

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT**  
**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**2008 Panel of the Survey of Income & Program Participation,**  
**Wave 3 Topical Modules**  
**OMB Control No. 0607-0944**

**A. Justification**

**1. Necessity of Information Collection**

The U.S. Census Bureau requests authorization from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to conduct the Wave 3 interview for the 2008 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The core SIPP and reinterview instruments were cleared under Authorization No. 0607-0944.

The SIPP represents a source of information for a wide variety of topics and allows information for separate topics to be integrated to form a single and unified database so that the interaction between tax, transfer, and other government and private policies can be examined. Government domestic policy formulators depend heavily upon the SIPP information concerning the distribution of income received directly as money or indirectly as in-kind benefits and the effect of tax and transfer programs on this distribution. They also need improved and expanded data on the income and general economic and financial situation of the U.S. population. The SIPP has provided these kinds of data on a continuing basis since 1983, permitting levels of economic well-being and changes in these levels to be measured over time.

The survey is molded around a central "core" of labor force and income questions that remain fixed throughout the life of a panel. The core is supplemented with questions designed to answer specific needs, such as estimating eligibility for government programs, examining pension and health care coverage, and analyzing individual net worth. These supplemental questions are included with the core and are referred to as "topical modules."

The topical modules for the 2008 Panel Wave 3 are Welfare Reform and Retirement and Pension (Attachment A). The Welfare Reform topical module was previously conducted in the SIPP 2004 Panel Wave 8 instrument. The Retirement and Pension topical module was previously conducted in the SIPP 2004 Panel Wave 7 instrument. Wave 3 interviews will be conducted from May 1, 2009 through August 31, 2009.

The SIPP is designed as a continuing series of national panels of interviewed households that are introduced every few years, with each panel having durations of approximately 3 to 4 years. The 2008 Panel is scheduled for four years and four months and includes thirteen waves which began September 1, 2008. All household members 15 years old or over are interviewed using regular proxy-respondent rules. They are interviewed a total of thirteen times (thirteen waves), at 4-month intervals, making the SIPP a longitudinal survey. Sample people (all household members present at the time of the first interview) who move within the country and reasonably close to

a SIPP primary sampling unit (PSU) will be followed and interviewed at their new address. Individuals 15 years old or over who enter the household after Wave 1 will be interviewed; however, if these people move, they are not followed unless they happen to move along with a Wave 1 sample individual.

The OMB has established an Interagency Advisory Committee to provide guidance for the content and procedures for the SIPP. Interagency subcommittees were set up to recommend specific areas of inquiries for supplemental questions.

The Census Bureau developed the 2008 Panel Wave 3 topical modules through consultation with the SIPP OMB Interagency Subcommittee. The questions for the topical modules address major policy and program concerns as stated by this subcommittee and the SIPP Interagency Advisory Committee.

The SIPP is authorized by Title 13, United States Code, Section 182.

## 2. Needs and Uses

Information quality is an integral part of the pre-dissemination review of information disseminated by the Census Bureau (fully described in the Census Bureau's Information Quality Guidelines). Information quality is also integral to information collections conducted by the Census Bureau, and is incorporated into the clearance process required by the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Data provided by the SIPP are being used by economic policymakers, the Congress, state and local governments, and federal agencies that administer social welfare or transfer payment programs, such as the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Agriculture.

The survey was designed also to provide a broader context for analysis by adding questions on a variety of topics not covered in the "core" section. Knowledge gained from the "core" items are supplemented by questions that are included with the core referred to as "topical modules." Topics covered by the modules include personal history, child care, wealth, program eligibility, child support, utilization and cost of health care, disability, and others.

The following is a description of the topical modules for Wave 3 and their uses:

### Welfare Reform

This module will: 1) determine types of benefits being received under welfare reform; 2) identify benefit requirements; 3) collect specific information about each benefit reported by the respondent; 4) investigate the use of electronic benefits; and 5) ask about the process of applying for and receiving benefits under welfare reform.

### Retirement and Pension

The Retirement and Pension Plan Coverage topical module contains questions on coverage and vested rights in retirement or pension plans. This information will aid the analysis of retirement decisions as well as a comparison of the Social Security System with private retirement plans. This topical module also will provide information on how net worth may be related to retirement decisions.

### 3. Use of Information Technology

The survey is administered using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) methodologies. The Census Bureau field representatives (FRs) collect the data from respondents using laptop computers, and the data are transmitted to the Census Bureau Headquarters via high-speed modems. Automation significantly enhances our efforts to collect high-quality data with skip instructions programmed into the instrument and with information obtained in earlier interview segments fed back to the respondent. By incorporating design features that make it easier to collect and record respondent information, response burden can be minimized. Appropriate screening and lead-in questions, which serve to skip respondents out of sections of the questionnaire that are not relevant or applicable, are built into the automated instrument.

