Coordinator: Good afternoon, and thank you for standing by, and welcome to the SIPP Webinar Series conference. Today’s call is being recorded, if you have any objections you may disconnect at this time. Your lines are in a listen only mode until the question and answer session of today’s conference. At that time, you may press star followed by the number one to ask a question. Please unmute your phone and state your name when prompted. It is now my pleasure to turn the conference over to Deborah Rivera, thank you. You may begin.

Deborah Rivera: Thank you very much, Michelle. Good afternoon everyone, and welcome to webinar number two of the SIPP webinar series. As stated, my name is Deborah Rivera, a training specialist for the Census Bureau and also Co-Lead of the Centers Academy Training Hub Project. As part of the Census Academy launch, we extended an invitation to the survey of income and program participation folks and asked them if they could put together a webinar presentation for us. And not only did they graciously accept the invitation, they turned their extensive workshop program into seven presentations.
So as I mentioned, this is webinar number two of the SIPP webinar series, and today we will be talking about demographics in residences. The webinar series will continue throughout the month of June, with the next webinar taking place Monday, June 17, and that webinar will be on jobs. So please spread the word to anyone that you know may be interested in SIPP data.

A few housekeeping items before we get started. We are recording this webinar, and along with the PowerPoint slides we will be posting this recording to our Census Academy cite as a learning resource. We will hold off for questions until the end of the presentation, and when that time comes please ask one question. And if you have any remaining questions at that time, you are welcome to queue up again.

I would now like to introduce our presenter for today, Holly Fee. Holly Fee is a survey statistician and the SIPP coordination and outreach branch of the US Census Bureau. She has worked on SIPP and a variety of roles for almost five years. She holds a PHD in Sociology from Bowling Green State University, thank you so much Holly.

Holly Fee: Thank you, Deb. Hi and welcome to today’s webinar. Today’s webinar will focus on demographic in residencies. As Deb said, my name is Holly Fee, and I will be the presenter for today’s webinar. But also on the line, we have Shelley Irving and Matthew Marley. They are also on the SIPP coordination and outreach staff and they will be fielding any questions you may have in the chat session. So make sure if you have any questions in the chat session that you either send them directly to either Matthew or Shelley or you send them to all participants so we can be able to answer your questions in a timely manner.
So as Deb mentioned, we have a SIPP webinar series throughout this month of June, and in this webinar series we will explore the 2014 set panel, waves one and two. Particularly using our public use data, and along with our presentations we also have supplemental materials for you, so we include extra sizes and handouts for most topics.

And for today’s webinar we have two handouts for you and will be using those a little bit later on in the webinar. So if you don’t have them ready, please make sure that you have both of those handouts for you available. So those would be the ERALRPE handout, as well as the RREL handout. And you can find the content by using the link that you see on your screen. And if you are interested in the SIPP webinar series, you can see the topics and associated dates in which that we will have these webinars on the right of your screen.

And one last note, so we kicked off the SIPP webinar series yesterday, by providing an overview of the 2014 set panel. And although it’s not available right now online, it will be online by the end of this week, so I highly encourage if you did not attend yesterday’s webinar to please go back and watch and look at the materials for that overview webinar. A lot of the key terms and concepts and information about the data that I will be discussing in today’s webinar, as well as the rest of series is really stored in that overview presentation. So again, please make sure you go back and review that presentation if you have not done so already.

So today’s webinar will focus on residences, demographics, relationships as well as former household members, otherwise known as type two people. So starting off with the residence information. So in the 2014 panel you can get information about where the respondent lived, how long they lived at the residence, whom in who the respondent lived with, why the respondent
mooched the address, why a new respondent had to enter the residence. Tenure status, otherwise, as home ownership, living quarters type, as well as if the respondents had received any housing assistance.

And if you’re interested in the residence information, some of the key variables that you would want to look at is the SOC ID, so this is a sample identifier. And this is the main identifier variable in general when working with the data. We also have household address ID, time of interview. So that’s the SHHAD ID variable, and we also have the ERESIDENCEID variable, and so this identifies the specific residence where the respondent lived during each month.

So the key difference between looking at HHAD ID and E-REZ, residence ID is that HHAD ID is the household address at time of interview. But if you want to look at, if you’re more interested in looking at movers and more of a fluid address you want to make sure that you look at the ERESIDENCEID. So that’s the key difference between those two variables. We also have variables for duration of the residence, the type of move – looking at our mover and team mover depending on if it’s wave one or wave two.

