Reengineering SIPP— The New 2014 Panel—Welcome

Constance F. Citro, *Director*
Committee on National Statistics
July 10, 2013

Some Historical Background

- 1975—DHEW/ASPE sets up Income Survey Development Program (ISDP) [CPS lacking]
- 1977—Experimental work at test sites
- 1978—ISDP Research Panel (2,340 hhs)
- 1979—ISDP Research Panel (9,500 hhs)
- 1981—SIPP scheduled to become operational with SSA as main sponsor (partnering with ASPE and Census), but $ cancelled

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Brief History of SIPP (cont'd)

- 1982—Census Bureau Director convinces White House to restore SIPP $ at the Bureau
- 1984 SIPP panel begins October 1983; completes 9 waves (every 4 months), 21,000 original sample hhs (reduced 18% in Wave 5)
- New panels begin every February, 1985–1993, with sample sizes between 12,400 and 23,600 hhs; 3-10 waves (budgets fluctuate, data delivery lags)

PAUSE TO RETHINK DESIGN

Brief History of SIPP (cont'd)

- 1996 panel shifts to abutting (not overlapping) design: 40,200 hhs, 12 waves
- 2001 panel: 36,700 hhs (reduced by 15% in Wave 2), 9 waves

CRISIS in 2006 – 2004 panel: 51,400 hhs, 12 waves (reduced sample) ***[after 11th-hour save]***

- 2008 panel: 52,000 hhs, 16 waves
- Event History Calendar/annual interviews tested concurrently, to be used in 2014 panel

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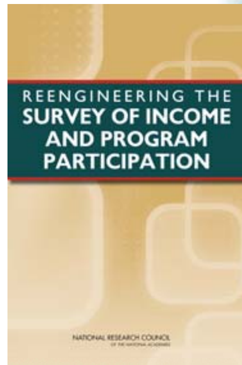
CNSTAT Reports on SIPP



2009 – *Focus on administrative records; response to crisis/need to cut costs; chaired by Karl Scholz; data quality appendix by John Czajka*

1993 – Comprehensive review; part of rethinking the design; chaired by Graham Kalton

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1993, 2009 Reports on SIPP's Primary Goals

Provide information on:

(1) Distribution of income and other economic resources for people & families – *Monthly* data for analysis of intrayear transitions in marital status, poverty, employment, health insurance coverage

(2) *Eligibility* for and participation in wide range of government assistance programs

Focus on economically at risk

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1993, 2009 Reports on Reengineering Goals

Reengineering should foster SIPP's ability to measure short-term dynamics with improved quality and timeliness

2009 report focused on potential uses of administrative records, not only for evaluation (as in testing for 2014 panel), but also in a production SIPP

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2009 Report—SIPP Needs Administrative Records

Conclusion 3-1:

Administrative records . . . cannot replace SIPP, primarily because they do not provide information on people who are eligible for—but do not participate in—government assistance programs . . . .

Administrative records can and should be used in a reengineered SIPP [to improve quality of income reporting, which has deteriorated]

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Strategic Approach for Records

- Census Bureau should evaluate benefits and costs of acquiring/using different records in SIPP and make strategic decisions accordingly
- Go after federal records first—e.g., veterans benefits (state laws/practices vary)
- Go after income/program types first that are feasible to acquire and most important for low-income population (e.g., UI benefits)

Go with Indirect Uses of Records/R&D for Direct Uses

- Conduct regular aggregate comparisons (also exact matches)—SIPP data quality has varied over time, so important to follow trends
- Use program rules and records to improve imputations, which should be model-based
- At same time, proceed with R&D for potentially even more valuable direct uses of records (e.g., using OASDI and SSI records to adjust survey responses or replace questions)

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Use Total Error Framework for Survey and Ad Records

We encourage the Census Bureau to view the errors in administrative records and in matches of them with survey records in the same manner that … statistical agencies have commonly viewed nonresponse and reporting errors in surveys—namely, as problems to address but not a brick wall.

(2009 report, p. 67)

Innovation in Design and Data Collection (2009 Report)

Caution needed on Event History Calendar with annual interviews, given that it affects SIPP's most important feature—*monthly* data

There needs to be adequate evaluation of EHC and also a bridge to new design

Recommendations 4-2, 4-3: Overlap traditional and EHC SIPP panels for 2 years. . .

THIS is precisely what we will hear about today

Interaction of EHC and Administrative Records

Cost a prime motivator to moving to EHC with annual interviews; also need to preserve and enhance SIPP's unique contribution of monthly data

EHC likely to have strengths and weaknesses; with adoption of EHC/annual interviews for SIPP, Census should prepare to make direct use of administrative records to shore up weak areas and improve stronger areas

On to the Forum

On behalf of CNSTAT, its SIPP panels of experts, and SIPP data users, I congratulate the Census Bureau on having come so far with its reengineering and on providing opportunities for user input and feedback

I look forward with anticipation to this forum

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SIPP Highlights and The New 2014 SIPP

David Johnson
Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

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The Beginning…

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The Successful Implementation

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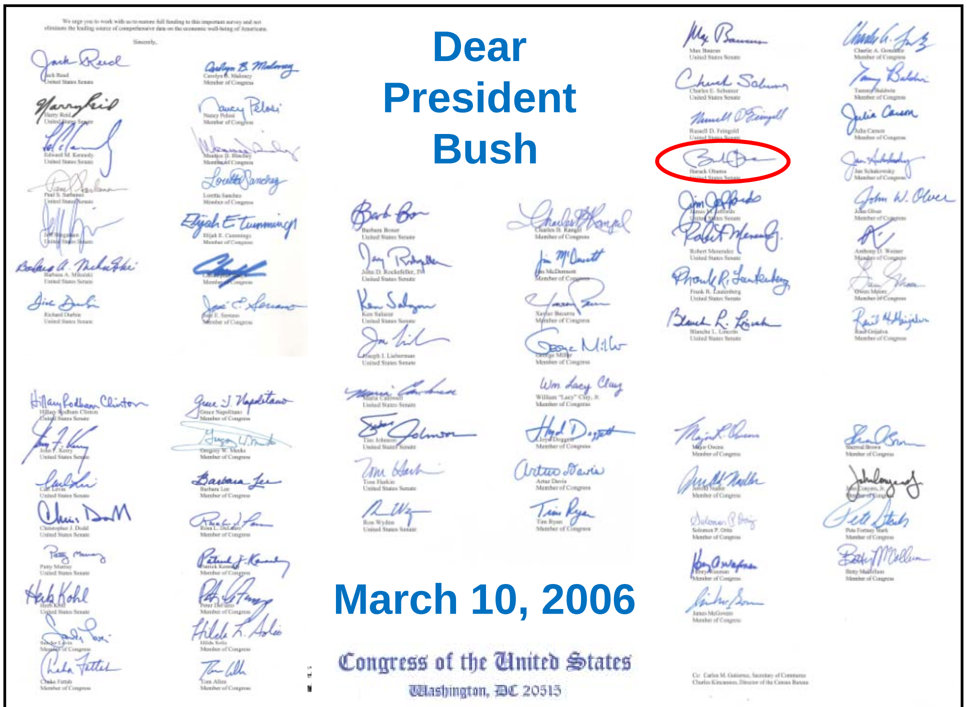
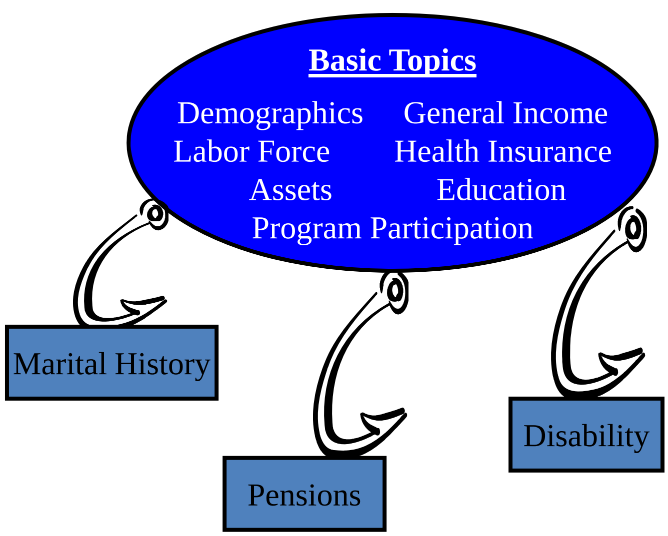


Goals for Re-engineering

- The Re-engineering will
  - include a new survey data collection,
  - 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



Headlines

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

Nearly One in 10 Employees Works From Home - WSJ

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

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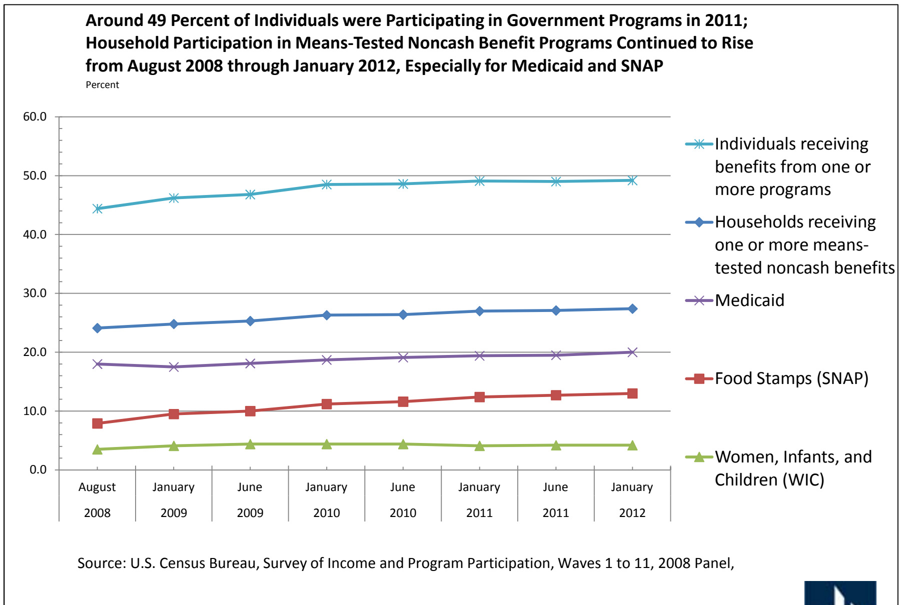

