Online Appendix

For "The Use and Misuse of Income Data

and Extreme Poverty in the United States"

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– For Online Publication Only –

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Survey-Only Adjustments in the SIPP

We make use of the extensive information available in the SIPP to adjust for errors and misclassifications in reported income and capture a fuller picture of the resources respondents have access to. The methods for the four adjustments we employ are described in detail immediately below. We also make an analogous set of adjustments when analyzing extreme poverty in the CPS; the methodologies specific to the CPS are described further below.

Reported Cash Extreme Poor

From the overall sample, we exclude any households that do not have a household head or that are not present in reference month 4. We then collapse to the household-wave level and use reference month 4 weights for households and individuals. To calculate each household's mean income per-person per-day in the wave, we divide the mean total household monthly income (*thtotinc* averaged across the four months of the wave) by the mean number of days in a month and the mean number of people in the household during the wave (*ehhnumpp* averaged across the four months of the wave).

We define a household as being in extreme poverty if its mean income per-person, per-day is less than or equal to $2. We define a household as *not* being in extreme poverty if its total income is negative in *any* of the four months of the wave. Negative household income may indicate that the household suffered losses in self-employment and/or asset income. Therefore, households with

negative income are not the kinds of households we would like to consider as extreme poor – or, more generally, disconnected from earnings or the safety net.

In-Kind Transfers

We add total household SNAP amounts (*thfdstp*) and WIC amounts (*t25amt*, summed across all household members) received in a given month to total household income (*thtotinc*), and then repeat the calculation described in the above subsection. From the set of reported cash extreme poor households, we remove a household from extreme poverty if 1) its income after adding WIC and SNAP is strictly greater than $2/person/day or 2) it receives any kind of housing assistance: public housing (*epubhse*) or government subsidized rent (*egvtrnt*). We are unable to add housing subsidy amounts to household income because the SIPP only reports a binary indicator indicating whether or not a household received assistance.

Hours Worked

Respondents can report hours for up to two wage and salary jobs (*ejbhrs1*, *ejbhrs2*) and two self-employment jobs (*ehrsbs1*, *ehrsbs2*). A respondent reporting positive hours for multiple jobs might have held the jobs at the same time or might have started one job after leaving the other.[1] The respondents report their average weekly hours worked in each job during the weeks that they worked in the wave; they are also allowed to simply report "hours vary." For each month in the wave, the respondents also report the number of weeks in the month they had a job (*rmwkwjb*) and the number of weeks they were absent without pay from their job(s) (*rmwksab*). We calculate the number of weeks the respondent actually worked in the month by subtracting *rmwksab* from *rmwkwjb*. Note that the wage and salary jobs are classified as "private for profit employee," "private not for profit employee," "local government worker," "state government worker," "federal government worker," or "family worker without pay" (see *eclwrk1*, *eclwrk2*); we ignore hours reported for jobs classified as unpaid family work.

Respondents can also report their average weekly hours worked across all jobs (*ehrsall*). The variable for overall hours worked, *ehrsall*, does not distinguish between hours worked in a

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[1] For example, a respondent who works two 30-hour wage and salary jobs each week of the month (such that the respondent works 60 hours total per week) will have 30 for *ejbhrs1* and 30 for *ejbhrs2*; a respondent who works one 30-hour job for the first two weeks of the month, quits, and starts a new 30-hour job for the last two weeks of the month (such that the respondent works 30 hours total per week) will also have 30 for *ejbhrs1* and 30 for *ejbhrs2*.

wage/salary job and hours worked in a self-employment job, so we need to use the job-specific hours (*ejbhrs1, ejbhrs2, ehrsbs1, ehrsbs2*) to categorize the weekly hours worked as wage/salary or self-employment hours. However, because the respondent does not necessarily work all of the jobs for which they report positive hours every week of the month, we cannot simply add *ejbhrs1* and *ejbhrs2* to get weekly wage/salary hours and *ehrsbs1* and *ehrsbs2* to get weekly self-employment hours – if we do so, we risk over-counting hours. To address this, we first add *ejbhrs1* and *ejbhrs2* to get an initial sum of wage/salary hours and *ehrsbs1* and *ehrsbs2* to get an initial sum of self-employment hours. If the sum of wage/salary hours and self-employment hours is greater than *ehrsall*, we scale down each set of hours in proportion to the share of the initial sum of hours:

$$\textit{adjusted wage \& salary hours} = \textit{ehrsall} * \frac{\textit{wage \& salary hours}}{\textit{wage \& salary hours} + \textit{self-employment hours}}$$

$$\textit{adjusted self-employment hours} = \textit{ehrsall} * \frac{\textit{self employment hours}}{\textit{wage \& salary hours} + \textit{self-employment hours}}$$

As a result, the scaled-down hours add up to *ehrsall*:

$$\textit{adjusted wage \& salary hours} + \textit{adjusted self-employment hours} = \textit{ehrsall}$$

If the sum across hours reported for each individual job is less than *ehrsall*, we stick with the sum of *ejbhrs1* and *ejbhrs2* for wage/salary hours and the sum of *ehrsbs1* and *ehrsbs2* for self-employment hours (i.e., we do *not* scale up the sum of hours to match *ehrsall*). The important exception, however, is if "hours vary" was reported instead of an actual number of hours for any job. In this case, if the sum of hours across jobs for which actual hours were reported is less than *ehrsall*, we assign the difference between *ehrsall* and the sum of actual hours to the category of the job for which "hours vary" was reported (e.g. to wage/salary hours if "hours vary" was reported for *ejbhrs1* or *ejbhrs2*, to self-employment hours if "hours vary" was reported for *ehrsbs1* or *ehrsbs2*).[2] If "hours vary" was reported for multiple jobs that span both categories, we assign the full difference to self-employment hours. We do this because the assumption that self-employment jobs pay at least the federal minimum wage is more debatable, so we choose to assign any ambiguous hours to this category so as to have an upper bound on the impact of including self-employment hours. If one wanted to ignore the correction based on self-employment hours, they could look just at the

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[2] Note that respondents can also report "hours vary" when asked about their overall hours worked across all activities. If a respondent reports "hours vary" for the number of hours worked in at least one job *and* for their overall hours worked across all activities, *ehrsall* is imputed using a hot-deck imputation process that takes into account hours worked in the prior wave, full-/part-time status in the current wave, and demographic characteristics. See Appendix Table A.20 for imputation rates of *ehrsall*.

wage/salary correction, which would not include any hours that could have been assigned to self-employment jobs.

In order to get the total hours worked in each type of job in a month, we multiply the hours worked in each job type by the number of weeks worked in the month (*rmwkwjb* minus *rmwksab*). We then multiply total average monthly wage/salary hours by the federal minimum wage ($7.25) to obtain our measure of minimum wage earnings. After adjusting for in-kind transfers, we remove a household from extreme poverty if its minimum wage earnings exceed $2/person/day. To be clear, we do *not* add these calculated earnings to survey reported income or transfers, but rather consider whether the calculated earnings on their own are sufficient to lift a household out of extreme poverty.[3] We next remove a household from extreme poverty if its combined average minimum wage earnings (i.e., combined average monthly self-employment hours *and* wage/salary hours multiplied by the minimum wage) exceed $2/person/day.

Assets

After adjusting for in-kind transfers and under-reported earnings, we remove households from extreme poverty if they have strictly greater than $25,000 in real estate equity, $5,000 in liquid assets, or $50,000 in net worth. Real estate equity is defined as the sum of total household home equity (*thhtheq*, which includes equity in mobile homes) and total household equity in other real estate (*thhore*). Liquid assets consist of checking accounts, savings accounts, money market accounts, bonds, securities, debt or margin accounts, and certificates of deposits (i.e., total household interest earning assets held at banking institutions, *thhintbk*, total household interest earning assets at other institutions, *thhintot*, and equity in stock and mutual funds, *rhhstk*). Total household net worth (*thhtnw*) consists of real estate equity, liquid assets, retirement equity (which consists of IRA and KEOGH accounts, *thhira*, and equity in 401k and Thrift savings accounts, *thhthrif*), business equity (*thhbeq*), equity in vehicles (*thhvehcl*), and any other financial investments (*thhotast*) minus unsecured debt (*thhuscbt*).

For the most part, assets are not reported in the core file, so we pull them in from the topical modules. Assets are reported in the topical modules for Waves 4, 7, and 10; we make use of the responses pertaining to Waves 7 and 10. We first attempt to link the households in the Wave 9 core

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[3] We do this because a rather low number of hours worked is sufficient to lift a household out of extreme poverty (e.g., 9 hours worked raises a single individual above the extreme poverty threshold).

file to the Wave 10 topical module responses. Because of attrition, not all households in Wave 9 appear in Wave 10. Furthermore, a household may split, meaning the members of one household in Wave 9 may now be found among multiple households in Wave 10. Consequently, we link Wave 9 households to Wave 10 households at the person level. We match Wave 9 individuals to Wave 10 individuals, and assign the total household assets in Wave 10 to the household of the individual in Wave 9. This means that if the individuals in the Wave 9 household split into two households in Wave 10, we assign the assets from both Wave 10 households to the single Wave 9 household. In this manner, we link 90.83% of Wave 9 public use sample households to Wave 10 households.[4]

If no one from a Wave 9 household matches to any Wave 10 households (e.g., the household dropped out of the survey after Wave 9), we try to match that household to a Wave 7 household, again at the individual level.[5] We link an additional 7.05% of households to the Wave 7 topical module, such that in total we link 97.88% of all households in the public use sample to topical module assets. Note, however, that of the households remaining in extreme poverty after all survey-only adjustments, about one-sixth did not link to the Wave 7 or Wave 10 topical modules.

Variables Used in SIPP Survey-Only Adjustments

For more information on the variables used for the in-kind transfers and under-reported survey earnings corrections, see the SIPP 2008 Panel Wave 09 Core File Technical Documentation.[6] For the variables used in the assets adjustment, see the SIPP 2008 Panel Wave 10 Topical Module Technical Documentation[7] and the SIPP 2008 Panel Wave 07 Topical Module Technical Documentation.[8]

Survey-Only Adjustments in the CPS

While we use similar adjustments in both our SIPP and CPS analyses, there are some differences in our CPS methods due to the different structure of the survey. Here, we describe the approaches taken in the CPS to make analogous adjustments to the ones made in the SIPP.

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[4] The linkage rates in this section are calculated on the public-use SIPP data.

[5] To be clear, if *any* individual in a Wave 9 household appeared in Wave 10, we do not try to match the Wave 9 household to Wave 7, even if some Wave 9 individuals did not match to Wave 10.

[6] See https://census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/complete-documents/2008/SIPP%202008%20Panel%20Wave%2009%20-%20Core%20File.pdf.

[7] See https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/complete-documents/2008/SIPP%202008%20Panel%20Wave%2010%20-%20Topical%20Module.pdf.

[8] See https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/complete-documents/2008/SIPP%202008%20Panel%20Wave%2007%20-%20Topical%20Module.pdf.

Reported Cash Extreme Poor

From the initial sample, we drop households in group quarters and collapse to the household-year level. We consider a household to be in extreme poverty if its total annual household income (*htotval*) divided by 365 and by the number of people in the household (*h_numper*) is less than or equal to $2. As with the SIPP, we do not consider a household to be in extreme poverty if the total annual household income is negative.

