

NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE

Moderator: Greg Pewett
June 20, 2019
1:00 pm CT

Coordinator: Welcome and thank you for standing by. At this time all participants are in a listen-only mode until the question-and-answer session of today's conference. At that time you may press star 1 on your phone to ask a question. I'd like to inform all parties that today's conference is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may disconnect at this time. I would now like to turn the conference over to Greg Pewett. Thank you, you may begin.

Greg Pewett: Thank you operator and good afternoon, everyone. My name is Greg Pewett, a Training Specialist for the U.S. Census Bureau. I'd like to welcome everyone joining us today for the continuation of the SIPP Webinar series. Today's session is the fifth in the series and our speaker will be discussing programs, adult well-being and food security.

The SIPP Webinar series will continue through the month of June with the next Webinar taking place this coming Monday, June 24 at 2:00 pm Eastern. The title of that Webinar is Health Insurance, Healthcare and Disability. Before we begin today, let's go over a couple of administrative items. We are recording this Webinar and we'll post the recording to our Census Academy site within a few days.

The live question-and-answer session will take place at the end of the presentation but we also have the chat feature available if you want to submit a written question instead. I would now like to introduce our presenter,

Shelley Irving. Shelley Irving is a Survey Statistician in the SIPP coordination and outreach staff.

She has been at the Census Bureau since 2009 and has worked on SIPP that entire time in a variety of capacities. Shelley has a Ph.D. in sociology and demography from Penn State. Shelley, it's all yours.

Shelley Irving: All right, thank you, Greg. All right, as Greg said this is the fifth Webinar in our SIPP series. We will be discussing programs, adult well-being and food security so as Greg also mentioned, my name is Shelley and I will be your presenter and I am part of the SIPP coordination and outreach staff here at the U.S. Census Bureau.

Also on the line are Matthew Marlay and Holly Fee who are also a part of the SIPP coordination and outreach staff. So this is the fifth of seven Webinars we will be presenting this month to help improve understanding of the 2014 SIPP panel.

We will mostly focus on Waves 1 and 2 but I do want to mention that we recently released Wave 3 supplemental materials such as exercises and handouts are available for most topics and as Greg mentioned these Webinars will be recorded and posted at both the Census Academy Site and the SIPP Web site for later reference.

If you want to learn more about this Webinar or other Webinars, please feel free to click on that link below. On the right-hand side of your screen, you'll see the list of topics that we have or will cover in our series and the session dates.

If you haven't already done so, I highly advise that you listen to the first Webinar in our series that we'll review and this will give you some important key concepts and terms related to the redesigned 2014 SIPP panel. So today's Webinar will begin with a discussion of our program section so the programs are differentiated into three groups.

First, we have those that are collected in our event history calendar or EHC. We call these the EHC programs. Second, we have those that are collected at the monthly level but not within the EHC. We call these our monthly non-EHC programs and then we have some programs that are collected at the annual level and we've termed these the annual transfer income and payment section. And then we will move on to our adult well-being section.

This is also referred to as the extended measures of well-being, or household well-being and then we'll wrap-up with our food security topic and then at the very end, I will provide some resources for data users. So let's go ahead and begin with our EHC program. As I mentioned, our EHC programs are those that were collected in the event history calendar or EHC and the SIPP instrument.

We collected information about five programs in the EHC, Supplemental Security Income or SSI, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, or WIC, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF and this does include pass-through child support information. And finally General Assistance or GA.

So these next couple of slides just kind of provide a high-level overview of the content. First we have the coverage and ownership variables. We have a reference period indicator which is a recode indicating coverage in at least one

month of the reference period and keeping in mind that the reference period is the previous calendar year.

So in Wave 1, respondents were interviewed in 2014 but the reference period is Calendar Year 2013. For Wave 2 the reference period is 2014 and so on. And we also have a monthly indicator of whether the respondent was covered by the benefit and a monthly variable showing benefit ownership.

Next are the spell begin and end variables. We have the begin and end month of spell receipt. Additionally for those receiving a benefit in January of the reference period in a Wave 1 interview, we have our variable with the year benefit receipt began. We call this our left censor year and then we have a continuation flag for spells that include the last month of the reference period.

So this tells us whether the spell ended in December of the reference year, ended sometime during the interview year, or was ongoing as of the time of entry interview.

Finally I have some additional detailed spell variables, the reason benefit receipt started and stopped, the coverage type so that is whether it covered only children, only adults or both and this is only available for TANF and WIC, and we have the monthly amount for each of the programs.