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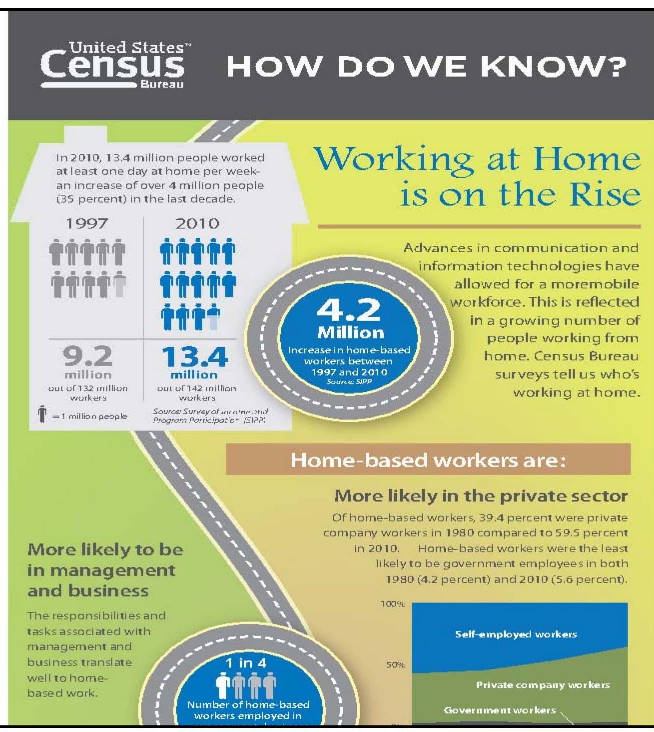
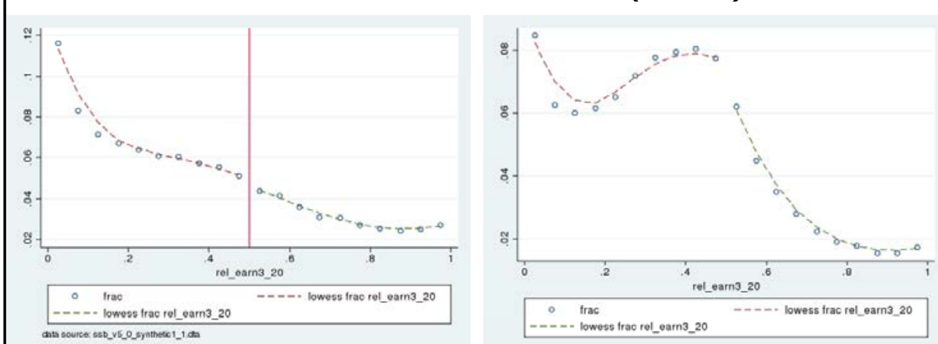


Improved Data Access

- Upcoming Users Guide
- Orlin Research Interactive tool – Orlinresearch.com
- SIPP Synthetic File - VirtualRDC@Cornell

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



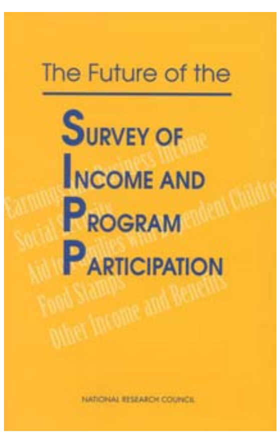
SSB application November 2012, gold standard results January 2013

University of Michigan

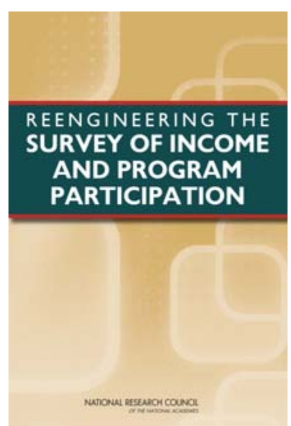
Duke University

University of Nebraska

CNSTAT Reports on SIPP



1993



2009

Recommendations from 2009 NAS report

- Rec 2.1 – Goal is short-run dynamics
- Rec 2.2 – Evaluate all innovations
- Rec 3.1 – Acquire more admin data from Federal sources
- Rec 3.2 – Develop plan to obtain admin data from States
- Rec 3.3 – Evaluate data quality and reporting errors
- Rec 3.4 – Evaluate imputation methods
- Rec 3.5 – Have OMB set-up SIPP advisory group
- Rec 3.6 – In short run focus on indirect uses of admin data
- Rec 3.7 – Evaluate possible direct uses of admin data
- Rec 3.8 – Develop methods to create public data and data access
- Rec 4.1 – Develop intensive plan to evaluate EHC
- Rec 4.2 – Create a bridge between EHC and current SIPP
- Rec 4.3 – Don't rush implementation (shoot for 2012)
- Rec 4.4 – Evaluate trade-offs with data quality and respondent burden
- Rec 4.5 – Establish SIPP advisory group
- Rec 4.6 – Release data within one year of collection

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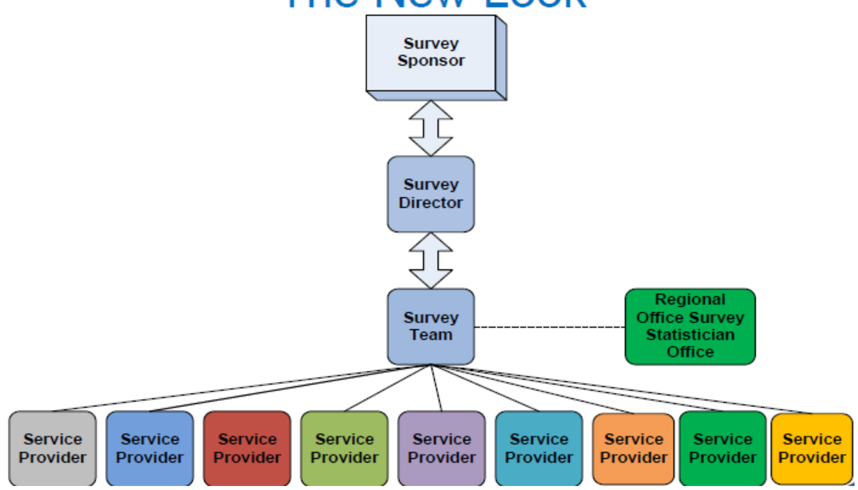
Realignment of SIPP Survey Management

The New Look



The Agenda

- Introduction
  - Connie Citro, CNSTAT
- SIPP Highlights
  - David Johnson, Census
- SIPP Reengineering
  - Jason Fields, Census
- Questions and Break
- SIPP-EHC Evaluation
  - Graton Gathright, Census
- Discussion

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2014 SIPP

'A new Phoenix'

Jason Fields
SIPP Survey Director
US Census Bureau

July 10, 2013 - SIPP Annual Meeting
Keck Center – National Academy of Science

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Outline

- Background and Status
- Design of the EHC and Dependent Interviewing
- Content – What's still here?
- Paradata for Management and Evaluation
- Locating Results
- Incentive Test Planning
- The Social Security Administration Supplement
- What's next?

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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.

SIPP Re-engineering

Implement Improvements to SIPP

- Reduce costs
- Reduce respondent burden
- Improve processing system
- Modernize instrument
- Expand/enhance use of administrative records

Key Design Changes:

- Annual interview, <u>12-month reference period</u> from 4-month
- Event History Calendar (EHC) methods to facilitate respondent recall over longer reference period

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SIPP Re-engineering Field Test Plans

- Proof of concept test - *Sample, design, results*
  - 2008 paper and pencil reinterview test
- EHC CAPI test - *Hurdles and highlights*
  - 2010 Integrated Blaise and C# instrument prototype
- CAPI revised test
  - 2011 Test improvements to the Wave 1 instrument, training, and expand sample to all regional offices.
  - Interwave locating experiment
  - 2012 Test Wave 2 concepts and instrument, examine movers and attrition issues, dependent interviewing methods and refine training.
  - 2013 Wave 3 interview allows household members to return and additional mover and dependent interviewing evaluation
- 2014 SIPP EHC-based instrument is the production SIPP instrument
  - *A new Phoenix "A Bird of a Different Color"*

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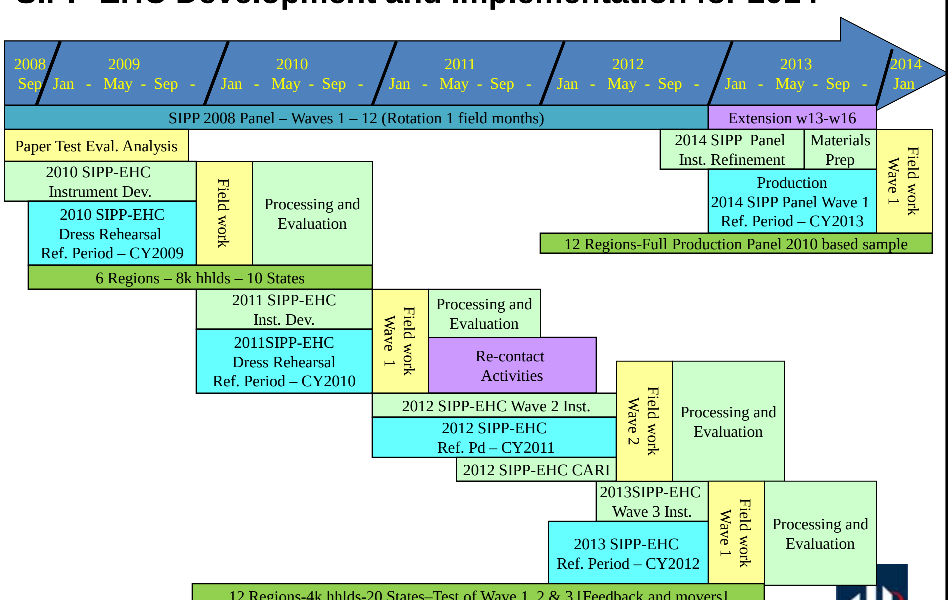
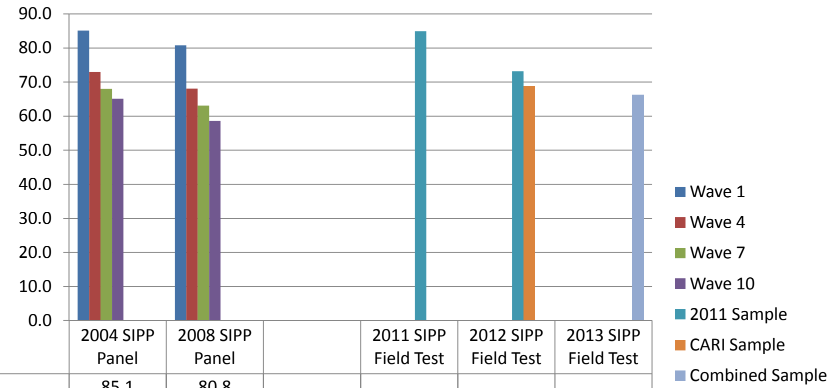
SIPP-EHC Development and Implementation for 2014



