

**OMB Information Collection Request
Supporting Statement B
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Household Pulse Survey
During the Coronavirus Pandemic**

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

As noted in Part A, the Household Pulse Survey was initially fielded as a proof of concept to test the Federal statistical system's ability to produce data in near real-time in the face of a national emergency. The survey is conducted under the auspices of the U.S. Census Bureau's Experimental Data Products Series (see <https://www.census.gov/data/experimental-data-products.html>).

Planning for the survey began March 23, 2020, and with OMB emergency clearance granted on April 19, 2020 for 3 months of data collection (OMB No. 0607-1013, Exp. 7/31/2020), the Census Bureau launched the Household Pulse Survey on April 23, 2020. Data were first released on May 20, 2020, with updated releases made subsequently on a weekly basis. Since then, the data have been used widely to guide response and recovery efforts on the part of Federal agencies and state governments. Given the continuing nature of the pandemic, the Census Bureau sought, and OMB approved, an extension to data collection for the balance of the 180 days allowable for emergency clearance under 5 CFR Part 1320, Section 1320.13, Emergency Processing. The Census Bureau then put forward a regular (non-emergency) Information Collection Request (ICR) for OMB review on September 17, 2020. OMB approved this ICR on October 30, 2020 for three years (OMB No. 0607-1013; expiration October 31, 2023). Given information about the trajectory of the pandemic in early December, the Census Bureau submitted a non-substantive request to OMB on December 22, 2020 to request approval for continuing collection of the current Phase 3 instrument through January and February, 2021. To continue the survey without hiatus, the Census Bureau submitted a revision request for the Phase 3.1 questionnaire in March 2021. The Census Bureau submitted a revision request for the Phase 3.2 questionnaire in June 2021, which included the removal of questions for which utility has declined over time, and the addition of topics based on public comment previously received and in consult with other Federal agencies. The revision for Phase 3.3 included modifications to existing questions and reinstatement of previously approved items as well as a shift from bi-weekly to monthly data collection. The Phase 3.4 revision included the addition of a new question, modification of existing items, reinstatement of previously improved questions, and the removal of items with declining utility. The revision for Phase 3.5 included the addition of new questions, modification of existing items, reinstatement of previously improved questions, and the removal of items with declining utility. This Information Collection Request (ICR) is submitted for the purposes of requesting a revision to an Existing Collection for a revised, Phase 3.6 questionnaire.

For ease of reference, we refer to the initial approval by OMB to conduct the Household Pulse Survey as “Phase 1” (April – July, 2020), and the period approved for the balance of the emergency clearance as “Phase 2” (August – October, 2020). “Phase 3” is in reference to normal clearance granted starting October 30, 2020 through October 30, 2023. Subsequent revisions to the questionnaire are referred to as “Phase 3.1,” Phase 3.2,” etc. This ICR requests approval to launch “Phase 3.6” with a revised questionnaire beginning in September 2022.

Given the rapid response nature of this survey, the Census Bureau continued to make adjustments in content and methods throughout Phase 1, documenting those through the submission of non-substantive change requests to OMB. As data collection progressed, there was increasing demand from other Federal agencies to revise or add content to the Household Pulse questionnaire to produce data in support of their own missions and response to the pandemic. Rather than change the survey on a constant basis, the Census Bureau consolidated those requests into one comprehensively revised questionnaire, which was launched as Phase 2.