We also have reasons for moving to an address for their EHC_Y variable, and then in wave two we ask our new household respondents to enter reason. And so, you will find that value for that variable. And the last very important variable to keep in mind is the key household status variable. And so this is very important, especially when working with (unintelligible) waves of data. So this will give you an indicator of the household status of a particular respondent. So are they a continuing household respondent, where they only in the household for part of the year? So that’s also a very key important variable for users to keep in mind.
To continue with our residence’s variable, so we have the state residence in the metro status. We also have the monthly regional residence indicator, and we also have the indicator for where we have received a rent subsidy or a housing voucher. If you’re interested in duration, I would guide you in looking at our residential history, our age on a score B month and E month variables. So our B month variable will give you the month in which the residence spell began, and our E month variable will give you the month code in which the spell ended.

And for individuals who report a residence spell beginning in January, you then can use the EHC move your variable to get a more of a left sensor observation. So observations that really occurred or started before your window of observation started. So you would then look at their year in which they really maybe moved to that particular residence. And we also have a monthly tenure status variable for residence.

Some important things for you to know about the residence section is that we collect residence information for all respondents for every month of the reference year. So we first start off collecting information in reverse chronological order. So we first ask them where do you live currently and then work backwards, looking at if they have lived in previous residences. Information in collected for each respondent for up to five residences, that the respondent lived at for at least one month during the reference year.

And households interviewed together in wave one can live apart for some or all of the reference period. And why would that be the case if you would see them living together for some or all or living apart from each other for some or all of the reference year. The key part with this is that as long as the respondent is in the household at time of interview, they are part of the sample. And so, at time of interview we then ask them the proceeding
calendar year, which we call the reference period. So in wave one, we interviewed folks in 2014, but the reference period refers to calendar year 2013.

And so as long as individuals are living together at time of interview, they are a part of the sample. But during the reference year, in which we’re collecting those data, we may see them live together for some or no part of the reference year. And a common reason for that may be that the resident’s spells can include time in group quarters or medical institutions, emergency or transitional shelters, unoccupied tents or trailers, or cars or vans or time spent living out of the country even.

And these person-to-month records for respondents that are living in an institutionalized group quarters or overseen for all our part of the reference here, but who are present in the household for wave one interview, they are included on the file. And then when you look up the weight information for these folks, these records are then weighted to zero, because these respondents are not part of the survey universe for this month. So again, the survey universe for SIPP is a non-institutionalize US population.

So if you’re interested in looking at residence’s information over time, there are some terms that are really important to keep in mind when working with data across waves. The first term is the original sample person, or OSP. And so this is everyone in the interviewed wave one household. And subsequent waves, SIPP attempts to interview every OSP as well as any new people that have moved into the household with the OSP. Or who lived with the OSP at any time during the previous year.

So for those OSP’s who leave the original household, we will follow them as long as they remain in the survey universe. Again, the civilian non-
institutionalized population in the US. So these original sample households are also known as Parent Households. And when they do move, they are known as spawns. So spawns are interviewed wave one individuals who then move in waves two plus. And spawn cases are also known as child cases, and then when we interview folks at those child cases, if they’ve then move in subsequent waves and we follow them, they are then called a grandchild case. So a grandchild case is a spawn of a spawn.

So when you are looking at movers you can identify unique households by using the both the sample unit identifier, so the SOCYD variable, as well as the household monthly residence ID, so that’s that ERESIDENCEID variable. So you must use both of those variables together when identifying movers. And to help you identify movers, there’s a lot of great information in the ERESIDENCEID variable that will help you better track movers.

So to give you an idea, when you look at the first value of ERESIDENCE, the first value identifies the way in which the address appears in the data. So we look at the example, the three ERESIDENCEID’s here on the screen we see that the first address was identified in wave one, denoted by the one. And we see that these two addresses, who are identified in wave two denoted by the two. When you look at the second digit in the ERESIDENCEID variable, this identifies whether the household was a spawn between waves. And the value of zero indicates that it is a Parent Household, but you see a value of an A or B or C and so on, that lets you know that this is a child case. So it’s either an A is for the first case, B is for the second case, and C is for the third case, and so on.

So get to our examples here on the screen, we see that this first ERESIDENCEID is in fact a Parent Household, and we see that the second and third one are child cases. But if you look at the third digit in the
ERESIDENCEID this indicates whether a case is a grandchild or not, so again a spawn of a spawn. And in this case, what we see by looking at our third example, we see that in fact this is a grandchild case that was identified in wave two. And this, the second example here on the screen is in fact a child case, since we see that the third digit is a zero. And of course, we know that the first example is a Parent Household. And the last three digits in the ERESIDENCEID is essentially a sequential numbering of addresses associated with an original sample unit or SSUID that enter the sample in the same wave. So there’s a lot of great information that you can detect by just looking at the ERESIDENCEID.

So to give you a better idea of what the residence data looks like, so this is demonstration data. What you see here on the screen is one household, one person showing 12 months of data. So again, remember our public use data is released at a person-to-month level. And so, for most individuals there would be 12 records per person. You may not see 12 records for individuals such as infants, but most individuals will have 12 records.