So now let's discuss some content and terms that will help you as you work with these data. Benefits from SSI cover only an individual. However, for the other EHC programs, benefits cover a program unit or coverage unit. The terms program unit and coverage unit are used synonymously and a program or coverage unit may include just one person, more than one person but not all household members or all household members.

Program coverage changes may occur if residence or household composition changes. For each program unit, one adult in a household is considered the owner of the program benefits, that is, the person in whose name benefits are received.

Households may have more than one program unit with unique owners and spells. The person number or PNUM of the benefit owner is the link between the members of a program unit. In other words members of a program or coverage unit will have the same value for the owner variable for a specific program and you will see examples of this in a minute.

As a reminder the person number differentiates persons within the sample unit and does not change throughout the panel and there is detailed information about the spell located on the record of the benefit owner in the month covered by a spell regardless of whether this person was specifically covered by the benefit and you will see examples of this in a minute.

So this table helps to explain the point that I just made. So for anyone who is the owner of the benefit, you will find on their record the spells begin and end month, the continuation flag, the PNUM of the owner which will be equal to their PNUM, the year receipt began, the payment amount and the reasons for beginning and ending receipt.

For anyone covered by the benefit who is not the owner, you will only find the PNUM of the owner on their record. All people regardless of coverage status have a reference year and monthly coverage indicator. As you can see the monthly coverage indicator and the amount variable are monthly, meaning they may change month to month.

Variables such as the begin and end months and the reasons for beginning or ending receipt are spell level variables meaning they have the same value within a spell but may change across spells. The reference period indicator is a person-level variable meaning there is no variation across the year.

Finally the continuation flag and the year receipt began variables are only present for certain spells and there is no variation within spells. For the year receipt began variable, it's only going to be present in a Wave 1 interview where BMONTH equals 1 and the continuation flag is only present for spells where EMONTH equals 12.

SSI is the only program for which amounts can be on the record of a child. If an SSI recipient is 18 or older, there is no benefit owner. All WIC amounts and benefit owners are imputed, and respondents must be receiving TANF to be in universe for the pass-through child support questions.

The content in the next couple of slides is also available as a handout on the Census Academy Web site and will be available on the SIPP Web site if it already is not. This handout shows you these variables as well as the values you would expect to see depending on a person's owner and coverage statuses.

First we have the names of the reference period coverage indicators which are available for all sample respondents. Next you'll see the names of the monthly coverage indicators for each of the programs. You will notice that the SSI variable differs from the others.

ESSI_BMONTH refers to the month during the reference year that an SSI spell began. For SSI it also the indicator that the respondent was covered by

SSI benefits in a given month so if someone has a value of 1 through 12 for ESSI_BMONTH, you know that they were covered by SSI in that month.

On the right-hand column are the monthly ownership variables for each of the programs. ESSI_OWNER was collected for SSI recipients under age 18. Once an SSI recipient turns age 18, they may receive benefits in their own name. For people covered by the benefits, the ownership variable for example EFSOWN holds the PNUM value of the benefit owner.

Here we have the variable names for the spell begin and end months, the continuation flag, and the left-censored year which is also the year receipt began and that is available for each of the five programs. Finally here are the variable names by program for reasons why receipt began and ended, coverage type for TANF and WIC and the monthly amount variables.

As I mentioned, these are also available in the handout if you want to reference them at a later point in time. Now let's take a look at some example data to understand this content better. This example shows data for SNAP. We see the begin and end months, monthly coverage indicator, owner, amount, and reference year indicator.

This is data for two households, one with four household members, the other with five and here we are only looking at MONTHCODE=1 which refers to January of the reference year. Keep in mind that many of these variables can and do change month-to-month.

In the first household, there is one SNAP program unit as identified by the same value on the ownership variable. In this case Person 101 is the benefit owner. RFSYN is the monthly indicator of SNAP receipt. Everyone in

Household 1 is covered by SNAP benefits in MONTHCODE=1 which is January of the reference year.

Looking at the owner's record which is Person 101, we see that BMONTH equals 1 and EMONTH equals 12, showing us that the spell began in January and ended in December of the reference year.

We also see that the benefit amount is on the owner's record, not on the records of the other people in the program unit. All of the other variables if they were shown would also be on the owner's record. In the second household we have one program unit with Person 102 as the benefit owner. Person 101 is not included in the program or coverage unit.

Looking at the record of the benefit owner, that is Person 102, we see a BMONTH of 1 and an EMONTH of 6 showing the SNAP spell ranging January through June of the reference year. This program unit received \$222 in SNAP benefits in January of the reference year.