The Census Bureau’s approach to Phase 3 was similar to Phase 2, including the content, contact strategies, mode, data collection cycle and sampling approach. However, we continued to monitor data needs over the course of the pandemic and its recovery to determine if revisions (including additions and deletions of items) were needed. To ensure that the data collected by the Household Pulse Survey continue to meet information needs as they evolve over the course of the pandemic, Phase 3.6 includes new questions on the ability to carry out day-to-day activities due to experiencing long COVID, non-parental childcare arrangements and costs of childcare, changes in transportation behaviors due to cost of gas, a series of questions regarding access to infant formula, and inflation and changes in behavior due to increasing prices. Questions on K-12 enrollment and educational catch-up activities will be reinstated for Phase 3.6. There are also modifications to existing questions, including changing the reference period for the unemployment insurance items, adding Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) as a response option to the question that asks about how households meet spending needs, and replacing employment categories with the standard North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. Several questions will be removed for Phase 3.6, including questions on lack of access to childcare, use of public transportation and ridesharing, working or volunteering outside the home, receipt and use of the Child Tax Credit, post-secondary educational disruptions, and telehealth for adults and children.

As in previous phases, we will provide all information about sampling, weighting, post-survey processing, and cognitive testing results on our website to maximize transparency for the public. This transparency is especially important given the value to decision makers of having rapidly produced monthly state-by-state estimates of the health, social, and economic characteristics of their package.

1. Universe and Respondent Selection

The universe for the Household Pulse Survey is the approximately 140,000,000 housing units in the United States. For operational efficiency, only housing units linked to one

or more email addresses or cell phone numbers will be eligible for the sample. One respondent from each housing unit is selected to respond for him or herself. The sample for each data collection cycle is approximately 1,040,000 housing units.

In Phase 1, the Census Bureau observed response rates in the range 6-7 percent for households who were invited to participate for the first time and asked to respond in a one-week period. In Phase 2, we extended the response period to 13 days and sent additional reminders to respondents. These efforts had the effect of increasing response rates to a range of 8.1 to 10.3 percent. In Phase 3, we continued with the 13-day response period and observed a response rate of between 5.3 and 7.5 percent. In Phase 3.1, Phase 3.2, and Phase 3.3, we have observed a response rate of between 5.4 and 7.4 percent. Phase 3.4 averaged a response rate of 6.6% and Phase 3.5 currently has a response rate of 6.2%. Based on this experience, we are assuming a 6% percent response rate for Phase 3.6 and expect to receive 62,900 responses each data collection cycle for a total of 188,700 for the entire phase. Sample from each data collection cycle will be independent from the prior cycles.

2. Procedures for Collecting Information

Housing units linked to one or more email addresses or cell phone numbers are eligible for the sample. These housing units are stratified by state and the top 15 metropolitan areas. For an estimate of 40 percent, the sample size was determined to produce a margin of error of 2.8 percent for most states and 3.3 percent for the 11 smallest states with eligible sample units (Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming) with 90 percent confidence. The sample was then allocated to states and metropolitan areas proportionally, using the number of housing units as the measure of size. Samples cases will be matched to the Census Bureau's Contact Frame to assign email addresses and cell phone numbers. See Attachment A for information on the Contact Frame.

A sampled address will have up to five associated email addresses and up to five cell phone numbers. Starting on the first Wednesday of the data collection period, an email invitation will be sent in the morning and an SMS invitation in the afternoon to the first set of contact information for the unit. If a response is not received by Wednesday evening, on Thursday an email and SMS will be sent to the second set of contact information for the unit (if it exists). This process will be repeated on weekdays through the fifth contact. If there is still no response received, the process will be repeated one time, cycling through the contact information again (up to the 4th email contact and 2nd SMS contact). Responses are due by the second Monday in the data collection period (12 days after the initial invitation).

The Census Bureau will conduct this information collection online using Qualtrics as the data collection platform. Qualtrics is currently used at the Census Bureau for research and development surveys and provides the necessary agility to deploy the Household Pulse Survey quickly and securely. It operates in the Gov Cloud, is

FedRAMP authorized at the moderate level, and has an Authority to Operate from the Census Bureau to collect personally identifiable and Title 13-protected data.

Attachment B sets forth details on the Census Bureau's weighting plan, which will use a multi-step process to help reduce nonresponse bias in the estimates.