Crude Response Rates for Tests, 2004 and 2008 Panels



	2004 SIPP Panel	2008 SIPP Panel		2011 SIPP Field Test	2012 SIPP Field Test	2013 SIPP Field Test
Wave 1	85.1	80.8				
Wave 4	72.9	68.1				
Wave 7	68.0	63.1				
Wave 10	65.1	58.6				
2011 Sample				84.9	73.1	
CARI Sample					68.9	
Combined Sample						66.2

Notes on the New Design

Scope
- Similar to SIPP
- Broader than core / includes key topical module content in each wave

Better integration of concepts
- EHC generates integrated reporting across domains
- Topics previously implemented as add-on modules now integrated
- Facilitate 'hooks' to enable supplements for additional content

Increased efficiency in processing and producing data products
Flexibility in administration (dynamic interview month and reference period)
Dependent data incorporation into EHC instrument

Reduced cost through annual administration

Improve management through realigned structure and improved monitoring using all available tools – especially paradata

SIPP–EHC 2014 Contents

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The 2011 SIPP-EHC Instrument – Design & Dependent Data

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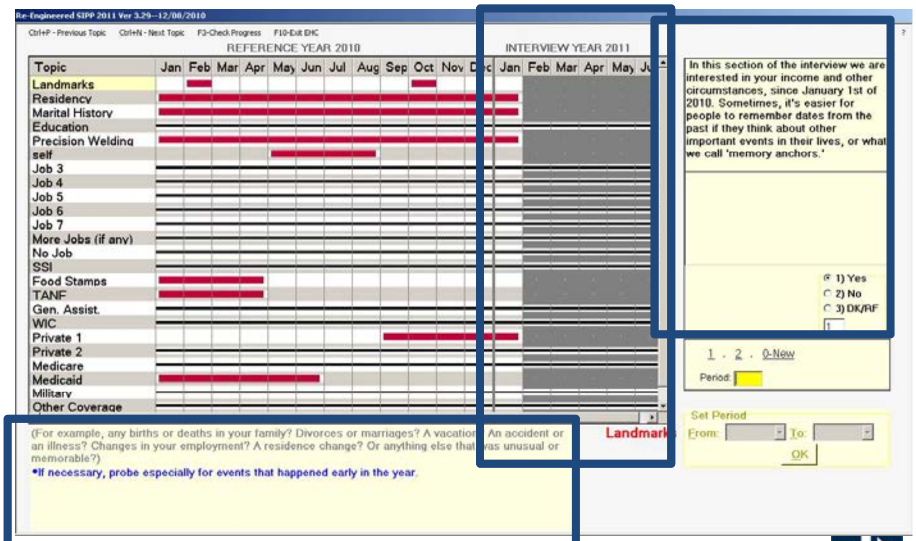

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2011 SIPP-EHC Completed Calendar

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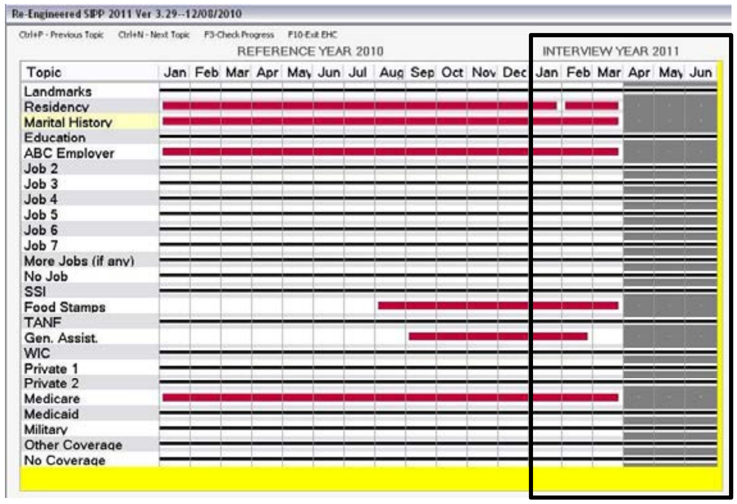

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2012 SIPP-EHC Calendar w/ Dependent Data

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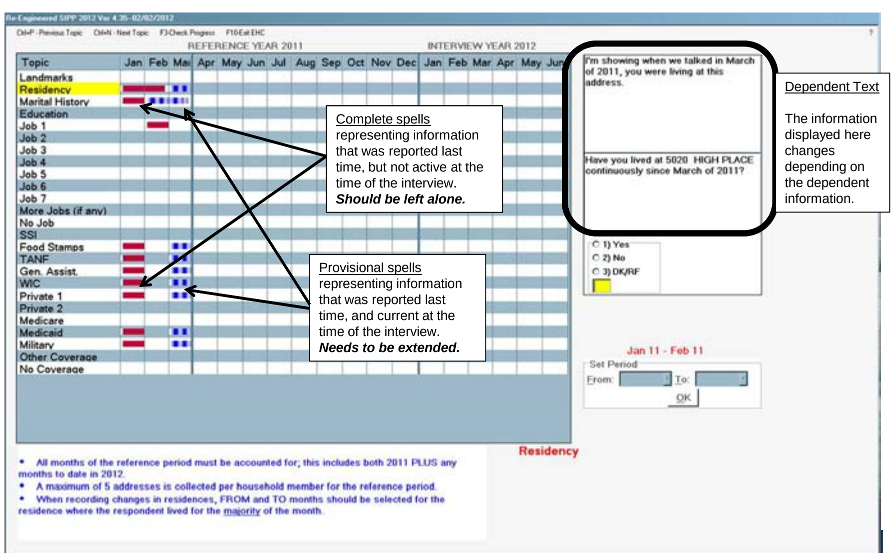

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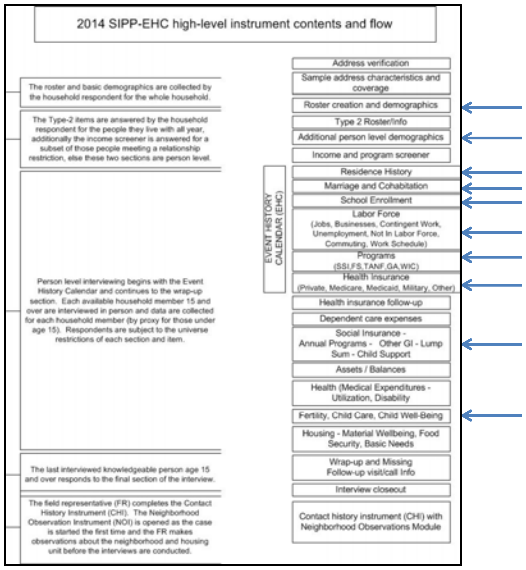
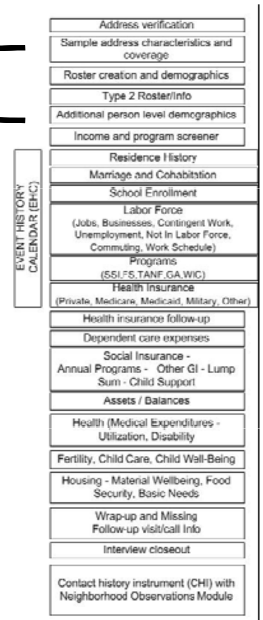
SIPP–EHC 2014 Dependent Data Content



SIPP–EHC 2014 Content Highlights

Demographics -

- Roster – Interview month household residents
- Roster of people you lived with during the year but who aren't in the interview month household (Type 2)
- Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, Sex
- Relationship to householder including options for same-sex partners and spouses
- Marital Status, Spouse Pointer, Year of marriage, Times married, Ever widowed, Ever divorced, Fertility screener
- Gender neutral parent identification (Parent 1 and Parent 2)
- Type of parent for parent 1 and 2
- Nativity, Citizenship, Year moved to US, Immigration status
- Education – Attainment, Vocational/Technical, Professional certificates and licenses
- Armed Forces – Veteran Status, Period of Svc., Active Duty



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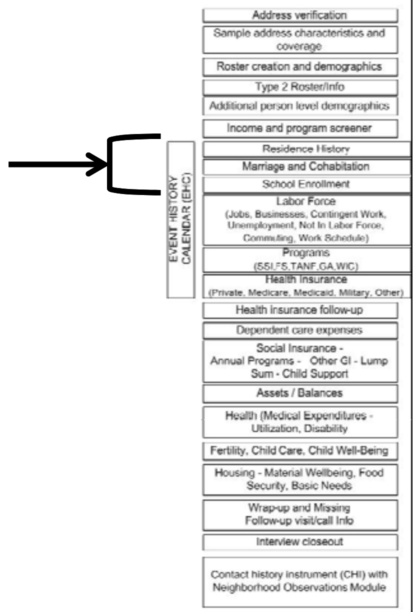
SIPP–EHC 2014 Content Highlights

Residence History -
- Up to 5 residences during the calendar year for each person.
- Tenure status of each residence
- Public housing status / Rental assistance / Section 8
- Left censor – why move, year and month moved into January address, and prior residence tenure

Marital History
- Up to 3 marital status spells
- Monthly marital status – with spouse pointer
- Monthly cohabitation status – with partner pointer
- Registered domestic partner item for cohabitations

Educational Enrollment
- Up to 3 spells of educational enrollment
- Grade, Type (Public,Private,Charter,Home), FT/PT
- Grade repetition
- Headstart for children 7 and under