Hours Worked

In the CPS, hours worked are not reported separately for each job. For individuals working multiple jobs, we therefore cannot distinguish between hours worked in wage and salary jobs and self-employment jobs. Consequently, we assign hours based on the category of the longest held job. Respondents report their average total weekly hours worked in the weeks that they worked in the past year (*hrswk*). We obtain their total annual hours worked by multiplying *hrswk* by the number of weeks they worked in the past year (*wkswork*). We assign the total annual hours to wage/salary work if the class of the longest job (as indicated by *a_clswkr*) is "private," "federal government," "state government," or "local government." We assign the total annual hours to self-employment work if the class of the longest job is "self-employed – incorporated" or "self-employed – not incorporated." We do not use the hours reported if *a_clswkr* indicates that the job was without pay. For both wage/salary and self-employment jobs, we multiply the annual hours worked by the federal minimum wage ($7.25) to calculate minimum wage earnings. We remove a household from extreme poverty if its minimum wage earnings across all members strictly exceed $2/person/day.

In-Kind Transfers

Unlike in the SIPP, the amount of WIC received is not reported in the CPS, so in our CPS analysis we only analyze SNAP amounts received and housing assistance receipt. Of the households that remain in extreme poverty after correcting for under-reported earnings, we remove a household from extreme poverty if it has 1) strictly greater than $2/person/day after adding total household annual SNAP amounts (*hfdval*) to total household annual reported cash income or 2) reports living in a public housing project (*hpublic*) or paying lower rent because of government assistance (*hlorent*). Note that the CPS does not ask how long the household has been receiving housing assistance and

asks only if the household is receiving housing assistance at the time of the interview. We assume that the household received housing assistance for the full reference year, which is the same assumption that the Census Bureau makes when calculating the Supplemental Poverty Measure.[9]

Assets

The CPS does not contain as much detail about asset ownership as the SIPP. While we cannot obtain liquid or total asset amounts in the CPS, we can attempt to identify households with real estate equity by examining property values and mortgage ownership. Accordingly, after adjusting for under-reported earnings and in-kind transfers, we remove a household from extreme poverty if (1) the household has no mortgage (according to *hpres_mort*) but has a property value (*hprop_val*) strictly greater than $25,000, *or* (2) the household has a mortgage and has a property value strictly greater than $100,000.

Variables Used in CPS Survey-Only Adjustments

For more information on the variables used in the CPS survey-only adjustments, see the CPS 2012 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement Technical Documentation.[10]

Adjustments to SIPP Survey-Only Adjustments to Align with CPS Adjustments

In Table 6, we present the extreme poverty rates under the CPS adjustments, the original SIPP adjustments, and a set of SIPP adjustments that align with the CPS adjustments. For the aligned SIPP adjustments, we do not include WIC among in-kind transfers and we use the same asset thresholds as we use in the CPS (i.e. we remove a household from extreme poverty if it has no mortgage (*ehmort*) and a property value (*tpropval*) strictly greater than $25,000, *or* if it has a mortgage and a property value strictly greater than $100,000).

IPW Adjustment for Incomplete PIK Linkage

We link the administrative tax and transfer data to the SIPP using Protected Identification Keys (PIKs) created by the Person Identification Validation System (PVS) of the U.S. Census Bureau. For every record in the administrative and survey data, the PVS searches for a matching

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[9] See p. 6 of https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2010/demo/spm-housingassistancejuly2011.pdf.

[10] See https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar12.pdf.

record by name, date of birth, sex, and address in a reference file derived from the SSA's Numerical Identification file (Numident). The Numident contains all transactions recorded against every Social Security Number, which is scrambled and transformed into a PIK if a matching record is found. Approximately 99% of the administrative records are associated with a PIK, and approximately 97% of households in Wave 9 of the 2008 SIPP Panel contain at least one member associated with a PIK. Because we cannot link to administrative data the survey households in which no individual has a PIK, we use inverse probability weighting (IPW) to account for this incomplete linkage. This bias should not be particularly pronounced given that only 3% of survey households do not have a PIK.

We estimate a probit model using a binary indicator for whether anyone in the survey household is PIKed as the dependent variable and a variety of observable characteristics of the household and household head as independent variables. Our model controls for household type (dummy variables for single childless, single parent with children, multiple individuals with no children), the number of children in the household, the number of adults in the household, survey-reported household income (dummy variables for brackets of $20,000), survey-reported transfer receipt (dummy variables for OASDI, SSI, TANF, WIC, housing assistance, and SNAP), rural status, and presence of a household member with a disability. It also controls for the following characteristics of the household head: age (dummy variables for brackets of five years), education (dummy variables for less than high school, some high school, high school graduate, some college, and college graduate), race and ethnicity (dummy variables for Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, white non-Hispanic, and Asian non-Hispanic), citizenship status, nativity, employment status (dummy variables for unemployed and not in labor force, and works in a construction-related occupation), average weekly hours worked, health insurance receipt (dummy variables for public insurance only, private insurance only, and public and private insurance together), gender, and marital status (dummy variables for married, married and spouse absent, and never married).

This model is estimated over all SIPP households in Wave 9, weighted using their original survey weights. Using the estimated coefficients, we construct for each household the predicted probability that it contains a member associated with a PIK. We then multiply the survey household weights by the inverse of these predicted probabilities, delivering adjusted household weights correcting for the bias from incomplete linkage of SIPP records to PIKs. This adjustment yields consistent estimates so long as linkage to a PIK is uncorrelated with poverty status and incomes, conditional on observable characteristics (see Wooldridge, 2007). One caveat is that an individual

may have a PIK in the administrative data but not in the survey data, but this person belongs to a survey household where at least one member has a PIK. We would understate the amount of income linked from the administrative data for that household, because we cannot link information for the individual without a PIK in the survey.

For the households in the 2012 CPS ASEC, we adjust not only for missing PIKs but also for whole imputes (designated by the variable *fl665*). We carry out the adjustment process in two stages. In the first stage, we estimate a probit model using a binary indicator for whether no one in the survey household is a whole impute as the dependent variable and a variety of observable characteristics of the household and household head as independent variables. These independent variables are very similar to the set of independent variables used in the SIPP and described above. We estimate this model over all households in the CPS, weighted using their original survey weights. We then construct adjusted survey weights for the non-whole imputed households by multiplying a household's original survey weight by the inverse of the predicted probability that it contains no member that is a whole impute. In the second stage, we estimate a probit model using a binary indicator for whether anyone in the survey household is PIKed as the dependent variable and the same set of independent variables as what we use in the first stage. We estimate this model over only the households in the CPS with no whole imputes, weighted using their adjusted survey weights obtained from the first stage IPW. We then construct re-adjusted survey weights for the non-whole imputed and PIKed households by multiplying a household's adjusted survey weight after only the first stage adjustment (for whole imputes) by the inverse of the predicted probability that it contains a member associated with a PIK.

Significance of Differences in Material Well-Being Across Extreme Poor Subgroups

We test whether the differences in material well-being between the groups removed from extreme poverty by the survey-only adjustments are statistically significant and robust to the inclusion of demographic covariates. To do so, we regress an indicator of well-being (mean number of hardships, appliances, or home problems) on a dummy variable for whether a household is poor based on pre-tax cash income, separate dummies for whether a household is removed from extreme poverty by a given survey-only adjustments, and covariates for the age of the household head and the number of children and adults in the household. We run these multivariate regressions without a constant, meaning the coefficient on the poor dummy should be interpreted as the mean level of

well-being for poor households relative to non-poor households and the coefficient on the extreme poor subgroup dummies should be interpreted as relative to other poor households.

Appendix Table A.12 shows the results of these regressions. Column 1 shows the results with average number of hardships as the dependent variable and no covariates, finding that poor households have an average of 1.31 more hardships than non-poor households. The households lifted out of extreme poverty by in-kind transfers have 0.68 more hardships than other poor households, while the households lifted out by the earnings and asset adjustments have 0.63-0.77 fewer hardships than other poor households. The households remaining in extreme poverty after survey-only adjustments have similar hardship numbers as other poor households.

After we include covariates in Columns 2 and 3 (coded continuously in Column 2 and categorically in Column 3), we find that the poor coefficient is slightly attenuated but the coefficients on the extreme poor subgroups are remarkably similar and statistically significant. Consequently, controlling for these covariates yields coefficients on the dummies for earnings and asset adjustments that are almost as negative as the poor dummy is positive. In other words, the households lifted out of extreme poverty by the earnings and asset adjustments have hardship numbers not far from those of the average non-poor household after incorporating covariates. Columns 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 show analogous results using the number of appliances and home problems as dependent variables, respectively. The patterns in both sets of regressions are similar to those in Columns 1 to 3, although the coefficients on the extreme poor subgroup dummies tend to be less precise when using the number of home problems as the outcome. Note that the signs on the extreme poor subgroup dummies are reversed when using the number of appliances as the outcome, because more appliances is now indicative of greater well-being.

Household Types

When analyzing the SIPP data, we divide households into five exclusive and exhaustive types:

- Elderly households are headed by a person age 65 or older. They can be childless or have children.

- Multiple adult households consist of multiple people who are all age 18 or older. The head of the household is also under age 65.

- Single individual households have only one person, and that person is age 18 or older and under age 65.

- Multiple parent households have multiple people age 18 or older, and at least one child under age 18. The head of the household is also under age 65.

- Single parent households have exactly one person age 18 or older (but under age 65), and at least one child under age 18.

We assign household types according to the composition of the household and age of household members in reference month four. In Wave 9, there is one household in which all people are under age 18; we label this household as "single parent household" because it consists of a 17-year-old mother and her children.

Material Well-Being and Additional Demographics

Appendix Table A.11 presents several measures of material well-being and Table 5 presents a variety of demographic characteristics. Below, we list the variables from which these measures and characteristics are derived. The hardships, appliances, and home quality questions come from the Wave 9 topical module. We consider nine material hardships:

Material Hardship	Variable Name
Did not meet all essential expenses	*eabmeet*
Did not pay the full amount of rent or mortgage	*eabrent*
Was evicted for not paying rent or mortgage	*eabevct*
Did not pay the full amount of energy bills	*eabgas*
Had energy service disrupted	*eabcut*
Had telephone service disconnected	*eabphon*
Needed to see a doctor but did not go	*eabdoct*
Needed to see a dentist but did not go	*eabdent*
Did not have enough food	*eafood1*

We consider a household to have faced a hardship if the respondent answers that anyone in his/her household faced the hardship. The first eight questions ask if someone in the household faced the hardship in the past 12 months, and the last question (did not have enough food) refers to the past 4 months. Appendix Table A.11 also presents the rates at which households own the following 8 appliances:

Appliance	Variable Name
Microwave	*eadmicr*
Dishwasher	*eaddish*
Air conditioning (room or central)	*eadair*
Color television	*eadtelv*
Computer	*eadcomp*
Washer in unit	*radwash*
Dryer in unit	*raddryr*
Cell phone	*eadcell*

The survey also asks about ownership of refrigerators, freezers, and stoves, but almost all households own these appliances and so they are not useful for examining the differences in well-being between groups. The last section of Appendix Table A.11 presents the rates at which each group of households experiences the following seven home quality problems:

Home Quality Problem	Variable Name
Pests	*eahpest*
Leaking roof	*eahleak*
Broken windows	*eahwind*
Exposed electrical wires	*eahwire*
Plumbing problems	*eahplum*
Cracks or holes in the walls or ceiling	*eahcrac*
Holes in the floor	*eahhole*

For the wording of the material hardship, appliances, and home quality survey questions, see the SIPP 2008 Panel Wave 09 Topical Module Questionnaire,[11] and for more information on the variables see the SIPP 2008 Panel Wave 09 Topical Module Technical Documentation.[12]

Similarly, education, student status, program receipt, and many of the household characteristics reported in Table 5 come from the Wave 9 core file. The exceptions are the questions about disability, which come from the Wave 6 topical module. Because the members of a household can change between waves (e.g., a household can split into multiple households), we match Wave 9 individuals to individuals in Wave 6, and then assign the Wave 9 households the responses of the matched Wave 6 individuals. If a Wave 9 household matches to individuals in multiple Wave 6 households, then the Wave 9 household is considered to have a disabled person if at least one of the

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[11] See https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/questionnaires/2008/sipp-2008-panel-wave-09-topical-module-questionnaire.pdf.