Preliminary analysis from an Internet field test conducted by the SIPP Methods Panel in August and September 2000 indicated that using the Internet as a mode of collection for a complex demographic survey such as SIPP is not feasible. The conclusions of the test indicated that Internet survey technology is not currently sophisticated enough to handle the complexity of a typical survey conducted by the Census Bureau's Demographic Surveys Division and the complicated skip patterns and rostering that they entail. Low response rate combined with technological challenges and limitations indicate that the costs of converting a complex questionnaire to an online survey far outweigh the benefits we may see, even in a multimode environment. The final report is available upon request.

### 4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

To ascertain whether duplication exists between the SIPP and ongoing or previously approved Census Bureau information collections, we examined the following surveys:

- Supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS).
- The American Housing Survey.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey.
- The Consumer Expenditure Survey.

- The National Health Interview Survey.
- The American Community Survey (ACS).

A review of information collections conducted outside the Census Bureau indicated that no past or current national survey duplicates the SIPP with respect to its longitudinal component or its scope and coverage.

The Census Bureau tries to avoid unnecessary duplication in all of its surveys and will continue to do so. Our views on the duplication problem were stated in a letter from William P. Butz to James B. MacRae, Jr., OMB, on July 29, 1988. In that letter, we proposed three conditions under which duplication is warranted as follows:

- a. When the duplication supplies necessary classifying variables for data analysis.
- b. When the duplication prevents more extensive duplication.
- c. When the users' analyses require the duplicate questions on a particular survey.

Outside these areas of justified duplication, we think that duplication is unwarranted. The Census Bureau has always attempted to avoid such situations in its own surveys and will continue to do so. We are continuing to examine the content of the SIPP topical modules and recurring CPS supplements to determine whether these contain inappropriate duplication, and we will take steps to eliminate any that we find from future collection efforts. To the best of our ability, we also try to make sponsors of other surveys aware of existing sources of data on subjects about which they propose to collect information. Having notified a sponsor of such potential duplication, however, it is not within our purview to deny a new or existing data collection effort if the sponsor wishes to proceed with it. This clearance request points out the duplication and the need for it from our perspective, as well as that of the Interagency Advisory Committee.

## 5. Minimizing Burden

The Census Bureau uses appropriate technology to keep respondent burden to a minimum. Examples of technology used to minimize respondent burden include use of appropriate screening and lead-in questions that serve to skip respondents out of sections of the CAPI instrument that are not relevant or applicable to them, use of flash cards to aid respondents with multiple-response categories, and arrangement of questions and sections of the CAPI instrument that will make sense to the respondent and facilitate the flow of administration from one topic area to another.

## 6. Consequences of Less Frequent Collection

The SIPP is designed as a continuing series of national panels of interviewed households that are introduced every few years, with each panel having durations

typically of 3 to 4 years. The 2008 Panel is scheduled for four years and four months and includes thirteen waves which began September 1, 2008. The survey uses a 4-month recall period with approximately one-fourth of the sample households being interviewed each month. A less frequent data collection schedule could cause a severe reduction in the accuracy of reporting due to memory decay. Also, a major feature of the SIPP is that it produces a time series of data as described above. Breaks in the series arising from cessation of the interviewing would severely limit these data's usability.

7. Special Circumstances

There are no special circumstances associated with this clearance request.

8. Consultations Outside the Agency

The OMB established an Interagency Advisory Committee to provide guidance for the content and procedures for the SIPP. That committee, along with the subcommittee on the topical modules, has worked actively with the Census Bureau to assure that the SIPP content and procedures collect the appropriate data and that duplications between surveys are minimized to the extent possible.

We published a notice in the *Federal Register* on October 15, 2008, Vol. 73, No. 200, page 61018, inviting public comment on our plans to submit this request. We received one comment generally opposing collection of the data.

9. Paying Respondents

The Census Bureau's plans are to continue the Incentive Test during the remaining waves of the 2008 Panel, as described in the Memorandum from Ruth Ann Killion to Brian Harris-Kojetin dated July 2, 2008, with the subject "SIPP 2008: Incentive Test (ALYS-4)". During Wave 1, 25 percent of the respondents were sent a \$20 incentive with the Advance Letter, 25 percent were eligible for a \$40 discretionary incentive, and 50 percent were assigned to the control group and not eligible for an incentive. In Wave 2+, the same 25 percent of respondents continue to be eligible for the \$40 discretionary incentives at each wave. The incentive is in the form of a debit card with a unique PIN number, which can be cashed at any ATM machine. The discretionary incentive is offered by the FR at the point the respondent is clearly planning to leave the survey. The incentive is used to persuade them to respond. It is made clear at the time the incentive is offered that a complete interview is required before the debit card and unique PIN number is given.