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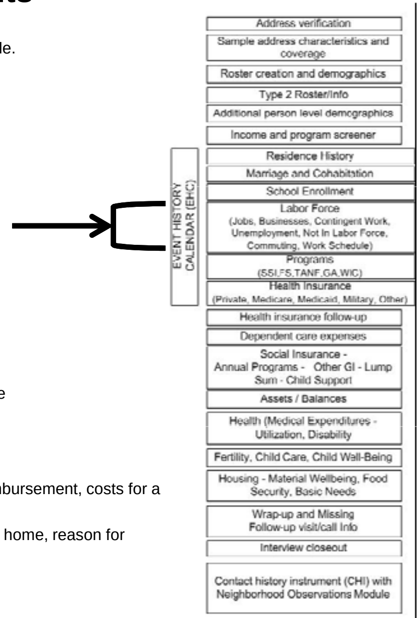
SIPP–EHC 2014 Content Highlights

Labor Force -
- Up to 7 discrete job/business timelines - each with 2 spells possible.
- Catchall timeline for additional work beyond the first 7
- Detail to captured at the week level
- Type of pay / rate
- Job earnings and profit for businesses
- Usual hours per week (per job / all jobs)
- Changes in earnings or hours within spells (up to 3)
- Industry, occupation, class of worker
- Business-Employer name / size / type / address
- Union status / Incorporation status
- Presence of partners (business)
- Time away without pay

Unemployment
- Spells of unemployment / Time away from work / Not in labor force
- Reason not working, Availability for work / reason not available

Commuting and Work Schedule
- For each spell of work - mode(s), time to work, miles to work, reimbursement, costs for a typical week
- Work schedule for each spell – days, times (start/stop), work from home, reason for schedule



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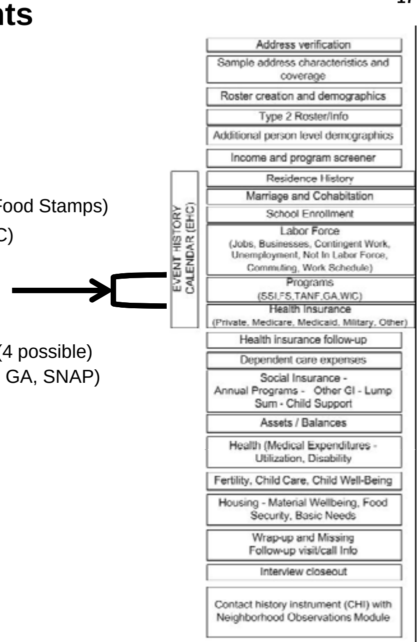
SIPP–EHC 2014 Content Highlights

Programs -
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Pass through child support payments (via TANF)
- General Assistance
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP – Food Stamps)
- Women, Infants, and Children's Nutrition Program (WIC)
- Up to 3 spells per year recorded for each program
- Coverage and ownership of the coverage
- Reasons starting and stopping
- Amount received and up to three changes in amounts (4 possible) resolved to the month-level (SSI, TANF, Pass Through, GA, SNAP)



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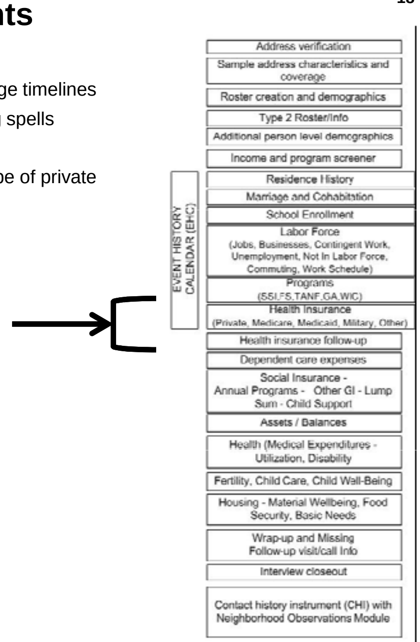
SIPP–EHC 2014 Content Highlights

Health Insurance -
- Private, Medicare, Medicaid, Military, and other coverage timelines
- Two timelines for private coverage to allow overlapping spells
- Coverage ownership and covered
- Type of coverage, cost, outside household covered, type of private plan and type of deductible

Health Insurance Follow-up
- State-based Health Insurance Exchange use
- Premiums and reimbursement
- Reconciliation of time without coverage and reasons
- Reasons no private if employed but not covered
- Reasons no public if not covered at all



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SIPP–EHC 2014 Content Highlights

Programs – (Annual and other programs)

- Paid care of children or disabled persons so that a person could work, attend training, or look for work in December of reference year
- Total cost of that care in December
- VA Benefits (monthly amounts)
- Social Security retirement income and deductions (Medicare) (monthly amounts)
- Employment compensation (worker's and unemployment comp) (monthly amounts)
- Energy assistance
- Free and reduced price meal programs
- Lump sum payments
- Disability income
- Retirement income
- Survivor benefits
- Child-support and alimony received and support payments made
- EITC and tax filing
- Other training, food, clothing, cash, and housing assitance

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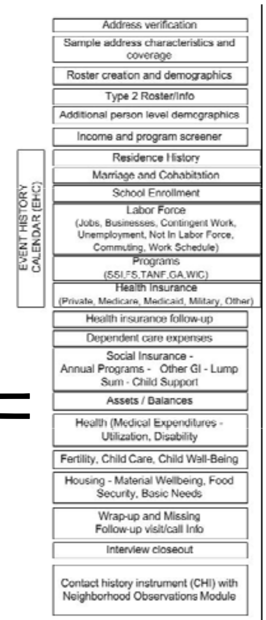
SIPP–EHC 2014 Content Highlights

Asset income, joint holding, and balances/values for:

- Checking and savings
- Money market accounts or funds
- Certificates of deposit
- Mutual funds, Stocks
- Municipal or corporate bonds
- Government securities or savings bonds
- Rental property and rental property mortgage balance
- Royalties
- Other mortgages
- Misc. investments

Real estate owned - market value and balance owed
Vehicles - Use, make-model-year, value, balance owed
Business value and debt
Retirement accounts – balances
Unsecured liabilities



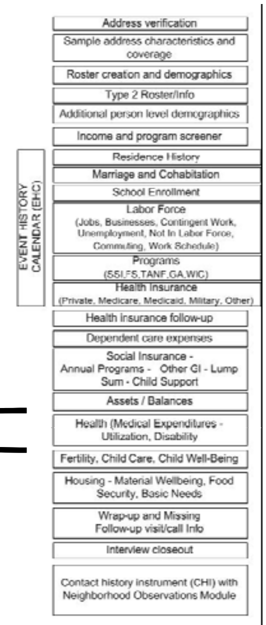
SIPP–EHC 2014 Content Highlights

Medical Expenditures

- Overall health status
- Medical out-of-pocket expenses
- Health care utilization
- Hospitalization / sick days
- Doctor visits / dental visits
- Drug coverage
- Insurance premium payments
- Medical visits by uninsured

Disability

- Sensory disabilities (sight – hearing)
- For adults - serious difficulty (concentrating, remembering, making decisions), (walking or climbing stairs), (dressing or bathing), (doing errands), (finding a job or remaining employed), (prevented from working)
- For children - serious difficulty (concentrating, remembering, making decisions), (walking or climbing stairs), (dressing or bathing), (playing with children of the same age), (doing regular school work)
- For young children – (a developmental condition or delay that limits ordinary activity)
- SSA – Disability section in the 2014 Supplement



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SIPP–EHC 2014 Content Highlights

Fertility

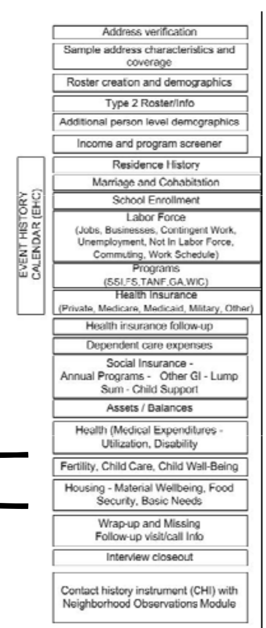
- Roster and ages for children ever born/fathered
- Identification of 'other parent' for each child – group of children, enabling multi-partner fertility measure.
- Grandparent indicator

Parent information collected for both mother and father

- Date of birth
- Country of birth
- Mortality status and month/year of death

Child care

- Type of arrangements used
- Which children used each
- Weekly pay amount for child care
- Assistance with costs
- Time lost from work related to child care



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SIPP–EHC 2014 Content Highlights

Child well-being
- Eating dinner with parents
- Reading to and outings with children under 6
- School engagement, school effort
- Grade repetition, suspension, expulsion
- Gifted classes
- Sports, lessons, club participation, religious lessons

Adult/material well-being
- Problems with housing, pests, plumbing
- Environmental noise, trash, safety
- Ability to pay mortgage or utilities

Food security
- Able to buy enough, balanced meals
- Cut size of meals, how often
- Defer food to children
- Hungry because not enough money for food

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Evaluation Plans

- Key indicators by topic – evaluated against as many sources as possible
- False transitions and mis-timed transitions – recall or seams
- Instrument usability and last minute fixes for flow and wording
- Issues related to successful use of dependent data
- Flexibility for Interviewer/Respondent interaction
- Mover individuals – locating procedures and tools
- Changing respondents – Data quality comparisons
- Respondent Identification Policy
- Paradata evaluation and integration

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Developing the CAPI SIPP-EHC : Challenges Faced

Developing new technical capacity
- Experimentation
- Limitations
- Evolution

Crisis planning
- Limited lead time / preparation
- Changing goals demanded flexibility

New procedures
- Training and acceptance by field staff
- Development and refinement of procedures

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Moving to Production – NEW Challenges Ahead

Cost and Quality Management
- FY2014 Budget
- Survey Quality Measures

Culture and Organizational Change
- Role Development and Evolution
- Open Communication
- Curiosity

Challenging Climate for Interviewing
- Difficult job in the best situations
- SIPP is a Challenging Survey
- High Rewards

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Realignment

- Goals
  - to reduce costs
  - improve performance
  - improve communication
  - clarify roles and accountability
  - document and measure costs and processes – better information

- Both the FLD and Survey realignments are still new!
  - encourage a culture of collaboration and open communication
  - define our roles and develop new ‘best’ practices
  - engage the new tools and information at hand to create the best SIPP possible for our stakeholders and data users

Paradata - Uses in General

- managing field data collection costs
- examining data collection flow characteristics by interviewer
- responsive design – changing field procedures to meet situation
- instrument evaluation and improvement
  - length
  - excessive (DK – RF – BKSPC - Help)
- training evaluation and improvement
- non-response evaluation

- many additional uses as more data become available

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Sources of paradata

Examples paradata include (certainly not exhaustive):

- the times of day interviews were conducted
- how long the interviews took
- characteristics of the interviewer
- miles driven to contact the household or complete the interview – daily miles billed to project
- hours billed to project
- how many times there were contacts with each interviewee or attempts to contact the interviewee
- the reluctance of the interviewee
- characteristics of the neighborhood
- the mode of communication (such as phone, Web, email, or in person)
- training certification score
- data quality measures like partial rate, dk/ref rates on key items, etc.