[12] See https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/complete-documents/2008/SIPP%202008%20Panel%20Wave%2009%20-%20Topical%20Module.pdf.

Wave 6 households it matched to had a disabled person. If a Wave 9 household does not have any individuals that match to individuals in Wave 6, the household is excluded from the calculation of the disability rate (i.e., it is considered missing and is not included in the denominator). 92.55% of households in the Wave 9 public use sample match to a household in Wave 6.

See the above section on SIPP survey-only adjustments for descriptions of the variables used for assets. For more details on the variables used for Table 5, see the SIPP 2008 Panel Wave 09 Core File Technical Documentation,[13] the SIPP 2008 Panel Wave 06 Topical Module Technical Documentation,[14] and the SIPP 2008 Panel Wave 06 Topical Module Questionnaire.[15]

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[13] See https://census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/complete-documents/2008/SIPP%202008%20Panel%20Wave%2009%20-%20Core%20File.pdf.
[14] See https://census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/complete-documents/2008/SIPP%202008%20Panel%20Wave%2006%20-%20Topical%20Module.pdf.
[15] See https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/questionnaires/2008/sipp-2008-panel-wave-06-topical-module-questionnaire.pdf.

Characteristic	Variable Name	Source
Unemployed	*rmesr* (consider unemployed if *rmesr* equals 6 "No job all month, on layoff or looking for work all weeks" or 7 "No job all month, at least one but not all weeks on layoff or looking for work")	Wave 9 Core
Displaced worker	*ersend1* (consider displaced if *ersend1* equals 1 "On layoff," 9 "Employer bankrupt," 10 "Employer sold business," or 13 "Slack work or business conditions")	Wave 9 Core
Child with a severe disability	*rkdisab*	Wave 6 Topical
Severely disabled	*rdisab*	Wave 6 Topical
Severely disabled (mental/emotional)	At least one of *ectrate* (trouble concentrating), *esocial* (trouble getting along with other people), *ecope* (trouble coping with stresses), *eanxious* (frequently depressed or anxious), or *eotherm* (any other mental or emotional condition) equals 1 <u>and</u> *eintrfer* equals 1 (one of the preceding problems interferes with ability to manage everyday activities)	Wave 6 Topical
Care provider for an ill or disabled person	*epvdcare*	Wave 9 Topical
Full time student	*eenrlm* equals 1 (enrolled this month) and *reenroll* equals 1 ("Enrolled full-time")	Wave 9 Core
Full or part time student	*eenrlm* equals 1 (enrolled this month) and *reenroll* equals 1 ("Enrolled full-time") or 2 ("Enrolled part-time")	Wave 9 Core
Receives educational assistance if a student	*eedfund*	Wave 9 Core
Years of education	*eeducate*	Wave 9 Core
Medicaid	*ecdmth*	Wave 9 Core
Medicare	*ecrmth*	Wave 9 Core
Private insurance	*ehimth*	Wave 9 Core

Appendix Tables and Figures

Table A.1. Household Structure (%)

Number of Families in Household	Household Structure	(1) All Share of Households	(2) All Share of Individuals	(3) Reported Cash Extreme Poor Share of Households	(4) Reported Cash Extreme Poor Share of Individuals
1	Family, no related subfamilies	60.27	72.14	47.52	67.63
	Family, with related subfamilies	2.67	5.99	1.15	3.15
	Individual	29.42	11.42	45.30	20.17
	Total	*92.36*	*89.55*	*93.97*	*90.96*
2	Family and unrelated individual	3.21	4.94	2.70	4.36
	Family and unrelated subfamily	0.18	0.35	0.10	0.37
	Individual and roommate	0.98	1.03	1.09	1.31
	Individual and cohabiting partner	2.20	2.27	1.36	1.49
	Individual and other[1]	0.33	0.34	0.27	0.32
	Total	*6.91*	*8.93*	*5.52*	*7.84*
3+	Individuals only	0.34	0.65	0.47	1.07
	One family and unrelated individuals	0.34	0.76	0.05	0.13
	Multiple families[2]	0.05	0.11	0.00	0.00
	Total	*0.73*	*1.52*	*0.51*	*1.20*
Total Count		118,700,000	305,700,000	3,565,000	8,005,000

1. "Other" could be a foster child or any non-relative of the reference person not included in the other categories.
2. Includes households that have at least two non-individual-only families, and potentially living with independent individuals, such that the total number of families is at least 3.

Sample: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Households are defined as cash extreme poor if their average income per person per day across their four months in Wave 9 is less than or equal to $2/person/day. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. Households are assigned a type according to their composition in reference month 4.

Table A.2. Public-Use Estimates of Extreme Poverty Rates (%) for Households (Survey-Only Adjustments)

Specification	(1) All Households	(2) Elderly	(3) Single Parents	(4) Multiple Parents	(5) Single Childless	(6) Multiple Childless
Survey-Reported Cash	3.00	0.47	9.23	2.05	6.90	1.91
	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.91)	(0.17)	(0.42)	(0.14)
Add In-Kind Transfers	2.08	0.43	3.09	1.20	5.59	1.59
	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.44)	(0.14)	(0.39)	(0.14)
Correct Wage/Salary Earnings	1.86	0.39	2.86	0.97	5.15	1.41
	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.41)	(0.13)	(0.37)	(0.13)
Correct Self-Employment Earnings	1.33	0.35	2.20	0.56	4.02	0.78
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.40)	(0.09)	(0.30)	(0.09)
Account for Assets*	0.87	0.14	1.52	0.29	2.91	0.46
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.34)	(0.06)	(0.28)	(0.07)
Population	118,700,000	26,060,000	6,921,000	31,640,000	22,550,000	31,480,000
Sample Size	32,500	8,200	1,600	8,500	5,500	8,700

*Owns real estate equity > $25,000, liquid assets > $5,000, or total net worth > $50,000.

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Analogous to Table 3a. Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Households in "extreme poverty" are those with average income across the four months of the wave less than or equal to $2/person/day. Households with negative incomes in any month are defined as not in extreme poverty. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. When including housing assistance, all households that receive public housing or housing subsidies are defined as not in extreme poverty. The number of hours that each person worked in a month is calculated as [average hours per week worked this reference period in a paid job] × [number of weeks worked this month in a paid job]. Hours worked in a month are then multiplied by the federal minimum wage ($7.25) to estimate lower-bound earnings for the month, and the estimated lower-bound earnings are summed across all household members. We do not include unpaid family workers in this calculation. Assets are as reported in the Wave 10 topical module (or Wave 7, if a household does not match to Wave 10). Counts rounded according to disclosure avoidance rules.

Table A.3. Public-Use Estimates of Extreme Poverty Rates (%) for Individuals (Survey-Only Adjustments)

Specification	(1) All Households	(2) Elderly	(3) Single Parents	(4) Multiple Parents	(5) Single Childless	(6) Multiple Childless
Survey-Reported Cash	2.62	0.47	9.74	2.11	6.90	1.85
	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.98)	(0.17)	(0.42)	(0.14)
Add In-Kind Transfers	1.61	0.44	2.88	1.23	5.59	1.53
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.44)	(0.14)	(0.39)	(0.14)
Correct Wage/Salary Earnings	1.40	0.37	2.70	0.97	5.15	1.37
	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.43)	(0.12)	(0.37)	(0.13)
Correct Self-Employment Earnings	0.94	0.35	2.12	0.55	4.02	0.80
	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.43)	(0.09)	(0.30)	(0.09)
Account for Assets*	0.59	0.11	1.63	0.30	2.91	0.47
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.40)	(0.06)	(0.28)	(0.08)
Population	305,700,000	45,470,000	18,790,000	138,100,000	22,550,000	80,730,000
Sample Size	82,500	14,500	4,500	37,000	5,500	21,000

*Owns real estate equity > $25,000, liquid assets > $5,000, or total net worth > $50,000.

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Analogous to Table 3b. Shares of individuals in extreme poor households. Individuals in "extreme poverty" are those living in households with average income across the four months of the wave less than or equal to $2/person/day. Individuals with negative household incomes in any month are defined as not in extreme poverty. Sample consists of individuals living in households present in the survey in reference month 4. Individuals are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. When including housing assistance, all households that receive public housing or housing subsidies are defined as not in extreme poverty. The number of hours that each person worked in a month is calculated as [average hours per week worked this reference period in a paid job] × [number of weeks worked this month in a paid job]. Hours worked in a month are then multiplied by the federal minimum wage ($7.25) to estimate lower-bound earnings for the month, and the estimated lower-bound earnings are summed across all household members. We do not include unpaid family workers in this calculation. Assets are as reported in the Wave 10 topical module (or Wave 7, if a household does not match to Wave 10). Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Counts rounded according to disclosure avoidance rules.

Table A.4. Comparison of CPS and SIPP Public-Use Extreme Poverty Estimates (Survey-Only Adjustments)

Specification	(1) CPS Rate (%)	(2) SIPP – Aligned Adjustments Rate (%)	(3) Diff. In Rates (pp)	(4) SIPP – Original Adjustments Rate (%)	(5) Diff. In Rates (pp)
Survey-Reported Cash	2.12 (0.07)	3.00 (0.12)	-0.88***	3.00 (0.12)	-0.88***
Add In-Kind Transfers[1]	2.08 (0.07)	2.72 (0.12)	-0.64***	2.72 (0.12)	-0.64***
Correct Wage/Salary Earnings	2.07 (0.07)	2.10 (0.09)	-0.04	2.10 (0.09)	-0.04
Correct Self-Employment Earnings	1.34 (0.06)	1.34 (0.07)	0.00	1.33 (0.07)	0.01
Account for Assets[2]	0.82 (0.05)	1.01 (0.07)	-0.19**	0.87 (0.06)	-0.05

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

1. SNAP, WIC, and housing assistance in SIPP (original adjustments). SNAP and housing in CPS, SIPP (aligned adjustments).
2. For SIPP (original adjustments), owns real estate equity > $25,000, liquid assets > $5,000, or total net worth > $50,000. For CPS and SIPP (aligned adjustments), household has home value > $25,000 and has no mortgage, or has home value > $100,000 and has a mortgage.

