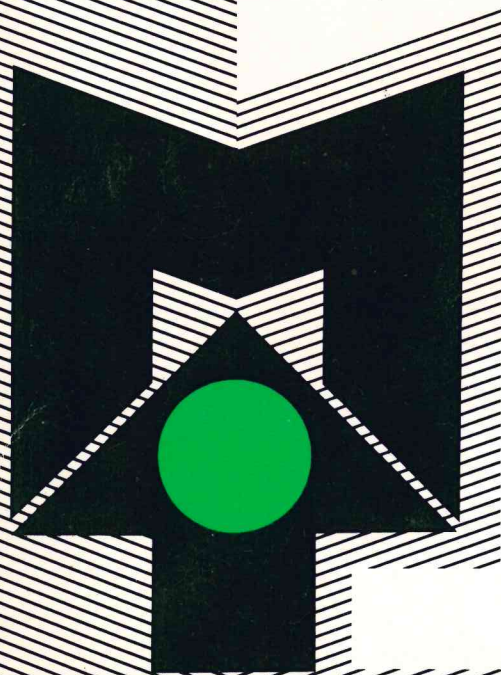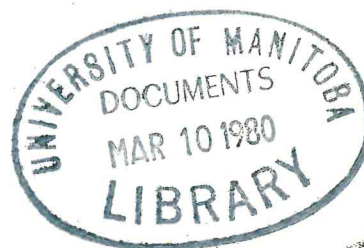# Mincome Manitoba

Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment

Sample Development Over Time, Participation and Attrition

Donald Sabourin

Technical Report No. 6

1979

SAMPLE DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME,

PARTICIPATION AND ATTRITION

by

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MINCOME MANITOBA

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FOREWORD

The Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment is designed to evaluate the economic and social consequences of a guaranteed annual income program based on the concept of negative income tax. Of particular research interest is the labour supply response of individuals and families containing non-aged, able-bodied members. The Experiment is a jointly-funded project of the governments of Canada and Manitoba and was collectively designed by researchers and officials of Mincome Manitoba, the Department of Health and Social Development, Manitoba, and the Policy Research and Long Range Planning Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa. Mincome Manitoba is the agency established to administer the project and is solely responsible for all experimental operations. Seventy-five percent of the cost of the Experiment is funded by the Government of Canada; twenty-five percent is funded by the Province of Manitoba.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

SAMPLE DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME, PARTICIPATION AND ATTRITION

SAMPLE DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME, PARTICIPATION AND ATTRITION

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Overview of Report

The purpose of this report is to document the evolution of the experimental sample of the Manitoba Basic Annual Income Experiment from the initial planning stages of sample design to the end of the experiment. It therefore describes the size and demographic characteristics of the sample through the selection process, enrollment and survey interviewing stages.

A description of the progress of the experimental sample is noteworthy for a number of reasons. Firstly, it is clear that different research enquiries will make use of different segments of the experimental sample. Some studies will require sample observations from specific sites, or for some specific period of observation. Because the experimental sample covered several geographical sites, multiple treatment plans, and various time periods, the information provided in the present report should facilitate research in defining the sample appropriate to specific enquiries. Second, the experimental sample is based upon a panel design. Throughout the course of the experiment households may be added, deleted or combined to form a constantly changing interviewing frame. Consequently, information on participation and attrition on the part of the interviewing panel is helpful for researchers in gauging the seriousness of possible non-response bias and the like.

The experimental sample comprises four segments. The first segment is located in the <u>Winnipeg site</u>. This sub-sample represents a group drawn from an urban dispersed site; i.e., a site in which a relatively small proportion of households are randomly selected. Dispersion of the sample permits a comparison of several treatment plans within the same site. The Winnipeg site contains 8 different treatment plans (combination of negative tax rate and guarantee level) together with a control group.

A second segment of the sample is drawn from several <u>Rural Dispersed Sites</u>; namely, 18 towns and rural municipalities in rural Manitoba. Again, households are randomly selected within these sites, however, only one treatment plan and one control plan are provided.

The third sample segment represents a rural <u>Saturation Site</u> (Dauphin) in which anyone normally resident in the town or rural municipality of Dauphin is eligible to enroll in the payments program. Again only one treatment plan is provided to this segment; the treatment plan being identical to that available in the rural dispersed sites and one of the treatment plans in the urban dispersed site.

The fourth sample segment is referred to as the Supplementary Sample. This sub-group was enrolled one calendar year after the above three sample segments. Households selected were confined to the Winnipeg site. Accordingly, the supplementary sample represents the fourth segment. Throughout this paper, the term "original sample" will be used to denote the first three sample segments described above. The term "supplementary sample" will refer to the fourth segment.

The structure of the present report will take the following form. The remainder of the introduction provides some general comments concerning the structure of the interview series and the like. Sections II, III and IV provide a detailed presentation of the first three sample segments. Section V describes the development over time of the supplementary sample segment.[1] Section VI provides some concluding comments. For convenience, all tables are placed together in a separate Appendix to allow the main text for discussion and comparison across sites. Each table in the Appendix is labelled by letter and number; the letters A, B, C and D corresponding to the four sample segments respectively. Numbers order the tables chronologically.

I.2 General Comments and Brief Summary

I.2.i The Interview Series

Each of the first three sample segments were given a series of interviews consisting of two pre-enrollment interviews, an enrollment interview and several post-enrollment interviews. The two pre-enrollment interviews were referred to as the screener and the baseline interview. The screener was a short interview aimed at eliminating the obviously ineligible households from further consideration. The information obtained from the screener was then used to select households for the baseline interview.

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[1] Because the supplementary sample differs from the original sample in many ways, it is appropriately presented in a separate section.

The _baseline_ was the first indepth interview concerned with gathering a detailed history of earnings, wage rate, net worth, etc., for the household in order to construct a measure of "permanent" household income. This measure, referred to as "normal income", was the criterion in establishing the selection probabilities for the next interview, the enrollment interview. The final enrolled sample therefore resulted from a two-stage multi-phase sampling process, the selection probabilities for enrollment depending on information obtained on the two prior interviews.

The enrollment interview was administered in the last four months of 1974 and the first few months of 1975. Completion of this interview was a necessary requirement for enrollment in the the payments program. However, some households completed the enrollment interview, but refused to enroll in the payments program. The post-enrollment interviews are called the periodics, and these were administered to enrolled families every four months. Agreement to cooperate in completing the periodic interviews every four months was a necessary requirement for continued eligibility in the payments program. Since the payments program was for three years duration, there were nine such periodic interviews in total.

I.2.ii   The Eligible Population

Listed below are the pre-experimental eligibility criteria used for the Winnipeg site. These criteria jointly define the population of interest. The following households received a zero probability of

selection for enrollment:

(1)   households with either head over 57 years of age at time of enrollment;

(2)   households with an average 1972/1973 yearly income, adjusted to a family of size 4, in excess of $13,000;

(3)   mentally incompetent households;

(4)   households with a language barrier to answering in English;

(5)   households with one or more heads in the armed forces;

(6)   households with disabled adult members;

(7)   members of a religious order;

(8)   institutionalized households;

(9)   employees of Mincome Manitoba;

(10)   households comprising more than 5 roommates living in the same dwelling.

The eligibility criteria for the Rural Dispersed Sites and the Dauphin Site were similar to the above, with the following exception. In the Dauphin Saturation Site, one head could exceed 57 years of age (but less than 63), if the other head was less than 57. The yearly income eligibility criteria for the Dauphin site was $9,000 instead of $13,000. [1]

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[1] For a more complete discussion of the eligibility criteria, together with a description of the treatment plans and the method of sample allocation see Hum, D., M. Laub, C. Metcalf, and D. Sabourin, "The Sample Design and Assignment Model", Technical Report No. 2, Mincome Manitoba.

I.2.iii   The Screener Interview

The objective of the screener was to eliminate obviously ineligible households from further interviewing consideration. Following is a summary of the screener interviewing results in each of the segments of the original sample.

Segment	Completions	Refusals	Other Non Completions	Total Final Statuses
Winnipeg	16231 (71.0%)	3569 (15.7%)	3046 (13.3%)	22846 (100.0%)
Rural Dispersed	2161 (74.4%)	192 (6.6%)	553 (19.0%)	2906 (100.0%)
Dauphin	3266 (77.8%	819 (19.5%)	111 (2.6%)	4196 (100.0%)
Original Sample	21658 (72.4%)	4580 (15.3%)	3710 (12.3%)	29948 (100.0%)

In the Dauphin site, all residential dwelling units in the town and rural municipality were listed (enumerated) prior to the screener interview and subsequently attempted with the screener interview. In the Winnipeg and Rural Dispersed segments, the screener interview was attempted on a random sample of the site. The category of "other non-completions" consists of vacant addresses, language barriers, mentally incompetent households, members of a religious order or the armed forces, not at homes and institutionalized households.

The rural dispersed sites have the lowest "refusal" rate, but the highest "other non-completion" rate. The original sample has an average completion rate of 72.0%, with Dauphin having the highest completion rate.

I.2.iv The Baseline Interview

Households who met the pre-experimental eligibility criteria were assigned to one of 18 socio-economic strata, based on family type and level of income (adjusted for family size). Selection probabilities by strata were assigned and a sample was attempted with the baseline interview.[1]

Following is a summary of the Baseline interviewing results for the original sample segments:

Segment	Completions	Refusals	Moves	Other Non Completions	Total Final Statuses
Winnipeg	2423 (61.8%)	525 (13.4%)	681 (17.4%)	291 (7.4%)	3920
Rural Dispersed	632 (49.0%)	197 (15.3%)	98 (7.6%)	363 (28.1%)	1290
Dauphin	764 (65.7%)	280 (24.1%)	84 (7.2%)	34 (2.9%)	1162
Original Sample	3819 (59.9%)	1002 (15.7%)	863 (13.5%)	688 (10.7%)	6372

As with the screener interview, the Dauphin site had the highest refusal rate but also the highest completion rate. The mobility rate associated with Winnipeg is more than double that of the other two segments. The high percentage of "other non-completions" for the Rural Dispersed sites is due almost solely to the large number of "not-at-homes" in that site.

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[1] See Hum, et al "The Sample Design and Assignment Model" for details, op. cit.

Below, without comment, is a breakdown of baseline completions by family type for each of the three segments (see next sections for details).

Segment	DHME	DHSE	SH	SI	All Family Types
Winnipeg	18.4%	34.4%	20.5%	26.7%	100.0%
Rural Dispersed	27.4%	48.3%	13.1%	11.2%	100.0%
Dauphin	16.0%	51.2%	13.6%	19.2%	100.0%
Original Sample	20.7%	44.6%	15.7%	19.0%	100.0%

    DHME = Double Headed Household, Multiple Earners
    DHSE = Double Headed Household, Single Earner
    SH   = Single Headed Household
    SI   = Single Individual

I.2.v The Enrollment Interview (Non-Farm Households)

Households who completed the baseline interview were assigned to one of 22 normal income cells. Again, selection probabilities were determined for each of these cells, and a sample of households attempted with the enrollment interview. Families were assigned one of several treatment plans upon enrollment, or alternatively, to a control group; that is, a plan in which no income-conditioned payments are made.

Following is a summary of the enrollment interviewing results in the three sites:

Segment	Completions	Refusals	Moves	Other Non-Completions	Total Enrollment Selections
Winnipeg	1079 (74.8%)	218 (15.1%)	124 (8.6%)	21 (1.5%)	1442
Rural Dispersed	182 (72.5%)	38 (15.1%)	22 (8.8%)	9 (3.6%)	251
Dauphin	410 (85.0%)	31 (6.4%)	39 (8.1%)	2 (0.5%)	480
Original Sample	1671 (76.9%)	287 (13.1%)	185 (8.5%)	32 (1.5%)	2175

The results for the Winnipeg and Rural Dispersed segments are very similar but the Dauphin site has a higher completion rate and a lower refusal rate.

I.2.vi Enrolling Farm Households

Because of the complexity of assigning a "normal income" to farm households, these households were classified simply as "eligible" or "not eligible", depending on past wage income, net farm income, business and investment income, change in output inventory as well as net worth. Households deemed "eligible" in the Rural Dispersed sites were assigned to the control group.

Following is a summary of the enrollment interviewing results for the Rural Dispersed sites and the Dauphin site farm households.

Segment	Completions	Refusals	Total Final Statuses
Rural Dispersed	88 (83.0%)	18 (17.0%)	106 (100.0%)
Dauphin	106 (93.8%)	7 (6.2%)	113 (100.0%)
All Farm Sites	194 (88.6%)	25 (11.4%)	219 (100.0%)

Dauphin had the higher completion rate and therefore the lower refusal rate. It must be remembered, however, that farm households in the Dauphin site are assigned a treatment plan but households in the Rural Dispersed sites are assigned to the control group and receive no payments.[1]

I.2.vii   Enrollment in Payments Program

Households completing the enrollment interview were invited to enroll by mail in the payments program. Households were not permitted to enroll in the payments program without completing the enrollment interview. On the other hand, households completing the enrollment interview might still refuse to enroll in the payments program. Following is the distribution of enrollment in the payments program for the various segments:

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[1] See Hum, D. et al "The Sample Design and Assignment Model", op cit for details.

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Segment	Enrolled in Payments Program	Never Enrolled in Payments Program	Total Enrolled in Surveys
Winnipeg	966.(89.5%)	113 (10.5%)	1079 (100.0%)
Rural Dispersed (non-farm)	143 (78.5%)	39 (21.4%)	182 (100.0%)
Rural Dispersed (farm)	61 (69.3%)	27 (30.7%)	88 (100.0%)
Dauphin (non-farm)	250 (61.0%)	160 (39.0%)	410 (100.0%)
Dauphin (farm)	72 (67.9%)	34 (32.1%)	106 (100.0%)
Original Sample	1492 (80.0%)	373 (20.0%)	1865 (100.0%)

The initial response rate to the payments enrollment invitation
(by mail) in the Winnipeg site was 74.5%. This is similar to that
experienced in the Rural Dispersed sites. Mincome Manitoba subsequent-
ly conducted two major recontact efforts in the Winnipeg site in an
attempt to increase the proportion of households enrolled in the pay-
ments program. The first recontact effort was conducted in early 1975
and resulted in 40 new completions, while the second effort, in June,
July and August of 1975, resulted in 122 conversions for a total enroll-
ment rate in payments of 89.5%.[1]

I.2.viii Post-Enrollment Interviews

Households who completed the enrollment interview were then

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[1] See Section V for details.

required to complete a "periodic" interview every four months as a condition for retaining eligibility to receive payments.[1] Since the experimental period was three years, a non-farm household remaining until the end of the experiment would have completed 9 "periodic" interviews. It is convenient to distinguish two groups of households, namely:

(1) Intact Households; defined as households whose headship structure was unchanged from enrollment to ninth periodic (or whenever the household became a non-completion); and

(2) Non-Intact Households; defined as households in which there was a headship change (a head join or a head split) at least once after enrollment. This will include households in which a head leaves and then rejoins the unit later in the experiment.

Following is the distribution of enrolled non-farm households for intact and non-intact households:

Segment	Intact Households	Non-Intact Households	Total Enrolled in Surveys
Winnipeg	991 (91.8%)	88 (8.2%)	1079 (100.0%)
Rural Dispersed	172 (94.5%)	10 (5.5%)	182 (100.0%)
Dauphin	382 (93.2%)	28 (6.8%)	410 (100.0%)
Total Non-Farm	1545 (92.4%)	126 (7.6%)	1671 (100.0%)

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[1] This requirement was waived for farm households after the third periodic when it was decided to discontinue interviewing farmers.

I.2.ix   Walk-in Enrollments

The saturation site of Dauphin offered open eligiblity. That
is, any household in the town or rural municipality of Dauphin could
"walk-in" and request to enroll in the payments program. These house-
holds would be asked to join the regular cycle of "periodic" interviews
if deemed of research interest (i.e., not over the age limit or dis-
abled).

Of 140 households who "walked-in" during the three year
experimental period, 101 (or 72.1%) of these were asked to complete the
periodics; the other 39 households, consisting of elderly and/or
disabled households, were not interviewed but simply became part of the
payments program. Aside from a large number of walk-ins in the third
and fourth months of the experiment, the distribution of walk-ins was
scattered over the three-year experimental period. Ninty-one (90.1%)
of the panelled walk-in households were intact and about 80% of the
households who walked-in completed the ninth periodic.

I.2.x   Post-Enrollment Moves - The Remote Moves Study

Post-enrollment moves are classified into the following types:

(1)   Moves for which all attempts to trace the family failed to find
      the household's new address; these are referred to as move traces.

(2)   Moves that are known to be a destination outside of Canada; these
      are referred to as move final.

(3) Moves to a destination more than 200 miles from <u>any</u>

   experimental site but within Canada; these are referred

   to as <u>remote moves</u>, and

(4) Moves to a destination within a 200 mile radius from one

   of the interviewing sites. These families are interviewed

   by the normal survey process.

Initially Mincome Manitoba did not interview <u>remote moves</u>.
Since remote moves were eligible for payments, procedures were estab-
lished whereby any remote move which moved back within a 200 mile
radius of one of the interviewing sites as determined by change of
address given to the payments office, would be interviewed again.
Despite the above procedure, there remained a large number of house-
holds outside the 200 mile radius. Subsequently, National Health and
Welfare decided to survey these households. This project resulted in
116 completions of which 74 were intact households and 42 were splits
from original households who formed their own units. The 74 intact
households are disaggregated below by site of enrollment (total number
of intact household moves for the site in parenthesis.