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Paradata elements currently in use with SIPP-EHC

- audit trail data from the Blaise/C# instrument
- certification test for interviewer training
- interviewer characteristics
    - census experience
    - prior SIPP experience
    - supervisory status
    - demographics
- contact history instrument
- mileage, case load, supervisor observation, hours billed
- neighborhood observation
- regional office progress management application data

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Blaise audit trail example – fabricated data

"2/dd/20yy 10:03:04 PM","(KEY:)15[ENTR]"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:05 PM","Action:Store Field Data","Field:BDemographics.BAge[1].DOB_BYEAR"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:10 PM","(KEY:)[ENTR]1918[ENTR]"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:15 PM","Action:Store Field Data","Field:BDemographics.BAge[1].DOB_BYEAR"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:16 PM","Leave Field:BDemographics.BAge[1].DOB_BYEAR","Cause:Next Field","Status:Normal","Value:1918"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:21 PM","Mouse:906,589","Message:LeftDown","HitTest:Client"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:21 PM","Mouse:906,589","Message:LeftDown","HitTest:Client"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:21 PM","Mouse:906,589","Message:LeftUp","HitTest:Client"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:21 PM","Mouse:906,589","Message:LeftUp","HitTest:Client"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:21 PM","Errordlg action:Goto","Text:@FThat would make you 92 years old. Is that correct?@F @/ @/@Zs@Z @LIf this is correct, supress and continue.@L @/@Zs@Z @LIf this is not correct, go back to DOB_BMONTH, DOB_BDAY, or DOB_BYEAR and correct.@L ","Involved:BDemographics.BAge[1].DOB_BDAY:15:BDemographics.BAge[1].DOB_BMONTH;April;BDemographics.BAge[1].DOB_BYEAR;1918","Field:BDemographics.BAge[1].DOB_BDAY"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:21 PM","Action:Error Jump","Field:BDemographics.BAge[1].DOB_BYEAR"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:22 PM","Enter Field:BDemographics.BAge[1].DOB_BDAY","Status:Normal","Value:15"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:24 PM","(KEY:)[ENTR]"
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"2/dd/20yy 10:03:31 PM","(KEY:)s"
"2/dd/20yy 10:03:31 PM","Errordlg action:Suppress","Text:@FThat would make you 59 years old. Is that correct?@F @/ @/@Zs@Z @LIf this is correct, supress and continue.@L @/@Zs@Z @LIf this is not correct, go back to DOB_BMONTH, DOB_BDAY, or DOB_BYEAR and correct.@L

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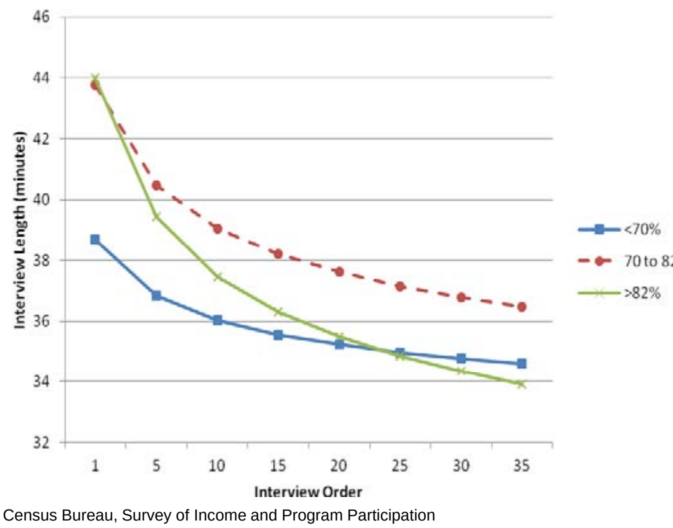
2011 Interviewer Progress Curve for Interview Length by Certification Exam Score



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation Event History Calendar (SIPP-EHC), 2011.

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Management and Monitoring

What is monitored?

- Cost
  - (Total Cost, Relative Costs, Daily Costs, Costs compared with outcomes)
- Quality
  - (Combining **Data** and **Paradata** - partially complete data, don't know and refusal rates, break-offs, benchmark indicators)
- Response/Nonresponse
  - (A tried and 'true?' measure of quality, representativeness, and bias)
- Progress
  - (Total progress, intermediate milestones, cost/attempt, responsive design)

Who is using the information

- Sr. Mgmt
- Regional offices
- Survey Directors
- Sponsors
- HQ Field Mgmt
- Analytics

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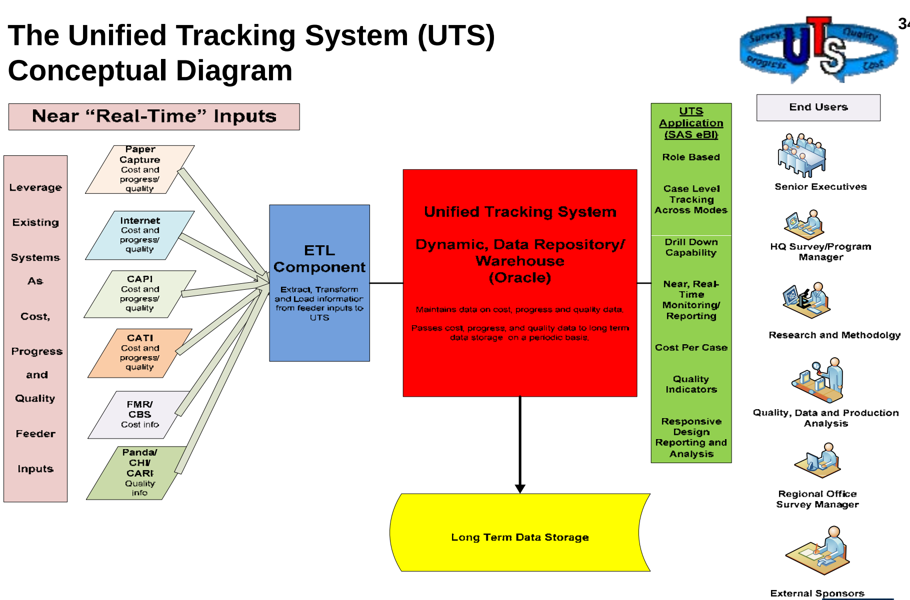
The Unified Tracking System (UTS) Conceptual Diagram



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Prototype UTS Dashboard

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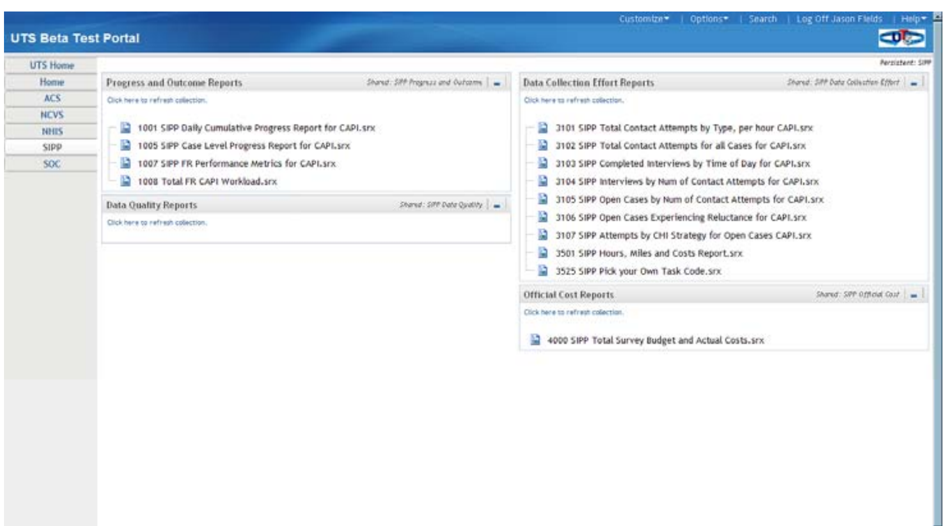
Prototype UTS Reports



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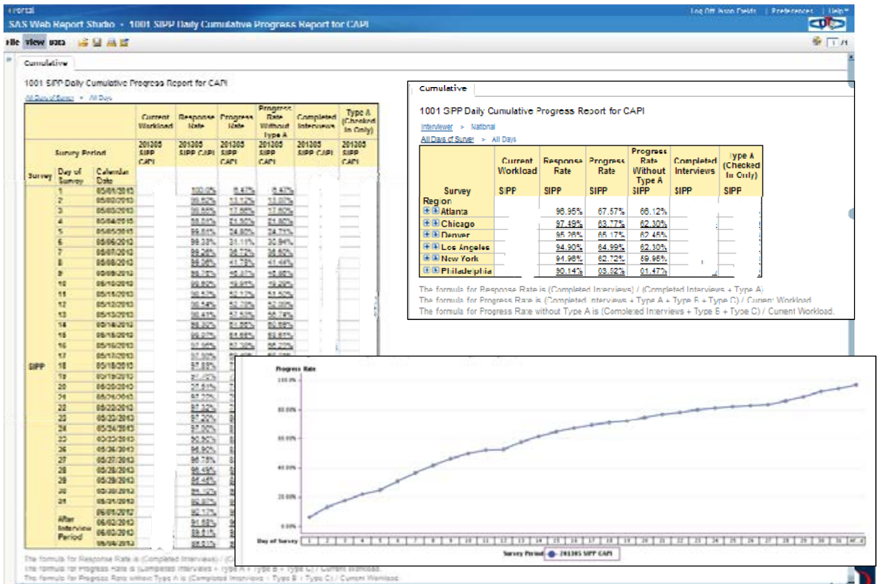
UTS Detailed Reports – with Drill-Down Capability