Person 102 was not covered by the benefit but the reference year indicator RFSCOV is equal to 1 so what's happening here? In this case it would be important to look at all 12 months of the reference year to really understand what's going-on with Person 102.

Here we see the 12 monthly records for Person 102. It's that same person from the previous slide but we're just looking at their 12 monthly records. Person 102 was not covered by SNAP in the January through June spell but was covered by SNAP in a second reported spell.

With a BMONTH of 10 and EMONTH of 12, we know the spell lasted October through December of the reference year and Person 102 was covered

as indicated by RFSYN equals 1. And then remember the RFSCOV variable does not vary so if they are ever covered by the program, they get a value of 1 for all 12 months. If they're never covered, they would have a value of 2.

Now let's look at an SSI example since it is a little different from the other programs. Here we're looking at 12 monthly records for a single respondent. BMONTH equals 1 and EMONTH equals 12 showing a spell lasting January through December of the reference year.

RSSI_CONTF LG equals 3. This continuation flag tells us that this spell is ongoing as of the interview month. Because the respondent is less than 18 by looking at TAGE_EHC, there is a benefit owner listed. In this case the respondent is Person 104 but the benefit owner is Person 102.

And even though the respondent is less than 15, the SSI amount is located on his record. He received \$456 each month of the reference year. SSI is the only place where you will find a non-missing amount on the record of someone less than 15.

Finally let's look at an example combining Waves 1 and 2 to see how the year receipt began and the continuation flag as well as the reason the spell began and ended look in the data file. This is a long file so Waves 1 and 2 are stacked on top of each other.

What I've done here is add 12 to the month code values for the Wave 2 data so that they have a value of 13 through 24 and are easily differentiated from the Wave 1 values of 1 through 12 so here we're looking at the 24 monthly records for a single respondent. Not all of them are shown because there is not enough space to be able to show all them in a way that we can see it.

For Wave 1 we have a BMONTH of 1 and an EMONTH of 2 showing a spell January through February of 2013. We see that the spell began in 2012 which is before the reference year of 2013 so the spell did not actually begin in January of 2013 as the BMONTH would suggest. We have to look at that ETANFLCY variable to see when the spell actually began.

For all spells, we ask why the spell began. In this case ETANFBRSN1 equals to 5 meaning they became disabled or otherwise unable to work. You could check our data dictionary to see what the different categories correspond to but in this case that's five and that is became disabled or otherwise unable to work.

This spell ended during the reference year February so the respondent was asked why the spell ended? In this case TTANFERSN1 is equal to 1 and 1 corresponds to got a job or earnings increased. The continuation flag is missing because the spell does not have an EMONTH of 12.

There was another Wave 1 spell lasting November through December of 2013. RTANF_CONTFLG equals 3 showing the spell was ongoing as of the time of interview. In looking at our Wave 2 data, we see a spell going January through December of 2014 so let's look at the details of this Wave 2 spell.

The continuation flag is equal to 1 meaning that the spell actually ended in December of 2014. It was not ongoing into the interview year and as such the reason the spell ended is provided in the data. Remember we only provide information about why a spell ended if it ended during the reference year so in this case TTANFERSN1 is equal to 3, the time limit expired.

And finally I'd like to show you an example just to kind of demonstrate in a couple of different ways how you could do something like calculate spell

duration so this is a long file. I have Wave 1 on the left with month code values of 1 through 12 and Wave 2 is shown on the right with month code values of 13 through 24.

In the actual data file, the Wave 2 records would be directly below the Wave 1 records but this is the best way for me to be able to show it for you here to show all 24 records. The variables that are available here are the spell begin and end months, the B month and E month and the monthly coverage indicator.

So for SSI and if you're looking at the owner's record for the other EHC programs, you can use the BMONTH variable to count spell length which is what I'm calculating in yellow and/or the total months received in red so if you have a value of 1 through 12 in the BMONTH month field, that indicates a month of receipt.

So we see the first spell starts in March of Wave 1 and continues until April of Wave 2 for a total of 14 months. A second spell spans August through November of Wave 2 for a total of four months and if you count the total months of receipt you would get a value of 18.

For the EHC programs other than SSI for anyone you can count spell length which you see in yellow and/or total months received which you see in red using the R, (program of interest) _YN so here a value of 1 indicates receipt of a particular program and as you might expect, you get the same results whether you use the B month or the monthly yes/no indicator.

That wraps-up our EHC programs. Now we will go-on to a discussion of our monthly non-EHC programs. So why are these monthly but not in EHC? Basically there wasn't enough space in our event history calendar to include

all of the programs of interest but we wanted to collect monthly information about more programs and so we were able to collect this information monthly without it being in EHC.