Winnipeg Site	44	(94)
Rural Dispersed Sites	4	(9)
Dauphin Site	8	(25)
Dauphin Walk-ins	3	(12)
Supplementary Sample	15	(35)
Total Completions	74	

We now turn to a detailed review of each segment of the sample,
beginning with the Winnipeg Site original sample.

II. SEGMENT ONE: THE WINNIPEG SITE

The Winnipeg site sample is the largest of the four sample segments and represents the urban dispersed component of the experiment. Selected families are assigned to one of eight treatment plans or a control group. A treatment plan is specified by a negative tax rate and guarantee level combination. The plans are as follows:

Plan Number	Guarantee Level[*]	Negative Tax Rate
Plan 1	$3800	.35
Plan 2	4800	.35
Plan 3	3800	.50
Plan 4	4800	.50
Plan 5	5800	.50
Plan 6	3800	.75
Plan 7	4800	.75
Plan 8	5800	.75
Control	--	--

[*] Guarantee level at time of enrollment.

After the first year of the payment program, Plan 6 was eliminated and all households assigned to that plan placed in Plan 7; this represented an increase in support level for these families but the same negative tax rate.[1]

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[1] For further details see Hum et al, "The Sample Design and Assignment Model", Mincome Manitoba, Technical Report No. 2.

Following is a description of the development of the Winnipeg site sample, beginning with the screener interview and proceeding chronologically to the last (the ninth) periodic.

II.1 The Screener Survey (Planning Stages)

In designing any large scale survey in which the population of interest is a specific subgroup of the entire population, several techniques are available for selecting households. Some of the most common techniques are:

(i) The use of an area-wide survey approach (list technique); i.e., numerous areas deemed to have a high yield of the required families are sampled. If prior information on the distribution of households of interest is available this can be used in assigning selection probabilities to each of the units in order to decrease the number of attempts required to obtain a useful sample point. Furthermore, if the selected areas are enumerated and sampling is done randomly within the areas, a weighting scheme can be used to obtain unbiased estimates of means and totals. If, however, the prior information is either outdated or unreliable, the areas are heterogeneous, or the desired households are rare, sampling can be very inefficient; i.e., many attempts will be required to reach the desired quota. As well, estimators are also very inefficient (high variance).

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(ii)   A second alternative exists if some prior information is
available on an individual basis. The population can then be
stratified, the strata being based on individual characteris-
tics of interest. A random sample is then drawn from each of
these strata so as to achieve the quota of households. If
the information is slightly outdated, a pilot sample may be
conducted to estimate the probabilities of movement from one
strata to another. The probabilities of selection within
each strata are then adjusted to take these probabilities
into account.

(iii) The use of special lists having a high proportion of house-
holds in the target population can also be used, but generally
these lists will exclude from selection a large portion of
households in the population of interest. Inference is con-
fined, not to the population of interest, but rather to a
subgroup (the households in the list).

II.2   The Test Sample

In view of the size and expected cost of the required experimen-
tal sample, Mincome Manitoba conducted a test sample to explore the
feasibility of the above approaches. Among the criteria used in the
evaluation process were the following:

(a) <u>Representativeness</u> of the sample (controlling for any strati-
fication weights) to the population for which generalizations
might be made.

(b) Feasibility in terms of <u>cost</u> and <u>time</u>.

(c) <u>Dispersion</u> of the sample; a large geographical dispersion within
the experimental site was sought. Dispersion was expected to
minimize contamination effects (i.e., neighbours on different
plans, etc.).

(d) <u>Exhaustiveness</u> and <u>randomness</u> with respect to the population;
i.e., a method which reduces the selection bias.

(e) <u>Efficiency</u> of the screener interview (i.e., the number of
attempts required to achieve the assignment model quota).

(f) Theoretical feasibility (having certain statistical properties).

About 1,000 addresses were attempted using the first approach
(the list technique); another 1,000 addresses (generated so as to have
fixed properties from each of the strata) using the second technique
were also attempted.

The results of the test sample revealed the following:

(1) In order to achieve the expected quota of enrollees, it would
have been necessary to obtain 26,543 addresses such that:

24.8% were double-headed, multiple earners, with income of

$ 0   to $ 7,000

30.1% were double-headed, one earner, with income of

$ 0 to $ 5,000

16.8% were double-headed, one earner, with income of

$9,000 to $12,000

20.5% were single-headed units with income of

$1,000 to $ 3,000

7.8% were single-headed units with income of

$7,000 to $12,000.

(2) The second technique would provide, based on the interviews obtained in the list portion, an estimated coverage of 98.73% of the population of Winnipeg.

(3) To achieve the quota of enrollees using the list technique would require 73,627 interview attempts, or close to three times more interviews than the second technique.

The second technique was eventually chosen because:

(a) fewer attempts would be required;

(b) a more dispersed sample would result from a random selection of addresses, thus minimizing contamination effects;

(c) it represented a more feasible sampling scheme on theoretical grounds (stratified random sample); and

(d) it would provide almost 100% coverage of the Winnipeg population.

II.3 The Screener Interview

The screener interview resulted in 22,846 final status interviews. The details are given below (percentage of final statuses in parentheses):

Completions	16,231	(71.0%)
Refusals	3,569	(15.7%)
Other Non-completions	3,046	(13.3%)
Total Final Statuses	22,846	(100.0%)

A refusal resulted from any one of three situations: (i) refusal before the interview (termed an initial refusal); (ii) refusal during the interview (termed a split refusal); (iii) the interview is completed but too many individual questions are not answered, rendering the total interview invalid for baseline selection (termed a quality control refusal or incomplete).

Other non-completions resulted for reasons such as vacant addresses, language barriers, mentally incompetent households, member of a religious order, the armed forces, or an institution.

78.5% of the households who completed the screener interview were deemed income and/or age ineligible prior to the baseline interview.

II.4 The Baseline Interview

Households who completed the screener interview and were deemed income and age eligible were assigned to one of 18 socio-economic cells according to family type and level of income. Each cell was then

assigned a probability of selection dependent on the assignment model quota specified for that particular cell, and the expected attrition through time.[1] Following is a description of the 18 cells and the selection probability for each cell for the baseline interview for households with no self employed earnings.

Cell	Family Type	Level of Income	Baseline Selection Probability
1	DHME	$ 0 - $ 2,999	1.0
2	DHME	$3,000 - $ 4,999	1.0
3	DHME	$5,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
4	DHME	$7,000 - $ 8,999	0.65
5	DHME	$9,000 - $12,999	0.18
6	DHSE	$ 0 - $ 2,999	1.0
7	DHSE	$3,000 - $ 4,999	1.0
8	DHSE	$5,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
9	DHSE	$7,000 - $ 8,999	0.33
10	DHSE	$9,000 - $12,999	0.17
11	SH	$ 0 - $ 2,999	1.0
12	SH	$3,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
13	SH	$7,000 - $ 8,999	0.78
14	SH	$9,000 - $12,999	0.25
15	SI	$ 0 - $ 2,999	1.0
16	SI	$3,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
17	SI	$7,000 - $ 8,999	0.42
18	SI	$9,000 - $13,000	0.23

Where: DHME = double-headed households with more than
one earner.

DHSE = double-headed households with 1 or no earners.

SH   = single-headed households

SI   = single-individuals.

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[1] For details see Hum, et al, "The Sample Design and Assignment Model", Mincome Manitoba, Technical Report No. 2.

For households with self-employed income, double-headed house-holds with adjusted income less than $5,000 were selected with probability 1.0; double-headed multiple earner households with income level $5,000 - $6,999 were selected with probability .85; and all other self-employed households were assigned a zero probability of selection.

Following is a summary of the baseline interviewing results; a detailed disaggregation of the baseline interviewing statistics is provided in Table A1 in the Appendix.

Completions	2,137	(54.5%)
Refusals	646	(16.5%)
Moves	840	(21.4%)
Other Non-Completions	297	(7.6%)
Total Final Statuses	3,920	(100.0%)

The above number of completions include 83 households who had initially refused the baseline interview but when recontacted agreed to complete the baseline interview. Households who had moved between the time of the screener and baseline interviews were traced and either classified as having moved out of the survey area (these addresses were not attempted) or were attempted at their new address in Winnipeg. A second major recontact effort for baseline non-completions occurred one calendar year later as part of the supplementary sample recontact effort. The results of this recontact are not incorporated above but are dis-cussed in the supplementary sample segment of the paper (see Chapter V).

The baseline interview represents the first detailed and demanding interview administered to respondents and often required more than one hour for its completion. This may partially explain the high refusal rate. The high mobility rate can be partly attributed to the gap in time between the administration of the screener and the baseline interviews, which was often more than one year. Because the screener interview was very brief, many households were only determined ineligible at the baseline interview. This added to the high "other non-completions" category. Since the baseline interview was presented as a survey interview and not in conjunction with an invitation to enroll in the payments program, non-response can be attributed primarily to the survey requirement and not to the experimental program per se.

Because of the high non-completion rate we will describe the pattern of non-completion for several household characteristics. The detailed tables are provided in the Appendix. Here we will mention only the most notable trends.

II.5 <u>Non Response Patterns: Comments on Tables</u>
     (See Appendix)

a. <u>Table A2: Response by Family Type and Level of Income</u>

Single-headed households have the highest completion rate (64.1% versus an average 54.5%). Single individuals have the lowest refusal rate (6.3% versus an average 16.5%) but this is partially confounded with their very high move rate (45.3% versus an average 20.0%), which is double that of any other family type. Although there is some indication

that the refusal rate increases with level of income, it is not as
pronounced as one might expect. Possible reasons include: (1) the
relationship is masked by "other non-completions"; and (ii) the limited
range of income may not allow the relationship to be detected, i.e.,
the refusal rates might be fairly homogeneous for households with annual
income less than $13,000.

Double-headed households have the highest refusal rate (22.7% and
24.0% versus an average refusal rate of 16.5%) and a completion rate
between that for single individuals and single headed households.

Baseline completions by family type are as follows:

DHME	18.4%
DHSE	34.4%
SHF	20.5%
SI	26.7%
All Family Types	100.0%

b. Table A3: Response by Family Type
    and Age of Head.

There is a pronounced decrease in the move rate as the age of the
head increases for double-headed households. This is partially offset by
an increase in the refusal rate as age increases. Single headed house-
holds with a male head have higher refusal rates than those with a female
head, but both have similar move rates; the move rate is considerably
higher for households in which the age of the head is less than 25. Male
single individuals have a higher move rate than female single individuals.

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There does not appear to be any trend across age categories.

c. Table A4: Response by Family Type
    and Family Size

      The proportion of moves decreases as family size increases; this trend is present for all family types. Although the refusal rate appears to increase slightly with family size, this is probably attributable to the number of adults in the households (which partially determines the length of the interview). This is examined later.

d. Table A5: Response by Family Type
    and Welfare Experience

      Except for single individuals, the proportion of refusals among households with welfare experience is considerably lower than among those with no welfare experience. The move rate is consistently higher for households with welfare experience. As expected, single-headed households have the highest welfare experience (54.5%), followed by single individuals (24.4%), double-headed single earner households (18.5%) and lastly, double-headed multiple earner households (11.7%).

e. Table A6: Response by Family Type
    and Home Ownership

      Included in the "renters" category are households who receive free or subsidized housing, regardless of whether this subsidy is from a private or government source. As expected, the move rate is considerably higher for households who rent than for households who own their home;

this relationship is consistent across all family types. This trend is offset by a higher refusal rate for homeowners than renters, yielding a similar completion rate for owners and renters.

f. Table A7: Response by Family Type
    and Number of Earners

The refusal rate increases with the number of earners and, indeed, doubles for households with three or more earners. This effect is partially offset by a higher move rate as the number of earners decreases.

g. Table A8: Response by Family Type
    and Number of Earners (Excluding Heads)

The patterns here are the same as Table A7.

h. Table A9: Response by Family Type
    and Number of Adults (Excluding Heads)

Similar patterns as those noted in Tables A7 and A8 are observed here.

II.6 The Enrollment Interview

Households who completed the baseline interview are assigned to one of 22 "normal income" cells. Following is a description of the 22 normal income cells together with the probability of selection for enrollment associated with each cell:

Normal Income Cell	Family Type	Level of Income	Selection Probability for Enrollment
11	DHME	$ 0 - $ 2,999	1.0
12	DHME	$3,000 - $ 4,999	1.0
13	DHME	$5,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
14	DHME	$7,000 - $ 8,999	1.0
15	DHME	$9,000 - $12,999	0.31
16	DHME	≥ $13,000	0.0
21	DHSE	$ 0 - $ 2,999	1.0
22	DHSE	$3,000 - $ 4,999	1.0
23	DHSE	$5,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
24	DHSE	$7,000 - $ 8,999	1.0
25	DHSE	$9,000 - $12,999	0.31
26	DHSE	≥ $13,000	0.0
31	SH	$ 0 - $ 999	0.35
32	SH	$1,000 - $ 2,999	0.39
33	SH	$3,000 - $ 5,999	0.85
34	SH	$6,000 - $12,000	0.26
35	SH	≥ $13,000	0.0

(Income Not Family Size Adjusted)

41	SI	$ 0 - $ 999	0.60
42	SI	$1,000 - $ 1,999	0.82
43	SI	$2,000 - $ 2,999	1.00
44	SI	$3,000 - $ 4,999	0.37
45	SI	≥ $ 5,000	0.0

Here again the selection probabilities for each cell are assigned in order to achieve the assignment model quota of enrollees. The probabilities are determined relative to the number of households available and take into consideration expected non-response at enrollment as well as expected attrition through time. Each household within a given cell receives an equal probability of selection, but not all households across cells receive the same probability of selection. Once the households are selected within each cell, they are then randomly assigned to one of nine experimental plans. Table A10 reports the treatment alloca-

tion probabilities within each of the 18 normal income cells. Each household in a given cell receives the same probability of being assigned to a given plan.

Following is a summary of the enrollment interviewing results; a detailed disaggregation is provided in Table A11 in the Appendix:

Completions	1079	(74.8%)
Refusals	218	(15.1%)
Moves	124	(8.6%)
Other Non-Completions	21	(1.5%)
Total Final Statuses	1442	(100.0%)

The above number of completions include 20 households who initially refused but, upon recontact, agreed to complete the enrollment interview. The number of completions also include 40 households who had moved but were subsequently located through a tracing procedure.

In addition to being requested to complete an enrollment interview, households were also offered a treatment program. Consequently, the refusal rates can be attributed to both a survey as well as the program itself. Table A12 reports the distribution of reasons for refusal given by the respondents at time of the enrollment interview as recorded by the interviewers. We can readily observe that some households refused because of the survey requirement, whereas others refused because of aspects of the program. Although there is a high degree of overlap among the reasons, overall, Table A12 is useful for a first impression of why households refused.

Table A13 gives the pattern of response to the enrollment interview, cross-classified by family type and normal income cell. Single individuals are seen to have a high move rate (16.5% versus an average of 8.7%) but a low refusal rate (8.5% versus an average 14.9%). Single-headed households have a low move rate (4.7% versus an average 8.7%) but a high refusal rate (17.5% versus an average 14.9%). Whereas the refusal rate appears to increase with income for single-headed households and single individuals, the trend is not clear for double-headed households.

Table A14 reveals the pattern of response to the enrollment interview by treatment plan. Completion rates by treatment plan are fairly constant with control households being around the average.

II.7 Enrollment in the Payments Program

Households who completed the enrollment survey were sent an enrollment payments package containing a form which they were required to mail in to receive transfer payments. Enrollment in the payments program required the completion of the enrollment interview. Only 74.5% of households returned the material that would enroll them in the payments program. Consequently in January and February of 1975 all households failing to self-enroll were contacted by telephone and asked why they had not filled out the enrollment form. Then they were encouraged to do so. An additional 28 households enrolled as a result. A second recontact attempt was made in the months of June, July and August, 1975, to increase enrollment. This resulted in a higher response than the first recontact

effort. Several factors seem responsible for the improved response. First, households were able to avail themselves of in-person assistance to fill out the first income reporting form. No such offer had been made at the first recontact. Second, Mincome Manitoba adopted a much simpler income reporting form, and finally, the program support levels were increased by $600 in July, 1975.[1] The entire effort produced an additional 105 households, bringing the total proportion enrolled to 89.5%. Table A15 gives the distribution of reasons for not enrolling as obtained during the telephone recontact process. Half the households giving a reason for not enrolling stated that the income reporting form was too complex. The second most frequent reason was "negligence". Table A16 reports the payment enrollment statistics before and after the two recontact efforts. Table A17 reports the response to the payments program by treatment plan. Inspection reveals that enrollment is lowest in the two least generous plans, Plan 3 and Plan 6. Since the assignment model has a tendency to allocate high income households to more generous plans, the numbers in this table are hard to interpret in the absence of direct data on the level of payments. Table A18 disaggregates the response to the payments program by family type and normal income cell. No noticeable trends by level of income or family type are discernable.

II.8 Post-Enrollment Interview - The Periodics

Households who completed the enrollment interview were then asked

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[1] For further details see Crest, et al, "The Administration of the Payments System of Mincome Manitoba", Mincome Manitoba, Technical Report No. 4.