Source: For SIPP, we use Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011. For CPS, we use the 2012 CPS ASEC corresponding to reference year 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. For SIPP, sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. For CPS, sample consists of all households surveyed.

Table A.5. Estimates of Extreme Poverty (%) for All Households (Independent Survey-Only Adjustments)

Specification	(1) All Households	(2) Elderly	(3) Single Parents	(4) Multiple Parents	(5) Single Childless	(6) Multiple Childless
Survey-Reported Cash	3.00	0.47	9.23	2.05	6.90	1.91
	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.91)	(0.17)	(0.42)	(0.14)
SNAP	2.13	0.43	3.23	1.26	5.65	1.63
	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.47)	(0.14)	(0.39)	(0.14)
WIC	2.95	0.47	8.82	1.95	6.88	1.91
	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.88)	(0.16)	(0.42)	(0.14)
Housing subsidies	2.63	0.43	5.87	1.77	6.60	1.74
	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.63)	(0.15)	(0.42)	(0.14)
Correct Wage/Salary Earnings	2.72	0.42	8.63	1.69	6.38	1.73
	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.86)	(0.15)	(0.40)	(0.14)
Correct Self-Employment Earnings	2.10	0.39	7.46	1.19	5.15	1.08
	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.81)	(0.13)	(0.33)	(0.10)
Account for Assets*	1.99	0.22	7.59	1.22	4.79	1.01
	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.83)	(0.13)	(0.34)	(0.10)
Population	118,700,000	26,060,000	6,921,000	31,640,000	22,550,000	31,480,000
Sample Size	32,500	8,200	1,600	8,500	5,500	8,700

*Owns real estate equity > $25,000, liquid assets > $5,000, or total assets > $50,000.

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Unlike the preceding three tables, the adjustments in this table are independent, not cumulative, i.e. the rates shown are the extreme poverty rate after making *only* the given adjustment to reported cash income. Households in "extreme poverty" are those with average income across the four months of the wave less than or equal to $2/person/day. Households with negative incomes in any month in the wave are defined as not being in extreme poverty. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. When including housing assistance, all households that receive public housing or housing subsidies are defined as not being in extreme poverty. The number of hours that each person in the household worked each month is calculated as [average hours per week worked this reference period in a paid job] × [number of weeks worked the month in a paid job]. Hours worked in a month are then multiplied by the federal minimum wage ($7.25) to estimate lower-bound earnings for the month, and the estimated lower-bound earnings are summed across all household members. We do not include unpaid family workers in this calculation. Assets are as reported in the Wave 10 topical module (or Wave 7, if a household does not match to Wave 10). Counts rounded according to disclosure avoidance rules.

Table A.6. Estimates of Extreme Poverty (%), Reference Month 4 (Survey-Only Adjustments)

Specification	(1) All Households	(2) Elderly	(3) Single Parents	(4) Multiple Parents	(5) Single Childless	(6) Multiple Childless
Survey-Reported Cash	3.82	0.53	11.19	2.75	8.91	2.35
	(0.13)	(0.09)	(0.94)	(0.19)	(0.48)	(0.16)
Add In-Kind Transfers	2.72	0.49	3.70	1.70	7.44	1.99
	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.53)	(0.15)	(0.45)	(0.15)
Correct Wage/Salary Earnings	2.29	0.46	3.30	1.14	6.60	1.64
	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.48)	(0.13)	(0.43)	(0.13)
Correct Self-Employment Earnings	1.70	0.39	2.50	0.67	5.40	0.97
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.45)	(0.10)	(0.37)	(0.10)
Account for Assets*	1.09	0.14	1.79	0.33	3.82	0.54
	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.37)	(0.07)	(0.33)	(0.08)
Population	118,700,000	26,060,000	6,921,000	31,640,000	22,550,000	31,480,000
Sample Size	32,500	8,200	1,600	8,500	5,500	8,700

*Owns real estate equity > \$25,000, liquid assets > \$5,000, or total assets > \$50,000.

Source: Reference month 4 of Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning April-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Households in "extreme poverty" are those with average income in the month less than or equal to \$2/person/day. Households with negative incomes are defined as not being in extreme poverty. When including housing assistance, all households that receive public housing or housing subsidies are defined as not being in extreme poverty. The number of hours that each person in the household worked in the month is calculated as [average hours per week worked this reference period in a paid job] × [number of weeks worked this month in a paid job]. Hours worked in a month are then multiplied by the federal minimum wage (\$7.25) to estimate lower-bound earnings for the month, and the estimated lower-bound earnings are summed across all household members. We do not include unpaid family workers in this calculation. Assets are as reported in the Wave 10 topical module (or Wave 7, if a household does not match to Wave 10). Counts rounded according to disclosure avoidance rules.

Table A.7. Tests of Equality of Extreme Poverty Rates (pp) Between Household Types

Specification	(1) Elderly	(2) Single Parents	(3) Multiple Parents	(4) Single Childless	(5) Multiple Childless
Survey-Reported Cash	-3.22***	6.39***	-1.27***	4.78***	-1.46***
	(0.17)	(0.91)	(0.22)	(0.44)	(0.21)
Survey-Only Adjustments					
Add In-Kind Transfers	-2.08***	0.81**	-1.20***	4.37***	-0.64***
	(0.15)	(0.40)	(0.19)	(0.40)	(0.17)
Correct Wage/Salary Earnings	-1.87***	0.88**	-1.21***	4.06***	-0.60***
	(0.15)	(0.39)	(0.17)	(0.38)	(0.16)
Correct Self-Employment Earnings	-1.21***	0.71*	-1.05***	3.38***	-0.75***
	(0.12)	(0.37)	(0.13)	(0.33)	(0.13)
Account for Assets*	-0.91***	0.54*	-0.77***	2.49***	-0.54***
	(0.10)	(0.32)	(0.11)	(0.31)	(0.12)
Administrative Data Adjustments					
Correct Earnings	-0.39***	0.14	-0.42***	1.50***	-0.45***
	(0.08)	(0.21)	(0.07)	(0.22)	(0.07)
Correct Assets/Retirement Income	-0.37***	0.11	-0.32***	1.24***	-0.36***
	(0.06)	(0.19)	(0.06)	(0.20)	(0.06)
Add EITC	-0.32***	-0.22**	-0.31***	1.21***	-0.30***
	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.19)	(0.06)
Correct OASDI/SSI	-0.33***	-0.18**	-0.29***	1.14***	-0.27***
	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.18)	(0.06)
Correct Housing Assistance	-0.33***	-0.18**	-0.28***	1.13***	-0.27***
	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.18)	(0.06)
Correct SNAP				1.04***	-0.20*
				(0.26)	(0.10)
Population Estimates					
U.S.	26,070,000	6,917,000	31,670,000	22,530,000	31,430,000
SNAP States	7,356,000	2,035,000	9,290,000	6,642,000	9,036,000
Sample Sizes					
U.S.	8,000	1,500	8,300	5,200	8,500
SNAP States	2,500	500	2,700	1,600	2,700

*Owns real estate equity > $25,000, liquid assets > $5,000, or total net worth > $50,000.

Source: Wave 9 of the 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011. Administrative data sources described in text.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. "Difference" is the difference between the given household type's extreme poverty rate and the extreme poverty rate of all other household types. See Table 3a for the corresponding extreme poverty rates. Sample consists of households with at least one member with a PIK and present in reference month 4. Reference month 4 survey weights are adjusted for missing PIKs. Counts rounded according to disclosure avoidance rules.

Table A.8. Characteristics of Full Sample and SNAP States

	(1) Full Sample	(2) SNAP States	(3) Difference
Transfer Receipt			
OASDI Receipt Rate (%)	31.25	31.02	0.23
Average OASDI $ Received	444	459	-15**
SSI Receipt Rate (%)	5.71	5.24	0.47**
Average SSI $ Received	41	39	2
SNAP Receipt Rate (%)	12.57	13.70	-1.13***
Average SNAP $ Received	39	43	-4**
PA Receipt Rate (%)	1.67	1.80	-0.13
Average PA $ Received	6	6	0
Housing Assistance Receipt Rate (%)	5.07	5.96	-0.89***
Income Sources (%)			
Average Earnings	4,023	4,323	-300***
Average Asset Income	103	101	2
Average Retirement & Pension Distributions	2	2	0
Household Head Demographics (%)			
Age < 18	0.02	0.02	0.00
Age 18-39	28.31	27.28	1.03***
Age 40-64	49.86	51.26	-1.40***
Age 65 and Over	21.80	21.43	0.37
Education < High School	10.28	9.52	0.76**
Education High School	24.34	24.80	-0.46
Education Some College	34.95	34.01	0.94**
Education College	19.24	19.69	-0.45
Education Graduate Degree	11.19	11.98	-0.79**
Black	12.72	14.36	-1.64***
Hispanic	11.85	9.80	2.05***
Poverty Status			
Extreme Poverty Rate (%)	3.00	3.04	-0.04
Deep Poverty Rate (%)	6.39	6.28	0.11
Poverty Rate (%)	14.92	14.84	0.08
Near Poverty Rate (%)	35.84	33.69	2.15***
Poverty Gap ($ per poor household)	718	719	1

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Survey-reported measures of transfer receipt and demographics for the full SIPP sample and for the states for which we have administrative SNAP data. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. For receipt of transfer programs, receipt rates and (unconditional) benefit amounts are average monthly as reported in Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel. P-values are calculated using replicate weights. Households with negative incomes in any month of the wave are considered to not be extreme poor. Note that mechanically we test for significance of the difference between SNAP states and non-SNAP states, but this yields an identical significance as comparing SNAP states to the set of all states.

Table A.9. Tests of Equality of Measures of Material Well-Being (pp) for Extreme Poor Subgroups

Subgroup	Compared Against[1]	(1) Mean Number of Hardships	(2) Share of Households with Any Hardships	(3) Mean Number of Home Problems	(4) Mean Number of Appliances
Reported Cash Extreme Poor	Official Poor	-0.09	0.17***	-0.05	0.09
	All Households	0.62***	0.21***	0.13***	-0.93***
Removed by In-Kind Transfers	Official Poor	0.74***	0.41***	0.03	-0.45***
	All Households	1.38***	-0.19***	0.20***	-1.41***
Removed by Wage/Salary Earnings Based on Hours	Official Poor	-0.77***	0.02	-0.12	0.74***
	All Households	-0.08	-0.19***	0.05	-0.25
Removed by Self-Employment Earnings Based on Hours	Official Poor	-0.64***	0.03	-0.18***	1.11***
	All Households	0.06	-0.22***	0.00	0.10
Removed by Substantial Assets	Official Poor	-0.66***	0.00	-0.09	0.84***
	All Households	0.03	-0.10***	0.08	-0.16
Remaining Extreme Poor (After Survey Adjustments)	Official Poor	-0.08	0.11***	0.01	-0.60***
	All Households	0.60***	0.17***	0.18***	-1.56***

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

1. The subgroup and the comparison group are disjoint. For example, the mean difference in the first row is the difference in the mean number of hardships between the reported cash extreme poor and the official poor who are not among the reported cash extreme poor.