The programs in this section are disability income excluding SSDI, life insurance annuities, other assistance, retirement income, Social Security for a child, Social Security for self, survivor income benefits, support received, unemployment compensation, veterans' benefits and workers' compensation.

This table summarizes the content that is available for each program type. Many of the programs have subtypes and where applicable I will show those to you in a minute. For each of the programs we provide a reference year and a monthly indicator of receipts. Many of the receipt indicators are available by subtypes as indicated by the asterisk.

For receipt of life insurance annuities, a reference year amount is provided. For the other programs with the exception of other assistance, the monthly amount is provided, many by program subtype. Other assistance is the only category that does not collect any amount information.

So now I will go over the content of each of the programs so where you see those letters in parentheses for each of the programs, that is the letter sequence that you will see in the variable names. So all of the disability income variables will have DIS in it for example.

Disability income has 10 subtypes which are listed here. It includes such things as payment for a sickness accident or disability insurance policy, employer disability payments and others which are listed here for your reference.

Other assistance are less formal types of assistance programs that are available to low-income individuals and families. No amounts are collected for these programs so there are several types of food assistance, clothing and housing assistance, transportation assistance and training assistance which are listed here for your reference and I do want to briefly point-out that transportation assistance is different from a transit subsidy program that are available from some employers.

There are eight different types of retirement income. It includes such things as federal civil service pensions, military retirement pay and pension from a company or union and income from profit-sharing plans.

Social Security receipt can be on behalf of a child for surviving children or a dependent child or an individual may receive Social Security for him or herself through retirement, disability, becoming widowed, from a spouse or for some other reason.

There are 11 subtypes for survivor income. These include for example black lung benefits, income from a paid-up life insurance policy or payments for an estate or trust and the entire list is here for your reference. Support received includes foster childcare, child support and alimony payments.

Unemployment compensation can be regular government-provided, supplemental employer provided or some other type and VA benefits include service-connected disability compensation plans, veteran pensions other VA payments, a GI Bill benefits or insurance proceeds.

So rather than showing a list of all the variables in this section, what I'm going to show you is the naming convention that is used for this content. First I will point-out that the variables EEVERET and EDISABL are indicators of ever retiring from a job and having a work-limiting disability respectively.

These variables are used to put people in universe for the retirement and disability income questions. For the remaining variables, where you see an X, this refers to the program name which were the letter sequences in parentheses that were shown in the previous slides.

Z refers to the subtype number so for example disability had 10 subtypes so you will see the values of 1 through 10 to refer to each of these subtypes. First we have our annual yes/no indicator of receipt and then second there is the source of the income which refers to the subtypes. Third we have a monthly indicator of receipt and finally there is the monthly income amount.

I will caution you to know your universes for the variables you are using. I will demonstrate this when we look at some example data on the next set of slides. So know for example that respondents must have values of EEVERET equals 1 or EDISABL equals 1 to be in universe for the retirement and disability income questions respectively.

Also for the monthly non-EHC programs, respondents must have values of 1 or yes on the annual measure to be in-universe for the monthly variables which I will show in a minute. So let's look at some example disability income. Here we are looking at 12 monthly records for one respondent.

EDISANY equals 1 indicating receipt ever during the reference year. Also do note that EDISABL equals 1 which puts this respondent in universe in the first place for the disability income questions.

Here we are looking at 2 of the 10 disability income subtypes. We see that the respondent ever received from Source 1 which is a sickness, accident or

disability insurance policy and did not receive from Source 2 which is employer disability payments.

These are annual measures. They don't tell us the month of receipt. The MNYN variables tells us the month when benefits were received. Since we saw that the respondent received from Subtype 1, we can look at the Subtype 1 monthly yes/no indicator.

In this case it is EDISTYP1MNYN. For the month of January through May which is month codes 1 through 5, there are values of 1 indicating receipt in these months of disability Subtype 1. For month codes 6 through 12, which is June through December, they have values of 2 so there was no receipt in these months.

And again I want to point-out that we are looking at Type 1 which refers to Subtype 1 so we know in this case it was benefits from a sickness, accident or disability insurance policy. TDIS1AMT is the monthly income amount so the amounts will only be on the months when they received a benefit. In this case it was January through May.

Notice that the source Type 2 monthly variables are not in universe since the annual indicator for Subtype 2 was 2 or no. For the months of January through May, this respondent received \$1140 from a sickness, accident or disability insurance policy.

Now we're looking at a wide file. We have 12 monthly records for one respondent for Waves 1 and 2 and what we have here are the monthly indicators of receipt for unemployment compensation Subtype 1. Where you see the suffix "_w1", those are the Wave 1 variables.