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to complete a "periodic" interview every four months as a condition for retaining eligibility in the payments program. Although a household could refuse these interviews at any time, in doing so they would forego the right to receive payments. Since the experimental period was three years, a household who remained with the experiment until the end would have completed nine "periodic" interviews.

It is convenient to classify households into two groups; namely, intact households and non-intact households. Intact households are households whose headship structure remained constant from enrollment to their ninth periodic; or whenever the household became a non-completion. Non-intact households are households in which there was a head change (a head join or a head split) at least once after enrollment. This includes households in which a head left and subsequently rejoined the unit later in the experiment.

Chart I graphs the cumulative attrition, refusal and move rate from enrollment through to periodic 9 for intact households (see Chart I).

As expected, attrition rises sharply at the beginning of the experiment and quickly tails off (from 10.7% attrition at periodic 1 to 1.2% at periodic 9), with over half the attrition having occurred at periodic 2. Because refusals account for 70.3% of attrition, the graph for refusals has the same basic shape as that for attrition. Moves, on the other hand, are fairly constant throughout the experiment, accounting for the linearity of the curve in Chart I.

The number of intact household periodic completions by treatment plan is given in Table A19. This indicates that attrition is related to

CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF
ENROLLED HOUSEHOLDS

CHART ONE

0%   10%   20%   30%   40%

ENROLL 0

PERIODIC INTERVIEW

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

MOVES   REFUSALS   ATTRITION

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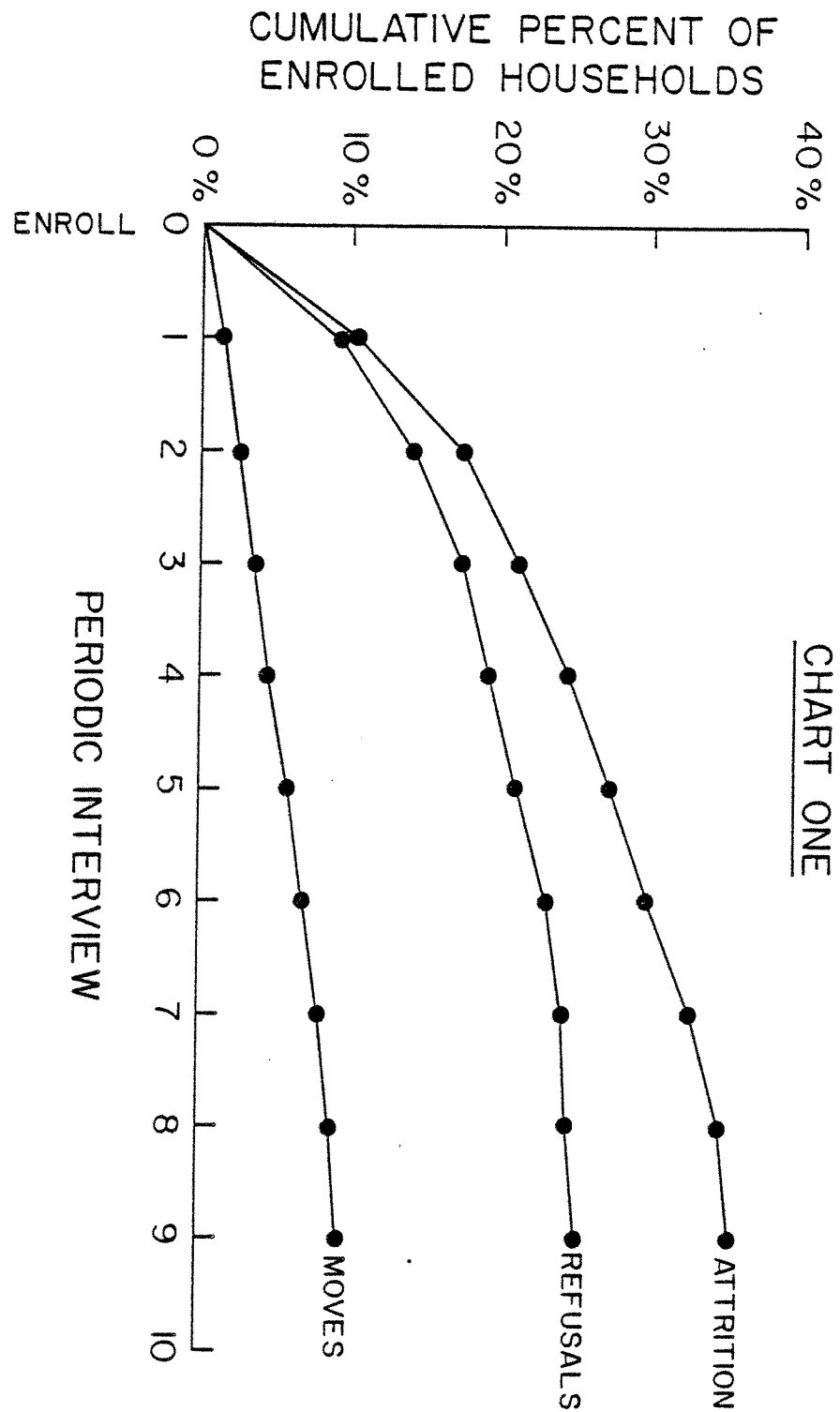
the generosity of the treatment plan. The less generous plans (Plans 3, 6, and 7) have an attrition rate higher than the average. Attrition of control households are also slightly higher than the average. The overall attrition over the 3 year experimental period is 35.6% for an average yearly attrition rate of 11.9%. The overall refusal rate over the 3 year experiment is 25.0% for an average 8.3% rate per year while the overall move rate is 9.5% for an average 3.2% per year. Table A20 summarizes the attrition by treatment plan and type of attrition. Table A21 further disaggregates Table A20 by periodic of attrition.

Summarized below is a breakdown of enrolled households according to intact or non-intact households:

Total no. of intact households	991	(91.8%)
Total no. of non-intact households	88	(8.2%)
Total no. of enrolled households	1079	(100.0%)

Two additional tables (Table A22 and A23 summarize the occurrence of head splits and head joins by treatment plan, and last periodic completed as an intact household. These tables only provide information on the first occurrence of a head change.

III. SEGMENT TWO: THE RURAL DISPERSED SITES

The rural dispersed sample segment consists of households drawn from eighteen towns and rural municipalities in Manitoba grouped in

eight site groups:

1. Carman   5. Neepawa

2. Minnedosa   6. Portage la Prairie

3. Morden   7. Stonewall

4. Morris   8. Swan River

Only one treatment plan was available throughout the Rural Dispersed sites; Plan 3 with its guarantee level of $3800 and a negative tax rate of .5. There was also a control group in the rural site. The rural dispersed sample segment was also a two-stage multi-phase sample. The pre-enrollment eligibility criteria were identical to that used in the Winnipeg site. The allocation model for the rural dispersed sites differed from that employed in the Winnipeg site. In particular, an analysis of variance allocation was used for the rural dispersed sites whereas the Winnipeg site employed a variant of the Watts-Conlisk model.[1]

Following is a description of the development of the Rural Dispersed sample segment, commencing with the screener interview and proceeding chronologically to the ninth periodic.

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[1] For further details, see Hum, et al, "The Sample Design and Assignment Model", op.cit.

III.1 The Screener Interview

The screener interview resulted in 2906 final statuses. The division into completions and non-completions is as follows:

Completions	2161	(74.4%)
Refusals	192	(6.6%)
Other Non-Completions	553	(19.0%)
Total Final Statuses	2906	(100.0%)

The completion rate is slightly higher than that for the Winnipeg site (74.4% as opposed to 71.0%) and the refusal rate is considerably lower (6.6% as opposed to 15.7% for the Winnipeg site). The purpose of the screener was again to omit obviously ineligible households from further consideration and to provide information to classify households for the Baseline survey. As a result, 40.2% of the households who completed the screener interview were deemed income and/or age ineligible prior to the Baseline selection process.

III.2 The Baseline Interview

Households completing the screener and deemed income and age eligible are again assigned to one of eighteen socio-economic cells, depending on family type and level of income. The 18 cells and associated

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selection probabilities for the baseline interview are described below:

Cell	Family Type	Level of Income	Baseline Selection Probability
1	DHME	$ 0 - $ 2,999	1.0
2	DHME	$3,000 - $ 4,999	1.0
3	DHME	$5,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
4	DHME	$7,000 - $ 8,999	1.0
5	DHME	$9,000 - $12,999	0.72
6	DHSE	$ 0 - $ 2,999	1.0
7	DHSE	$3,000 - $ 4,999	1.0
8	DHSE	$5,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
9	DHSE	$7,000 - $ 8,999	1.0
10	DHSE	$9,000 - $12,999	0.49
11	SH	$ 0 - $ 999	0.66
12	SH	$1,000 - $ 4,999	1.0
13	SH	$5,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
14	SH	$7,000 - $12,999	1.0
15	SI	$ 0 - $ 999	1.0
16	SI	$1,000 - $ 4,999	1.0
17	SI	$5,000 - $6,999	1.0
18	SI	$7,000 - $12,999	1.0

Households with self-employed income received the same selection probabilities as those without self-employed income with the following exceptions; cell 5 received a selection probability of 1.0 (instead of 0.72), cell 10 received a selection probability of 0.74 (instead of 0.49) and cell 11 received a selection probability of 1.0 (instead of 0.66).

Following is a summary of the Baseline interviewing results. Further details are provided in Table B in the Appendix.

Completions	632	(49.0%)
Refusals	197	(15.3%)
Moves	98	(7.6%)
Not at Homes	245	(19.0%)
Other Non-Completions	118	(9.1%)
Total Final Statuses	1290	(100.0%)

The completion rate for the rural dispersed sites is lower than that for Winnipeg. Also, the move rate for the rural dispersed sites is considerably lower than the Winnipeg site and the number of not-at-homes considerably higher. The refusal rate for the rural dispersed sites is similar to that for the Winnipeg site.

We next examine the pattern of non-completions, cross-classified for several household characteristics. As before, complete details are in the Appendix, but notable trends are indicated in the text. Recall that the information is based on the screener interview, since basline information is not available for baseline non-completions. The category "other non-completions" consists almost solely of moves and not-at-homes.

a. Table B2: Response by Family Type and Level of Income

Single-headed households again have the highest completion rate (55.0% versus an average 49.0%). Single individuals and single-headed households have the lowest refusal rate and single individuals are the

most difficult to find at home (41.2% versus an average 35.7%). No significant trend by level of income is apparent.

The breakdown of baseline completions by family type is as follows:

DHME	27.4%
DHSE	48.3%
SHF	13.1%
SI	11.2%
All Family Types	100.0%

Whereas the ratio of double-headed multiple earner and double-headed single earner to all family types is similar in both the Winnipeg site and the rural dispersed sites, the proportion of double-headed households is considerably higher in the rural dispersed sites (52.8% for Winnipeg versus 75.7% for the rural dispersed sites). This is due largely to the very low proportion of single individuals in the rural dispersed sites (11.2% versus 26.7% in the Winnipeg site) as well as the lower proportion of single-headed households (13.1% versus 20.5% for the Winnipeg site).

b. Table B3: Response by Family Type
    and Age of Head

No trends are apparent in this table.

c. Table B4: Response by Family Type
    and Family Size

    No trends are apparent in this table.

d. Table B5: Response by Family Type
    and Welfare Experience

    The proportion of refusals among households with welfare experience
is considerably lower than among those without welfare experience; this
remains true for all family types. Other non-completions, however, are
consistently higher for households with welfare experience across all
family types. As expected, single-headed households have the highest
incidence of welfare experience (43.7%), followed next by single indivi-
duals (16.1%), double-headed single earner households (5.9%) and lastly,
double-headed multiple earner households (4.4%). The proportion of all
family types with welfare experience is less in the rural dispersed sites
than in Winnipeg.

e. Table B6: Response by Family Type
    and Home Ownership

    As expected, renters are harder to find at home than home owners.
Except for double-headed multiple earner households, home owners have a
higher refusal rate than do renters. The proportion of double-headed
households who are home owners is considerably higher in the rural dis-
persed sites than in Winnipeg. (70.0% home owners in the rural dispersed
sites versus 48.1% in the Winnipeg site.) This trend also holds true for
single-headed households, with 22.4% home owners in the Winnipeg site

and 49.7% home owners in the rural dispersed sites; for single
individuals the proportion of home owners in the Winnipeg site was
3.9% while the proportion of home owners in the rural dispersed
sites was 32.2%.

f. Table B7: Response by Family Type

The refusal rate increases with the number of earners; "other
non-completions" also increase with the number of earners, which is
understandable since over half of these households are in the at-home
category.

g. Table B8: Response by Family Type
    and Number of Earners (Excluding Heads)

The "other non-completions" category increases with the number
of earners but the refusal rate is slightly lower as the number of
earners increases.

h. Table B9: Response by Family Type
    and Number of Adults (Excluding Heads)

The proportion of refusals increases as the number of adults
increases in single-headed households. "Other non-completions" increase
as the number of adults increases in double-headed multiple earner house-
holds. No other trends are noticeable.

III.3 The Enrollment Interview

The rural dispersed sites contain a high proportion of self-employed households, more specifically farmers. The selection procedures for these households deserve special comment. The following two subsections will deal with: (a) non-farm households; and (b) farm households, respectively.

i. The Non-Farm Sample

Households completing the Baseline interview were assigned to one of the twenty-two "normal income" cells based on income information from the Baseline interview. The following table describes the 22 normal income cells as well as the probability of selection for enrollment assigned to each cell.

Here again selection probabilities were calculated to achieve the allocation model quota of enrollees relative to the total number of households available, taking into consideration possible non-response at enrollment as well as expected attrition through time. Once households were selected within a cell, they were randomly assigned to either the treatment or the control group. Table B10 reports the treatment/control allocation probabilities within each of the 16 normal income cells having a non-zero probability of selection for enrollment. Each household in a given cell received the same probability of being assigned to the treatment or control group.

Following is a summary of the enrollment interviewing results.

Normal Income Cell	Family Type	Level of Income	Selection Probability for Enrollment
11	DHME	$ 0 - $ 2,999	1.0
12	DHME	$3,000 - $ 4,999	1.0
13	DHME	$5,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
14	DHME	$7,000 - $ 8,999	1.0
15	DHME	$9,000 - $12,999	0.0
16	DHME	≥ $13,000	0.0
21	DHSE	$ 0 - $ 2,999	1.0
22	DHSE	$3,000 - $ 4,999	1.0
23	DHSE	$5,000 - $ 6,999	1.0
24	DHSE	$7,000 - $ 8,999	1.0
25	DHSE	$9,000 - $12,999	0.0
26	DHSE	≥ $13,000	0.0
31	SH	$ 0 - $ 999	1.0
32	SH	$1,000 - $ 2,999	1.0
33	SH	$3,000 - $ 5,999	1.0
34	SH	$6,000 - $ 8,999	1.0
35	SH	≥ $ 9,000	0.0
		(income not family size adjusted)	
41	SI	$ 0 - $ 999	1.0
42	SI	$1,000 - $ 1,999	1.0
43	SI	$2,000 - $ 2,999	1.0
44	SI	$3,000 - $ 3,499	1.0
45	SI	≥ $ 3,500	0.0

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Further details, including farm and non-farm households, are provided
in Table 11 in the Appendix:

Completions	182	(72.5%)
Refusals	38	(15.1%)
Moves	22	(8.8%)
Other Non-Completions	9	(3.6%)
Total Final Statuses	251	(100.0%)

The move rate and refusal rate for the rural dispersed sites
are almost identical to those in the Winnipeg site, with the slightly
lower completion rate in the rural dispersed sites being accounted for
by the higher "other non-completions" category.

Table B12 reports the response to the enrollment interview by
family type and normal income cell. As in the Winnipeg site, single
individuals have the highest move rate (28.1% versus an average 8.8%).
Double-headed households have the lowest move rate (3.4% versus an
average 8.8%) and a slightly higher completion rate than do other family
types. There do not appear to be any trends across income levels.
Table B13 reports the response to the enrollment interview by treatment/
control status. The completion rate is higher for households offered
the treatment plan and the refusal and move rate is higher among the
controls. The following table gives the distribution of enrolled non-
farm households for each of the eight rural dispersed sites.

Site	Number of Enrollment Completions	% of Total Enrolled
Portage	53	29.1%
Neepawa	35	19.2%
Minnedosa	16	8.8%
Swan River	16	8.8%
Morris	9	5.0%
Carman	17	9.3%
Morden	25	13.7%
Stonewall	11	6.1%
Total Enrolled	182	100.0%

Table B14 summarizes the breakdown of non-completions by site group. The refusal rates vary from the low of 0.0% for the Neepawa site to a high of 29.4% for the Morris site; the move rates vary from a low of 0.0% to a high of 17.7%.

ii. The Farm Sample

Farm households completing the Baseline interview were not selected in the same manner as were non-farm households. This is due to the fact that a measure of "normal" income for these households is very complex indeed. Accordingly, households are classified simply as "eligible" or "not eligible" depending on past wage income, net farm income, business and investment income, change in output inventory and net worth. If households were deemed eligible for enrollment, they were then assigned to the control group. The results of enrollment

interviewing is as follows:

Completions	88	(83.0%)
Refusals	18	(17.0%)
Moves	0	(0.0%)
Other Non-Completions	0	(0.0%)
Total Final Statuses	106	(100.0%)

In addition, the following table reports the distribution of enrolled farm households for each of the eight rural dispersed sites.

