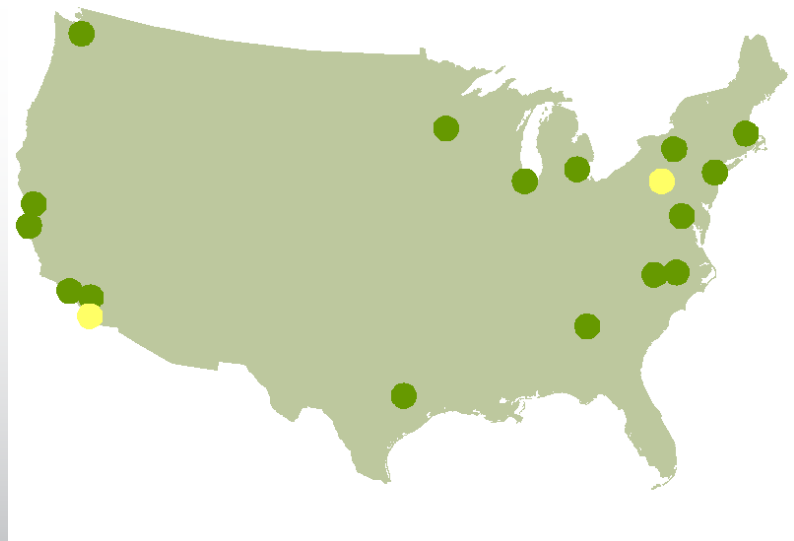
Working with Researchers and providing access to data