“_w2” refers to Wave 2 variables and we know that this is unemployment compensation because we see the UC in the variable names and the type is Subtype 1 which is a regular government-provided unemployment compensation.

The respondent received unemployment compensation Subtype 1 regular government-provided August of 2013 through April of 2014 by looking at the EUC1MNYN_W1 for Wave 1 and _W2 for Wave 2.

The respondent received \$450 each month in August through December of 2013 and that amount increased to \$525 monthly in January of 2014 through the end of receipt in April of 2014. Here is a table that is pulled from one of our research briefs on social insurance programs - just to give you a taste of the type of statistics and estimates that you can produce with our non-EHC monthly programs data, this table shows the number of recipients receiving benefits from Social Security retirement, Social Security disability, VA service-connected disability, unemployment compensation and worker compensation by demographic characteristics.

And this is another table from that same report. It shows the average monthly amount received from the different program types and by demographic characteristics. I do want to mention that this report used non-top-coded values. Our public use file has top-coded amounts. Nonetheless, you would get estimates very similar to this using the public use data.

Now we'll move on to our annual transfer income and payment section. This includes other forms of transfer income in and out of the household. The 2014 SIPP provides information about energy assistance, lump sum severance pay or retirement pay income, miscellaneous income, school meals, support paid and EITC and tax filing status.

So we're going to go over the content but what I also include here are the variable names, the programs and the variable names are quite varied. There isn't a real set standard that was used. So we'll begin with energy assistance. The content includes an indicator of receipt during the reference year and in relation about the form of the payment. There are three different types.

Lump sum severance pay or retirement plan income also includes an indicator of receipt during the reference year, the source of the payment, there are four types, and the total amount received which is an annual amount.

Miscellaneous income includes money you may get from charity, friends and family, a room or a boarder, estates, incidentals or casual earnings, lottery earnings, or National Guard or reserve pay. On a data file you will find an indicator of receipt during the reference year, the source of the payment which there are up to seven and the annual amount from all sources.

For school meals, you will find some information on the record of the children in the household and some information on the record of their guardian. For each child ages 5 to 18 who has not yet completed high school, so you got one parent or guardian was asked about the receipt of school meals and this adult is deemed the guardian for school meals purposes.

On the record of the guardian you will find an indicator of receipt during the reference year for both school breakfasts and school lunches. If any child or children received school breakfast or lunches, they were asked the type of the meals received, that is, were they free, reduced price or full price and these variables again are on the record of the guardian.

For children again ages 5 to 18 who have not yet graduated high school there is a variable on their records that identifies whether they receive free, reduced-price or full-price breakfasts or lunches or did not receive that type of meal.

The variables are LNGD_MEALS provides the PNUM of the guardian so you can link the children to their school meals guardian and I will show you an example of this in a minute.

Support paid refers to money going out of the household. You'll notice that child support is listed here. This shows child support paid. Child support received is collected in the monthly program section.

For household members paying child support, there is an indicator of the money paid during the reference year and the annual amount paid. Household members may also be making payments to support a parent, a child 21 or older who lives elsewhere, some other relative, an ex-spouse or ex-partner or someone else not in the household.

In this section there are indicators of who the respondent paid for, the number of people that were supported in each category and the amount paid in each category.

Finally we have our tax return section. We have variables indicating whether the respondent filed a tax return or expects to file one. We also have their filing status whether the respondent was claimed as a dependent on someone else's tax return and whether they received the earned income tax credit or EITC. Keep in mind when you are using these variables that these are annual measures.

There is no monthly data available so everybody will have the same value for all 12 months of the reference year and household programs such as energy

assistance will have the same value for each person in the household for each month of the reference year. So let's look at some examples in the data.

First let's look at the school lunches since that is a little more complicated than the others. What I'm showing here is month code equals 12 because as I mentioned there is no variation across the reference year so you would see the same data whether you're looking at month Code 12 or month Code 4.

We're looking at two households, each with four people in them. RLNGD_MEALS shows that Person 102 is the school meals guardian, the person who was asked about the receipt of school meals on behalf of children.

On Person 102's record we see a value of 2 on ESCHOOOLLUNCH. In this case her children did not receive school lunches. Thus she was not asked whether those lunches were free, reduced-price or full-price. On the children's records, we see values of 4 indicating that they did not receive school lunches.

Moving to our second household, we see that Person 101 is the school meals guardian. ESCHOOOLLUNCH equals 1 indicating that they did receive school lunches and EFREE_LUNCH equals 1 meaning that these meals were free.