Site	Number of Enrollment Completions	% of Total Enrolled
Portage	1	1.1%
Neepawa	46	52.4%
Minnedosa	11	12.5%
Swan River	20	22.7%
Morris	4	4.5%
Carman	1	1.1%
Morden	3	3.4%
Stonewall	2	2.3%
Total Enrolled	88	100.0%

Note that over half the enrolled farmers are from the Neepawa site and 87.6% of the total enrolled farm households are from either Neepawa, Minnedosa or Swan River. Table B14 summarizes non-completions

by site. The only source of non-completions is refusals and this rate
is indicated below for the three major farm sites:

Neepawa	6.1%
Minnedosa	35.3%
Swan River	16.7%

There is a high degree of variation in refusal rates across sites.

III.4 Enrollment in the Payments Program

Households completing the enrollment survey were sent a payments
enrollment package containing a form to fill out and mail in to initiate
payments. Only 69.3% of the farm households enrolled in the payments
program while 78.6% of the non-farm households enrolled. What is sur-
prising is that while 83.3% of the non-farm treatment households enrolled,
only 75.0% of the non-farm treatment households enrolled. Further details
are in Table B15 in the Appendix. Table B16 reports the response to the
payments program for non-farm households by family type and normal income
cell. Single individuals have the lowest enrollment rate. (68.8%
compared to an average 79.0%); all other family types have a similar
completion rate. Enrollment in the payments program seem to increase with
level of normal income for double-headed households, with the opposite trend
being observed for single-headed households.

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III.5 Post-Enrollment Interviews

Households enrolled in the payments program are required to complete a "periodic" interview every four months as a condition for retaining eligibility to receive payments. This requirement was waived for farm households after the third periodic when it was decided to discontinue interviewing farmers.

i. The Farm Sample

Following is a summary of attrition behaviour for farm households by periodic and type of non-completion. (Percentages of enrollment completions in parentheses.)

Number of refusals at Periodic 1	9	(10.2%)
Number of refusals at Periodic 2	7	(8.0%)
Number of refusals at Periodic 3	1	(1.1%)
Total Refusals	17	(19.3%)

Furthermore, there was one move at Periodic 3 for a total attrition of 20.5%. Attrition by site group is listed below:

Site Group	Number Attrited	Percentage of Enrollment Completions in that Site
Morden	1	33.3%
Neepawa	12	26.1%
Swan River	4	20.0%
Minnedosa	1	9.1%
Morris	0	0.0%
Carman	0	0.0%
Stonewall	0	0.0%
Portage	0	0.0%
Total Attrited	18	20.5%

Although interviewing was discontinued after the third periodic, house-
holds were allowed to continue in the payments program if desired.

ii. The Non-Farm Sample

Non-farm households may refuse interviews at any time, but in
so doing they forego the right to receive payments. A non-farm house-
hold remaining with the experiment throughout would have completed nine
"periodic" interviews. Again, as in the Winnipeg site households may be
conveniently divided into intact and non-intact categories. Chart II
displays the cumulative attrition behaviour, refusal and move rates from
enrollment through periodic nine for non-farm intact families. Simi-
lar to the Winnipeg site, the pattern of attrition rises quickly at
the beginning of the experiment with 34.4% of the overall attrition
having occurred at the first periodic. Contrary to the Winnipeg site
however, it is not until the sixth periodic that attrition really drops.
The overall attrition rate for the Winnipeg and rural dispersed sites are
very similar. The overall refusal rate for the rural dispersed sites is
higher than the Winnipeg site (25.0% versus 30.2%) but the move rate for
the rural dispersed sites is lower than the Winnipeg site. Refusals
account for 85.2% of overall attrition. Half of the refusals had already
taken place at periodic two. Moves are fairly constant across the
periodics with an overall move rate over the three year experimental period
of 5.2%. This represents an average yearly move rate of 1.7%. The overall
refusal rate is 30.2% for an average yearly refusal rate of 10.1%.

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CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF ENROLLED HOUSEHOLDS

CHART TWO

PERIODIC INTERVIEW

0% 10% 20% 30% 40%

ENROLL

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

MOVES

REFUSALS
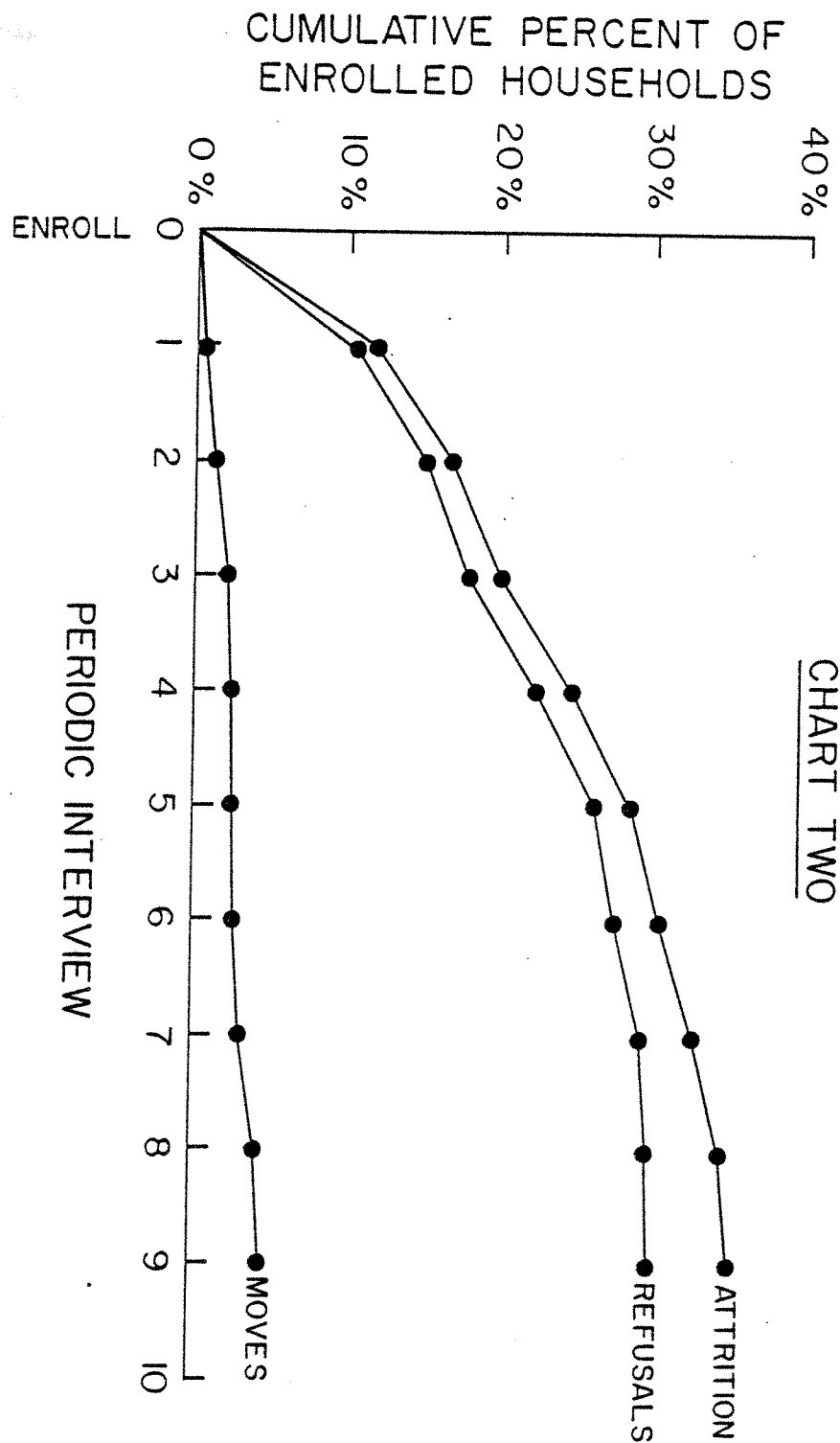
ATTRITION

Table B17 describes the number of intact household periodic completions by treatment/control plan. This table indicates that attrition is higher from the treatment plan than from the control plan. A close look at Table B18, which gives details of periodic non-completions by treatment and reason for non-completion, will reveal that the refusal rate was higher for treatment households (32.3% versus 27.5% for control households) and all the moves, except one, are from the treatment plan. Table B19 further disaggregates Table B18 by periodic of attrition.

Following is the division of households by intactness of head:

Total number of intact households	172	(94.5%)
Total number of non-intact households	10	(5.5%)
Total number of enrolled non-farm households	182	(100.0%)

The proportion of non-intact households is slightly lower here than in the Winnipeg site (5.5% versus 8.2% in the Winnipeg site). Two further tables (Table B20 and B21) report the occurrence of head splits and head joins by treatment/control plan status and last periodic as an intact household. These tables provide information only on the first occurrence of a head change.

IV. SEGMENT THREE: DAUPHIN (SATURATION) SITE

The Dauphin site sample segment represents a saturation site, that is, anyone in the town or rural municipality of Dauphin is eligible to enroll in the payments program at any time during the three year experimental period. Because of this open eligibility feature no control group is possible; nor is there any possibility of varying support levels or tax rates. The single treatment plan for this segment is Plan 3 -- the same treatment plan as that available in the rural dispersed sites. Although anyone may enroll in the payments program, only a fraction of the households comprise the interview panel; namely households of research interest for labour supply analysis. In greater detail, the Dauphin site sample differs from the Winnipeg site sample and the rural dispersed sample in four ways:

(i)   Because there was no control group in the Dauphin site, an attempt was made to include all households thought to be eligible for some payments in the interviewing panel. The Screener sampling frame for the interview was therefore not a random sample of the site but constituted a census of the town and rural municipality of Dauphin. Prior to the Screener interview, a complete enumeration of all dwelling units in the town and rural municipality of Dauphin was made and all listed addresses subsequently attempted by the Screener interview.

(ii) As before, households completing the enrollment interview were invited to enroll in the payments program. However, households could "walk-in" to the payments program during the course of the

experiment and not be part of the interviewing panel. This could occur either because such households were non-completions at the screener, baseline or enrollment interview or because their income changed so as to render them eligible for payments. If these households were deemed to be of research interest they were requested to join the interviewing panel as "walk-ins". This will be discussed further in a later section.

(iii) Similar pre-enrollment eligibility criteria were applied to the Dauphin site, except for the upper age limit. In the Dauphin site, one head was permitted to be over 57 years of age (but not more than 62 years of age) so long as the other head was less than 57 years of age.

(iv) Since all households were potentially eligible for payments, there was no allocation model for this segment; i.e., the selection probability was simply unity if household income, adjusted to a family of four, was less than $9000.

Following is a description of the development of the Dauphin site sample, commencing with the screener interview and proceeding chronologically to the ninth periodic.

IV.1 The Screener Interview

The listing of all dwelling units for the screener interview resulted in 4196 addresses. The results of the screener interviewing are given below.

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Completions	3266	(77.8%)
Refusals	752	(17.9%)
Q.C. Refusals and Q.C. Incompletes	67	(1.6%)
Language Barriers and Permanently Non-Interviewable Households	97	(2.3%)
Temporarily Non-Interviewable	14	(0.3%)
Total Dwelling Units Attempted	4196	(100.0%)

The completion rate is higher than in the other two segments (77.8% versus 74.4% for the rural dispersed sites and 71.0% for the Winnipeg site). The refusal rate is also considerably higher than in the rural dispersed sites (6.6%) or the Winnipeg site (15.7%). The screener interview revealed that 64.4% of households were either income or age ineligible; this was largely due to the high proportion of elderly households in Dauphin. Table C21 gives the distribution of reasons for refusing the screener interview.

IV.2 The Baseline Interview

Households completing the screener interview and who met the age eligibility criteria were given a Baseline interview if their income (adjusted to a family of size four) were less than $9000, regardless of whether or not the household had self-employed income.

Following is a summary of the baseline interviewing results with detailed statistics provided in Table C1 in the Appendix.

Completions	764	(65.7%)
Refusals	280	(24.1%)
Moves	84	(7.2%)
Not at Homes	14	(1.2%)
Other Non-Completions	20	(1.7%)
Total Final Statuses	1162	(100.0%)

The completion rate for Dauphin is the highest of the three sites (compared to 54.5% for Winnipeg and 49.0% for the rural dispersed sites). The Dauphin site has the highest refusal rate and the lowest move rate. Table C22 reports the distribution of reasons for refusal given by respondents at the time of the Baseline interview. Reasons for refusal referred to both the interview requirement as well as the program itself.

Below we briefly discuss the pattern of non-completion for several household characteristics. Tables are again provided in the Appendix. The category "other non-completions" consists almost entirely of moves or "not at homes".

a. Table C2: Response by Family Type
and Level of Income

Single-headed households again have the highest completion rate (82.5% versus an average 65.8%). Single individuals and single-headed households have the lowest refusal rate (half that of double-headed households) and single individuals are the most difficult to find at home.

The only association by level of income is found in double-headed households where the refusal rate increases with the level of income.

The division of Baseline completions by family type is as follows:

DHME	16.0%
DHSE	51.2%
SHF	13.6%
SI	19.2%
All Family Types	100.0%

The proportion of double-headed households is between that of Winnipeg (52.8%) and that of the rural dispersed sites (75.7%). The proportion of single individuals is between that in the rural dispersed sites (11.2%) and that in Winnipeg (26.7%); the proportion of single-headed households is between that for the rural dispersed sites (13.1%) and that for Winnipeg (20.5%).

b. Table C3: Response by Family Type
   and Age of Head

The observable trend across all family types is an increase in the refusal rate as the age of the head increases, although this is partially offset by a decrease in the move rate as the age of the head increases. Single individual males have a lower completion rate than do single individual females (58.0% versus 70.9%), due mostly to the

higher move rate of single male individuals. Single-headed households with a male head have a similar completion rate as do single-headed households with a female head.

c. Table C4: Response by Family Type
    and Family Size

No trend is apparent in this table.

d. Table C5: Response by Family Type
    and Welfare Experience

Again, the proportion of refusals among households with some welfare experience is considerable lower than among those without welfare experience. This was true for all family types. Except for single individuals, the move rate is higher among households with welfare experience. As expected, single-headed households have the highest incidence of welfare experience (58.7%), followed next by single individuals (13.5%), double-headed single earner households (5.6%) and lastly, double-headed multiple earner households (5.5%). Although the extent of welfare experience for single-headed households is similar to that experienced in the Winnipeg site, welfare experience for other family types is closer to that in the rural dispersed sites.

e. Table C6: Response by Family Type
    and Home Ownership

As expected, renters have a higher move rate than do home owners; this effect is partially offset by the higher refusal rate among home

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owners. The proportion of double-headed households who are home owners is considerably higher than in Winnipeg and about the same as in the rural-dispersed sites; this also holds true for other family types.

f. Table C7: Response by Family Type
and Number of Earners

The refusal rate increases with the number of earners. The proportion of moves is relatively constant.

g. Table C8: Response by Family Type
and Number of Earners (Excluding Heads)

The refusal rate is higher when there are non-head earners present; the move rate is however confined to households with no non-head earners.

h. Table C9: Response by Family Type
and Number of Adults (Excluding Heads)

The proportion of refusals appears to increase with the number of adults (excluding heads). No other trends are apparent.

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IV.3 The Enrollment Interview

Table C23 reports the distribution of reasons for refusal given by the respondents at the time of the enrollment interview. Here again reasons refer to both the interview requirement as well as the program itself.

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Because the Dauphin site contains a high proportion of self-employed households; namely farmers, it is again convenient to consider non-farm

and farm households separately.

i.   The Non-Farm Sample

Households completing the Baseline interview and who met the age
eligibility criterion were surveyed if their level of normal income was
less than $9000 ($3500 for single individuals). All households were
assigned to the treatment plan.

Following is a summary of the enrollment interviewing results
(see also Table C10 in the Appendix):

Completions	410	(85.0%)
Refusals	31	(6.4%)
Moves	39	(8.1%)
Other Non-Completions	2	(0.5%)
Total Final Statuses	482	(100.0%)

Dauphin has the highest completion rate (compared with 74.8% for
Winnipeg and 72.%% for the rural dispersed sites). Whereas the move rate
is similar for all three sites, the refusal rate is considerably lower
in the Dauphin site. Table C11 in the Appendix reports the response to the
enrollment interview by family type and normal income cell. As in other
sites, single individuals have the highest move rate (18.6% versus an
average 8.1%) and the lowest refusal rate. There do not appear to be any
trends across income levels.

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ii. The Farm Sample

Farm households were classified simply either as "eligible" or "not eligible" depending upon past wage income, net farm income, business and investment income, change in output inventory and net worth. Identical eligibility criteria were used for the Dauphin and rural dispersed sites. Households deemed eligible for enrollment were assigned to the treatment group.

Following is a summary of enrollment interviewing:

Completions	106	(93.8%)
Refusals	7	(6.2%)
Moves	0	(0.0%)
Other Non-Completions	0	(0.0%)
Total Final Statuses	113	(100.0%)

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The completion rate is higher for the Dauphin site than the rural dispersed sites although the actual number of households is similar for both sites.