NSF/Census Research Network

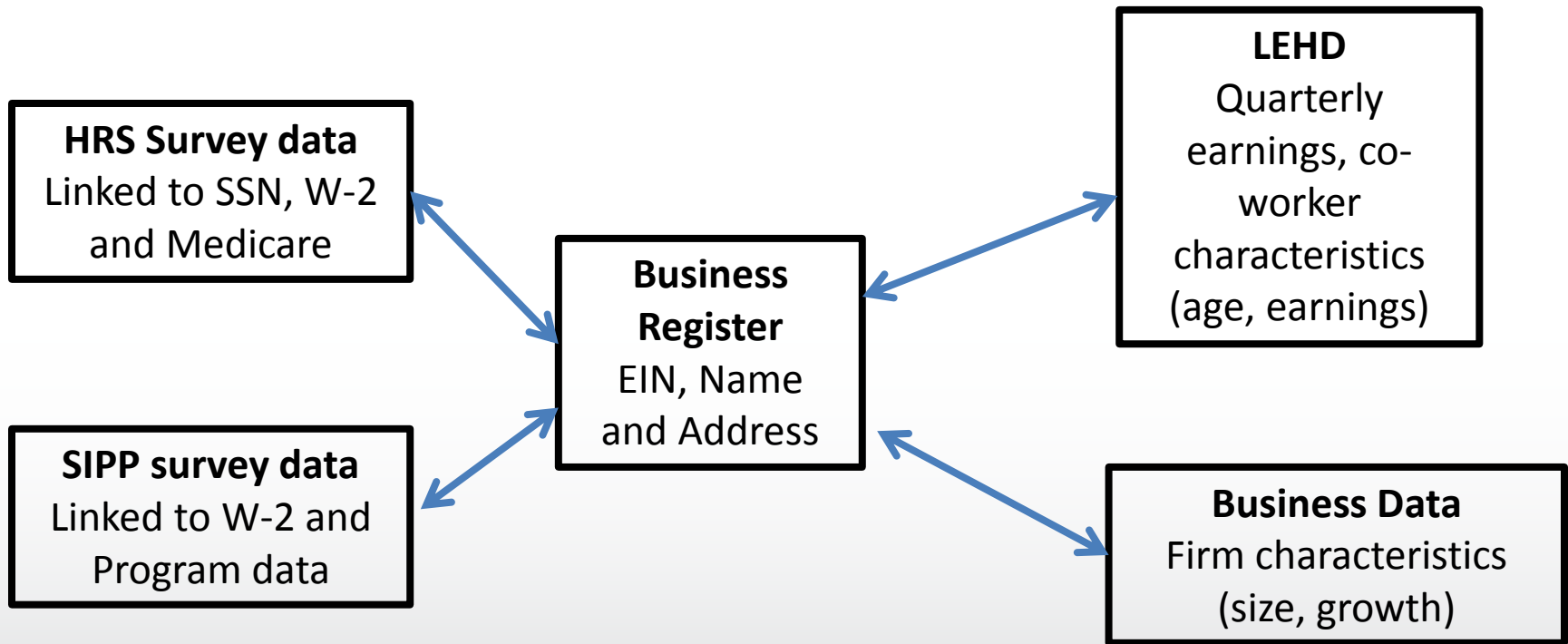


Census Research Data Centers



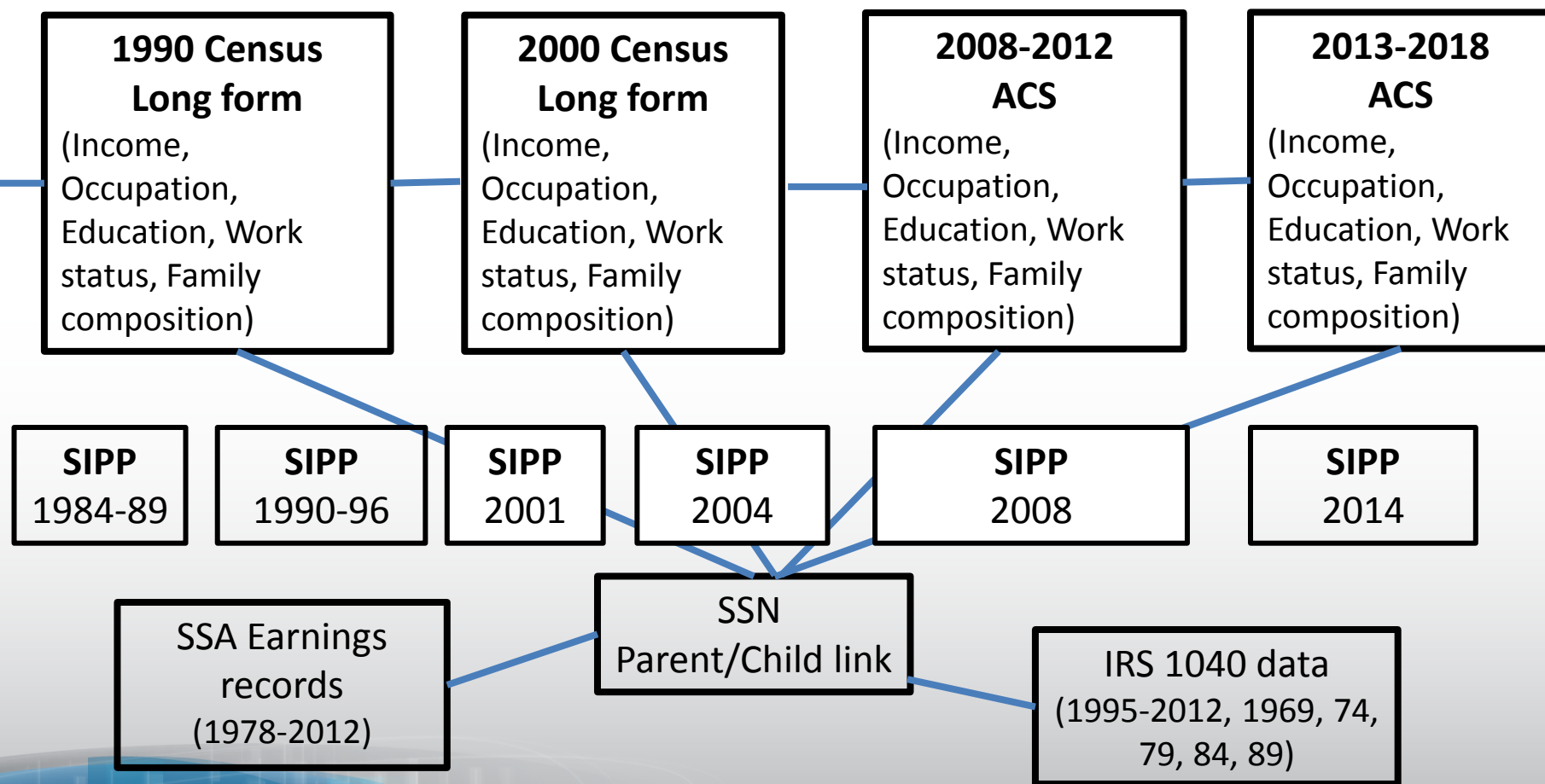
Example: NCRN project - CenHRS

Linking HRS (and SIPP) to Census data



Example: Social Mobility Project

Linking Census and ACS data with SIPP