On the kids' records, there are values of 1 indicating that they received free school lunches.

Moving-on to a different example, this time energy assistance, there is the same data on every month of the reference year and everyone in the household has the same information. So when you're doing your analysis you would want to limit your analysis to one person per household and to one month code. We typically advise month Code 12 just because it's the closest in time to when

the interview took place but it wouldn't matter in this case because they're the same across all 12.

So looking at our first household, we see that EENERGY_ASST is equal to 1. This household received energy assistance. EENERGY_PMT3 is equal to 1. It came in the form of payments sent directly to the utility company, fuel dealer or landlord.

Looking at our second household, EENERGY_ASST equals 2, they did not receive energy assistance and so the additional variables are not in universe and sent to missing. Next we have our tax return and EITC earned income tax credit example. The point I want to demonstrate here is the importance of knowing the universe when you're working with variables.

So here we are looking at two households, each with four people and we're only looking at month code equals 1 because as I said you have the same information each month of the reference year.

EFILING tells us whether the respondent filed a tax return in the previous calendar year. The universe for this variable is all people 15 and older so you'll see Person 104 does not have a value for EFILING because he or she is only 13.

EWILLFILE tells us whether they expect to file a tax return. This is asked of respondents who did not file a tax return so EFILING equals 2. Person 103 in the first household and Persons 101 and 104 in the second household did not file a tax return.

Person 103 in Household 1 does not expect to file one where as Persons 101 and 104 in Household Number 2 do expect to do so. EFSTATUS is the tax

filing status which just indicates whether you filed as a single person, married filed jointly, married filed separately or head of household.

Respondents are in universe for this variable if they either filed a tax return,EFILING equals 1 as in the case of Persons 101 and 102 in the first household and 102 and 103 in the second household or for those who expect to file so EWILLFILE equals 1 as in the case of Persons 101 and 104 in the second household.

EDEPCLM indicates whether the respondent was claimed as a dependent on someone else's tax return. The universe for this is restricted to respondents aged 15 to 24 as you see with the variable TAGE with the tax filing status of single so EFSTATUS equals 1. There was one respondent in our example that meets those requirements, Person 101 in Household 2.

And in this case he was not claimed as a dependent on someone else's tax return. EEITC is an indicator of receipt of the earned income tax credit. Respondents with the federal income tax filing status of single, married filing jointly or head of household who are not claimed as a dependent on someone else's taxes are in universe for this item.

And here we see that person's Person 101 in Household 1 and Persons 102 and 103 in the household did receive the EITC whereas Person 102 in Household 1 and Persons 101 and 104 in the second household did not receive the EITC.

Here's an example from one of our briefs that uses the support paid data. This shows the aggregate financial support provided to people living outside of the household in 2013. Most payments not surprisingly were on behalf of

children under 21 totaling over \$35 billion in 2013 followed by payments to children 21 and over totaling almost \$20 billion.

Again these used non-top-coded values. The public use file would have top-coded values but you certainly could come-up with something very similar with our public use data. That wraps-up our program section.

We're now going to talk about adult well-being. This section is also called extended measures of well-being or household well-being if you've heard those terms in some of our previous SIPP panels.

The adult well-being content includes information about living quarter conditions, neighborhood conditions and household essentials with household essentials referring to difficulty paying for rent or mortgage and utilities.

The adult well-being questions are answered only by the household reference person. As a reminder the household reference person also called the household respondent is the person who owns or rents the house. If more than one person is listed on the lease or mortgage, the person who was named first on the household roster is considered the reference person.

It is typically but not always Person 101. These items are annual measures, that is, they are not collected at the monthly level and they will have the same values for each month of the reference year. Questions about living quarters and neighborhood conditions are asked about the housing unit where the respondent lived the longest if the respondent lived in more than one place.

Our neighborhood safety items refer to current residence, not necessarily the residence where the respondent lived the longest. For those of you who have used SIPP data before, overall our adult well-being section in the 2014 SIPP

was most affected by the 2014 redesign so it got cut back significantly and shortened.

However, our analysts did examine the items in detail and really tried to keep those that best represent the same underlying concepts from those that we had in the 2008 and previous SIPP panels and I will mention unlike previous SIPP panels, these items are available in every wave of the 2014 SIPP as opposed to just once or twice per panel.

The living quarters conditions included questions about having a crack in the ceiling or walls, holes in the floor, pest problems or plumbing issues. The neighborhood condition section included questions about having traffic problems or trash or litter issues.