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: See Figures 4-7. A negative mean difference indicates that the subgroup has fewer hardships (for example) than the comparison group. A positive mean difference indicates that the subgroup has more hardships (for example) than the comparison group. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. P-values are from two sample asymptotic t-test. Fay's method and replicate weights are used to calculate variances.

Table A.10. Tests of Equality of Education, Health Insurance, and Asset Ownership Measures (pp) for Extreme Poor Subgroups

Subgroup	Compared Against[1]	(1) Full-Time Students (HH Heads)	(2) Mean Years of Education (HH Heads)	(3) Medicaid (HH Heads)	(4) Private Health Insurance (HH Heads)	(5) Home Ownership Rate	(6) Vehicle Ownership Rate	(7) Liquid Assets > $5,000 (Share of HHs)
Reported Cash Extreme Poor	Official Poor	0.06***	0.80***	-0.16***	0.04*	0.03*	0.01	0.04***
	All Households	0.10***	-0.71***	0.10***	-0.42***	-0.29***	-0.20***	-0.22***
Removed by In-Kind Transfers	Official Poor	0.07***	-0.30**	0.19***	-0.23***	-0.18***	-0.17***	-0.08***
	All Households	0.11***	-1.63***	0.41***	-0.66***	-0.48***	-0.37***	-0.32***
Removed by Wage/Salary Earnings Based on Hours	Official Poor	-0.03	0.74*	-0.31***	0.32***	0.01	0.06	-0.02
	All Households	0.02	-0.60	-0.08***	-0.12*	-0.29***	-0.15**	-0.27***
Removed by Self-Employment Earnings Based on Hours	Official Poor	-0.06***	1.50***	-0.29***	0.25***	0.39***	0.27***	0.13***
	All Households	-0.02	0.11	-0.05***	-0.20***	0.08*	0.05**	-0.12***
Removed by Substantial Assets	Official Poor	0.06**	1.68***	-0.30***	0.29***	0.43***	0.15***	0.36***
	All Households	0.11***	0.30	-0.06***	-0.16***	0.11***	-0.06*	0.10**
Remaining Extreme Poor (After Survey Adjustments)	Official Poor	0.12***	0.63***	-0.26***	-0.04	-0.23***	-0.05	-0.09***
	All Households	0.16***	-0.75***	-0.02	-0.49***	-0.53***	-0.26***	-0.33***

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

1. The subgroup and the comparison group are disjoint. For example, the mean difference in the first row is the difference in the mean number of hardships between the reported cash extreme poor and the official poor who are not among the reported cash extreme poor.

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: A negative mean difference indicates that the subgroup has a lower share of household heads that are full-time students (for example) than the comparison group. A positive mean difference indicates that the subgroup has a higher share of household heads that are full-time students (for example) than the comparison group. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. P-values are from two sample asymptotic t-test. Fay's method and replicate weights are used to calculate variances.

Table A.11. Material Well-Being for Extreme Poor Subgroups and Comparison Households

	(1) Reported Cash Extreme Poor	(2) Removed by In-Kind Transfers[1]	(3) Removed by Wage/Salary Earnings Based on Hours[2]	(4) Removed by Self-Employment Earnings Based on Hours[3]	(5) Removed by Substantial Assets[4]	(6) Remaining Extreme Poor (After Survey Adjustments)	(7) Official Poor	(8) All Households
Material Hardship								
Over the past 12 months, there was a time someone in the household… (%)								
…did not meet all essential expenses	31.77	55.25	18.88	15.30	15.50	28.60	32.35	16.07
	(1.60)	(3.14)	(5.64)	(2.81)	(3.65)	(2.97)	(0.81)	(0.25)
…did not pay full amount of rent or mortgage	17.68	28.06	8.32	9.28	7.48	19.45	16.91	8.06
	(1.38)	(3.06)	(3.71)	(2.25)	(2.42)	(2.78)	(0.61)	(0.19)
…was evicted for not paying rent or mortgage	2.03	2.21	0.63	0.00	1.28	3.82	1.33	0.51
	(0.39)	(0.91)	(0.64)	(0.00)	(1.01)	(1.13)	(0.16)	(0.04)
…did not pay full amount of energy bills	21.11	37.05	8.69	9.73	7.70	21.21	23.10	10.54
	(1.56)	(3.16)	(4.07)	(2.41)	(2.40)	(2.66)	(0.76)	(0.20)
…had energy service disrupted	4.62	7.42	0.63	2.98	2.85	4.57	4.49	1.74
	(0.72)	(1.46)	(0.64)	(1.44)	(1.65)	(1.42)	(0.34)	(0.09)
…had telephone service disconnected	9.61	14.69	2.19	5.38	7.06	9.96	10.38	3.81
	(1.09)	(2.17)	(1.67)	(1.88)	(2.55)	(2.33)	(0.48)	(0.12)
…needed to see a doctor but did not go	13.06	17.58	7.27	11.55	9.85	12.28	14.40	7.93
	(1.23)	(2.46)	(3.19)	(2.85)	(2.59)	(2.21)	(0.56)	(0.18)
…needed to see a dentist but did not go	14.36	19.38	6.52	11.33	8.87	15.68	18.01	9.89
	(1.17)	(2.77)	(3.43)	(2.85)	(2.31)	(2.28)	(0.66)	(0.22)
…had not enough food (past 4 months)	7.59	16.34	0.00	1.70	3.98	5.68	7.77	2.88
	(1.10)	(2.74)	(0.00)	(1.10)	(2.39)	(1.52)	(0.46)	(0.11)
Number of hardships	1.22	1.98	0.53	0.67	0.65	1.21	1.29	0.61
	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.03)	(0.01)
Any hardships (%)	40.57	64.70	26.21	26.98	23.80	35.58	45.01	24.25
	(1.68)	(3.36)	(6.63)	(4.08)	(4.02)	(3.07)	(0.91)	(0.30)
Five or more hardships (%)	7.45	12.26	2.53	3.98	3.98	7.51	7.59	2.92
	(0.89)	(1.99)	(2.03)	(1.66)	(1.80)	(1.59)	(0.37)	(0.11)
Weighted number of households	3,565,000	1,099,000	255,000	636,000	540,000	1,035,000	17,710,000	118,700,000
Share of households (%)	3.00	0.93	0.21	0.54	0.45	0.87	14.92	100
Unweighted number of households	900	300	70	150	150	250	4,800	32,500

1. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 1 (survey cash) but not in row 2 (add in-kind transfers).   2. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 2 but not in row 3 (correct wage/salary earnings).
3. All wage/salary hours and self-employment hours. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 3 but not in row 4 (correct self-employment earnings).   4. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 4 but not in row 5 (account for survey assets).

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. See notes to Table 3 for definition of "extreme poor" for each income measure. See the appendix for a description of the linkage to topical modules and the variables used. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. Counts rounded according to disclosure avoidance rules.

Table A.11. Material Well-Being for Extreme Poor Subgroups and Comparison Households (continued)

	(1) Reported Cash Extreme Poor	(2) Removed by In-Kind Transfers[1]	(3) Removed by Wage/Salary Earnings Based on Hours[2]	(4) Removed by Self-Employment Earnings Based on Hours[3]	(5) Removed by Substantial Assets[4]	(6) Remaining Extreme Poor (After Survey Adjustments)	(7) Official Poor	(8) All Households
Problems with Home Quality (%)								
Problem with pests	11.57	13.23	8.95	8.27	12.11	12.21	14.92	8.74
	(1.19)	(2.20)	(3.68)	(2.21)	(3.02)	(2.41)	(0.59)	(0.23)
Leaking roof	7.79	7.39	5.65	5.86	4.97	11.38	7.49	4.71
	(0.99)	(1.93)	(2.48)	(1.84)	(2.02)	(2.10)	(0.48)	(0.15)
Broken windows	3.71	6.39	2.89	1.23	3.09	2.91	5.22	3.05
	(0.66)	(1.58)	(2.02)	(0.73)	(1.60)	(1.16)	(0.35)	(0.12)
Exposed electrical wires	1.60	2.32	1.23	0.83	0.00	2.23	1.19	0.62
	(0.45)	(0.99)	(1.15)	(0.82)	(0.00)	(1.05)	(0.17)	(0.05)
Plumbing problems	4.05	3.83	4.86	3.66	3.84	4.45	3.87	2.15
	(0.68)	(1.17)	(2.84)	(1.55)	(1.71)	(1.33)	(0.32)	(0.09)
Cracks or holes in the walls or ceiling	5.39	7.49	3.53	2.77	5.61	5.12	5.35	2.91
	(0.92)	(2.14)	(2.10)	(1.32)	(2.17)	(1.66)	(0.39)	(0.12)
Holes in the floor	1.52	2.21	1.23	0.00	0.93	2.09	1.65	0.70
	(0.48)	(0.98)	(1.15)	(0.00)	(0.93)	(1.05)	(0.23)	(0.05)
Number of problems with home	0.36	0.43	0.28	0.23	0.31	0.40	0.40	0.23
	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Have at least one problem (%)	20.93	21.71	11.03	16.82	17.63	26.76	23.07	15.15
	(1.54)	(2.70)	(3.89)	(3.12)	(4.15)	(3.08)	(0.73)	(0.27)
Home does not have… (%)								
Microwave	9.85	9.19	4.20	4.50	2.63	19.00	6.84	3.21
	(0.98)	(1.66)	(2.97)	(2.13)	(1.49)	(2.31)	(0.49)	(0.12)
Dishwasher	47.99	61.55	37.59	29.67	31.30	56.11	55.03	30.75
	(1.60)	(3.15)	(6.59)	(3.43)	(4.06)	(3.62)	(0.77)	(0.36)
Air conditioning (room or central)	16.36	14.49	6.74	11.40	11.44	26.33	16.59	11.32
	(1.22)	(2.06)	(3.77)	(2.82)	(2.66)	(2.58)	(0.67)	(0.38)
Color television	8.02	3.62	5.53	8.39	4.23	15.05	3.90	1.71
	(0.89)	(1.15)	(3.28)	(2.69)	(1.67)	(2.15)	(0.39)	(0.12)
Computer	35.17	50.25	28.32	13.67	26.40	38.61	41.81	22.04
	(1.96)	(3.81)	(6.88)	(3.03)	(3.87)	(2.86)	(0.91)	(0.29)
Washer in unit	32.65	43.81	23.15	12.32	18.08	43.22	31.26	14.82
	(1.62)	(3.23)	(4.87)	(2.92)	(3.26)	(3.63)	(0.83)	(0.25)
Dryer in unit	35.25	46.75	24.44	15.74	18.76	46.29	34.63	16.60
	(1.66)	(2.92)	(4.88)	(3.42)	(3.28)	(3.82)	(0.88)	(0.27)
Cell phone	16.52	21.38	6.40	6.05	14.63	21.25	19.10	11.03
	(1.28)	(2.80)	(2.48)	(1.81)	(3.15)	(2.62)	(0.65)	(0.23)
Number of appliances owned	5.98	5.49	6.64	6.98	6.73	5.34	5.91	6.89
	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.22)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.03)	(0.01)
Own at least one appliance (%)	96.61	99.57	100.00	100.00	98.93	89.35	98.96	99.78
	(0.54)	(0.36)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.15)	(1.64)	(0.15)	(0.03)
Weighted number of households	3,565,000	1,099,000	255,000	636,000	540,000	1,035,000	17,710,000	118,700,000
Share of households (%)	3.00	0.93	0.21	0.54	0.45	0.87	14.92	100
Unweighted number of households	900	300	70	150	150	250	4,800	32,500

1. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 1 (survey cash) but not in row 2 (add in-kind transfers).   2. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 2 but not in row 3 (correct wage/salary earnings).
3. All wage/salary hours and self-employment hours. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 3 but not in row 4 (correct self-employment earnings).   4. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 4 but not in row 5 (account for survey assets).