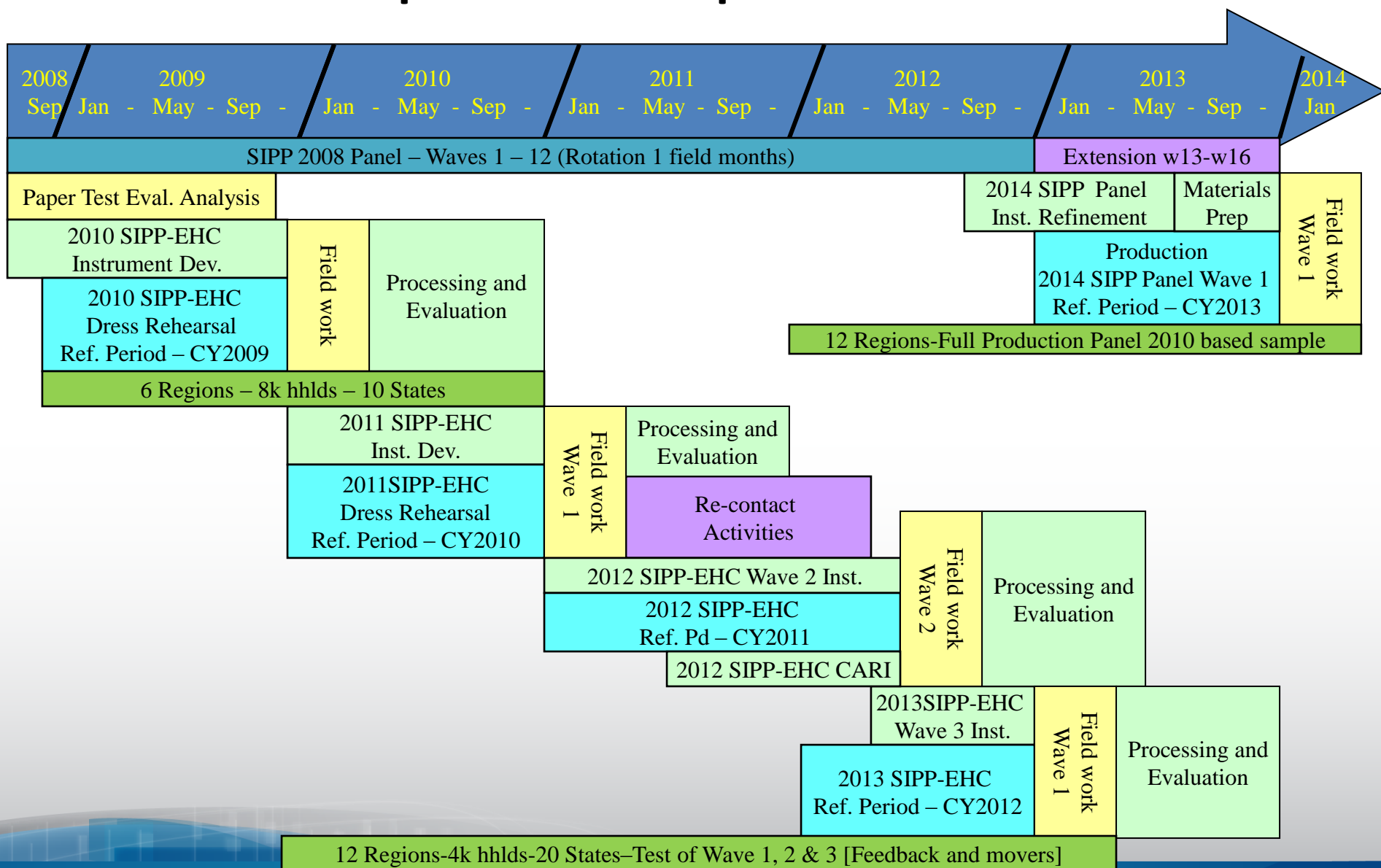


Improved Data Access

- Upcoming Users Guide
- Revised website
 - www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/
- Orlin Research Interactive tool –
 - www.Orlinresearch.com
- SIPP Synthetic File - VirtualRDC@Cornell
- NCRN SIPP Training – University of Michigan and Duke