3. Methods to Maximize Response

The survey is designed to meet the goal of rapid-response, accurate, and timely estimates. It will be conducted by an internet questionnaire, with links sent by email and SMS text message. Up to five email addresses and cell phone numbers will be used for each unit to increase response for nonrespondents. One reminder will be sent to each piece of contact information if a response is not received. These modes are expected to yield response rates much lower than traditional surveys. The benefits are implementation efficiency, cost, and timeliness of responses.

Standard errors will be large but will be available for data users to understand the quality of the estimates. Nonresponse bias is likely to be an issue with this design, but measures such as the demographic distribution of the survey respondents compared to benchmarks will be produced for data users to consider in their analyses. Limitations due to collection and contact modes may exacerbate issues associated with non-response by limiting options for reducing bias. Weighted distributions of key demographic covariates are included in the detailed tables and are accompanied by companion standard error tables. These distributions of these characteristics can be compared with other federal and non-federal data sources. The microdata allows for the comparison of weighted and unweighted estimates and evaluations of gaps in response. Source and Accuracy documents include coverage rates both before and after weighting raking procedures and are released with each data cycle release. There are no other known data sources that can provide comprehensive, relevant, and timely information. At the very least, this survey will provide non-anecdotal evidence about the effects of the pandemic on the population even if the quality is lower than would be traditionally acceptable.

Source and Accuracy statements and other technical documentation is available at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/technical-documentation.html>.

4. Testing of Procedures

Prior to Phase 1, the Center for Behavioral Science Methods completed a thorough expert review that consisted of nine independent experts reviewing the questionnaire independently, followed by a consensus meeting to discuss comments and come up

with recommendations. The recommendations were then passed to the Demographic Directorate, who accepted most of the expert recommendations and responded with subject-matter justifications for those recommendations that were not accepted. In the end, the questionnaire comprised a consensus of the expert survey methodologist recommendations and the subject matter needs. A similar process was followed prior to subsequent phases as the Census Bureau considered questionnaire revisions to keep up with evolving data needs.

We will take a similar course for Phase 3.6: feedback from Federal agency partners, data users and other stakeholders on diminishing, changing or emerging data needs will inform changes to the questionnaire.

Given the rapid response nature of this effort and in keeping with the agile approach in which the Household Pulse Survey is being deployed, the Census Bureau, in partnership with BLS and NCHS, concurrently launched a web probing study with participants who had opted in to participate in a research study with the Census Bureau via email. These sampled participants were sent email invitations to the survey with embedded probes. Two rounds of web probing were conducted in Phase 1, and an additional round in Phase 2, Phase 3, and Phase 3.1. The Household Pulse Survey Team used results from these studies to refine content and cut questions to stay within a 20-minute limit for the survey.

Questions identified as priorities for testing in all rounds include those that were developed specifically to address the pandemic; items developed for potential future deployment to understand households' decision-making in light of receiving economic stimulus payments; and questions deemed to be overly complex from a cognitive standpoint, likely as a consequence of asking agencies contributing content to keep the number of items to a minimum to reduce burden (e.g., questions on food security, questions on educational disruption).

The Census Bureau will release these data under the auspices of its Experimental Statistical Product Series. Information on the Series is available at <https://www.census.gov/data/experimental-data-products.html#>.

5. Contacts for Statistical Aspects and Data Collection

Statistical Design:

Anthony Tersine
Demographic Statistical Methods Division
Demographic Programs Directorate
anthony.g.tersine.jr@census.gov

Data Collection/Survey Design:

Jason Fields
Social Economic and Housing Statistics Division
Demographic Programs Directorate
jason.m.fields@census.gov

Jennifer Hunter Childs
Center for Behavioral Science Methods
Research and Methodology Directorate
jennifer.hunter.childs@census.gov

Statistical Analysis:

David Waddington
Social Economic and Housing Statistics Division
Demographic Programs Directorate
david.g.waddington@census.gov

Attachments

- A. Census Bureau Contact Frame
- B. Household Pulse Survey: Weighting Plan