So we see for this person that they have two residences spells. So their first spell by looking at the residential history on a score B month variable began in January of the reference year. And we see that it ended of June of that year, and we can see that their second spell highlighted on the screen, and the pink color we see that the second spell began in July and then ended in December of the reference year.

So continuing on with that example and looking at other variables in the data we see – recall the first spell began in January of the reference year. But again, if you’re interested in kind of more left censor information, we look at the TEHC on a score mover variable, and we see in fact that that for this person, they had moved into this particular residence in 2010. So it didn’t
really start in January of the reference year, they really moved there in 2010. And as before, we saw that their second spell started in July and we look at the R move variable, and this case this is wave one data. And again this is their, kind of their status variable. We see on that record in which they moved, so in July we see that the R move value is a one, which indicates that they were a non-mover, but in the month that they moved we see it changes from a one to a three which indicates that they moved to a different house in the US, same state but just a different county. And then we see their preceding records after they, after that move had occurred became a non-mover again. So that’s another trick where you can look at the data and see when a spell maybe began and started, by looking at the R mover variable.

And again we see these two separate residency spells highlighted here, but if we look at their tenure variable and the why that they had moved to that particular residence, we see that for their first spell their tenure value is a two. Which indicates that they were a renter and they had moved to that residence because a change in marital or relationship status, but the reason why they started their second spell is that they’re tenure value changed from a two to a one which indicates that they went from a renter to an owner. And the reason why they moved is they wanted to own a home and not rent.

Here’s another example for you. So in this example, one household, four people living in the home showing you January and December of the reference year. So we see January up here, and December down here. We see that in December individuals 101 through 104 are all living together in one residence. But we see, if you look back at their data in January, we see that person’s 101 and 103 were living together as indicated by their value and ERESIDENCEID. And person’s 102 and 104 were living together because they share an ERESIDENCEID the same. So in this example, person’s 101 and 102 got married sometime in between sometime in between January and
December of the reference year as indicated by their change in marital status. And we’ll get to demographics a little bit later on, but just to kind of give you some context we added some demographic characteristics here for you. And so we can then assume, because of that marriage they, persons 102 and 104 had moved into the home of person 101 and 103 because they all share again, that 101 ERESIDENCEID value.

So continuing on with the example that we just reviewed, except this time we’re adding wave two data, and this would be a wide format for you. So where each variable is in a separate column. And just to review, when you’re working with data across waves in a wide format you want to make sure that you create wave specific variable before you merge, and depending on your statistical programming package that you’re using you’ll either override your data or won’t be able to merge your data. So here we just simply added a suffix to our wave specific variable. So again, you want to make sure that you have wave specific variables before you merge if you’re working in a wide format.

And for here, creating wave specific variable for a month code is not necessary, but I do it here just to demonstrate that in wave two the month code value is still 1 through 12 like it is in wave one, and how it is for subsequent waves. But if you were merging this in a wide format, and we show you in our overview presentation how to do that and we provide code for you. You would merge this by SSUID, PNUM, and month code.

So looking at this example, looking at the household status variable we see that in wave one – we have wave one up here. We see the household status variable value is a two, and so that indicates that they are a new household member. Which makes sense because we’re looking at wave one 2014 data, and so since this is the first wave all people are new. So you’ll see a value of
two for household status. But when they come back for wave two, we see that their household status value is a one for in this example. Which indicates that they are a returning household member.

And in wave one, we see that persons 101 and 102 were married, but when we look at wave two as highlighted there in the blue box, we see that persons 101 and 102 had unfortunately got a divorce when we interviewed them in wave two. And we see that reflected in the ERESIDENCEID, again we see a person’s 101 and 103 had moved into a new residence while person 102 and 104 had moved into their own separate residence, and recall when looking at the value of ERESIDENCEID. So notice how all the new residence ID begins with a two is because that these addresses were identified in wave two and they were all spawned off from the parent as you see here. And we see that this is just simply the first spawn, and then B would indicate that it’s just simply the second spawn of the Parent Household. So that’s what the data would look like in a wide format.

But if you wanted to look at the data in more of a long format or a stacked format, this is what it would look like. So this is exactly the same information that we just reviewed, just in a long format. And the line here just simply separates that wave one information to wave two information. And again recall when working with long data, before you merge the wave two data with the wave one data, you want to make sure that you add 12 to month code so then the value in wave two for month code would be 13, 14, 15 and so on. So simply, kind of creating a cumulative month code rather than duplicating the 1 through 12 again. So just like we just reviewed, looking at their status or household their value for household status we see in that wave two the folks got a divorce, and then they had moved to separate residences.
So here’s a new example, and I really want to emphasize household status and what the data would look like if folks were not in the household for the duration of the reference year. So this is one household, there are two people living in the household and we show you month 12 of wave one, and then we show you data for wave two.