IV.4 Enrollment in the Payments Program

Households completing the enrollment survey were invited by mail to enroll in the payments program. Table C12 reveals that only 61.0% of the non-farm households who completed the enrollment interview actually enrolled while 67.9% of the farm households enrolled in payments. Table C13 reports the pattern of response to the payments program for non-farm

households by family type and level of normal income. Single individuals have the lowest enrollment rate (52.7% versus an average 61.0%). No pattern between the level of normal income and enrollment in payments is apparent.

IV.5 Post-Enrollment Interviews

Households enrolled in the payments program were required to complete a "periodic" interview every four months as a condition for retaining eligibility in payments. This requirement, it will be recalled, was waived for farm households after the third periodic.

i. The Farm Sample

Following is a report of attrition for farm households by periodic and type of non-completion.

Number of refusals at Periodic 1	13	(12.3%)
Number of refusals at Periodic 2	5	(4.7%)
Number of refusals at Periodic 3	4	(3.8%)
Total Refusals	22	(20.8%)

There was one move at Periodic 2 for a total attrition of 21.7%.

ii. The Non-Farm Sample

As before households may be categorized as intact and non-intact households. Following is a graph displaying cumulative attrition,

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refusal and move rate from enrollment to Periodic 9 for non-farm intact households. (See Chart III).

As with the other sites, attrition rises quickly at the beginning of the experiment with 62.3% of the attrition having occurred after the second periodic. The overall attrition is slightly higher in the Dauphin site than in the other sites. The overall refusal rate in Dauphin is similar to that in the rural dispersed sites but higher than that for Winnipeg. Refusals account for 80.8% of the overall attrition. Moves are fairly constant across periodics with an overall move rate of 6.5% for an average yearly rate of 2.2%; the overall refusal rate is 30.9% for an average yearly refusal rate of 10.3%. Tables C14, C15 and C16 in the Appendix provide the data for the graph in Chart III.

Following is the division of intact and non-intact households:

Total number of intact households	382	(93.2%)
Total number of non-intact households	28	(6.8%)
Total number of enrolled non-farm households	410	(100.0%)

Table C17 and Table C18 reports the incidence of head splits and head joins by last periodic completed as an intact household. These tables again provide information on the first occurrence of a head change only.

IV.6 Walk-ins

The Dauphin saturation site offers open eligibility. That is, any household in Dauphin (or its rural municipality) who felt they were

CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF ENROLLED HOUSEHOLDS

CHART THREE

PERIODIC INTERVIEW

ENROLL

MOVES

REFUSALS

ATTRITION

40 %

30 %

20 %

10 %

0 %

0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10
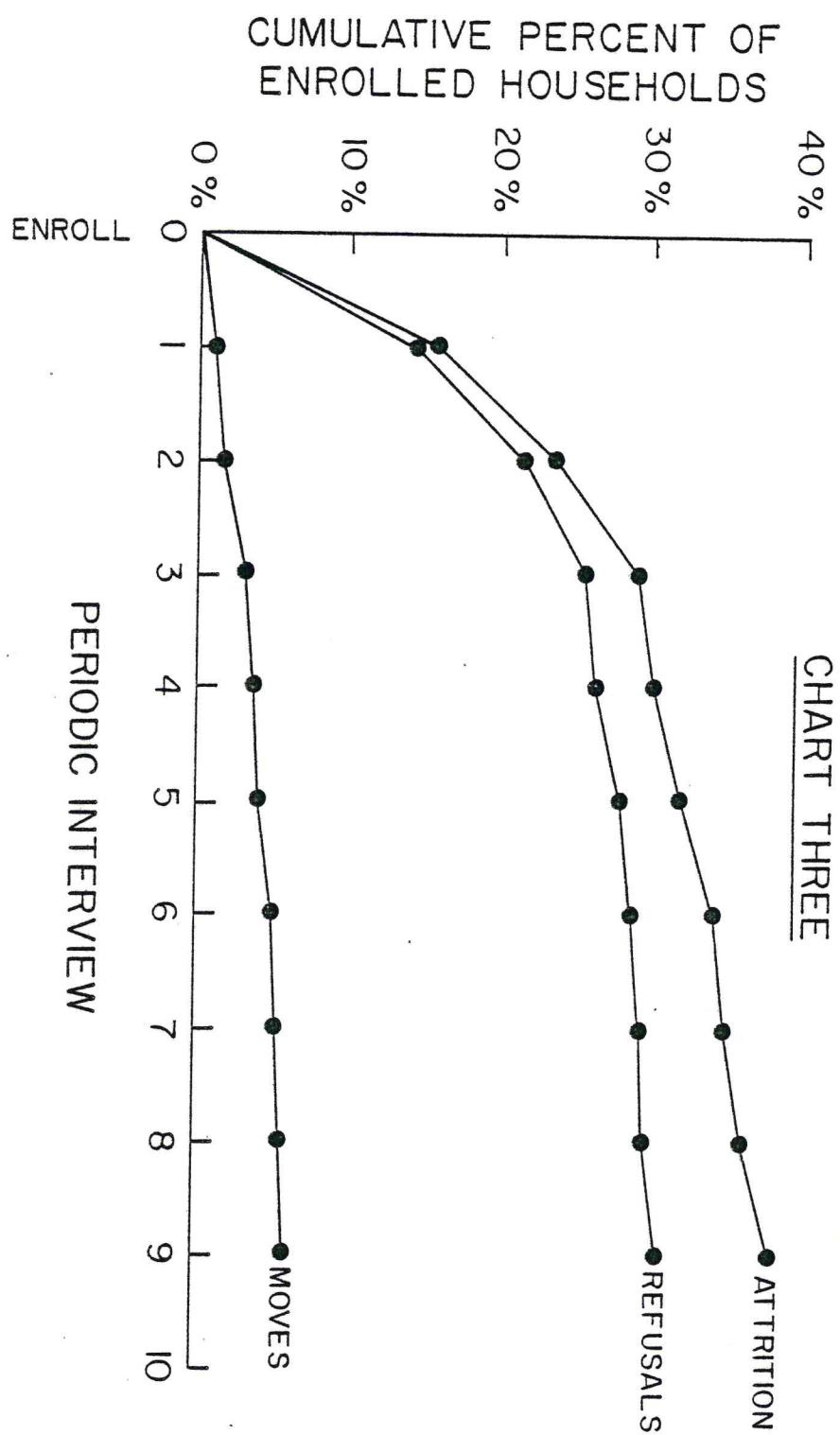
eligible to receive some payments could "walk-in" to the Dauphin Payments Office and request to become part of the program. When a household "walked-in" they were asked to participate in the regular cycle of periodic interviews if the household head was not over the age limit or disabled. Of 140 households who "walked-in" during the three year experimental period, 101 (or 72.1%) of these were asked to complete the periodic interviews; the other 39 households were considered elderly and/or disabled households and were not given periodic interviews. We will only be concerned with the panelled walk-in households.

Table C19 reports the distribution of walk-ins panelled and not panelled by the month during which they "walked-in". Aside from a large number in the third and fourth months of the experiment, the distribution appears to be scattered through the three year experimental period with only one household requesting to participate in the last six months of the experiment. Forty percent of the total entered the program in each of the first two years with 20% requesting participation in the last year. Table C20 gives the distribution of completed periodics for intact walk-in households. Omitted from this table are six intact households who quit before their first periodic interview. Several points are noteworthy from Table C20.

(i) Eighty percent of the intact households who walked-in completed the ninth periodic. Following is a breakdown of these households by the first periodic completed:

First Periodic Completed	Number
1	12
2	4
3	4
4	16
7	14
8	23

(ii) Of the 18 households who comprise the attrition total, 8 refused, 8 moved and 2 were deceased.

(iii) The fact that no households completed their first interview at Periodic 5 or 6 reflects the fact that no policy decisions were made from March, 1976 to December, 1976 as to whether or not a walk-in household should be included in the panel; they were however in the payments program at that time.

(iv) The fact that no households "walked-in" at the ninth periodic reflects a policy decision not to select for the panel any household who walked-in after the ninth periodic interview commenced.

V. SEGMENT FOUR: THE SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLE

Shortly after the beginning of payments to experimental partici-
pants in early 1975, our monitoring of the sample revealed the following:

(i) After the fifth month of payments, only 63% of the treatment
     households completing the enrollment interview had actually
     enrolled in the payments program, with the corresponding figure
     for controls being 79%. Many households who enrolled also sub-
     sequently quit the payments program.

(ii) Of households enrolled in the payments program, too small a
      number of households were receiving non-minimal payments. This
      was not acceptable for research purposes. Only 200 households
      in Winnipeg were receiving non-minimal payments in June 1975,
      of the 532 households paid for that month.

(iii) A "hole" was discovered in the sample frame whereby 16% of the
       addresses had been systematically excluded from selection for
       the screener interview.

(iv) About 80% of the households in the least generous treatment plan
      were receiving minimum payments. This rendered the treatment
      plan very inefficient.

Accordingly, a major recontact effort was set up to enroll house-
holds who had not returned their income reporting forms. Eventually
about 84% of these treatment households and 70% of the control households
were successfully enrolled in the payments program. This success may
be partially attributed to several factors; namely,

(a) the income reporting form was simplified in June 1975;

(b) assistance was offered in filing the first income report-
ing form; and

(c) the support levels of the plans were increased by $600
in July 1975.

An additional step was undertaken to recontact households who had refused
the survey interview (and therefore became ineligible for payments).

In spite of the above, it was still felt that the sample size as
well as the proportion of households receiving non-minimum payments was
too small. A supplementary sample was therefore enrolled. The supple-
mentary sample can be viewed as comprising the following:

(i) the Baseline recontact group;

(ii) the mobility hole group;

(iii) the original frame;

(iv) the welfare group.

V.1 The Baseline Recontact Group

This group comprised households selected for the Baseline inter-
view in the Winnipeg site but who did not complete the interview because
of a refusal, a move, or other reason. Although a low yield was ex-
pected this group was included in the supplementary sample because:

(a) These households formed part of the original sampling frame;

(b) These households were thought to be eligible for payments and
therefore an efficient source of low income households;

(c) Successful enrollment of these households would reduce possible non-response bias; and

(d) These households allowed some analysis of non-response bias since they constitute a recontact group.

Table Al reveals that there were 1783 Winnipeg households selected for the Baseline in 1974 who did not complete the Baseline. These households formed the sampling frame for the Baseline recontact group. Excluded were households classified as

(a) hostile refusals at original Baseline;

(b) permanently non-interviewable households;

(c) refusal recontact refusals at original Baseline;

(d) move out of the survey area at original Baseline;

(e) quality control refusals.

The Baseline recontact was therefore directed to 959 households in the Winnipeg site broken down as 464 moves at original Baseline as well as 33 other non-completions at original Baseline. These households were the focus of a recontact attempt. The results are presented below:

Completions	286	(29.8%)
Refusals	341	(35.6%)
Moved Final	305	(31.8%)
Language Barriers	13	(1.4%)
Permanently Non-Interviewable	6	(0.6%)
Other non-completions	8	(0.8%)
Total Final Statuses	959	(100.0%)

These additional enrollments strengthened the original sample and allow the possibility of testing for non-response bias. The revised distribution of the results of the Baseline interviewing after incorporating the recontact effort is as follows:

Completions	= (2137 + 286)	= 2423 (61.8%)
Refusals	= (646 + 341 - 462)	= 525 (13.4%)
Moves	= (840 + 305 - 464)	= 681 (17.4%)
Language Barriers	= (70 + 13)	= 83 (2.1%)
Permanently Non-Interviewable	= (71 + 6)	= 77 (2.0%)
Other Non-Completions	= (156 - 33 + 8)	= 131 (3.3%)
Total Number of Final Statuses		3920 (100.0%)

The recontact effort effectively raised the Baseline completion rate for the Winnipeg site from 54.5% to 61.8%, which is similar to the 65.7% experienced in the Dauphin site.

V.2 The Mobility Hole Group

The second portion of the supplementary sample resulted from a discovery that approximately 16% of households in Winnipeg had been incorrectly excluded from the original sampling frame. More precisely, addresses at which the age of the head was over 57 years of age had been excluded from the sampling frame. However, due to the high mobility rate in Winnipeg and the fact that the Screener interviewing frame was based on addresses, many of these addresses at the time of the actual interview could be occupied by an eligible household. A sample of these addresses was attempted as a means of correcting this hole in the original sampling frame.

Following are the results of this effort:

Completions	2387	(65.5%)
Refusals	781	(21.4%)
PNI and Language Barriers	194	(5.3%)
Business Address, No Such Address	282	(7.7%)
Total Final Statuses	3644	(100.0%)

The completion rate here is similar to the 71.0% experienced in the Winnipeg site. Excluded from selection for the Baseline interview were households who met one or more of the following:

(a) either or both heads born on or before January 1, 1918

(b) self-employed households

(c) single-headed households

(d) both heads full-time students

(e) income since January 1, 1974 over $24,000

(f) already enrolled in Mincome

Following are the results of the Baseline interviewing for this group:

Completions	600	(57.3%)
Refusals	448	(42.7%)
Total Final Statuses	1048	(100.0%)

No moves were recorded due to the manner the Screener and Baseline interviews were conducted for the Supplementary Sample. The Screener was very short and directed towards screening the obviously ineligible. If the household were deemed eligible by this Screener

interview, it was asked to complete a Baseline interview immediately. Alternatively an appointment to do so was made for the near future. This procedure deviated from the first three segments in which the time lag between the Screener and the Baseline interview was often as long as a year.

V.3 The Original Frame

The third portion of the Supplementary Sample consisted of choosing a sample of addresses not attempted during the initial Baseline interview; this portion accordingly involved a further drawing from the original sampling frame used in the Winnipeg site. Following are the results of the Screener interview:

Completions	2623	(66.0%)
Refusals	948	(23.9%)
PNI and Language Barriers	221	(5.6%)
Business Address/No Such Address	182	(4.5%)
Total Final Statuses	3974	(100.0%)

The completion rate is almost identical to that experienced in the mobility hole group. Following are the results of the Baseline interviewing for this group:

Completions	773	(61.5%)
Refusals	484	(38.5%)
Total Final Statuses	1257	(100.0%)

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The completion rate is slightly higher than that of the mobility hole group.

V.4 The Welfare Group

The last group for the Supplementary Sample arose from a need to have a high-yielding list in terms of a small number of Screener attempts to obtain an eligible completion. This group consisted of households who had been previously on provincial or municipal welfare during the last three years but not currently on welfare. This group was of interest, not only because they might provide insight into the welfare domination problem, but also because a large portion of the population eligible for a guaranteed income might be expected to be former welfare recipients. Following are the results of the Screener interview on these households:

Completions	658	(49.5%)
Refusals	171	(12.9%)
PNI and Language Barriers	200	(15.0%)
Moves	295	(22.2%)
Other Non-Completions	5	(0.4%)
Total Final Statuses	1329	(100.0%)

The completion rate for the welfare group was considerably lower than the last two groups (49.5% versus 65.5% for the mobility hole group and the original frame group). This was largely due to the fact that

for the welfare group we were attempting households and not addresses. In fact, the refusal rate for these households was considerably lower than households in the previous two groups.

The same eligibility criteria for the Baseline interview was applied as in the last two groups. Following are the results of the Baseline interviewing for the welfare group:

Completions	242	(64.7%)
Refusals	132	(35.3%)
Total Final Statuses	374	(100.0%)

The refusal rate for this group was slightly lower than that in the last two groups.

V.5 The Enrollment Process

The enrollment process for the supplementary sample differed from that of the original sample since there was no enrollment interview; households who met the eligibility criteria for enrollment were simply asked to enroll in the payments program.

Normal Income Cell	Level of Income (Adjusted for Family Size)
1	$ 0 - $ 2,999
2	$3,000 - $ 4,999
3	$5,000 - $ 6,999
4	$7,000 - $ 8,999
5	$9,000 - $12,999
6	over $12,999

The baseline recontact group included three family types (double-headed households, single-headed households and single individuals). The other three groups consisted of only double-headed households.

Table D1 gives the distribution of Baseline completions by normal income cell and family type. Several points deserve mention. The distribution of income for double-headed households is indicative of the problems in obtaining low-income double-headed households. Additionally, the distribution of income for single-headed households and single individuals reflects the fact that these households were originally selected for the Baseline interview and therefore thought to be low-income households in 1974.

All households in the first three normal income cells were selected for enrollment, none of the households in the fifth or sixth normal income cells were selected. Households in the fourth normal income cell were selected with probability of $\frac{1}{2}$ if they were double-headed households, with probability 1 if they were single individuals and with probability 0 if they were single-headed households. The above was based on the fact that the original sample was most deficient in the first three normal income cells, nearly filled in the fourth normal income cell and overfilled in the highest normal income cells. The treatment plans for the Supplementary Sample were identical to those in the first segment on January 1, 1976. The following presents a breakdown of the final statuses for the Supplementary Sample.

Completions	293	(85.2%)
Refusals	27	(7.9%)
PNI and Language Barriers	3	(0.8%)
Moves	21	(6.1%)
Total Final Statuses	344	(100.0%)

When comparing completion rates of the Supplementary Sample with other sites, one must remember that households in the Supplementary Sample did not have to complete the enrollment interview; furthermore, households in the Supplementary Sample received help in filling out their first income reporting form while households in the original sample did not. These factors are reflected in the higher completion rate (and lower refusal rate) experience for the supplementary sample.

Table D2 presents the treatment allocation probabilities for the supplementary sample enrollment. Households were randomly assigned to one of seven treatment plans or the control plan according to the probabilities listed in Table D2.