Additional questions asked whether they stayed home during certain times because they thought that it might be unsafe and whether they felt their neighborhood is safe from crime. The housing essential items indicate difficulty paying for rent or mortgage and difficulty paying for utilities so here are some example data for three households.

As I mentioned, these items were asked of the household respondent and they were copied to every person in the household and they were just asked this question once and then that value was copied to each of this falls once in the reference year. In this case we're only looking at month code equals 12 because there's no monthly variation.

Looking at EAWBCRACKhether there were cracks in the walls or ceiling in Household Number 1. There were no cracks in the walls or ceilings and the same for Household Number 3. Household Number 2 did report cracks in the ceiling or walls.

EAWBSAFE whether the neighborhood is safe from crime. Values range from 1 very safe, 2 somewhat safe, 3 somewhat unsafe or 4 very unsafe so Household Number 1 reported 2 which corresponds to somewhat safe. Household Number 2 responded 4 very unsafe and Household Number 3 responded 1 very safe.

EAWBMORT refers to being unable to pay for the rent or mortgage. In each of our three households, the response was 2 or no. They were able to pay their rent or mortgage and EAWBGAS is whether they were unable to pay the utilities. In Households Number 1 and 3 they reported no. In Household Number 2 they reported 1 or yes. They were unable to pay their utilities.

Here we are looking at the same households and the same variables but we are adding the Wave 2 data so as you've seen before the _W1 suffix refers to our Wave 1 variables and the _W2 suffix refers to our Wave 2 variables.

Looking at EAWBCRACK whether there are cracks in the walls or ceiling, there was no change in status for any of our three households so Households 1 and 3 remain 2 or no and Household Number 2 remained 1 or yes.

EAWBSAFE is the neighborhood safe from crime? There was no change for Households 1 and 3. Household 1 remained at 2, somewhat safe and Household 3 remained at 1, very safe.

However, Household Number 2 went from 4 very unsafe in Wave 1 to 3 somewhat unsafe in Wave 2. EAWBMORT whether you were unable to pay your rent or mortgage, there was no change for any of our households. They were all able to pay their rent or mortgage in Waves 1 and 2.

EAWBGAS whether they were unable to pay utilities and there were no changes between Waves 1 and 2 on this variable. Households 1 and 3 said no, Household 2 has a 1 meaning yes.

And now finishing-up with our food security item, so the food security content includes information about the household's inability to afford food. Households were asked whether the food they bought did not last, whether they could not afford balanced meals and whether the size of meals were cut and these three questions were sort of asked generally for the household. Additionally household respondents were asked whether they personally ever ate less or went hungry because there wasn't enough money to buy food.

The food security questions as I alluded to were only answered by the household reference person. These items are annual measures. There was no monthly variation. These food security items do match those from the USDA SNAP or food stamp program.

EFOOD1 indicates whether the food bought for the household did not last. EFOOD2 indicates whether the household could not afford to buy balanced meals. EFOOD3 asks whether they ever cut the size of the meals and if so, they were asked the frequency of cutting the size of their meals which is EFOOD4.

EFOOD5 asks whether the household respondent ever ate less because he or she felt that there wasn't enough money for food and EFOOD6 asks the household respondent was also asked if he or she ever went hungry because there wasn't enough money for food. The data file also includes two food security recode variables.

I do want to point-out that there was an issue in editing of these two variables in Wave 1. If you want to use these variables for Wave 1, go to the SIPP Web site which I will show you at the end of the presentation and there is a user note to show you how to get the corrected version of these variables. It's an easy fix but you will have to do that to use these variables.

RFOODR is a raw score of the food security that is a count of the affirmative responses to the six food security items, so higher values are associated with less food security. RFOODS is a recode of EFOOD1 through EFOOD6 and so a value of 1 means you had one affirmative answer and it's high or marginal food security.

Two is low food security and 3, five or six affirmative responses, is very low food security. Let's go ahead and look at some example data, we're just assuming that this is Wave 2 plus so that we don't have to deal with the coding error that was available or that was in Wave 1.

So here we're looking at four households, month Code 12 because as I mentioned there is no variation across the reference year. (Unintelligible) All households are in universe for EFOOD 1, EFOOD 2 and EFOOD 3. EFOOD 1 indicates that the food you bought did not last, 1 often true, 2 sometimes true, 3 never true.

EFOOD2 indicates that you could not afford balanced meals, again 1 often true, 2 sometimes true, 3 never true. EFOOD 3 did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money? This is a yes/no indicator.

If you answered 1 or yes to EFOOD 3, did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals, you are asked EFOOD4 which is how often did you cut the size of your meals, 1, almost every month, 2 some months, 3 one or two months.