So first, starting off looking at the wave one data we see that person 101 and 102 are married to each other and they are then living at the sampled address, and they are in fact new household members with a value of two for household status. But then when we look at the wave two data, we see that for person 101 they had a birthday in January as it’s showing they’re a year older starting in wave two. And we see for person 101 that their monthly marital status changes from a one to a three, which indicates that they are married and then they become widowed in March of wave two.

And we see that reflected for person 102, so recall person 102 is their spouse. And we see for January of wave two their household status is a three, which indicates that they are a partial reference year household person in wave two. And we also see that information for February of wave two, they have a value of three. So person 102 is in the house for the month of January and February in wave two. So we see that they have a person record, but recall person 101, their spouse became widowed in March, right here. And so person 102 does not have any personal records beyond February of wave two. And we see that reflected here, so when we look at March and April and December for person 101, we see that person 102 no longer has a person record. And for this household, it just would continue to be person 101.

So that is the end of the residence material. We will now turn to demographics. So in the SIPP we contain age, sex, marital status, race and Hispanic origin, nativity, citizenship, language and parent mortality. Some of
the key variables that you would want to look at is, we have TAGE. And this is the age in the interview month. So this will not change, this value will not change over the reference period. So you will see the same value copied for each month for every person. But if you’re interested in looking at when the person experiences change in age, or when they have their birthday, you would want to look at the TAGE_EHC variable. We also have birth year for you, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and an indicator whether the respondent was born in the US or not. We also have state in which the respondent was born, whether they are a citizen, how they became a citizen, the year of entry, their immigration status at time of entry, language spoken at the home, and also how well they speak English.

If you’re interested in union status variables, we have EMS, so this is the marital status at the end of every month. Again, similar to age this value will not change over the reference period. But if you’re interested in looking at more of a dynamic measure and looking at change, we would want to look at the MS_EHC variable, so this is our monthly marital status variable. We also collect information for the first year of marriage, the year of the current marriage, and we have indicators for whether the respondent was ever widowed or divorced. And we also have the number of times the respondent has been married.

Some important things to note about our demographic content, is that most of the demographic data are collected at time of interview, so with age we create a monthly variable based on our interview date and the birthdate of the respondent. Marital status changes are collected in our even history calendar, so the EHC and they are available at a monthly level. Other important things to know, is that we ask at interview about the current marital status, and for those who report having been married we then collect data on their first year of marriage, their current year of marriage, and the number of times they had
been married. So if a respondent had only been married once, the value for the first year of marriage and current year of marriage would be the same. So if you just go married in 2012 you would see that 2012 value reflected in both of those variables.

And if you are interested in looking at the year of a second- or third-year marriage, we don’t collect that data in the SIPP so it’s only their first and their current year that you would have that information. And by using the EHC then we can see spells of marital change, so if you’re interested in looking at perhaps, a single person getting married or transitioning to a new co-habiting relationship or a co-habiting relationship transitioning into a marital relationship, you can see all of those changes in using the SIPP data.

And the last note that we have for you, is that the year of birth and death of the mother and father variables, they are only available for wave one of the 2014 panel. And wave two, we do have a mortality indicator so you will know if their parent, if their mother or father is alive or not. But you just don’t have as detailed information as the year, as we have for wave one.

So to give you an idea of what the data looks like, this is an example for – this is one household, one person, showing all 12 months. And we see that if we look up the TAGE variable, again so this is the age at interview. We see this person was 36 years old at time of interview, but if you look at the TAGE_EHC variable, this is that monthly variable. We see that for this person, they were 35 for the majority of the reference year, but in December as highlighted in the box, they have their birthday and then they turn 36 in December.

And similarly, looking at marital status we see at time of interview, again looking at the EMS variable, we see that this person is married, but if you
look up the reference year, the EMS_EHC variable we see this person in never married. And then in May this person became married, as highlighted there in the box. So this is what the data would look like again, within a wave. And this is wave one example data. But if we would look at the data across waves, again we see, continuing with our previous example one-person, same household. And in this case, this person did not move they still are living in the sampled, original Parent Household as you can see from the ERESIDENCEID. And again, I just emphasizing that in our wave two data, if you do not modify it the month code values do continue to range 1 through 12. And we see this person, we just saw this information that he had turned 36 during the reference year. And we see in the wave two data, this person that was 37 at time of interview, and they had that birthday again in December.

And if you’re curious at looking at these data at a long format, again just showing you the same thing just in a different layout, and the same information that we just reviewed but in a stacked format. So that’s our demographics information. Now we will turn and discuss relationships.