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Managing SIPP with Paradata and Dashboards

- Field data collection costs
  - new instrument
  - new field procedures with a four-month interview window
  - new training procedures
  - new management structure and high interest in efficiencies
  - super tight budget environment
- Data quality
  - instrument evaluation and improvement
    - length
    - excessive (DK/RF/BKSPC/Help)
  - training evaluation and improvement
- Response and progress
  - examining data collection flow characteristics by interviewer, team, region
    - non-response
    - partial rates
    - contact characteristics and strategies

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Locating Respondents - Recontact Framework

- 2011 Wave 1 Interview
  - 4,051 Sample households
  - 2,600 expected interviews
    - Based on (from our 2010 test experience)
      - 20.7% Vacant/Demolished
      - 81.9% Response rate in occupied units
  - Recontact baseline information
- 2012 Wave 2 Interview
  - Follow-up reinterview
  - Track movers age15+
  - Interactive locating

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Recontact Objectives

- Locating Experiment (two treatments and control)
  - Change of address treatment (mid-cycle contact)
    - Based on prior research (Couper and Ofstedal, 2009), (McGonagle , Couper and Schoeni, 2009) , develop a single self-encloseable address change postcard indicating
      - whole household move
      - part household move
      - Intention for whole or part household plans to move
      - updated contact information
  - Incentive evaluation treatment
    - Test use of small post-paid incentive upon return of address update
  - Control group
- National Change of Address (NCOA)
  - Submitted full Wave 1 file four times (Oct., Dec., Mar., Apr.)
- Address update procedures (in development)
- Attrition mediation effects

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Sample by Treatment and Wave 2 Movers

Group	Address Update Form	Incentives	Wave 1 Interviewed Households			Non-Movers in Wave 2		Movers in Wave 2	
			Total	Crude Percent Intrvw'd in Wave 2	Refusal Rate (Type A / W2 Intv + Type A) * 100	Total	Crude Percent Intrvw'd in Wave 2	Total	Crude Percent Intrvw'd in Wave 2
1	Y	Y	864	73.6%	14.6%	635	81.7%	229	51.1%
2	Y	N	870	70.0%	18.9%	626	75.9%	244	54.9%
3	N	N	862	74.7%	15.7%	673	79.9%	189	56.1%
			2,596	72.8%	16.4%	1,934	79.2%	662	53.9%

Initial Model for Wave 2 Interview Probability

- Logistic regression on Wave 1 interviewed households predicting Wave 2 interviews for movers and non-movers based on basic Wave 1 household interview information

- Dependent measure
  - Wave 2 Interview at some address associated with a Wave 1 interviewed household
  - N is the count of Wave 1 interviewed households = 2,596

- Independent characteristics – (reference group)
  - Household part of incentive treatment (non-incentive)
  - Wave 1 complete interview versus partial (complete)
  - Size of wave 1 household (single person household)
  - Household not owned in wave 1 (owned household)
  - Number of visits to interview wave 1 (one visit)
  - Regional office that conducted wave 1 (Los Angeles RO)

Figure 4. Logistic Regression Results – Model 1 – Odds of Wave 2 Interview – All Wave 1 Intvwd Hholds

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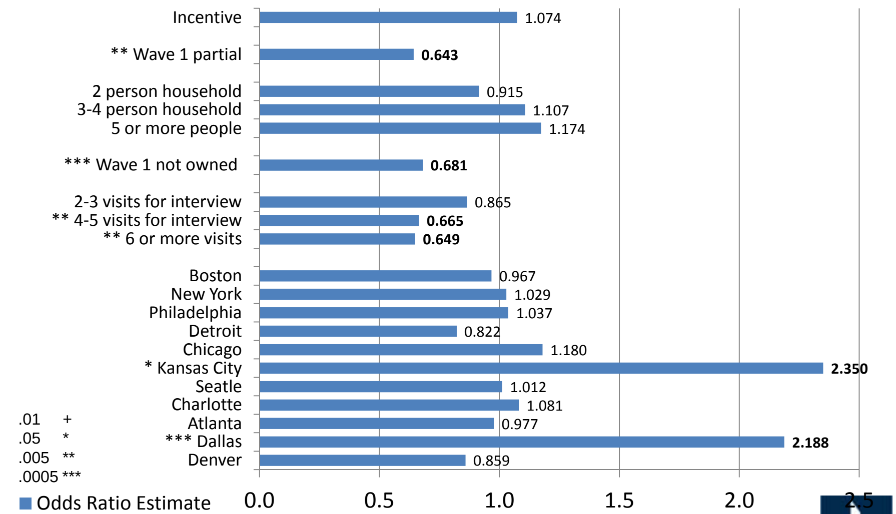

Figure 5. Logistic Regression Results – Model 2 – Odds of Wave 2 Interview – Non-Movers

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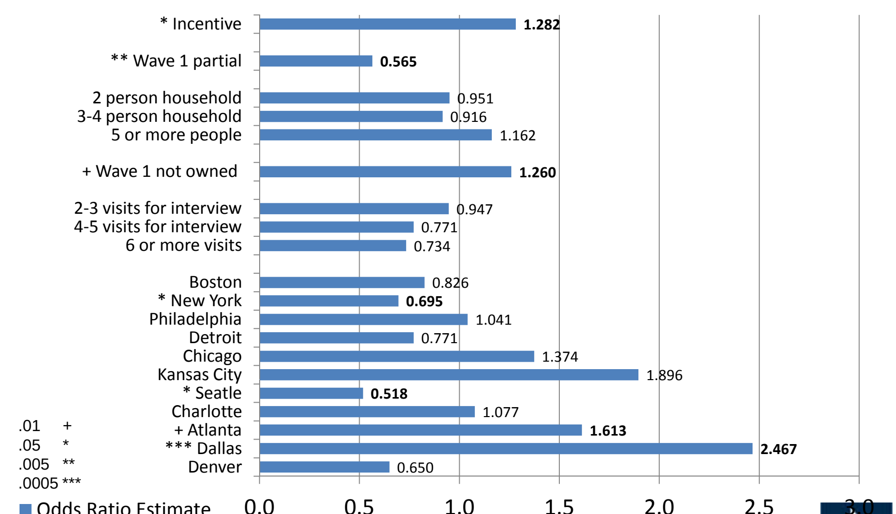

Figure 6. Logistic Regression Results – Model 3 – Odds of Wave 2 Interview – Movers

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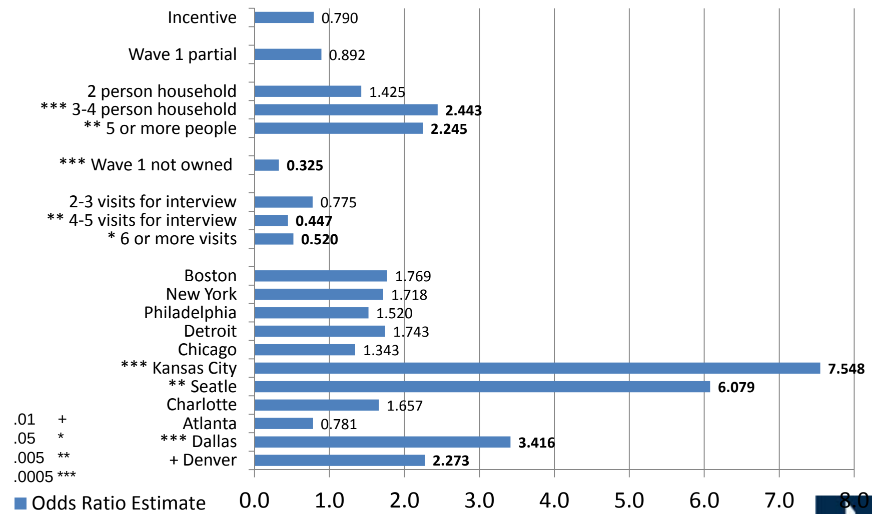

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Locating Summary

- Address update forms
  - relative poor sources of information
  - based on the presence of data, not quality or information
- Incentives
  - should be considered further as there appeared to be an effect on Wave 2 interview probability (for non-movers)
- NCOALink
  - should be used as close to the interview period as possible
  - little additional information seems to be added for repeated deliveries
- Regression results
  - could be expanded and used to help determine regional differences in field practices and their effects
  - Wave 1 contact characteristics are important indicators of Wave 2 interview success

Incentive Experiment

Experimental Design (Four Groups)

- 52,000 Sampled Wave 1 addresses – 13,000 addresses in each group
- Incentive test for Waves 1 and 2, evaluating amounts, and in Wave 2 propensity based 'conditional' incentives
  - Group 1 – control group in Wave 1 – control group in Wave 2
  - Group 2 – control group in Wave 1 – propensity incentives in Wave 2
  - Group 3 – a $20 incentive in Wave 1 – a $20 incentive in Wave 2
  - Group 4 – a $40 incentive in Wave 1 – a $40 incentive in Wave 2
- Group 2: The propensity group
  - Based on Wave 1 household characteristics and contact history data, a propensity model will be developed to assign Wave 2 households in group 2 to incentive and non-incentive groups
  - Could split incentive group into $20 and $40

Incentive Experiment – Goals and Expectations

- Develop research results to guide incentive implementation and efficacy
- Implement procedures for centralized distribution and monitoring of incentives
- Develop procedures for responsive propensity based incentive model
  - could be based on likelihood of response
  - could be based on contribution to meeting expected sample distribution
- Results from Wave 1 and Wave 2 implementation will hopefully lead to the conclusion of the experiment and full implementation for Wave 3 and Wave 4
- Experimental results may differ from 2008 due to annual administration and centralized incentive group management

Social Security Administration Supplement

- A reimbursed supplement to meet stakeholder needs
- Sample: All interviewed Wave 1 household members
- Administered by telephone in the CATI centers
- Contents:
  - Retirement and pensions
  - Adult and child disability
  - Marital history
- When – Interviews in September and October 2014
- Messaging

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SIPP-EHC Milestones and Plans

- Fieldwork for the 2013 SIPP-EHC
  - Data collection completed at the end of April 2013
  - Finalizing the instrument, procedures, and training for 2014 production.
- User and stakeholder information meetings to present evaluation findings
  - Evaluations from 2010, 2011, and 2012 SIPP-EHC comparisons will be presented at National Academies on July 10, 2013
- Summer of 2013, final revisions for production instrument
- 2014 sample selection based on most recent 2010 sampling frame and cost constraints
- Fieldwork for the 2014 SIPP Panel Wave 1
  - Data collection February through May 2014
- First data release from 2014 planned by the end of Wave 2 data collection in 2015.