If EFOOD1 is equal to 1 or 2 or EFOOD2 is equal to 1 or 2 or EFOOD3 is equal to 1, respondents were asked the questions associated with EFOOD5 and EFOOD6 so EFOOD5 is did you ever eat less, yes or no? EFOOD6 were you ever hungry but did not eat, yes or no?

RFOODR is the number of affirmative responses across EFOOD1 through EFOOD6 so with EFOOD1, 2 or 4 had values of 1 or 2, that is considered an affirmative response. For EFOOD3, 5 and 6 a value of 1 is considered an affirmative response and so you see here that our values ranged from 0 to 6 across our four households.

RFOODS is a recode of RFOODR and so if RFOODR is in 0 or 1, then RFOODS equals 1. If RFOODR is 2, 3 or 4, then RFOODS is 2 and if RFOODR is equal to 5 or 6, then RFOODS equal to 3 and here I'm just combining Waves 1 and 2.

This is a long file. I'm showing Months 12 and 24 for our four households and I'm shaking things up a little bit in that I sorted by FSSUID and then month code so here as well we see our first household in the first two lines rather than having them stacked by wave.

So in our first household there was no change between waves and our second household, there was a change in EFOOD6 from a yes to a no and so the RFOODR was reduced from 6 to 5.

In Household 3 EFOOD1 changed from never true to sometimes true becoming an affirmative response and EFOOD2 changed from often true to sometimes true, remaining an affirmative response so we just saw that change in RFOODR increasing from 2 to 3.

And in our fourth household EFOOD4 changed from 1 or 2 months to some months, becoming an affirmative response, creating a change in RFOODR so that increased from 4 to 5 meaning there was a subsequent change in RFOODS increasing from 2 to 3 across waves.

And that wraps-up our substantive content for today. Now I will just quickly point you to some handy-dandy resources for those of you going-on to use our data or continuing to use our data. So we do currently have available some exercises. We have several from the EHC programs, the monthly EHC programs and the annual transfer and income payments.

Those are available on the Census Academy Web site and they should be or will be available on the SIPP Web site. We also have the EHC programs handout which I highly recommend if you're using that content and then all of the materials can be accessed at this Web site, the Census Academy Web site.

More generally if you need access to data or resources, I'd recommend our SIPP Web site, www.census.gov/sipp. We also have the Census FTP site which you can sort of really quickly just get to the data that you want in our data dictionary or metadata and NBER has a great SIPP Webpage particularly if you're using anything prior to 2014 SIPP or if you need SPSS so they have everything available in SAS data and SPSS.

But in this general, you know, guidance the SIPP Web site is going to be your best resource. We have our users guide, our metadata or data dictionary

release notes, user notes, codebook and crosswalk there. Here are links to a couple of the briefs. I think I highlighted some of these on the presentation.

I, if you're interested in any of these topics, please check them out and on our SIPP Web site there a bunch of other publications using the 2014 SIPP as well as other publications using previous SIPP panels.

So our next Webinar is scheduled for Monday the 24th. We will cover health insurance, healthcare utilization and medical expenses and the disability data in the SIPP. Again here's the Census Academy Web site. For information about the Webinars, here's our schedule of all the topics. If you've missed any and want to listen to them, they are available or will become available very shortly.

And with that I want to thank you for attending today's Webinar on programs, adult well-being and food security and at this point I think we can open it up to any questions that you may have.

Coordinator: Thank you. We will now begin the question-and-answer session. If you'd like to ask a question, please press star 1, unmute your phone and record your name clearly. If you need to withdraw your question, press star 2. Again to ask a question, please press star 1. It'll take a few moments for the questions to come through. Please standby. At this time I show no questions in the queue.

Greg Pewett: Okay, thank you, operator and thank you Shelley for this outstanding presentation today on SIPP programs, adult well-being and food security. This will be a great recorded resource which you can find on census.gov/academy and before we conclude today's session, I just want to let

everybody know that once you logoff from the WebEx, you'll have a popup blank that will be an evaluation survey.

And we'd really appreciate it if you'd just take a few minutes of your time and give us your feedback. Those comments and additional suggestions of things that you would like to see us cover in the future really help us in future planning.

As Shelley mentioned don't forget to join us for the next Webinar in the SIPP Webinar series which takes place this coming Monday, June 24 at 2:00 pm Eastern Time on health insurance, healthcare and disability so let's go ahead and say goodbye and we'll see you at the next Webinar. Thank you very much.

Coordinator: That concludes today's conference. Thank you for participating. You may disconnect at this time.

END