So in the SIPP data, in the 2014 panel you can get information about the relationship of individuals in the home to the householder. We have information on spouse and co-habiting partner identification variables, as well as parent and child identification variables. And you can also get at the type of parents. Are they a biological parent, an adopted parent, step-parent? And so, but beyond the relationship with the householder you can also disentangle the relationships with everybody in the household. So you can get at the relationships to each person in the household. And we also include a family identification variable.

So if you’re interested in these data, our interview month variables – again if you have the handouts for today’s webinar handy you can go ahead grab the
E-RALRPE handout. And so this is the relationship to the householder, and you can see what value is for that variable corresponds to what type of relationship. And I’d mentioned that we have spouse and co-habiting partner identification variables, and so this is our PN-Spouse and PN-Co-hab variable. And the, if you’re interested in looking at parent to child relationships, we have our PN-Par 1 and Par 2. So this is the PNUM of the parent 1 and parent 2, and we have the type of relationship, parent relationship the parent has with the child. And as well as we have our PN child 1 through 19. So this is the PNUM of the child or the children in the household in which the parent is associated with, and we have the type of children in the household.

So these values are at interview month, so these values will not change over the reference period, but if you wanted to get at more of a dynamic perspective on relationships, you would want to look at the monthly variables. So again we have our spouse and co-habiting partner pointer variables, our identification variables, and the PN-Spouse_EHC and co-hab_HC. And also, the second handout that you will see for today’s webinar is the RREL handout. And so this shows the type of relationship to each person in the household, and by using that handout you can see the associated value of that variable when you are trying to disentangle relationships in the household. And with the RREL, we also have the RREL_PNUM 1 through 30. So this is the relationship for this particular person that’s associated with their PNUM number.

And again if you’re looking at parent child relationships, you would want to look at our PNPAR1_EHC and PAR1TYPE_HC variable to look at the PNUM of parent one and two and what type of parent they are. And here we have our family identification number, as well as the kind of family, and the PNUM for the family reference number.
Some important things to note when working with the relationships data, so on the child’s records we provide edited monthly parent identification variable to identify any parents they live with in that month, along with the type of relationship, so the biological, step, or adoptive parent. And on the parents’ record, we create a vector that establishes all the children a parent reported. So the children listed are those present in the household at interview month, and so there is no monthly variation. So when I talk about that variable, if you refer to a few slides back, these are the two variables that I am kind of referring to when there’s no monthly variation.

The third point there, so the vector on the monthly relationships must be used in conjunction with the vector of person numbers for that month. And this is a very important key point to keep in mind, and I will highlight this a little bit later. But what I mean by that with those variables that I’m exclusively referring to with that point are these two variables here. So the RREL 1 through 30 vectors as well as the RREL_PNUM. So you want to make sure that you use both of these when looking at relationships in the household. And I’ll show you why it’s very important for you to use both of those variables.

And our last point there on the screen, is that status flags or allocation variables, maybe you know them by. So for the PAR1TYPE_HC and the PAR2TYPE_HC, those are only available for wave one data only. And so as mentioned in yesterday’s webinar in the overview, just about all of our edited variables have status flags associated with them. But for this particular variable, it’s only available in wave one.

So to give you an idea of what the relationships data looks like in SIPP. So this is an example where we see two households. Household one has three people, and household two has four people. And just for example purposes,
we just show you January of this year. And this is another – I would be highlighting the R, the ERELRPE handout, so if you have that handy, feel free to grab that now.

So looking at household one, by looking at the ERELRPE handout we see that a value of one is associated with the household or with relatives a value of three is the opposite sex spouse. So we see for person 101, who is the householder we see that their opposite sex spouse is person 102, and we a value of seven is associated with a child. So we see that person 103 is the child for person 101, who is the householder. So again, the ERELRPE is the variable to the relationship to the householder.

And if we use those spouse pointer identification variables, we see, we can get this similar type of information we see that for person 101, their spouse is person 102. And for person’s 102 record we see that their spouse is person 101 for January. Again, we’re just looking at only one month here. But if we look at the child’s record, again similar information that we got from the household relationship variable. We see that the first parent listed for person 103 is person 102, and their second parent is person 101. And we see that both of them are biological parents. And we see that information to them reflected on the parents’ record. We see that their first child in the household is person 103.

So now turning to the second household, we see in this case, person 102 is the householder and person 101 is their opposite sex partner. And we see that person 103 is their child, and person 104 with a value of 18 is other non-relative. And again like we saw in the previous example, we see that for person 103, their parent is person 102 is their biological parent with a value of one for PAR1 TYPE, and on person’s 104 record, we see that their parent is person 101, and again it’s their biological parent. And again, we see that
same information reflected on the parents’ record. We see the children that they point to.