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So….What's Next?

- Lots to be excited about!
- More evaluation
  - CY2013 comparisons to 2008 Panel
  - Administrative data comparisons
  - Topic Flag Imputation Model
- Research Panel in 2016….
  - Possible multi-mode test
  - Content revisions for 2018 Panel
  - We need your input – design and partnerships
- User outreach
  - Website overhaul
  - Orlin system
  - Workshops – NCRN and beyond.

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Thank you!

Contact:
Jason.M.Fields@Census.Gov
http://www.census.gov/sipp

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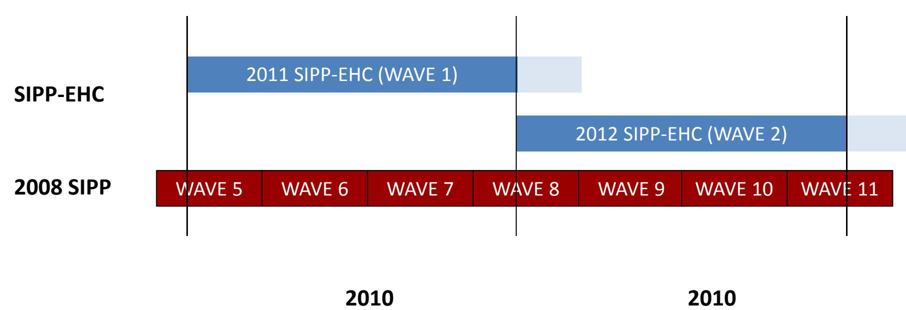
Evaluation of 2011 and 2012 SIPP-EHC

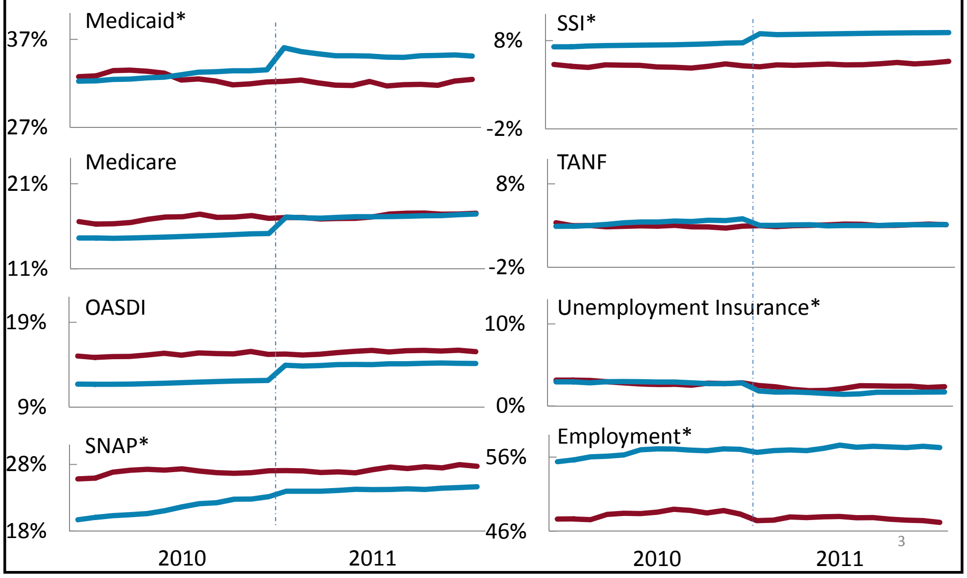
Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau

Presented to the Committee on National Statistics
10-July-2013

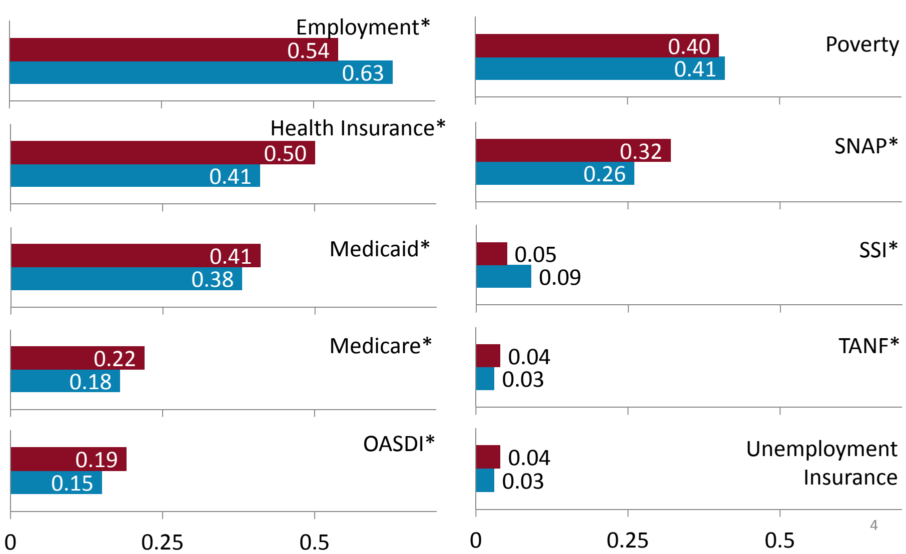


Topics with administrative records	Topics without administrative records	
Employment and earnings	Asset ownership	Housing subsidies
Medicaid (12 out of 20 states)	Child support	Citizenship
Medicare	Disability	Poverty
OASDI	Education	Residence
SNAP (NY state)	Health insurance	
SSI	Household composition	
TANF (NY state)	Unemployment Insurance	

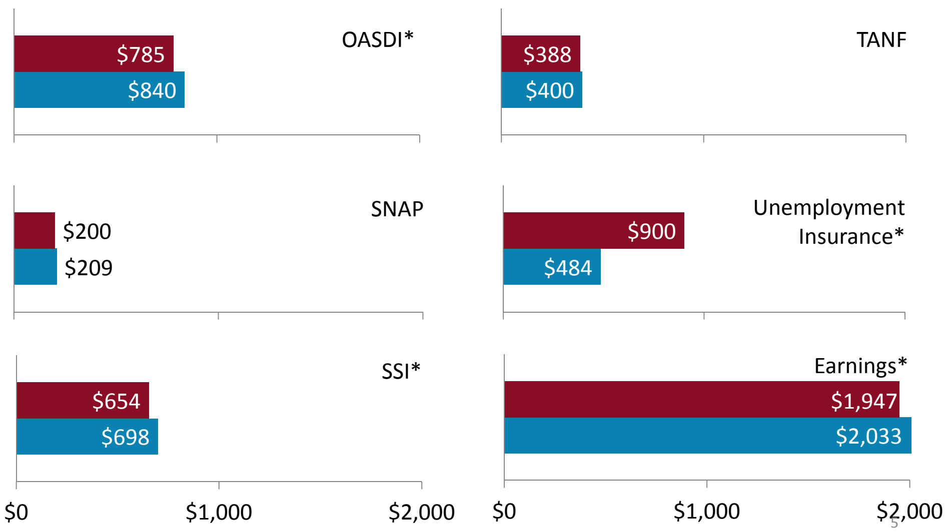
Monthly rates for CY2010 and CY2011 SIPP and SIPP-EHC



Annual rates for CY2011 SIPP and SIPP-EHC



Median monthly amounts for CY2011 SIPP and SIPP-EHC



SIPP-EHC reporting accuracy in CY2011

	Monthly	Annual	Amounts
OASDI	+	+	+
SNAP	+	+	+
SSI	+	+	-
TANF	+	+	+
Medicare	+	+	
Medicaid	+	+	
Employment		+	
Earnings			+

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False negatives and false positives

		Survey Data	
		Yes	No
Administrative Data	Yes	True Positive	False Negative
	No	False Positive	True Negative

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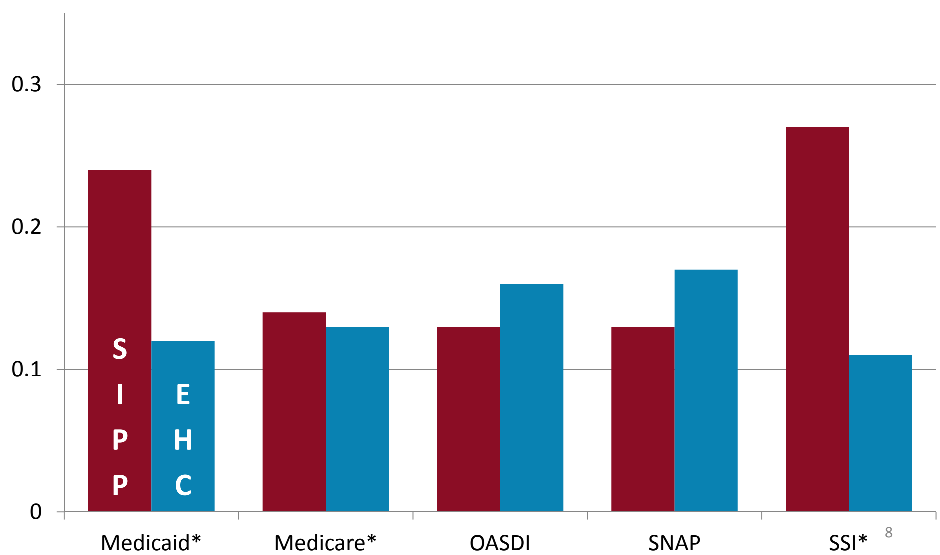
False negative rates for CY2011