10. Assurance of Confidentiality

We are conducting this survey under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 182. Section 9 of this law requires us to keep all information strictly confidential. The respondent will be informed of the confidentiality of their responses and that this is a voluntary survey by a letter from the Director of the Census Bureau that will be sent to all participants in the survey (Attachment B).

11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

The sources of income and assets are among the kinds of data collected. These data may be considered to be of a sensitive nature. The Census Bureau takes the position that the collection of these types of data is necessary for the analysis of important policy and program issues and has structured the questions and FR application of them to lessen their sensitivity. The FRs fill in the SIPP-28003 Reminder Card during an interview for persons who are not able to provide answers to certain critical items in the questionnaire. The Reminder Card (Attachment C) contains a list of items designated as call-back items for which the FR telephones the respondent after the interview to obtain the missing information.

## 12. Estimate of Respondent Burden

Based on our experience with the 1996, 2001, and 2004 SIPP Panels and in-house testing, the burden estimates for FY 2009 are as follows:

### **2008 SIPP PANEL FY 2009 BURDEN HOUR SUMMARY**

	Respondents	Waves	Responses	Hours Per Response	Total Hours
Interview	94,500	3	283,500	.50	141,750
Reinterview	3,100	3	9,300 <sup>1</sup>	.167	1,553
Totals	94,500	3.09 <sup>2</sup>	292,005	.49 <sup>3</sup>	143,303

We will obtain interviews from approximately 45,000 households, yielding about 94,500 individual interviews (2.1 individuals 15 years old or over per household). The household interviews will be conducted at 4-month intervals.

The total number of burden hours requested for Wave 3, inclusive of the core, topical module sections of the instrument and reinterview is 47,767. The total number of burden hours for the 2008 SIPP Panel in FY 2009 is 143,303.

## 13. Estimate of Cost Burden

There are no direct costs to respondents participating in the survey, other than the time involved in answering the survey questions.

## 14. Cost to Federal Government

The production costs of all parts of this survey are approximately \$45,915,000 in FY 2009. That amount is included in the estimate of total costs to the federal government of the Census Bureau's current programs supplied to the OMB.

## 15. Reason for Change in Burden

There is no change in burden.

## 16. Project Schedule

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<sup>1</sup> The 3,100 cases in reinterview will be contacted twice during the same wave. Therefore, the total number of **respondents** is 94,500 per wave (included in original interview sample).

<sup>2</sup>The weighted average for waves is determined by taking the number of respondents interviewed once during a wave (91,400 contacts), plus the number of households that will be interviewed twice during a wave due to reinterview (6,200 contacts), and dividing this sum by the number of total respondents in the SIPP/CAP1 sample (94,500 respondents), times three waves; this comes out to 3.09 (weighted average).

<sup>3</sup>The weighted average for hours per response is determined by multiplying the number of interview responses by the response hours (283,500 \* .50), plus the number of reinterview responses multiplied by the response hours (9,300 \* .167), and dividing this sum by the total number of responses per fiscal year (292,005); this comes out to 0.49.

The Census Bureau will release a series of cross-sectional, topical module, and longitudinal reports from the 2008 Panel. Edited cross-sectional core files as well as topical module files will be released.

Wave-based data can be used to create a basic set of statistics from the SIPP core. These statistics can be used to evaluate the survey, to profile the participants in various programs, to examine the characteristics of the population in need, and to examine how the economy is changing. Such statistics can include average monthly estimates of:

- Median household income.
- Number of workers and their median earnings.
- Number of people in poverty.
- People with labor force activities.
- People who spent time looking for work or on layoff.
- Participants in government programs, such as:
  - Public assistance.
  - Social security and supplemental security income.
  - School lunches.
  - Food stamps.
  - Medicare and medicaid.
  - Public or subsidized housing.
  - Unemployment and workers' compensation.

These statistics (crossed by race, age, and other characteristics) from each SIPP wave would be the basis for a report (or fact sheet) on the economic situation of Americans and their families.

These data products will enable us to examine issues such as:

- Annual income and poverty estimates based on different definitions of income.
- Estimates of people experiencing unemployment and median unemployment spells.
- The characteristics of people ever participating in government programs and people who participated in each month.
- Median program participation spells.
- The characteristics of people with lapses in health insurance coverage.
- Median spells without health insurance.
- Family and household transitions.

In addition, as our observation length grows, we will be better able to examine issues, such as long-versus short-term poverty and program participation.

17. Request Not to Display Expiration Date

We request not to display the expiration date to avoid unnecessary respondent confusion arising from the fact that the OMB approval lasts for three years and respondent participation in the SIPP often lasts for longer periods.

18. Exceptions to the Certification

There are no exceptions to the certification.