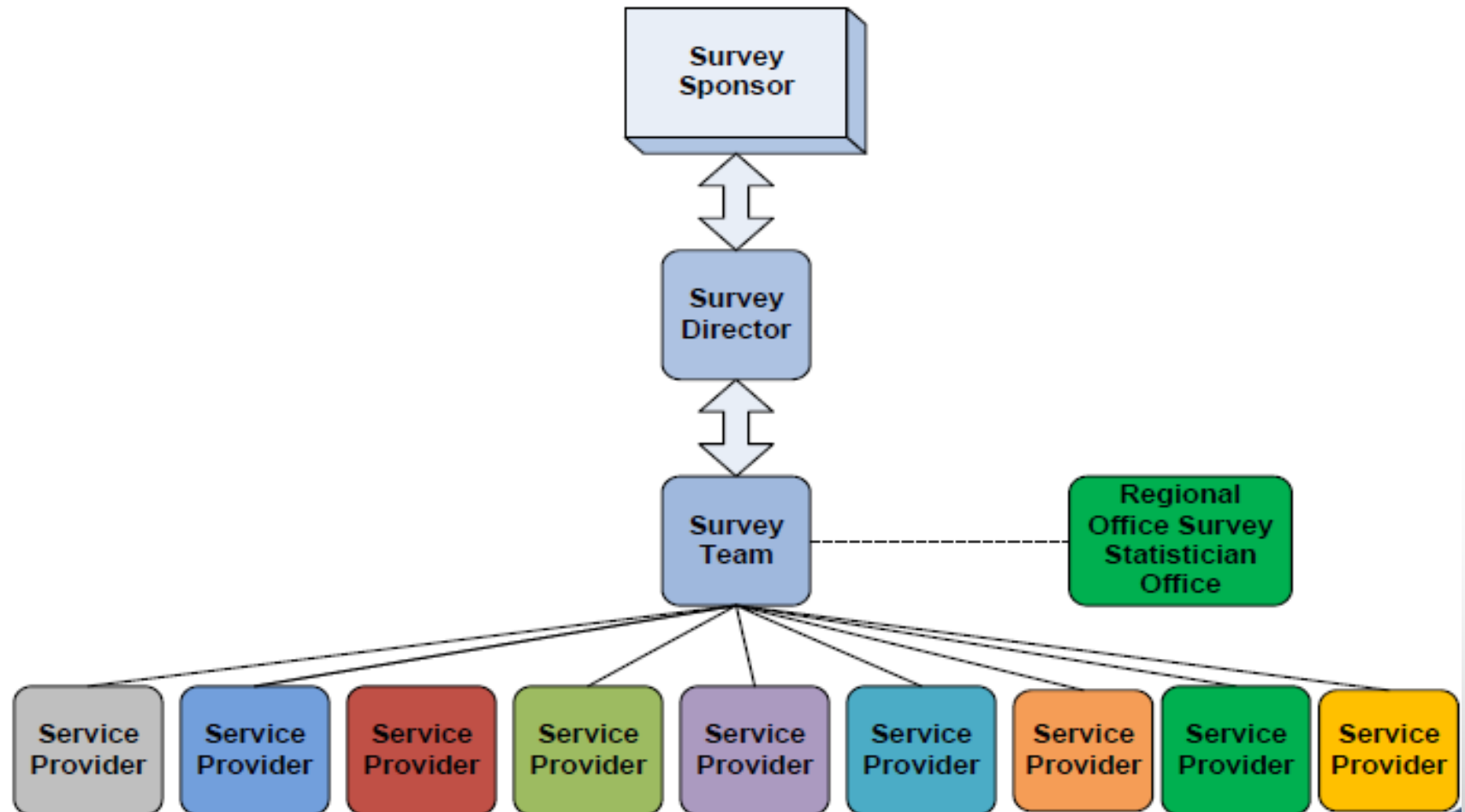
SIPP-EHC Development and Implementation for 2014

20



Realignment of SIPP Survey Management

The New Look



The Goals of the CNSTAT Panel



Panel's Charge

- The committee will conduct analyses of data collected under the new and old designs, compared with administrative records whenever feasible and appropriate, to determine the extent to which the new design improves upon, maintains, or underperforms the old design in terms of the quality of key estimates, such as poverty rates and participation in assistance programs, and other metrics. The committee will also evaluate the depth and breadth of the 2014 SIPP content; evaluate the impact of the new SIPP data collection instrument on respondent burden; and consider content changes for subsequent SIPP survey panels that could improve the utility of the data.

Panel's Charge

- The committee will **conduct analyses** of data collected under the new and old designs, compared with administrative records whenever feasible and appropriate, to determine the extent to which the **new design improves upon, maintains, or underperforms** the old design in terms of the **quality of key estimates**, such as poverty rates and participation in assistance programs, and other metrics. The committee will also **evaluate the depth and breadth of the 2014 SIPP content**; evaluate the impact of the new SIPP data collection instrument on **respondent burden**; and **consider content changes** for subsequent SIPP survey panels that could improve the utility of the data.

Panel's tasks

- The committee will commission analyses of data made available by the Census Bureau.
- ...but some analysis may require access to confidential microdata related to individual respondents that are protected under Title 13 of the United States Code.
- Very likely, there will be an arrangement for commissioned analysts and perhaps NRC staff to acquire status as Census Bureau special sworn agents, which will permit them to analyze confidential microdata at the Census Bureau headquarters in Suitland, MD.
- ...this procedure for accessing confidential microdata and providing only aggregate results to the committee.
- Panelists may need to obtain Special Sworn Status and work at Census or RDCs (e.g., Michigan, Cornell, Baruch, NBER, Chicago, Penn State, UCI (forthcoming))