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. See notes to Table 3 for definition of "extreme poor" for each income measure. See the appendix for a description of the linkage to topical modules and the variables used. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. Counts rounded according to disclosure avoidance rules.

Table A.12. Regressions of Material Well-Being Measures on Subgroups of the Reported Cash Extreme Poor

	Hardships			Appliances			Home Problems		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Subgroups									
Reported Cash Extreme Poor	1.31***	0.76***	0.88***	5.89***	-0.86***	0.42***	0.41***	0.20***	0.24***
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Removed by In-Kind Transfers	0.68***	0.60***	0.61***	-0.40***	-0.14	-0.15	0.02	0.02	0.01
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.19)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Removed Wage/Salary Earnings Based on Hours	-0.77***	-0.79***	-0.77***	0.75***	0.85***	0.98***	-0.12	-0.12	-0.11
	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.35)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Removed by Self-Employment Earnings Based on Hours	-0.63***	-0.67***	-0.55***	1.09***	0.73***	1.95***	-0.18***	-0.19***	-0.15***
	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.31)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Removed by Substantial Assets	-0.66***	-0.65***	-0.57***	0.84***	0.77***	1.61***	-0.10	-0.10	-0.07
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.26)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Remaining Extreme Poor (After Survey Adjustments)	-0.09	-0.10	-0.02	-0.55***	-0.20	0.58***	0.00	0.01	0.04
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Controls	No	Continuous	Categorical	No	Continuous	Categorical	No	Continuous	Categorical
Observations	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500	32,500
R-squared	0.120	0.237	0.212	0.105	0.956	0.847	0.049	0.122	0.110

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Robust standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. Continuous controls are household head age, number of children, number of adults, household head age squared, number of children squared, and number of adults squared. Categorical controls are household head age (grouped into 16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+), number of children (grouped into 0, 1, 2, 3, 4+ children), and number of adults (grouped into 1, 2, 3+ adults). Omitted groups from models 3, 6, and 9 are households with no children, households with 1 adult, and household heads age 45-54. Counts rounded according to disclosure avoidance rules.

Table A.13. Other Demographics for Extreme Poor Subgroups and Comparison Households

	(1) Reported Cash Extreme Poor	(2) Removed by In-Kind Transfers[1]	(3) Removed by Wage/Salary Earnings Based on Hours[2]	(4) Removed by Self-Employment Earnings Based on Hours[3]	(5) Removed by Substantial Assets[4]	(6) Remaining Extreme Poor (After Survey Adjustments)	(7) Official Poor	(8) All Households
Household Head Characteristics								
Age	41.69	36.65	40.01	47.76	48.25	40.30	45.83	51.06
	(0.48)	(0.76)	(1.61)	(0.83)	(1.22)	(1.00)	(0.28)	(0.05)
Female (%)	56.24	74.64	42.39	45.26	47.69	51.32	62.38	52.58
	(1.73)	(2.75)	(5.88)	(3.60)	(4.56)	(3.27)	(0.67)	(0.19)
Unmarried (%)	76.81	85.16	60.22	58.25	70.68	86.63	73.50	51.42
	(1.41)	(2.33)	(5.99)	(3.95)	(4.00)	(2.26)	(0.62)	(0.00)
Non-white (%)	29.49	47.83	12.44	17.58	20.47	26.24	30.06	19.01
	(1.71)	(3.43)	(3.87)	(3.05)	(3.49)	(3.06)	(0.76)	(0.13)
Hispanic (%)	14.07	18.97	18.28	5.36	6.01	17.39	19.75	11.85
	(1.33)	(3.07)	(4.88)	(2.08)	(2.18)	(2.98)	(0.61)	(0.12)
Does not speak English at home (%)	20.14	18.14	22.13	18.61	14.98	25.38	23.27	15.22
	(1.82)	(2.88)	(5.58)	(3.54)	(3.45)	(3.40)	(0.77)	(0.23)
Does not speak English well (%)	5.98	6.34	10.91	4.50	0.00	8.42	10.21	4.09
	(0.77)	(1.38)	(4.00)	(1.57)	(0.00)	(1.81)	(0.53)	(0.13)
Not a U.S. citizen (%)	9.42	5.85	14.81	11.38	4.73	13.14	11.17	5.96
	(1.09)	(1.64)	(5.00)	(2.52)	(1.92)	(2.40)	(0.51)	(0.16)
Does not live in a metro area (%)	19.23	23.32	29.92	22.79	14.22	12.66	23.64	20.81
	(1.86)	(3.32)	(7.05)	(3.33)	(2.62)	(2.42)	(1.55)	(1.14)
Veteran (%)	7.59	5.04	3.34	11.83	11.37	6.79	6.90	17.26
	(0.97)	(1.51)	(2.50)	(2.49)	(2.66)	(1.81)	(0.37)	(0.24)
Education of Household Head	14.86	25.65	19.01	5.75	4.89	13.18	22.49	10.29
Less than high school (%)	(1.58)	(3.42)	(5.43)	(2.24)	(1.65)	(2.36)	(0.68)	(0.20)
	29.10	36.34	25.09	25.03	22.63	28.26	29.77	24.40
High school diploma (%)	(1.83)	(3.38)	(5.68)	(3.62)	(3.74)	(3.72)	(0.74)	(0.27)
	37.10	34.95	26.24	37.35	37.47	41.71	34.65	34.87
Some college (%)	(1.61)	(3.14)	(5.85)	(4.01)	(4.73)	(3.66)	(0.82)	(0.30)
	14.18	2.07	18.71	24.33	27.84	12.56	9.43	19.25
College degree (%)	(1.27)	(0.81)	(5.28)	(4.17)	(4.07)	(2.25)	(0.46)	(0.25)
	4.76	1.00	10.96	7.54	7.17	4.28	3.66	11.19
Graduate degree (%)	(0.74)	(0.56)	(3.68)	(2.17)	(2.24)	(1.51)	(0.34)	(0.21)
	12.90	11.98	12.99	13.70	13.89	12.85	12.26	13.59
Years of education	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.43)	(0.22)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.04)	(0.02)
	41.69	36.65	40.01	47.76	48.25	40.30	45.83	51.06
Weighted number of households	3,565,000	1,099,000	255,000	636,000	540,000	1,035,000	17,710,000	118,700,000
Share of households (%)	3.00	0.93	0.21	0.54	0.45	0.87	14.92	100
Unweighted number of households	900	300	70	150	150	250	4,800	32,500

1. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 1 (survey cash) but not in row 2 (add in-kind transfers). 2. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 2 but not in row 3 (correct wage/salary earnings).
3. All wage/salary hours and self-employment hours. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 3 but not in row 4 (correct self-employment earnings). 4. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 4 but not in row 5 (account for survey assets).

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. See notes to Table 3 for definition of "extreme poor" for each income measure. See the appendix for a description of the linkage to topical modules and the variables used. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. Counts rounded according to disclosure avoidance rules.

Table A.14. Top 10 Occupations of Workers in Households Removed from Extreme Poverty by Wage and Salary Hours (%)

Occupation	(1) Removed by Wage/Salary Hours	(2) Reported Cash Extreme Poor	(3) Official Poor	(4) All
Customer service representatives	4.35	2.36	1.66	1.50
	(2.47)	(1.35)	(0.30)	(0.07)
Elementary and middle school teachers	4.25	2.31	1.17	2.52
	(2.34)	(1.32)	(0.20)	(0.10)
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	3.95	3.38	2.62	2.10
	(2.32)	(1.41)	(0.33)	(0.09)
Computer software engineers	3.26	1.77	0.20	0.66
	(3.29)	(1.78)	(0.14)	(0.05)
Other installation, maintenance, and repair workers	3.14	1.71	0.20	0.15
	(3.03)	(1.66)	(0.13)	(0.03)
Retail salespersons	3.12	2.11	3.97	2.93
	(1.98)	(1.18)	(0.72)	(0.12)
Office and administrative support workers, all other	2.74	2.56	0.31	0.41
	(2.05)	(1.43)	(0.14)	(0.04)
Cashiers	2.62	7.42	5.70	2.75
	(1.54)	(2.50)	(0.52)	(0.10)
Personal and home care aides	2.49	2.39	2.48	0.97
	(2.03)	(1.53)	(0.42)	(0.06)
Computer scientists and systems analysts	2.37	1.29	0.16	0.55
	(1.55)	(0.89)	(0.08)	(0.04)
Share Represented of All Occupations	**32.29**	**27.31**	**18.47**	**14.55**

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Occupation in reference month 4. Occupations held by people who are in a household that is removed from extreme poverty when accounting for earnings from wage/salary hours worked. Excludes people without an occupation. Individuals are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4.

Table A.15. Top 10 Occupations of Workers in Households Removed from Extreme Poverty by Self-Employment Hours (%)

Occupation	(1) Removed by Wage/Salary + Self-Employment Hours	(2) Reported Cash Extreme Poor	(3) Official Poor	(4) All
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	5.51	4.60	4.05	4.43
	(1.76)	(1.47)	(0.79)	(0.33)
Food service managers	4.37	3.65	1.77	1.38
	(2.39)	(2.01)	(0.74)	(0.19)
Managers, all other	4.20	3.50	4.18	5.74
	(1.47)	(1.24)	(0.70)	(0.39)
Real estate brokers and sales agents	3.32	2.77	2.27	1.91
	(1.41)	(1.16)	(0.66)	(0.18)
Construction laborers	3.30	5.91	5.00	2.49
	(1.32)	(1.60)	(1.05)	(0.23)
Construction managers	3.26	3.14	3.03	2.34
	(1.54)	(1.35)	(0.61)	(0.24)
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	3.09	2.58	1.36	0.81
	(1.28)	(1.08)	(0.47)	(0.13)
Farmers and ranchers	2.75	2.30	2.82	2.91
	(1.32)	(1.09)	(0.68)	(0.31)
Chief executives	2.72	2.27	1.01	2.90
	(1.37)	(1.14)	(0.43)	(0.27)
Carpenters	2.66	3.17	2.96	2.77
	(1.22)	(1.16)	(0.61)	(0.23)
Share Represented of All Occupations	**35.17**	**33.88**	**28.45**	**27.67**

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Occupation in reference month 4. Occupations held by people who are in a household that is removed from extreme poverty when accounting for earnings from wage/salary and self-employment hours worked. Excludes people without an occupation. Individuals are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4.