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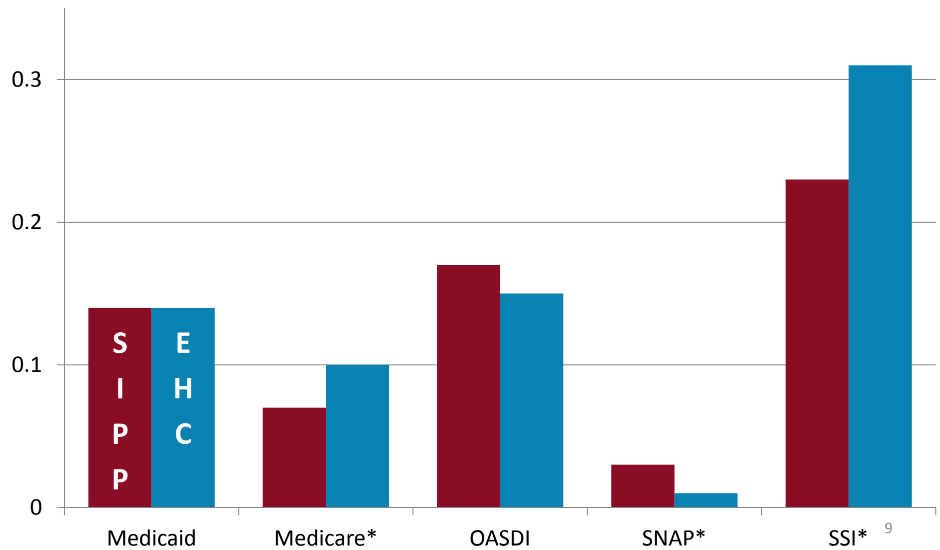
False positive rates for CY2011



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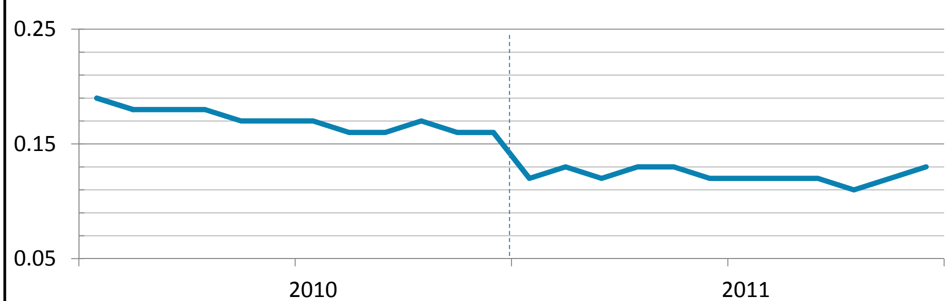
Medicaid false negatives for SIPP-EHC



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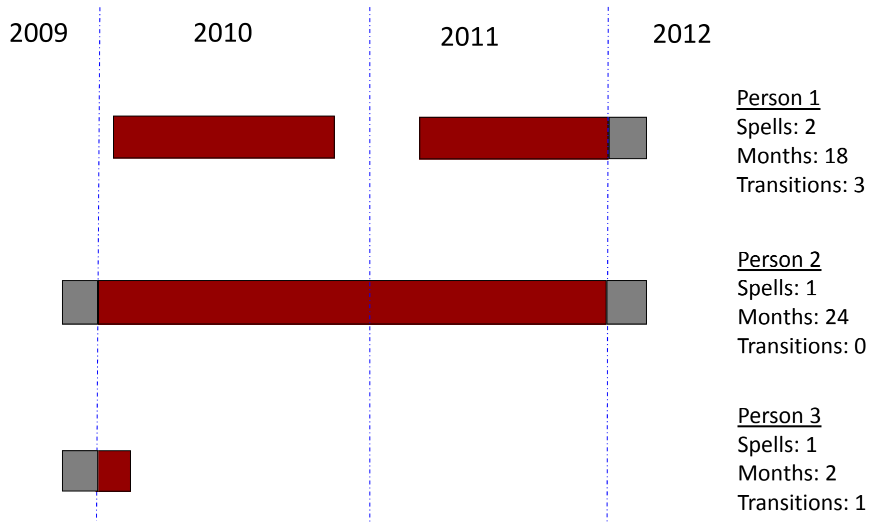
Months, Spells, and Transitions



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SIPP-EHC reporting accuracy

	Months	Spells	Transitions in CY2011
OASDI	+	+	+
SNAP	+	+	+
SSI	+	+	+
TANF	+	+	+
Medicare	+	+	+
Medicaid	+	+	+

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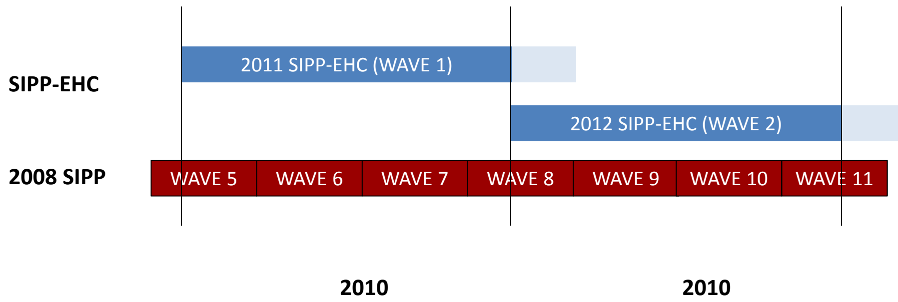
Seams in SIPP and SIPP-EHC



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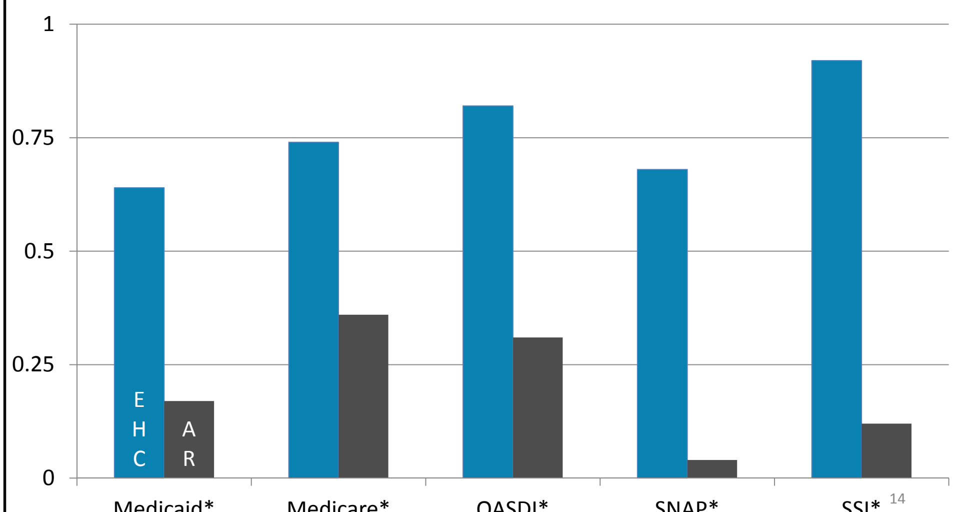
On-seam transitions for CY2011

SIPP-EHC and Administrative Records



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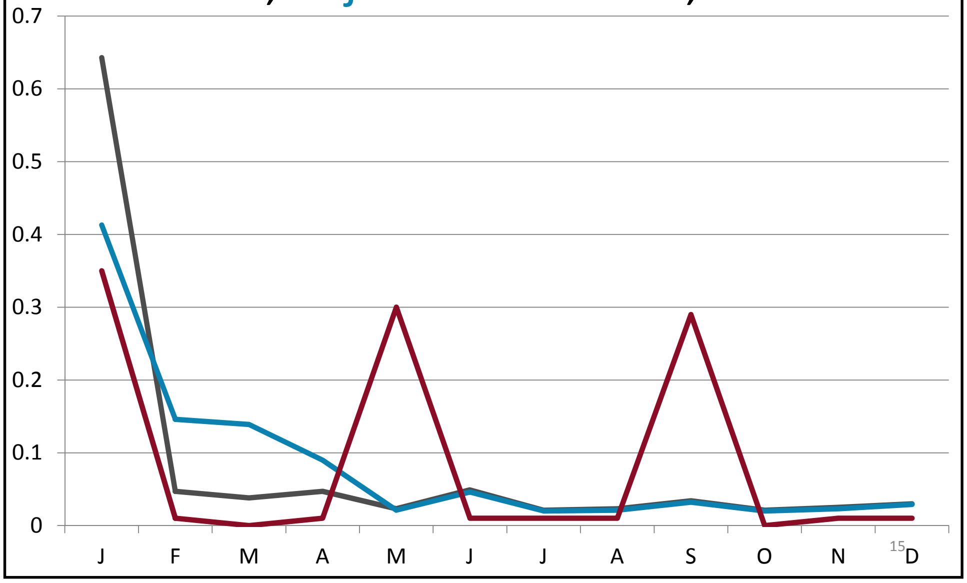
Medicaid transitions for CY2011

SIPP-EHC, adjusted SIPP-EHC, and SIPP



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Conclusions

- SIPP-EHC and SIPP produce estimates that with few examples are not substantially different.
- SIPP-EHC agrees with admin data at least as well as SIPP in nearly every case.
- As in SIPP, transitions fall disproportionately on seams.
- Future work: Look at incidence of on-seam transitions in data from the just-completed 2013 SIPP-EHC field test

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Additional monthly rate comparisons

	SIPP (2010)	SIPP-EHC (2010)	Diff (t-stat)	SIPP (2011)	SIPP-EHC (2011)	Diff (t-stat)
School enrollment	0.15	0.14	2.75	0.15	0.17	3.15
Health insurance coverage	0.42	0.37	7.13	0.42	0.39	3.73
Housing subsidy	0.24	0.18	7.98	0.23	0.16	7.83
Poverty	0.38	0.37	1.34	0.40	0.41	0.57
Relocation	0.02	0.02	3.97	0.01	0.01	1.97
UI benefits	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.02	2.65

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Additional annual rate comparisons

	SIPP (2010)	SIPP-EHC (2010)	Diff (t-stat)	SIPP (2011)	SIPP-EHC (2011)	Diff (t-stat)
Interest-bearing assets	0.36	0.34	2.13	0.39	0.35	3.66
Retirement savings	0.17	0.14	4.63	0.17	0.14	4.55
Child support receipt	0.23	0.14	4.5	0.22	0.15	3.58
Disability	0.21	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.22	5.31

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