Table D3 presents the distribution of enrollment completions by treatment plan, family type and normal income cell. The breakdown of enrollment completions by supplementary sample group is as follows:

	Number Enrolled	Percentage
Baseline Recontact Group	72	(24.6%)
Mobility Hole Group	56	(19.1%)
Original Frame Group	71	(24.2%)
Welfare Group	94	(32.1%)
Total Enrolled in Payments	293	(100.0%)

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Table D4 summarizes the theoretical allocation of the supplementary sample; i.e., the distribution of households by treatment plan and family type-income cell, if all enrollment attempts had resulted in completions. Table D5 lists the non-response rates by treatment plan. There appears to be no trend in completion rates by treatment, except that controls had the highest completion rate and the lowest refusal rate. Table D6 reports non-response rates by family type and normal income cell. There is a slight increase in the completion rate as the level of normal income increases due to the higher move rate associated with lower income households. The completion rate is lowest for single individuals, but similar for double-headed households and single-headed households.

V.6 Post-Enrollment Interviews

Households enrolled in the payments program had to complete a "periodic" interview every four months. Since the supplementary sample was enrolled one calendar year after the original sample, their first periodic coincided with the original sample's fourth periodic. In order to retain an experimental period of three years, households in the supplementary sample were given 3 additional periodics (Periodic 10-12) for a total of nine "periodic" interviews.

The following chart reports the cumulative attrition, refusal and move rate from enrollment to Periodic 12 for intact households. (See Chart IV.)

In contrast with the original sample, the sharp rise in attrition begins at the second periodic and not the first; the same basic trend is

CHART FOUR

CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF ENROLLED HOUSEHOLDS

PERIODIC INTERVIEW
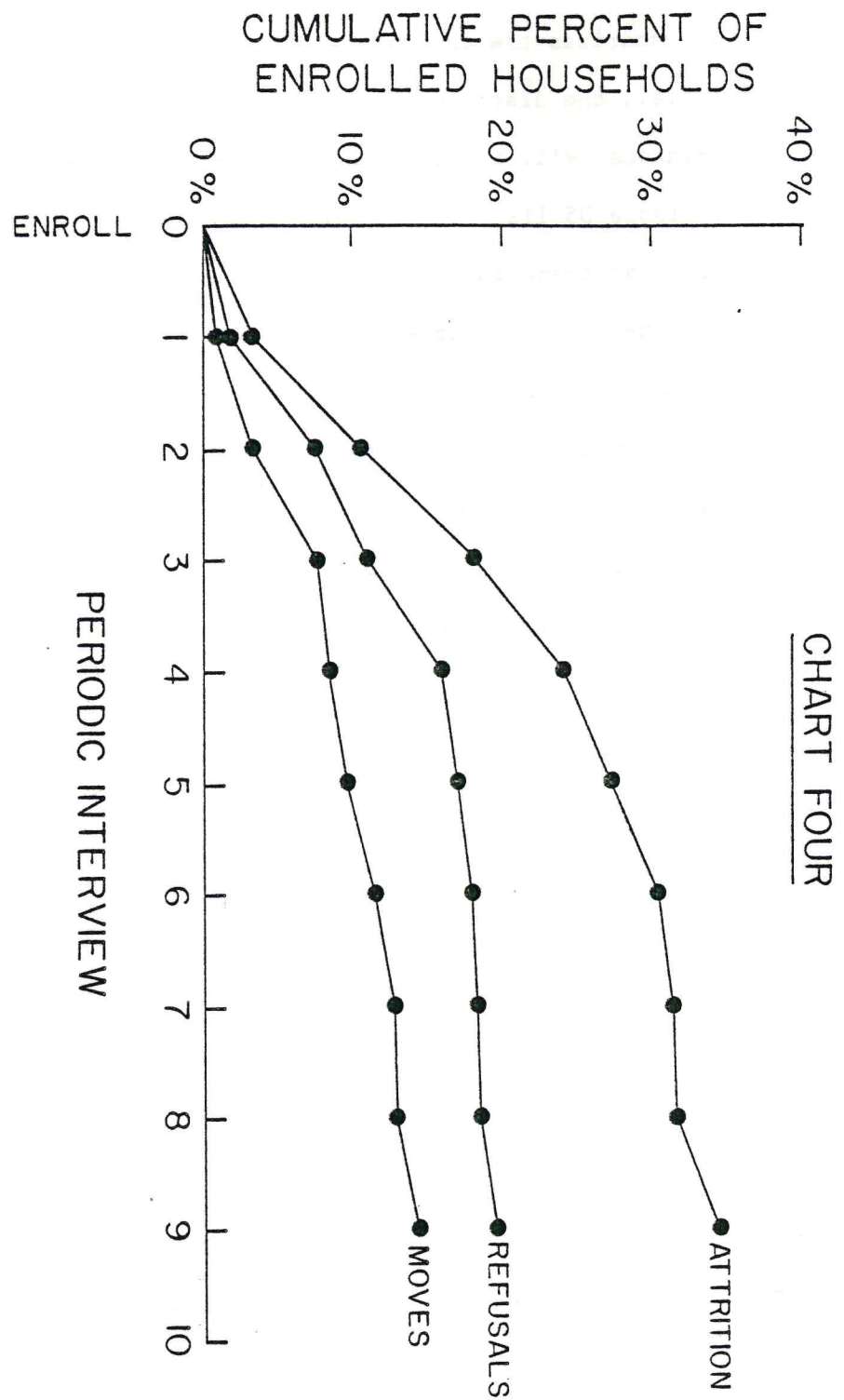
apparent after the first periodic, however, with over half the attrition having occurred at their fourth periodic. Refusals account for 57% of attrition while moves account for 42% of attrition. Aside from a slight increase in moves in the first few periodics, the move rate is fairly constant throughout the experiment.

Table D7 reports the number of intact household periodic completions by treatment plan. This table indicates that attrition was related to generosity of plan. The control group had the highest attrition (42.2%) with the less generous plans 3, 7 and 8 having higher attrition than average. The overall attrition over the three year experimental period was 34.7% for an average yearly attrition rate of 11.6%. The overall refusal rate over the three year experiment was 19.6% for an average rate of 6.5% per year. The overall move rate was 14.6% for an average rate of 4.8% per year. The supplementary sample had a slightly lower refusal rate than did the Winnipeg original sample but a higher move rate for a similar attrition rate. Table D8 reports attrition by treatment plan and type of attrition. Table D9 disaggregates Table D8 by periodic of attrition.

Following is the breakdown of households by intactness of heads:

Total number of intact households	239	(82.7%)
Total number of non-intact households	50	(17.3%)
Total number of enrolled households	289	(100.0%)

No joins were observed in the three year experimental period; this was not unreasonable when one considers that 85% of households enrolled in the supplementary sample were double-headed households. What is

surprising at first glance, however, is the high split rate (consider-
ably higher than that experienced in the original sample for the same
site). The above inconsistency is more clear if one were to divide
the supplementary sample into two groups: the welfare subgroup and the
non-welfare subgroup. The welfare subgroup had a 24.4% split rate (22
households out of 90) while the non-welfare subgroup had a 0.3% rate
(28 out of a possible 199 households). This latter rate was similar to
that experienced in the original sample. The above comparison is some-
what exaggerated because the welfare subgroup is solely double-headed
households while the non-welfare subgroup contained some single-headed
households for which head splits are not possible. Nonetheless, the
split rate for the welfare subgroup was at least double that of the non-
welfare subgroups.

Table D10 gives the occurrence of head splits by treatment and
last periodic completed as an intact household; this table only provides
information on the first occurrence of a head change.

VI. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this paper has been to summarize the development of
the experimental sample through time. By way of conclusion, we discuss
how the experimental sample evolved at different stages relative to the
assignment model. The following tables provide, for the Winnipeg site,
the distribution of the sample by the 3 design characteristics, namely:
treatment plan (guarantee level and negative tax rate); family type; and

level of normal income. We shall consider the sample at the following benchmark points in time.

1. Assignment Model Quota

This represents the optimum distribution of <u>enrollment completions</u> given our budget constraint. Since attrition experienced by the experiment was higher than that assumed by the allocation model, this implies that the required number of enrollment completions from the assignment model would have been higher had the correct attrition rates been employed in the allocation model.

2. Enrollment Completions (Surveys)

This is the total number of households enrolled for surveys but not necessarily enrolled in the payments program.

3. Enrollment Completions (Payments)

Since a prerequisite for enrollment in the payments program was enrollment in the surveys panel, this represents the number of households enrolled in both surveys <u>and</u> payments.

4. Periodic 3 Completions

This represents the distribution of the sample immediately before the supplementary sample enrollment; it excludes households who had become non-intact at or prior to Periodic 3.

5. Periodic 3 Completions After
    Supplementary Sample Enrollment

    This is the combined sample prior to Periodic 4, i.e., including
the supplementary sample.

6. Intact Periodic 9 Completions
    Without Supplementary Sample

    This provides a lower bound on the number of useful sample points
from the original Winnipeg sample alone, under the following assumption:

(a) individuals who refused in the last month (or last periodic)
     were considered a useful sample point;

(b) a split or a join is viewed as representing a valid response to
     the experiment; furthermore, a household with a split or a join
     in the last month (or periodic) of the experiment was considered
     a useful sample point;

(c) many households who moved remained active in the payments program
     and of these a large number completed the remote move survey.
     We therefore have both payments and surveys information on these
     families.

7. Intact Winnipeg Periodic 9 Completions

    This is the sum of intact Periodic 9 completions for the original
Winnipeg sample plus intact Periodic 12 completions for the supplementary
sample. Table 1 provides the above distribution by treatment plan while
Table 2 reports the information by family type and level of normal income.

Table 1: Distribution, by Treatment Plan, of the Winnipeg Sample Through Time.

Treatment Plan	Assignment Model Quota	Enrollment Completions (Surveys)	Enrollment Completions (Payments)	Periodic 3 Completions	Periodic 3 Completions After s.s.	Intact Periodic 9 Comp. w/o s.s.	Intact Periodic 9 Completions w/s.s.
Plan 1	55.1	87	82	68	80	50	59
Plan 2	45.5	87	81	75	78	58	64
Plan 3	178.2	133	111	98	156	69	100
Plan 4	59.3	107	98	78	148	65	109
Plan 5	48.8	81	70	63	72	54	62
Plan 6	98.7	85	72	69	69	--	--
Plan 7	59.3	58	53	39	62	79	94
Plan 8	64.5	71	65	57	78	48	58
Plan 9	404.0	370	334	281	378	215	248
Total	1013.5	1079	966	828	1121	638	794

Table 2: **Distribution, by Normal Income Cell, of the Winnipeg Sample Through Time.**

Normal Income Cell	Assignment Model Quota	Enrollment Completions (Surveys)	Enrollment Completions (Payments)	Periodic 3 Completions	Periodic 3 Completions after s.s.	Intact Periodic 9 Completions w/o s.s.	Intact Periodic 9 Completions w/ss
DH(0-3)	94.1	70	60	47	62	33	39
DH(3-5)	107.5	84	73	60	112	44	65
DH(5-7)	229.4	136	126	102	207	78	130
DH(7-9)	89.1	176	157	128	209	106	156
DH(9-13)	72.8	124	114	101	101	79	79
Total DH	593.5	590	530	438	691	340	469
SH(0-1)	37.7	55	50	49	71	40	54
SH(1-3)	34.5	46	40	38	43	34	38
SH(3-6)	68.0	73	66	58	66	47	52
SH(6-13)	18.0	35	30	25	25	22	22
Total SH	158.8	209	186	170	205	143	166
SI(0-1)	75.8	65	55	54	54	37	37
SI(1-2)	74.0	84	77	64	66	45	47
SI(2-3)	73.8	72	67	58	59	43	43
SI(3-5)	37.3	54	46	39	41	26	28
Total SI	261.2	275	245	215	220	151	155

Following are further observations we should like to draw to the attention of the reader. If one considers the original "cross" design of the experiment, all treatments are filled (or overfilled) except for Plan 3. There are two reasons why this is so. First, at time of enrollment in late 1975, it was felt that the support levels were too low; Plan 3 was underfilled relative to the assignment model quota and these households were assigned to more generous plans. Secondly, Plan 3 experienced the highest attrition rate of all treatment plans in both the supplementary and original sample. The sample size for control households is probably somewhat smaller than one would have hoped. This is partially due to the high rate of attrition for control households in the supplementary sample.

The major deficiencies by family type and normal income cell are low-income double-headed households as well as single individuals. The major problem with the former stems from our general inability to locate these households in the population. Therefore the cells were underfilled (relative to the assignment model quota) at time of enrollment; this applies to the original and supplementary sample. If, however, at time of enrollment in early 1975, the distribution of income was drastically different from that assumed for the assignment model (based on 1971 census figures), the problem might rest partly in the assignment model having allocated too many households in these cells. For example, if double-headed households with income less than $5,000 comprised only 10% of the population (instead of the 40% figure which was used in the assignment model) then not only are these households of less policy relevance

than originally implied, but also the cost of finding one such sample point in the population was considerably higher. Another consideration might be that whereas more than 10% of the households had an annual income of $5,000 or less, the number of households with normal income less than $5,000 is about 10%, i.e., the temporarily unemployed, seasonal workers, etc. The attrition rate for low-income double-headed households was slightly higher than that for higher-income double-headed households.

The major problem with single individuals was their high mobility rate (almost three times that of other family types). Because these individuals are less geographically constrained than other family types, a move (possibly to a better job) may well be a valid response. The high incidence of non-head splits which remained in the payments program provide some additional information on single-individuals, especially if they had completed the remote move survey.

The "performance" of the rural-dispersed non-farm segment is more difficult to analyse because the allocation model for this segment was for both farm and non-farm households. Farm households were not given a "normal" income cell but rather deemed "eligible" or "not eligible". We can therefore only compare the rural-dispersed non-farm households to the Winnipeg site in terms of relative completions at various stages; it should be remembered that the rural-dispersed sites had only one treatment plan (Plan 3) and the control group. The surveys enrollment completion rate for the rural-dispersed sites was 2% less than in the Winnipeg site. Since the treatment plan in the rural-dispersed sites coincided with the particular plan in Winnipeg which had the highest non-response rate, the rural

dispersed sites in effect had a considerably higher completion rate than the Winnipeg site. The completion rate for the control group was however much higher for the Winnipeg site. One must remember that no household having an annual normal income over $9,000 was selected in the rural-dispersed sites while the upper limit in the Winnipeg site was $13,000.

About half of the rural-dispersed households are in either the Portage or Neepawa site, with the other half in six sites. In Winnipeg, all households are in the same site.

The periodic attrition rate for both treatment plan 3 and the control group were smaller in the rural-dispersed sites than in the Winnipeg site. The rural-dispersed sites had a smaller move rate but a larger refusal rate than did the Winnipeg site. The rural-dispersed sites also had a lower rate of non-intact households than the Winnipeg site. The rural-dispersed segment appears to have performed at least as well as the Winnipeg site.