So now, turning to different examples here. This time using the RREL and the RREL-PNUM vector. So again if you would want to refer to the RREL handout now we will be using that handout. So here’s an example of our two households. The first household has three people, the second household has four. Again, just showing you January of the reference year. So we see that using the RREL vector with the PNUM we see similar information. But again, if you’re interested in understanding all relationships and not just the relationship to the householder you want to use the RREL and the RREL-PNUM variables. So in this case, if you look at the value of 99 for RREL, it is associated with self. So we see on person 101’s record it’s associated with 101. And we see the same information on person 102’s record, the self with 102.

And if we look at a value of one, we would see that it is associated with the opposite sex spouse. So we see on person 101’s records the second person in the household is their opposite sex spouse. And who does that point to? If we look at the associated PNUM-2 value, we see that their opposite sex spouse is person 102. And if we look at person 102’s record, we see that same information reflected. So the first person in the household is their opposite sex spouse, who does that point to? Person 101.

And if we look at the child’s record, Person 103 we see that their relationship to person’s one and two in the household is a five. And so that is an indicator for a biological parent or child. And we see that same information when we look up the parent’s record it’s the biological parent or child. And we see who it points to by looking at the RREL-PNUM variables. And just a note, when looking, when using the RREL and the RREL-PNUM variables make sure
that you look at associated demographic information to really kind of unpack who is a parent and who is the child. So in this case, we added TAGE for you. And so if you look at TAGE you will see that person 103 is seven years old. So it’s pretty safe to assume then that they are the child in this relationship and not the parent. So make sure that you’re looking at associated demographic information. Looking at the second household, again we see the value of 99 is associated with that person’s record. Again, 101 they are themselves as associated with 101.

And in this case, when we look at a value of two, this is opposite sex unmarried partner. So we see, looking at person 101’s records the second person in the household is the opposite sex unmarried partner, and that points to person 102. We see the same information reflected on person 102’s record. And again, unpacking parent child relationships, we see that for person 101 their relationship with the fourth person in the household is a biological parent/child and we see that points to person 104. And again, you would want to look at something like age to just verify that in fact, yes person 104 is 14 years old whereas person 101 is 39. So you can then tell who is the parent, who is the child.

But it’s not the RREL and RREL-PNUM is not just restricted to parent-child relationships, or spousal/partner relationships. Again you can unpack all relationships with all individuals in the household. So in this case, going back and looking at person 101 the third person in the household is associated with 17. Well if you look at your handout, a value of 17 is associated with other relative, and that points to person 103. So we know that person 101, their relationship with person 103 is other relative. And we see that same information reflected on person 102, and 103 and 104’s record. So we see for person 102, the fourth person in the household is also another relative, and that’s person 104.
And again, if you’re curious in understanding the relationships in this example of the children in the household, if you look at person 103’s record their relationship with the fourth person in the household is a 19. So if you look at your handout, a value of 19 associated with other non-relative. So we know that person 104 is an other non-relative to person 104. And again we get the same information if you look at person 104’s record, the third person in the household is a value of 19 and that’s associated with person 103 that is another non-relative.

So here’s another example, a different example. So this is one household showing three people. And we just showing January and February of the reference year. We see that for person 101, their relationship with the second person in the household is opposite sex spouse. And we see that then as associated with person 102 by using the PNUM. But if we look at February, the relationship to the second person now switches from an opposite sex spouse, to a biological parent/child. So what happened there?

This is again, this is an example where you will want to make sure that you were using the RREL in conjunction with the RREL-PNUM because what happened in February of the reference month is again, going back to the E-Residence variable. So relationships in SIPP are based on a shared address for that month. And what happened, we see if you look at person 102’s record for February, they have a different ERESIDENCEID. So for some reason person 102 was not living at the residence in February. And so what happened, person 103 had shifted into occupying the second person in that household as you see reflected here. So again make sure you are always using RREL and RREL-PNUM in conjunction to better understand relationships in the household, and also keep in mind the ERESIDENCEID variable.
So that’s what the data looked like within a wave, and if we add wave two data to this example again, we see the same information that we just reviewed in that in February of the reference year person 102 had moved out temporarily. Because notice how the RREL1 variable is 99, so self. And their PNUM value is 102. So the same information that we just saw now adding wave two data, so this is a wide format wave based. We see that in wave two that now looking at the pink highlighted boxes we see that in January of the second wave, person 102 has now moved to a completely new residence as identified with their 2A. So they now have spawned off or have created a child address. And we see that they are the only person in the household as evidenced by the RREL value is 99 and it’s associated with their PNUM value of 102.

And that is continuing on into February of the reference year. So that’s what the data would look like in a wide format. If you’re interested in working with the data in more of a long format, this is what the data would look like and exactly what we just reviewed and showed, but just in a stacked format. And here we just show you January of wave two. We see that person 102 is now living at a different residence, as reflected in using the RREL and the RREL-PNUM vector. We see that they are the first person in their household because they are now living separately from person 101 and 103.