Table A.16. Top 10 Industries of Workers in Households Removed from Extreme Poverty by Wage and Salary Hours (%)

Industry	(1) Removed by Wage/Salary Hours	(2) Reported Cash Extreme Poor	(3) Official Poor	(4) All
Construction	13.50	10.56	6.77	5.05
	(3.47)	(2.20)	(0.68)	(0.13)
Restaurants and other food services	11.01	13.03	14.60	6.65
	(4.25)	(3.35)	(0.82)	(0.16)
Elementary and secondary schools	5.24	3.48	3.68	6.95
	(2.49)	(1.52)	(0.38)	(0.15)
Home health care services	4.34	2.36	2.56	0.88
	(2.46)	(1.40)	(0.43)	(0.06)
Services to buildings and dwellings (except cleaning during construction and immediately after construction)	3.14	5.60	2.21	0.87
	(3.03)	(2.72)	(0.38)	(0.06)
Justice, public order, and safety activities	2.97	2.67	0.73	2.03
	(1.99)	(1.54)	(0.18)	(0.09)
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	2.83	1.54	0.82	0.43
	(2.10)	(1.17)	(0.19)	(0.04)
Religious organizations	2.37	1.29	0.51	0.88
	(2.35)	(1.29)	(0.15)	(0.06)
Advertising and related services	2.35	1.28	0.26	0.27
	(1.75)	(0.93)	(0.09)	(0.03)
Hospitals	2.32	1.38	1.67	4.47
	(1.40)	(0.78)	(0.27)	(0.12)
Share Represented of All Industries	**50.07**	**43.19**	**33.82**	**28.47**

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Industry in reference month 4. Industries worked in by people who are in a household that is removed from extreme poverty when accounting for earnings from wage/salary hours worked. Excludes people without an occupation. Individuals are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4.

Table A.17. Top 10 Industries of Workers in Households Removed from Extreme Poverty by Self-Employment Hours (%)

Industry	(1) Removed by Wage/Salary + Self-Employment Hours	(2) Reported Cash Extreme Poor	(3) Official Poor	(4) All
Construction	20.70	22.98	22.18	15.17
	(3.22)	(2.85)	(1.74)	(0.54)
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	18.10	17.33	18.87	24.24
	(3.39)	(2.80)	(1.78)	(0.64)
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	10.80	9.50	7.24	7.15
	(3.13)	(2.67)	(1.13)	(0.42)
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	8.99	7.51	5.57	6.75
	(2.21)	(1.88)	(1.03)	(0.42)
Retail Trade	7.86	7.55	7.73	8.85
	(2.06)	(1.89)	(1.16)	(0.48)
Other services (except public administration)	7.61	9.28	12.92	10.70
	(2.07)	(2.39)	(1.47)	(0.46)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	6.09	5.26	5.96	5.11
	(1.84)	(1.53)	(1.09)	(0.41)
Manufacturing	5.54	4.92	4.15	4.00
	(1.85)	(1.52)	(0.88)	(0.32)
Educational, health care and social assistance	5.31	6.54	7.79	9.98
	(1.53)	(1.77)	(1.06)	(0.54)
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4.47	4.52	3.26	3.76
	(2.01)	(1.77)	(0.64)	(0.33)
Share Represented of All Industries	**95.47**	**95.39**	**95.68**	**95.72**

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Industry in reference month 4. Industries worked in by people who are in a household that is removed from extreme poverty when accounting for earnings from wage/salary and self-employment hours worked. Excludes people without an occupation. Individuals are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4.

Table A.18. Rates of Low Earnings Reports (%) for Extreme Poor Subgroups with Under-Reported Earnings

Earnings	Removed by Wage/Salary Hours				Removed by Wage/Salary + Self-Employment Hours			
	Zero (1)	Single Digit (Non-Zero) (2)	Double Digit (3)	$100 or More (4)	Zero (5)	Single Digit (Non-Zero) (6)	Double Digit (7)	$100 or More (8)
All Households	72.09	5.84	12.84	9.23	87.81	1.67	4.55	5.97
	(5.89)	(3.13)	(4.59)	(4.07)	(2.53)	(0.97)	(1.51)	(1.81)
Elderly	91.18	0.00	0.00	8.82	94.85	0.00	0.00	5.15
	(10.27)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(10.27)	(5.61)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(5.61)
Single Individuals	78.29	0.00	21.71	0.00	93.10	0.00	6.90	0.00
	(9.74)	(0.00)	(9.74)	(0.00)	(3.00)	(0.00)	(3.00)	(0.00)
Multiple Adults	60.05	16.72	20.02	3.21	89.30	3.65	6.35	0.70
	(13.40)	(11.47)	(10.72)	(3.23)	(3.97)	(2.56)	(3.01)	(0.70)
Single Parents	37.68	0.00	0.00	62.32	74.20	0.00	0.00	25.80
	(30.38)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(30.38)	(13.17)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(13.17)
Multiple Parents	77.39	7.75	0.00	14.85	80.20	2.78	0.00	17.03
	(11.17)	(7.07)	(0.00)	(9.91)	(5.95)	(2.63)	(0.00)	(5.70)

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Based on average reported monthly household earnings in Wave 9 of the 2008 SIPP Panel. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. "Removed by Wage/Salary + Self-Employment Hours" includes all households that were removed by any type of wage/salary or self-employment hours, i.e. the households in the left group ("Removed by Wage/Salary Hours") are subset of the households in the right group ("Removed by Wage/Salary + Self-Employment Hours").

Table A.19. Imputation Rates (%) for Major Income Sources of Extreme Poor Subgroups and Comparison Households

	(1) Reported Cash Extreme Poor	(2) Removed by In-Kind Transfers[1]	(3) Removed by Wage/Salary Earnings Based on Hours[2]	(4) Removed by Self-Employment Earnings Based on Hours[3]	(5) Removed by Substantial Assets[4]	(6) Remaining Extreme Poor (After Survey Adjustments)	(7) Official Poor	(8) All Households
SSI imputed	0.15	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.48	4.40
	(0.12)	(0.40)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.42)	(0.13)
OASDI imputed	0.41	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.28	18.27	26.95
	(0.21)	(0.44)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.87)	(0.27)	(0.55)	(0.23)
Unemployment Insurance imputed	1.44	2.33	2.36	0.83	0.83	0.96	3.68	3.28
	(0.46)	(1.10)	(2.29)	(0.82)	(0.80)	(0.60)	(0.28)	(0.11)
SNAP imputed (receipt)	1.21	2.91	0.00	0.00	2.09	0.00	1.54	0.79
	(0.35)	(0.94)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.12)	(0.00)	(0.17)	(0.05)
SNAP imputed (amount)	19.48	58.83	0.00	0.55	3.41	2.51	29.04	8.41
	(1.52)	(3.38)	(0.00)	(0.52)	(1.69)	(0.96)	(0.71)	(0.16)
WIC imputed	0.47	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.72	0.29
	(0.21)	(0.62)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.52)	(0.00)	(0.12)	(0.03)
Unearned income imputed	0.19	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	1.14	1.00
	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.49)	(0.18)	(0.06)
Public assistance imputed	0.96	3.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.61	1.14
	(0.34)	(1.10)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.31)	(0.06)
Pensions imputed	0.49	0.61	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.00	3.87	18.11
	(0.23)	(0.43)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.18)	(0.00)	(0.31)	(0.22)
Wage/salary income imputed[5]	1.39	0.83	12.67	0.61	0.77	0.00	8.17	14.29
	(0.40)	(0.62)	(4.25)	(0.60)	(0.78)	(0.00)	(0.51)	(0.28)
Self-employment income imputed[6]	0.42	0.54	1.74	0.70	0.00	0.00	1.01	2.02
	(0.19)	(0.39)	(1.74)	(0.52)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.15)	(0.07)
Major income source imputed[7]	22.67	60.33	15.03	2.70	8.40	4.25	54.50	51.96
	(1.52)	(3.38)	(4.70)	(1.25)	(2.39)	(1.22)	(0.76)	(0.34)
Weighted number of households	3,565,000	1,099,000	255,000	636,000	540,000	1,035,000	17,710,000	118,700,000
Share of households (%)	3.00	0.93	0.21	0.54	0.45	0.87	14.92	100
Unweighted number of households	900	300	70	150	150	250	4,800	32,500

1. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 1 (survey cash) but not in row 2 (add in-kind transfers).   2. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 2 but not in row 3 (correct wage/salary earnings).
3. All wage/salary hours and self-employment hours. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 3 but not in row 4 (correct self-employment earnings).   4. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 4 but not in row 5 (account for survey assets).
5. Either "earnings [from job 1] received in this month" or "earnings [from job 2] received in this month" is imputed (not income we calculate based on hours worked imputed).
6. Either "income [from business 1] received in this month" or "income from [business 2] received in this month" is imputed (not income we calculate based on hours worked imputed).
7. Major income sources include wage/salary income, self-employment income, unearned income, pensions, OASDI, SSI, public assistance, unemployment insurance, WIC, or SNAP. Defined as imputed if any of these income sources for anyone in the household is statistically imputed in Wave 9. Defined as imputed if either receipt indicator or amount of income is imputed.

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. See notes to Table 3 for definition of "extreme poor" for each income measure. See the appendix for a description of the linkage to topical modules and the variables used. Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. Counts rounded according to disclosure avoidance rules.

Table A.20. Imputation Rates (%) for Hours Worked of Subgroups Removed from Extreme Poverty by Calculated Earnings

	(1) Share of Households Removed by Wage/Salary Earnings Based on Hours[1]	(2) Share of Households Removed by Self-Employment Earnings Based on Hours[2]
Overall hours imputed & "hours vary" used	9.09 (4.04)	0.00 (0.00)
Wage/salary hours imputed	6.53 (3.28)	0.00 (0.00)
Self-employment hours imputed	N/A	5.82 (2.07)
Hours imputed	15.62 (5.04)	5.82 (2.07)

1. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 2 but not in row 3 (correct wage/salary earnings).

2. All wage/salary hours and self-employment hours. Extreme poor in Table 3 row 3 but not in row 4 (correct self-employment earnings).

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Rates of statistically imputed hours (i.e. does not include logically derived hours). Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. See section "Survey Adjustments in the SIPP: Hours Worked" above for details on how we calculate earnings from reported hours worked.

Table A.21. Disconnectedness and Survey Reported Cash Extreme Poverty (%) among Single Mother Households

Single Mother Households	Share by Definition of Disconnected		
	Definition 1	Definition 2	Definition 3
Share of extreme poor households ($2/day) that are disconnected	80.25	85.80	85.80
	(4.56)	(3.93)	(3.93)
Share of disconnected households that are extreme poor ($2/day)	43.05	34.44	41.56
	(3.54)	(3.18)	(3.49)
Share of disconnected households that are extreme poor ($4/day)	51.89	42.11	50.81
	(3.48)	(3.27)	(3.49)

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Notes: Standard errors calculated using replicate weights in parentheses. Households are defined as extreme poor if they report average monthly income less than or equal to $2/person/day (or $4/person/day in the third row). Sample consists of households present in the survey in reference month 4. Households are weighted by the weights they are assigned in reference month 4. Definitions of disconnectedness from Blank and Kovak (2009). Definition 1: households are disconnected if they have no earnings or welfare receipt over an entire year. Definition 2: households are disconnected if they receive less than $2,000 in earnings and $1,000 in cash welfare per year. Definition 3: the income in definition 2 plus annual SSI income less than $1,000. We make each of these definitions monthly by dividing each dollar amount by 12 (e.g. we define households as disconnected under definition 2 if they receive less than $166.67 in earnings and less than $83.33 in cash welfare per month) and compare to each household's average monthly earnings, cash welfare, and SSI receipt reported in Wave 9 of the 2008 SIPP Panel.