APPENDIX

TABLE A1: Winnipeg Baseline Interviewing Report

Initial Completions   2054
Refusal recontact completions   83
    Total Completions   2137

Initial refusals   510
Refusal recontact refusals   94
Refusals during interview   35
Q.C. refusals   2
Q.C. incompletes   5
    Total refusals   646

Traces not completed before cut-off date   669
Moved out of survey area during baseline   171
    Total moves   840

    Total not at homes   87
    Total no status attained   12
    Total non-existent address   4
    Total not-contacted due to wrong family at
      address   44
    Total language barriers   70

Member of armed forces   22
Disabled   13
Member of religious order   10
Multiple dwelling   4
Mincome employee   4
Deaths (single-headed units)   10
More than 5 room-mates   4
Mentally incompetent   4

    Total PNI (permanently non-interviewable)   71
    Total TNI (temporarily non-interviewable)   9

    Total Number of final statuses at baseline   3920

TABLE A2: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Level of Annual Income
(Percentages in brackets represent row percentages)

ncome Gap (Adjusted)	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME				
$ 0 - $ 2,999	3 (75.0)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	4
$3,000 - $ 4,999	22 (46.8%)	15 (31.9%)	10 (21.3%)	47
$5,000 - $ 6,999	93 (54.4%)	36 (21.0%)	42 (24.6%)	171
$7,000 - $ 8,999	134 (59.8%)	43 (19.2%)	47 (21.0%)	224
$9,000 - $12,999	141 (56.4%)	64 (25.6%)	45 (18.0%)	250
Total	393 (56.5%)	158 (22.7%)	145 (20.8%)	696
DHSE				
$ 0 - $ 2,999	51 (53.7%)	18 (18.9%)	26 (27.4%)	95
$3,000 - $ 4,999	128 (53.1%)	50 (20.8%)	63 (26.1%)	241
$5,000 - $ 6,999	237 (57.0%)	82 (19.7%)	97 (23.3%)	416
$7,000 - $ 8,999	160 (49.2%)	94 (28.9%)	71 (21.9%)	325
$9,000 - $12,999	159 (56.4%)	82 (29.1%)	41 (41.5%)	282
Total	735 (54.1%)	326 (24.0%)	298 (21.9%)	1359
SHF				
$ 0 - $ 999	15 (44.1%)	5 (14.7%)	14 (41.2%)	34
$1,000 - $ 2,999	87 (61.3%)	7 (4.9%)	48 (33.8%)	142
$3,000 - $ 5,999	181 (65.6%)	38 (13.8%)	57 (20.6%)	276
$6,000 - $12,999	154 (67.0%)	37 (16.1%)	39 (16.9%)	230
Total	437 (64.1%)	87 (12.8%)	158 (23.1%)	682
SI (Unadjusted)				
$ 0 - $ 999	107 (44.0%)	15 (6.2%)	121 (49.8%)	243
$1,000 - $ 1,999	179 (47.1%)	17 (4.5%)	184 (48.4%)	380
$2,000 - $ 2,999	132 (45.7%)	23 (8.0%)	134 (46.3%)	289
$3,000 - $ 4,999	154 (56.8%)	20 (7.4%)	97 (35.8%)	271
Total	572 (48.4%)	75 (6.3%)	536 (45.3%)	1183
TOTAL	2137 (54.5%)	646 (16.5%)	1137 (29.0%)	3920 (100.0%)

TABLE A3: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Age of Head
(Percentages in brackets represent row percentages)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DHME: less than 25	85 (65.9)	9 (7.0)	35 (27.1)	129
25 - 34	114 (62)	23 (12.5)	47 (25.5)	184
35 - 44	86 (51.2)	56 (33.3)	26 (15.5)	168
greater than 44	108 (50.2)	70 (32.6)	37 (17.2)	215
DHSE: less than 25	101 (55.2)	18 (9.8)	64 (35)	183
25 - 34	309 (57.9)	107 (20.0)	118 (22.1)	534
35 - 44	195 (51.7)	109 (28.9)	73 (19.4)	377
greater than 44	130 (49.1)	92 (34.7)	43 (16.2)	265
SH female:				
less than 25	52 (49.1)	8 (7.5)	46 (43.4)	106
25 - 34	125 (65.8)	12 (6.3)	53 (27.9)	190
35 - 44	103 (69.1)	21 (14.1)	25 (16.8)	149
greater than 44	117 (71.3)	31 (18.9)	16 (9.8)	164
SI female:				
less than 25	217 (48.7)	21 (4.7)	208 (46.6)	446
25 - 34	58 (54.7)	12 (11.3)	36 (34)	106
35 - 44	20 (47.6)	2 (4.8)	20 (47.6)	42
greater than 44	58 (55.8)	17 (16.3)	29 (27.9)	104
SH male:				
less than 25	5 (35.7)	3 (21.4)	6 (42.9)	14
25 - 34	14 (73.7)	1 (5.3)	4 (21.0)	19
35 - 44	7 (46.7)	5 (33.3)	3 (20.0)	15
greater than 44	14 (56)	6 (24)	5 (20.0)	25
SI male:				
less than	147 (45.9)	11 (3.5)	162 (50.6)	320
25 - 34	40 (44.9)	2 (2.2)	47 (52.9)	89
35 - 44	13 (59.1)	3 (13.6)	6 (27.3)	22
greater than 44	19 (35.2)	7 (13)	28 (51.8)	54
TOTAL:	2137 (54.5)	646 (16.5)	1137 (29.0)	3920

TABLE A4: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Family Size

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DHME: fs = 2	88 (61.1%)	19 (13.2%)	37 (25.7%)	144
= 3	77 (57.8%)	28 (21.1%)	28 (21.1%)	133
= 4	98 (59.8%)	32 (19.5%)	34 (20.7%)	164
= 5	56 (48.3%)	37 (31.9%)	23 (19.8%)	116
= 6 +	74 (53.2%)	42 (30.2%)	23 (16.6%)	139
DHSE: fs = 2	72 (49.0%)	36 (24.5%)	39 (26.5%)	147
= 3	164 (53.9%)	62 (20.4%)	78 (25.7%)	304
= 4	189 (52.5%)	92 (25.6%)	79 (21.9%)	360
= 5	141 (51.8%)	67 (24.6%)	64 (23.6%)	272
= 6 +	169 (61.2%)	69 (25.0%)	38 (13.8%)	276
SH: fs = 2	177 (64.4%)	25 (9.1%)	73 (26.5%)	275
= 3	110 (64.3%)	24 (14.0%)	37 (21.7%)	171
= 4	65 (59.6%)	20 (18.4%)	24 (22.0%)	109
= 5	37 (63.8%)	11 (19.0%)	10 (17.2%)	58
= 6 +	49 (70.0%)	7 (10.0%)	14 (20.0%)	70
SI:	571 (48.3%)	75 (6.4%)	536 (45.3%)	1182
Total:	2137 (54.5%)	646 (16.5%)	1137 (29.0%)	3920

TABLE A5: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Welfare Experience
(in 1972 and/or 1973)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DHME: No Welfare	343 (55.9%)	147 (23.9%)	124 (20.2%)	614
Welfare	50 (61.0%)	11 (13.4%)	21 (25.6%)	82
DHSE: No Welfare	589 (53.2%)	287 (25.9%)	231 (20.9%)	1107
Welfare	146 (57.9%)	39 (15.5%)	67 (26.6%)	252
SHF : No Welfare	207 (66.6%)	51 (16.4%)	53 (17.0%)	311
Welfare	230 (62.0%)	36 (9.7%)	105 (28.3%)	371
SI : No Welfare	446 (49.9%)	52 (5.8%)	396 (44.3%)	894
Welfare	126 (43.6%)	23 (8.0%)	140 (48.4%)	289
Total:	2137 (54.5%)	646 (16.5%)	1137 (29.0%)	3920

TABLE A6: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Home Ownership

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DHME: Own	189 (55.6)	97 (28.5)	54 (15.9)	340
Rent	204 (57.3)	61 (17.1)	91 (25.6)	356
DHSE: Own	349 (53.8)	214 (33.0)	86 (13.2)	649
Rent	386 (54.4)	112 (15.8)	212 (29.8)	710
SH : Own	112 (73.2)	26 (17.0)	15 (9.8)	153
Rent	325 (61.5)	61 (11.5)	143 (27.0)	529
SI : Own	26 (56.5)	6 (13.0)	14 (30.5)	46
Rent	546 (48.0)	69 (6.1)	522 (45.9)	1137
Total:	2137 (54.5)	646 (16.5)	1137 (29.0)	3920

TABLE A7: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Number of Earners

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DH: 0 earners	65 (52.8)	23 (18.7)	35 (28.5)	123
1 earner	670 (54.2)	303 (24.5)	263 (21.3)	1236
2 earners	359 (57.4)	131 (21.0)	135 (21.6)	625
3+ earners	34 (47.9)	27 (38.0)	10 (14.1)	71
SH: 0 earners	205 (60.8)	38 (11.3)	94 (27.9)	337
1 earner	218 (67.7)	45 (14.0)	59 (18.3)	322
2 earners	14 (60.9)	4 (17.4)	5 (21.7)	23
3+ earners	0	0	0	0
Total:	1565 (57.2)	571 (20.9)	601 (21.9)	2737

TABLE A8:   Resonse to Baseline by Family Type and Number of Earners
(Excluding Heads)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DHME: 0 earners	306 (56.9)	106 (19.7)	126 (23.4)	538
1 earner	69 (55.2)	41 (32.8)	15 (12.0)	125
2+ earners	18 (54.6)	11 (33.3)	4 (12.1)	33
DHSE: 0 earners	730 (54.2)	323 (24.0)	295 (21.8)	1348
1 earner	5 (45.4)	3 (27.3)	3 (27.3)	11
2+ earners	0	0	0	0
SH : 0 earners	399 (63.6)	78 (12.4)	150 (24.0)	627
1 earner	36 (69.2)	8 (15.4)	8 (15.4)	52
2+ earners	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	0	3
Total:	1565 (57.2)	571 (20.9)	601 (21.9)	2737

TABLE A9: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Number of Adults
(Excluding Heads)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DHME: 0 adults	266 (60.0)	76 (17.2)	101 (22.8)	443
1 adult	49 (45.8)	33 (30.8)	25 (23.4)	107
2 adults	50 (54.3)	31 (33.7)	11 (12.0)	92
3+ adults	28 (51.9)	18 (33.3)	8 (14.8)	54
DHSE: 0 adults	605 (54.4)	244 (21.9)	264 (23.7)	1113
1 adult	74 (51.4)	50 (34.7)	20 (13.9)	144
2 adults	45 (57.7)	21 (26.9)	12 (15.4)	78
3+ adults	11 (45.8)	11 (45.8)	2 (8.4)	24
SH : 0 adults	347 (63.8)	58 (10.7)	139 (25.5)	544
1 adult	57 (64.0)	21 (23.6)	11 (12.4)	89
2 adults	27 (71.0)	5 (13.2)	6 (15.8)	38
3+ adults	6 (54.5)	3 (27.3)	2 (18.2)	11
Total:	1565 (57.2)	571 (20.9)	601 (21.9)	2737

TABLE A10: Allocation Proportions for Winnipeg Enrollment

Income Gap	Plan 1	Plan 2	Plan 3	Plan 4	Plan 5	Plan 6	Plan 7	Plan 8	Controls	Σ
DHME										
0 - 3	∅	.09	.29	∅	.05	.15	∅	.07	.35	11
3 - 5	.04	.04	.25	.04	.05	.21	.04	.09	.25	53
5 - 7	.06	.02	.20	.02	.03	.03	.10	.05	.49	106
7 - 9	.05	.05	.05	.28	.06	.09	.05	.05	.32	40
9 - 13	.15	.17	∅	.15	.15	∅	∅	∅	.38	42
DHSE										
0 - 3	.02	.04	.20	.02	.03	.07	.02	.02	.60	83
3 - 5	.04	.04	.21	.04	.07	.29	.04	.10	.19	55
5 - 7	.06	.02	.22	.02	.02	.06	.11	.05	.45	123
7 - 9	.04	.04	.04	.23	.07	.04	.04	.04	.46	49
9 - 13	.14	.15	∅	.14	.14	∅	∅	∅	.43	31
SHF										
0 - 1	.05	.05	.16	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.46	38
1 - 3	.06	.06	.13	.06	.06	.22	.06	.07	.28	35
3 - 6	.04	.03	.23	.03	.03	.05	.09	.04	.46	68
6 - 13	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	18
SI										
0 - 1	.04	.04	.24	.03	.04	.10	.03	.04	.45	76
1 - 2	.03	.06	.19	.03	.07	.19	.03	.08	.33	74
2 - 3	.08	.03	.25	.11	.03	.04	.03	.06	.37	74
3 - 5	.20	.13	.05	.05	.15	.08	.05	.05	.24	37

TABLE A11: Winnipeg Enrollment Interviewing Report

- initial completions	=	1019
- refusal recontact completions	=	20
- move recontact completions	=	40

Total Completions   = 1079

- refused to do any more surveys after completing the baseline survey	=	7
- initial refusals at enrollment	=	128
- refusal recontact refusals	=	74
- refusal during enrollment interview	=	6
- final QC refusals	=	3

Total Refusals   = 218

- moved out of area during enrollment	=	38
- traces not completed before cut-off date	=	33
- moved final-all traces have failed	=	53

Total Moves   = 124

Total No Status Attained   = 12

Total Language Barriers   = 1

- multiple dwelling	=	1
- mentally incompetent	=	4

Total PNI (Permanently Non-Interviewable)   = 5

Total TNI (Temporarily Non-Interviewable)   = 3

Total No. Of Final Statuses at Enrollment   = 1442

TABLE A12: Distribution of Reasons for Refusal to Complete
the Enrollment Interview

Reasons Cited	Frequency	%
1. Not interested or "don't want to be bothered"	54	26.0
2. One respondent (usually male) not interested	28	13.5
3. Do not want to participate	26	12.5
4. No time for interview or interview too long	23	11.1
5. Felt their income is too high to benefit	17	8.2
6. Do not like interview requirement	12	5.8
7. Completely disagree with program concept	9	4.3
8. Felt information demanded is too personal	8	3.8
9. $10.00 (the interview fee) not enough for all that information	7	3.4
10. Respondent thinks he can do better on Welfare	7	3.4
11. Doesn't like "hand-outs"	2	1.0
12. Other reasons	15	7.0
TOTAL	208	100.0

TABLE A13: Non-Response Rates by Family Type and Normal Income Cell
Income Gap (Adjusted)

DHME	Completions*2	Refusals*1	Moves	Other Non-Completions	Total
0 - 2999	19 (90.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	21
3000 - 4999	41 (73.2%)	10 (17.9%)	4 (7.1%)	1 (1.8%)	56
5000 - 6999	73 (79.4%)	9 (9.8%)	9 (9.8%)	1 (1.0%)	92
7000 - 8999	86 (73.5%)	23 (19.7%)	8 (6.8%)	0 (0.0%)	117
9000 - 12999	88 (79.3%)	17 (15.3%)	6 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	111
TOTAL	307 (77.3%)	59 (14.9%)	29 (7.3%)	2 (0.5%)	397
DHSE					
0 - 2999	51 (68.9%)	15 (20.3%)	6 (8.1%)	2 (2.7%)	74
3000 - 4999	43 (78.2%)	9 (16.4%)	1 (1.8%)	2 (3.6%)	55
5000 - 6999	63 (79.8%)	14 (17.7%)	2 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	79
7000 - 8999	90 (71.4%)	25 (19.8%)	9 (7.1%)	2 (1.7%)	126
9000 - 12999	36 (70.6%)	12 (23.5%)	2 (3.9%)	1 (2.0%)	51
TOTAL	283 (73.5%)	75 (19.5%)	20 (5.2%)	7 (1.8%)	385
SHF					
0 - 999	55 (72.4%)	14 (18.4%)	6 (7.9%)	1 (1.3%)	76
1000 - 2999	46 (80.7%)	7 (12.3%)	2 (3.5%)	2 (3.5%)	57
3000 - 5999	73 (81.2%)	13 (14.4%)	4 (4.4%)	0 (0.0%)	90
6000 - 12999	35 (67.3%)	14 (26.9%)	1 (1.9%)	2 (3.9%)	52
TOTAL	209 (76.0%)	48 (17.5%)	13 (4.7%)	5 (1.8%)	275
SI (Unadjusted)					
0 - 999	65 (72.2%)	9 (10.0%)	11 (12.2%)	5 (5.6%)	90
1000 - 1999	84 (73.7%)	9 (7.9%)	19 (16.7%)	2 (1.7%)	114
2000 - 2999	72 (72.7%)	7 (7.0%)	20 (20.2%)	0 (0.0%)	99
3000 - 4999	54 (74.0%)	7 (9.6%)	12 (16.4%)	0 (0.0%)	73
TOTAL	275 (73.1%)	32 (8.5%)	62 (16.5%)	7 (1.9%)	376
TOTALS	1074 (75.0%)	214 (14.9%)	124 (8.7%)	21 (1.4%)	1433

1. This column omits four households who had refused to do any further surveys after the baseline interview, since no normal income had been calculated for these four households.

2. This column omits five households which were created by virtue of living with a selected unit, since no normal income had been calculated for these five house-holds.

TABLE A14: Non-Response Rates by Treatment

Treatment	Completions	Refusals	Moves	Other Non-Comp.	Total Available
1	87 (80.6%)	10 (9.3%)	6 (5.6%)	5 (4.5%)	108
2	87 (75.7%)	18 (15.7%)	4 (3.5%)	6 (5.1%)	115
3	133 (68.6%)	32 (16.5%)	26 (13.4%)	3 (1.5%)	194
4	107 (82.3%)	15 (11.5%)	8 (6.2%)	0 (0.0%)	130
5	81 (71.1%)	22 (19.3%)	9 (7.9%)	2 (1.7%)	114
6	85 (72.7%)	19 (16.2%)	10 (8.6%)	3 (2.5%)	117
7	58 (76.3%)	14 (18.4%)	3 (4.0%)	1 (1.3%)	76
8	71 (71.0%)	15 (15.0%)	14 (14.0%)	0 (0.0%)	100
9 (controls)	370 (76.5%)	69 (14.3%)	44 (9.1%)	1 (0.1%)	484
TOTAL	1079 (75.0%)	214 (14.9%)	124 (8.6%)	21 (1.5%)	1438

<u>TABLE A15</u>:   Reason for Non-Response to Payments Enrollment Package

Reason for Refusing to Initially Self-Enroll	Enrolled		Refusal		Total
	No.	Prop.	No.	Prop.	Prop.
1. IRF too complicated	48	.42	6	.3	.4
2. Forms asked too much information	1	.01	2	.1	.02
3. Income too high	4	.03	1	.05	.04
4. Receiving welfare currently	11	.10	1	.05	.09
5. Language barrier	3	.03	1	.05	.03
6. Neglect	11	.10			.08
7. Moved, did not receive package	9	.08	3	.15	.09
8. Did not know much about program	4	.03			.03
9. Did not understand "payments" family composition changes	2	.02			.01
10. Multiple reasons					
a. IRF too complicated, receiving welfare	3	.03			.02
b. IRF too complicated, neglect	9	.08			.07
c. IRF too complicated, too much information	1	.01			.01
d. IRF too complicated, receiving welfare, language barrier	1	.01			.01
e. Too much information, income too high	1	.01			.01
11. Other	7	.06	6	.3	.1
12. Total: Reason supplied	115		20		
13. Total: No reason supplied	47		25		
TOTAL	162		45		

Category 11 "Other" includes: undecided, personal, uncertain as to eligibility status, payments too low, grievance against surveys.