So that is the end of the relationships section. We will now discuss type two people, so former household members. So type two people are people who lived in a house with the household member, but they are no longer living at the interviewed address at time of interview. So type two folks may have lived with our household member at that address, or they could have lived with them at a separate address. But sometime during the reference year, these folks lived with their household member but at time of interview they are no longer living at the address.
And type two people were added, starting in the 2014 panel, so we switched from being interviewed from a quarter basis, down an annual basis. And we concerned with losing, kind of those transit, temporary household folks and so we added a section to collect information about those individuals. And we call them, type two people.

And we have a limited information about the type two folks, but if you are interested in them here are some key type two people variables. So we have their line number, we have the month that they lived with the type two people. We have collected information about their sex, age, and again whether they had worked or not, and their income.

Some key important things that you want to take note when looking at type two folks. Is that type two people do not have a personal record and the data. So when you look at the public use data file, you will not see a person record for these people. But they do exist on the records of our interviewed respondents as someone to whom the respondent points to. So you will be able to unpack the household relationships, and again we also have again, the basic demographic information on the type two people. And the type two people, they will show up on the household rosters.

Other important information to know about the type two people, is that type two people are eligible to be selected as recipients of respondents’ program, such as health insurance or TANAS and we will cover those topics a little bit later in our webinar series. And so we’ll see the type two people will pop up back then, and we also include a version of the monthly household poverty and income estimates that include and exclude type two people.

And so to give you an idea of what the data looks like for the type two people. So on the screen, you will see two households. The first household has two
people, and the second household also has two people. And in this case, we just show you two months of data during the reference year. So first turning to the first household, we see that their Line number is 60. So the line number for type two people, actually ranges from 60 to I believe 69. And so you will see those values associated with other line number or other PNUM values.

And we see again, using our RREL variables, our relationship variables we see that the relationship for the third person in the household was again a biological parent or child. And we see who it points to, we see that the PNUM value is 60. So by seeing that, you know it’s a type two person.

And again, like I said we include basic demographic information about these folks, and in this case, this type two person is a male. He’s 24 years old, he did work, and he made $15,000. So he’s in the household in January of the reference year, but if we look at August of the reference year, we now see missing data for that type two person. So sometime in between January and August, the type two person had moved out of the home.

Now turning to our second household there, we see in August they too did have a type two person as indicated by a value of 60. And we see for person 101 their relationship with that type two person was a value of 19. So if you look at your hand out, that indicates that they, the type two person was another non-relative in relation to person 101. But for person 102 that type two person was their biological parent or child. And in this case, we see that this person was a female, and she was eight years old. And notice how there is missing data for work and income is because this eight-year-old was not in universe to be asked whether she had worked on the income. So you would see the missing data in that case. But she is not – and recall in SIPP we consider an adult to be 15 years age or older, so since she is eight, she is missing in those data.
And we see by the end of the year, by December this person had moved out. So between August through sometime through December this person was no longer living in the house. But if we add wave two data using an example that we just reviewed, again we see the same information looking at our wave one data for the type two person. It was a biological child, and then by August they had moved out, and we look at the wave two data again, the same household has a type two person in August of wave two.

And another important point to highlight is that these PNUM values are LNO values for the type two people, they do not carry between waves. It’s only within waves, or it’s only within a wave that they have that value. So in this example, we see a PNUM value or an LNO value in wave two of a type two person. But that is not that same type two person that was in the household in wave one. So again those values do not carry between waves, and in this case and looking at our RREL variable the type two person is an L value of 17. For persons 101 and 102, so that is another relative and we see that then reflected. Their other relative is that type two person.

That’s what the data would look like in a wide format, in a long format this is what the data would look like. Again, it would be a stacked data set. And the same information that we just reviewed, we see that in January of wave one there’s a type two person in the household. By August in wave one, they are gone. Then in wave two in August we see a different type two person come into the household. And so that concludes our type two section. We will finish today’s webinar just discussing some additional resources.

So there is supplemental webinar material for this webinar, and this is all located on today’s webinar page. And so we include exercises, so with our exercises we have worksheet handouts, as well as SAS and Sata solution data
code. And so we have exercises for our residences, demographics, as well as relationships. And so this is the file name format and so the ‘S’ is simply associated with the solution, and I think we have about two exercises each for each topic. We also have those handouts that we referred to throughout today’s webinar. So that again, that’s the EREL RPE so this is the detailed categories for the relationship respondent. But we also have the RREL handout, and this is the monthly household relationship to everybody in the household. And again, if you are curious and have not done so already downloaded materials, you can find them on the hyperlink there on your screen.