Figure A.1. Mean Number of Material Hardships for Extreme Poor Subgroups, by Household Type
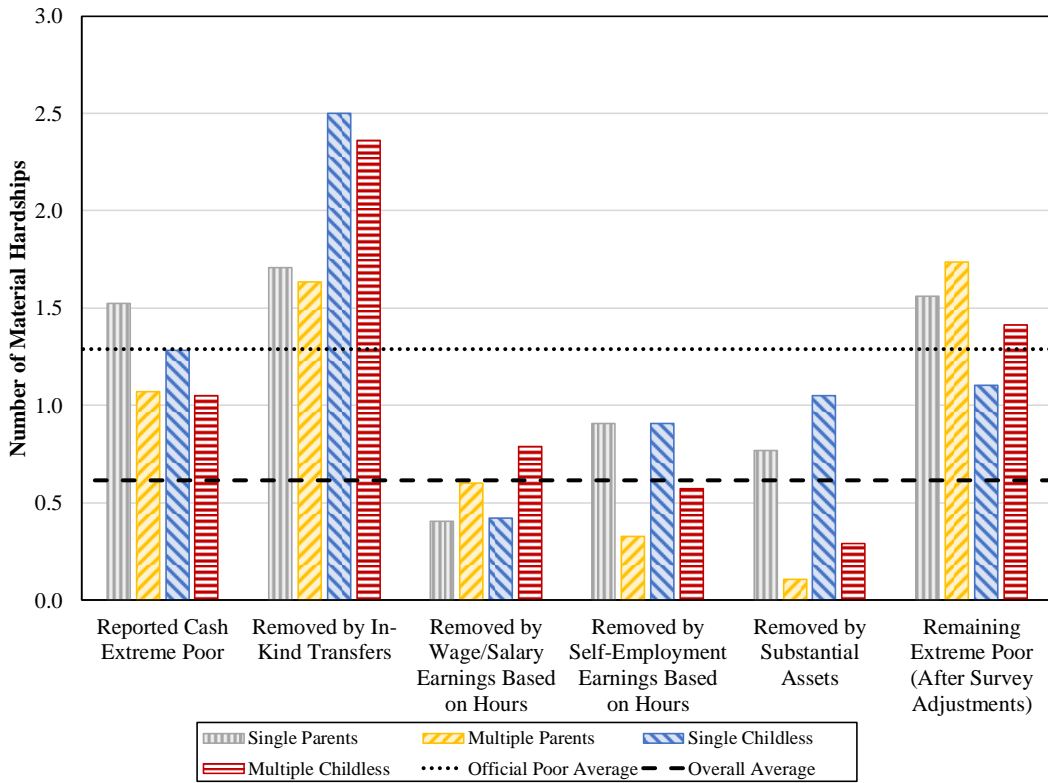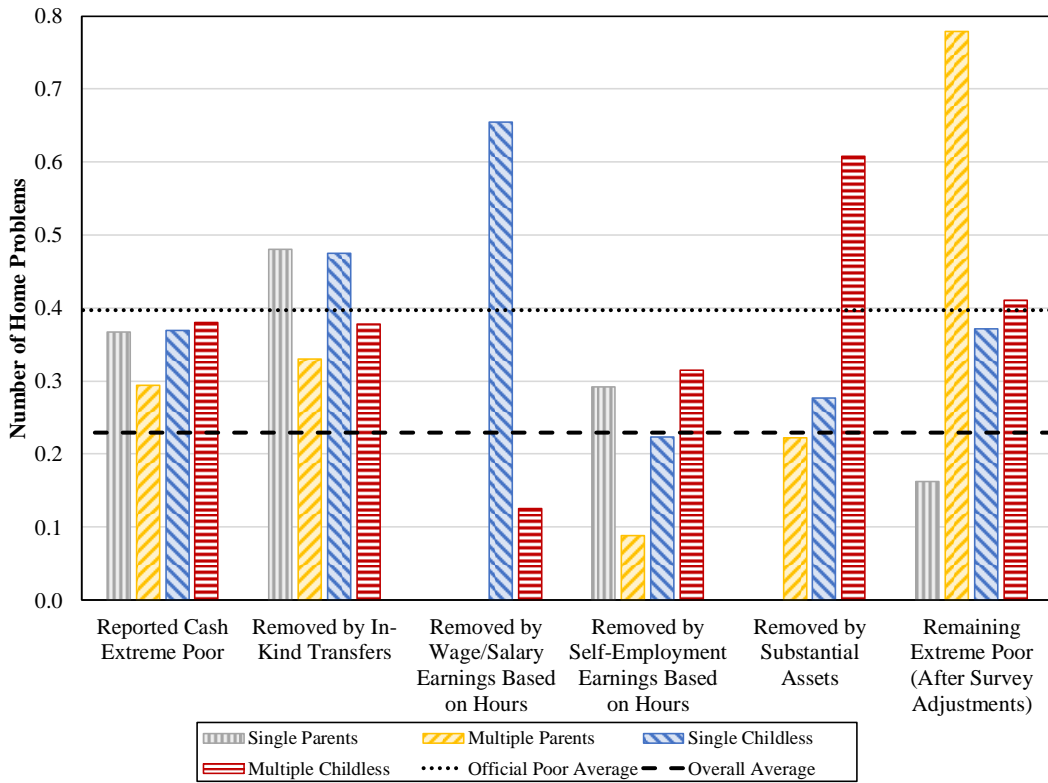

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Figure A.2. Share of Households with Any Material Hardship for Extreme Poor Subgroups, by Household Type
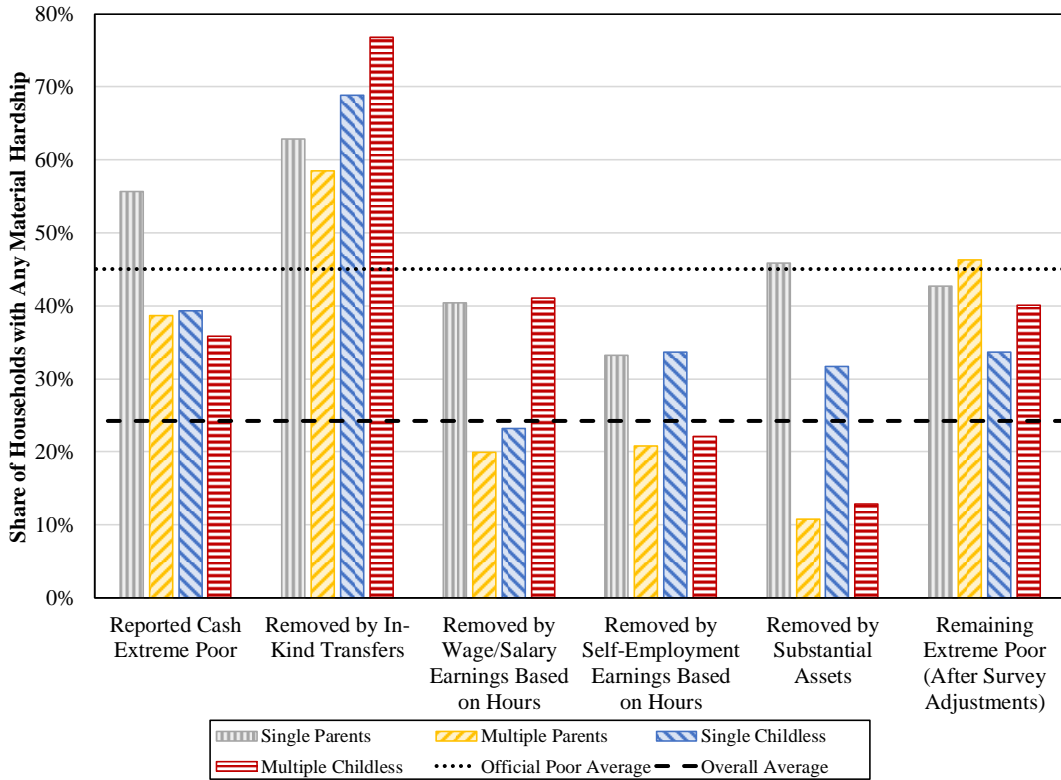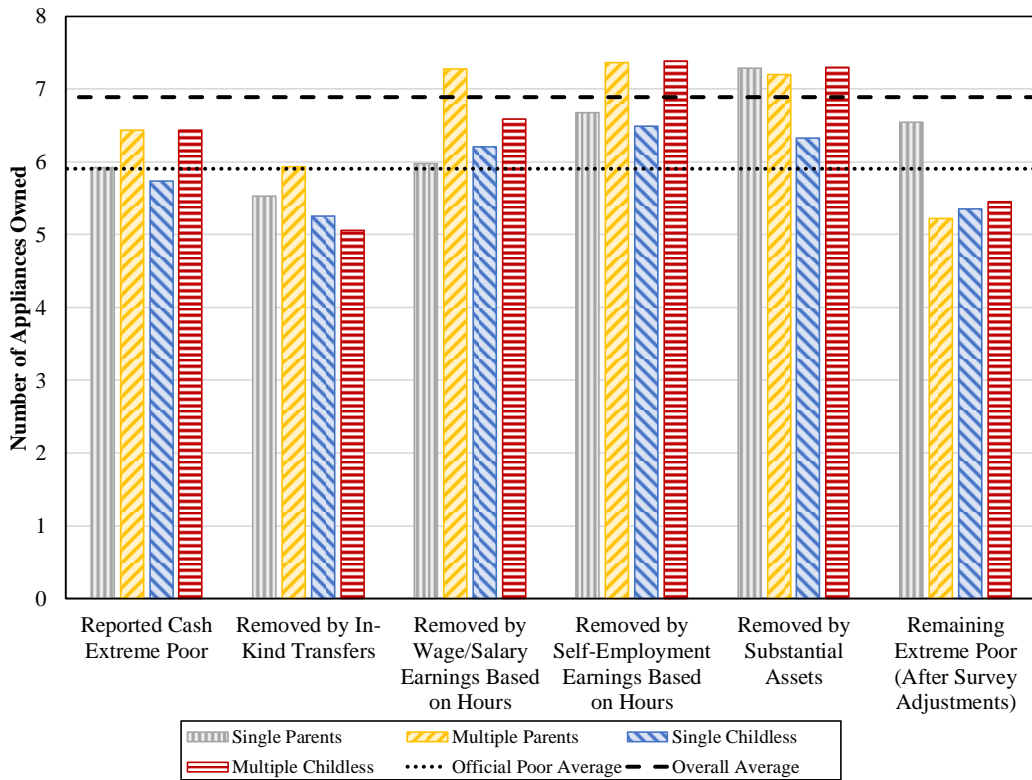

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Figure A.3. Mean Number of Home Problems for Extreme Poor Subgroups, by Household Type

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.

Figure A.4. Mean Number of Appliances Owned by Extreme Poor Subgroups, by Household Type

Source: Wave 9 of the public use 2008 SIPP Panel, spanning January-July 2011.