Data resources for you, always check out the SIPP website, data.census.gov/sipp. We also have the census FTP site, and so you can download data, not just for SIPP but also for other census data sets there at the address highlighted on your screen. As well as the NBE-R web page. So this is the National Bureau of Economic Research, they also have a great page and feel free to check out that hyper link there on your screen. Any tentacle documentation, please check out again our website, and currently we have available the user’s guide, metadata, any release notes, user notes, code book and as well as cross walks.

And if you’re curious about any of the residence’s or demographic research that’s been done using the 2014 panel, we do have a P-70 report. It’s a population report on demographics and living arrangements in 2013 and there is the hyper-link there for you out to that report. And that’s it for today’s webinar, our next webinar is scheduled for June 17, and we will cover jobs data. And again, if you’re curious about this webinar series please check out the hyper-link there, and then we also have on the right of your screen the schedule that’s coming up. Again, thank you for attending today’s webinar.
And we will now open the line for questions. If you have any questions later on, feel free to contact us at our email or give us a call, thanks guys.

Coordinator: Thank you, at this time if you have any questions or comments you may press star one. Again that is star one if you do have any questions or comments. Please unmute your phone and state your name when prompted. Once again, that is star one if you would like to ask a question. At this time I am showing no questions. One moment please, we do have a question.

(Shirley Smalls): I was listening to the presentation and to be honest, I am really confused. So is there…

Coordinator: (Shirley Smalls) has a question, (Shirley) you may go ahead.

(Shirley Smalls): Yes, I’m sorry. I had been listening to the presentation and to be honest I completely confused. So is there some other material that I can, you know review and sort of get a better understanding? You know, because I did follow you – the presentation. I did pull up the information and sort of follow you, but it’s still confusing. So how do you suggest that I - or do you have a website where I can go and review the codes and get a better understanding?

Holly Fee: Hi (Shirley), this is (Holly). So did you happen to catch yesterday’s webinar on our overview or not?

(Shirley Smalls): I did.

Holly Fee: Okay great, we will be posting that, the recorded version no later – be up by the end of this week. I would encourage maybe to go back and review that. You could also always check out our SIPP website. I would always start off by looking at our data users guide. That would be a great starter for you, and
again if you have any questions feel free to email or call us. I’m not quite sure what area you’re maybe unclear for you. Or maybe I could give you a more directed resource but I (crosstalk)…

(Shirley Smalls): Well…

Holly Fee: website.

(Shirley Smalls): Well I got sort of lost when we were talking about the across waves and the first wave and the second wave and those numbers there. The 101 and 102, I understand that. That’s let’s see the 101 is the head of the household and 102 is when they are married.

Holly Fee: So are you talking about the PNUM value?

(Shirley Smalls): Yes.

Holly Fee: Okay so that is just simply a household – it’s a person’s ID number in the household. So 101 is just simply the first person in the household, 102 is the second person in the household. And so that would be for wave one because those folks were identified and entered the household in wave one. When we look at wave two or wave three or wave four, it’s new individuals entered the household, that first digit for PNUM, for example wave two that the first digit of PNUM would begin with two because they entered the household in wave two. So then it would just be a subsequent counting. So if there’s a first person to enter the household in wave two, their PNUM value would be 201, and the second person would be 202 and so on.

(Shirley Smalls): Because that’s wave two, right?
Holly Fee: Yes.

(Shirley Smalls): Mm-hmm. Okay so I mean, very interesting it’s just that I just like to really get a better understanding.

Holly Fee: Yes, I would – our user’s guide is a great starting point as well as reviewing the overview material and going back. And I know it’s a lot to take in…

(Shirley Smalls): Mm-hmm.

Holly Fee: and yes just going back and reviewing today’s webinar and again if you have any questions in particular, feel free to email us or you can even email me directly.

(Shirley Smalls): Okay, so the email address that I’m looking at, is that the question and answer email address?

Holly Fee: You can.

(Shirley Smalls): www.census.gov/sipp

Holly Fee: Yes.

(Shirley Smalls): Okay, so let me review this information and unless I have any question, I definitely will contact you, and thank you for taking my call.

Holly Fee: You’re welcome.

(Shirley Smalls): Bye-bye.
Holly Fee: Bye.

Coordinator: And at this time I am showing no further questions.

Deborah Rivera: Okay great so if there are no more questions in the queue then that will conclude today’s session, please keep an eye out for the recorded webinar resources. Those should be available by the end of the week, I am aiming to have them up on the site somewhere between tomorrow and Thursday. But at the very latest it will be Friday afternoon and we encourage you to join us again on Monday, June 17 for our next SIPP webinar on jobs. That concludes today’s session, thank you for joining us. Have a great afternoon.

Coordinator: And thank you, this concludes today’s conference call. You may go ahead and disconnect at this time.

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