TABLE A16: Winnipeg Payments Enrollment Report

– initial payments enrollments	=	804
– enrolled after first payment recontact questionnaire	=	28
– enrolled after second payment recontact questionnaire	=	105
– refused first questionnaire, but completed after second questionnaire	=	17
– refused first questionnaire, but enrolled in payments	=	12

Total enrolled in payments   =   966

– refused first questionnaire, never enrolled in payments	=	16
– refused second questionnaire, never enrolled in payments	=	24
– refused both questionnaires, never enrolled in payments	=	5
– no questionnaire returned, never enrolled in payments	=	68

Total never enrolled in payments   =   113

Total enrolled in surveys and therefore eligible
to enroll in payments   = 1079

TABLE A17: Response to Payments by Treatment Plan

Treatment Plan	Enrolled in Payments	Never Enrolled in Payments	Total Enrolled in Surveys
1	82 (94.3%)	5 (5.7%)	87
2	81 (93.1%)	6 (6.9%)	87
3	111 (83.5%)	22 (16.5%)	133
4	98 (91.6%)	9 (8.4%)	107
5	70 (86.4%)	11 (13.6%)	81
6	72 (84.7%)	13 (15.3%)	85
7	53 (91.4%)	5 (8.6%)	58
8	65 (91.6%)	6 (8.4%)	71
9*	334 (90.3%)	36 (9.7%)	370
TOTAL	966 (89.5%)	113 (10.5%)	1079

* Controls

TABLE A18: Response to Payments by Normal Income Cell Income Gap (Adjusted)

	Enrolled in Payments	Never Enrolled in Payments	Total Enrolled in Surveys
DIME			
0-2999	16 (84.2%)	3 (15.8%)	19
3000-4999	38 (92.7%)	3 (7.3%)	41
5000-6999	67 (91.8%)	6 (8.2%)	73
7000-8999	75 (87.2%)	11 (12.8%)	86
9000-13000	85 (96.6%)	3 (3.4%)	88
TOTAL	281 (91.5%)	26 (8.5%)	307
DHSE			
0-2999	44 (86.3%)	7 (13.7%)	51
3000-4999	35 (81.4%)	8 (18.6%)	43
5000-6999	59 (93.7%)	4 (6.3%)	63
7000-8999	82 (91.1%)	8 (8.9%)	90
9000-13000	29 (80.6%)	7 (19.4%)	36
TOTAL	249 (88.0%)	34 (12.0%)	283
SHF			
0- 999	50 (90.9%)	5 (9.1%)	55
1000-2999	40 (87.0%)	6 (13.0%)	46
3000-5999	66 (90.4%)	7 (9.6%)	73
6000-13000	30 (85.7%)	5 (14.3%)	35
TOTAL	186 (89.0%)	23 (11.0%)	209
SI (unadjusted)			
0- 999	55 (84.6%)	10 (15.4%)	65
1000-1999	77 (91.7%)	7 (8.3%)	84
2000-2999	67 (93.1%)	5 (6.9%)	72
3000-5000	46 (85.2%)	8 (14.8%)	54
TOTAL	245 (89.1%)	30 (10.9%)	275
TOTALS	961 (89.5%)	113 (10.5%)	1074

Treat ment

1

2

3

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TOTAL

TABLE A19: Number of Intact Household Periodic Completions by Treatment (Percentages in the second row of each treatment represent proportion of completions for a periodic relative to enrollment completions).

Treatment	Enrollment	Per.1	Per.2	Per.3	Per.4	Per.5	Per.6	Per.7	Per.8	Per.9
1	76	72	63	62	60	57	54	52	51	50
	100.0	94.7	82.9	81.6	79.0	75.0	71.1	68.4	67.1	65.8
2	79	75	70	70	68	65	64	61	59	58
	100.0	94.9	88.6	88.6	86.1	82.3	81.0	77.2	74.7	73.4
3	123	108	99	93	88	83	77	72	70	69
	100.0	87.8	80.5	75.6	71.5	67.5	62.6	58.5	56.9	56.1
4	93	83	74	71	70	69	68	68	66	65
	100.0	89.3	79.6	76.3	75.3	74.2	73.1	73.1	71.0	69.9
5	81	70	65	63	62	61	58	57	57	54
	100.0	86.4	80.3	77.8	76.5	75.3	71.6	70.4	70.4	66.7
6	82	71	67	66	59	57	56	54	54	52
	100.0	86.6	81.7	80.5	72.0	69.5	68.3	65.9	65.9	63.4
7	53	44	41	38	36	33	32	29	29	27
	100.0	83.0	77.4	71.7	67.9	62.3	60.4	54.7	54.7	50.9
8	67	62	57	53	53	50	49	48	48	48
	100.0	92.5	85.1	79.1	79.1	74.6	73.1	71.6	71.6	71.6
9	337	300	282	264	252	240	233	223	216	215
	100.0	89.0	83.7	78.3	74.8	71.2	69.1	66.1	64.1	63.8
TOTAL	991	885	818	780	748	715	691	664	650	638
	100.0	89.3	82.5	78.7	75.5	72.2	69.7	67.0	65.6	64.4

TABLE A20: Number of Intact Household Periodic Non-Completions by Treatment and Reason for Non-Completion (Percentages reflect percentage of total non-completions)

Treatment	Refused	Moved	Other	Total Non-Completions
1	12(46.2%)	13(50.0%)	1.(3.8 %)	26
2	9(42.9%)	10(47.6%)	2 (9.5%)	21
3	44(81.5%)	8(14.8%)	2 (3.7%)	54
4	20(71.4%)	7(25.0%)	1 (3.6%)	28
5	12(44.4%)	14(51.9%)	1 (3.7%)	27
6	20(66.7%)	9(30.0%)	1 (3.3%)	30
7	22(84.6%)	4(15.4%)	0(0.0%)	26
8	17(89.5%)	2(10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	19
9	91(74.6%)	27(22.1%)	4 (3.3%)	122
TOTAL	247(70.0%)	94(26.6%)	12 (3.4%)	353

TABLE A21: Number of Intact Household Periodic Non-Completions by Treatment, Reason for Non-Completion and Periodic of Non-Completion

Treatment	Reason	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	Refused	3	5	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
	Moved	1	4	1	0	1	3	1	1	1
	Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	Refused	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	Moved	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1
	Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	Refused	12	9	5	3	4	6	4	1	0
	Moved	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0
	Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	Refused	9	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Moved	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
	Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Refused	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Moved	5	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	3
	Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Refused	11	2	0	3	2	1	1	0	0
	Moved	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	2
	Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Refused	9	3	3	2	1	1	3	0	0
	Moved	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Refused	5	5	4	0	2	0	1	0	0
	Moved	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Refused	34	14	15	9	5	5	7	1	1
	Moved	2	4	3	2	7	2	1	6	0
	Other	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	Refused	91	52	30	21	17	14	17	4	2
	Moved	11	15	7	9	15	11	7	10	9
	Other	4	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	1

TABLE A22: Number of Head Splits by Treatment and "Last Intact" Periodic Completed

Trt.	Enrol	Per.1	Per.2	Per.3	Per.4	Per.5	Per.6	Per.7	Per.8	Total
1	2	1	1				1			5
2	1			1	1	1	1			5
3	1		1	1	1	1				5
4	2		4	1	1	2	1	1	1	13
5										0
6					1	1			1	3
7	3		1	1						5
8					1	1			1	3
9	5	4	4	4	3	1	2		3	26
TOTAL	14	5	11	8	8	7	5	1	6	65

TABLE A23: Number of Head Joins by Treatment and "Last Intact" Periodic Completed

Trt.	Enrol	Per.1	Per.2	Per.3	Per.4	Per.5	Per.6	Per.7	Per.8	Total
1			1			2	2		1	6
2	1	1				1				3
3	1		2					1	1	5
4			1							1
5										0
6										0
7										0
8				1						1
9	2	1		1		2			1	7
TOTAL	4	2	4	2	0	5	2	1	3	23

Periodic 9 = 0.

TABLE B1: Rural Dispersed Sites Baseline Interviewing Report

Total completions		632
Initial refusals	176	
Refusals during interview	10	
Q.C. refusals	4	
Q.C. incompletes	7	
Total refusals		197
Traces not completed before cut-off date	61	
Moved out of survey area during baseline	37	
Total moves		98
Total not at home		245
Total no status attained		82
Total non-existent address		4
Member of armed forces	3	
Mincome employee	1	
Deaths (single-headed units)	1	
Mentally incompetent	5	
Total PNI		10
Total TNI		22
Total final statuses at baseline		1290

TABLE B2: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Level of Income

Income Gap (Adjusted)	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME				
0 - 2999	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	4
3000 - 4999	12 (40.0%)	5 (16.7%)	13 (43.3%)	30
5000 - 6999	36 (46.8%)	12 (15.6%)	29 (37.6%)	77
7000 - 8999	40 (44.0%)	9 (9.9%)	42 (46.1%)	91
9000 - 12999	82 (50.0%)	31 (18.9%)	51 (31.1%)	164
Total	173 (47.3%)	57 (15.6%)	136 (37.1%)	366
DHSE				
0 - 2999	44 (57.1%)	5 (6.5%)	28 (36.4%)	77
3000 - 4999	62 (49.6%)	28 (22.4%)	35 (28.0%)	125
5000 - 6999	66 (46.8%)	23 (16.3%)	52 (36.9%)	141
7000 - 8999	75 (47.2%)	25 (15.7%)	59 (37.1%)	159
9000 - 13000	58 (45.3%)	29 (22.7%)	41 (32.0%)	128
Total	305 (48.4%)	110 (17.5%)	215 (34.1%)	630
SHF				
0 - 999	6 (60.0%)	2 (20.0%)	2 (20.0%)	10
1000 - 2999	18 (58.1%)	3 (9.7%)	10 (32.2%)	31
3000 - 5999	35 (59.3%)	7 (11.9%)	17 (28.8%)	59
6000 - 12999	24 (47.1%)	5 (9.8%)	22 (43.1%)	51
Total	83 (55.0%)	17 (11.2%)	51 (33.8%)	151
SI (Unadjusted)				
0 - 999	22 (64.7%)	3 (8.8%)	9 (26.5%)	34
1000 - 1999	16 (45.7%)	3 (8.6%)	16 (45.7%)	35
2000 - 2999	10 (45.5%)	2 (9.0%)	10 (45.5%)	22
3000 - 4999	23 (44.2%)	5 (9.6%)	24 (46.2%)	52
Total	71 (49.7%)	13 (9.1%)	59 (41.2%)	143
TOTALS	632 (49.0%)	197 (15.3%)	461 (35.7%)	1290 (100.0%)

TABLE B3:   Response to Baseline by Family Type and Age of Head
            (Percentages in brackets represent row percentages)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME				
< 25	18 (58.1%)	1 (3.2%)	12 (38.7%)	31
25 - 34	29 (47.5%)	10 (16.4%)	22 (36.1%)	61
35 - 44	33 (37.1%)	19 (21.3%)	37 (41.6%)	89
> 44	93 (50.3%)	27 (14.6%)	65 (35.1%)	185
DHSE				
< 25	21 (51.2%)	4 (9.8%)	16 (39.0%)	41
25 - 34	78 (44.3%)	22 (12.5%)	76 (43.2%)	176
35 - 44	82 (46.6%)	39 (22.2%)	55 (31.2%)	176
> 44	124 (52.3%)	45 (19.0%)	68 (28.7%)	237
SHF				
< 25	10 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (37.5%)	16
25 - 34	14 (60.9%)	2 (8.7%)	7 (30.4%)	23
35 - 44	23 (63.9%)	5 (13.9%)	8 (22.2%)	36
> 44	26 (49.1%)	8 (15.1%)	19 (35.8%)	53
SIF				
< 25	17 (44.7%)	3 (7.9%)	18 (47.4%)	38
25 - 34	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	5
35 - 44	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1
> 44	13 (54.2%)	6 (25.0%)	5 (20.8%)	24
SHM				
< 25	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1
25 - 34	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	5
35 - 44	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	3 (60.0%)	5
> 44	5 (41.7%)	1 (8.3%)	6 (50.0%)	12
SIM				
< 25	11 (47.8%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (52.2%)	23
25 - 34	5 (45.5%)	1 (9.0%)	5 (45.5%)	11
35 - 44	6 (54.5%)	1 (9.1%)	4 (36.4%)	11
> 44	18 (60.0%)	2 (6.7%)	10 (33.3%)	30
TOTAL	632 (49.0%)	197 (15.3%)	461 (35.7%)	1290 (100.0%)

TABLE B4: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Family Size

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME:				
F.S. 2	34 (68.0%)	5 (10.0%)	11 (22.0%)	50
3	33 (51.6%)	7 (10.9%)	24 (37.5%)	64
4	34 (37.4%)	20 (22.0%)	37 (40.7%)	91
5	37 (50.0%)	13 (17.6%)	24 (32.4%)	74
6+	35 (40.2%)	12 (13.8%)	40 (46.0%)	87
DHSE:				
F.S. 2	32 (48.5%)	15 (22.7%)	19 (28.8%)	66
3	65 (49.6%)	20 (15.3%)	46 (35.1%)	131
4	75 (47.2%)	27 (17.0%)	57 (35.8%)	159
5	74 (48.7%)	29 (19.1%)	49 (32.2%)	152
6+	59 (48.4%)	19 (15.6%)	44 (36.0%)	122
S.H.:				
F.S. 2	33 (64.7%)	3 (5.9%)	15 (29.4%)	51
3	21 (47.7%)	7 (15.9%)	16 (36.4%)	44
4	16 (55.2%)	6 (20.7%)	7 (24.1%)	29
5	4 (33.3%)	1 (8.3%)	7 (58.4%)	12
6+	9 (56.3%)	1 (6.3%)	6 (37.6%)	16
S.I.	71 (50.0%)	12 (8.5%)	59 (41.5%)	142
TOTAL	632 (49.0%)	197 (15.3%)	461 (35.7%)	1290 (100.0%)

TABLE B5: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Welfare Experience (in 1972 or 1973)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME				
No Welfare	167 (47.7%)	56 (16.0%)	127 (36.3%)	350
Welfare	6 (37.5%)	1 (6.3%)	9 (56.2%)	16
DHSE				
No Welfare	291 (49.1%)	108 (18.2%)	194 (32.7%)	593
Welfare	14 (37.8%)	2 (5.4%)	21 (56.8%)	37
SH				
No Welfare	45 (52.9%)	13 (15.3%)	27 (31.8%)	85
Welfare	38 (57.6%)	4 (6.1%)	24 (36.3%)	66
SI				
No Welfare	63 (52.5%)	12 (10.0%)	45 (37.5%)	120
Welfare	8 (34.8%)	1 (4.3%)	14 (60.9%)	23
TOTAL	632 (49.0%)	197 (15.3%)	461 (35.7%)	1290 (100.0%)

TABLE B6: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Home Ownership

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME				
Own	143 (49.0%)	43 (14.7%)	106 (36.3%)	292
Rent	30 (40.5%)	14 (18.9%)	30 (40.6%)	74
DHSE				
Own	259 (52.3%)	93 (18.8%)	143 (28.9%)	495
Rent	46 (34.1%)	17 (12.6%)	72 (53.3%)	135
SH				
Own	41 (54.7%)	12 (16.0%)	22 (29.3%)	75
Rent	42 (55.3%)	5 (6.6%)	29 (38.1%)	76
SI				
Own	29 (63.0%)	7 (15.2%)	10 (21.8%)	46
Rent	42 (43.3%)	6 (6.2%)	49 (50.5%)	97
TOTAL	632 (49.0%)	197 (15.3%)	461 (35.7%)	1290 (100.0%)

TABLE B7: Responde to Baseline by Family Type and Number of Earners

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DH				
0 Earners	16 (45.7%)	1 (2.9%)	18 (51.4%)	35
1 Earner	289 (48.6%)	109 (18.3%)	197 (33.1%)	595
2 Earners	152 (48.3%)	47 (14.9%)	116 (36.8%)	315
3+ Earners	21 (41.2%)	10 (19.6%)	20 (39.2%)	51
SH				
0 Earners	40 (62.5%)	6 (9.4%)	18 (28.1%)	64
1 Earner	42 (51.2%)	11 (13.4%)	29 (35.4%)	82
2 Earners	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	5
3+ Earners	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0
TOTAL	561 (48.9%)	184 (16.0%)	402 (35.1%)	1147 (100.0%)

TABLE B8: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Number of Earners
(Excluding Heads)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME				
0 Earners	116 (48.1%)	39 (16.2%)	86 (35.7%)	241
1 Earner	50 (48.1%)	15 (14.4%)	39 (37.5%)	104
2+ Earners	7 (33.3%)	3 (14.3%)	11 (52.4%)	21
DHSE				
0 Earners	305 (48.7%)	108 (17.3%)	213 (34.0%)	626
1 Earner	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	4
2+ Earners	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0
SH				
0 Earners	78 (55.7%)	16 (11.4%)	46 (32.9%)	140
1 Earner	5 (45.5%)	1 (9.0%)	5 (45.5%)	11
2+ Earners	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0
TOTAL	561 (48.9%)	184 (16.0%)	402 (35.1%)	1147 (100.0%)

TABLE B9: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Number of Adults (Excluding Heads)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME				
0 Adults	83 (49.1%)	29 (17.2%)	57 (33.7%)	169
1 Adult	50 (51.0%)	11 (11.2%)	37 (37.8%)	98
2 Adults	29 (42.0%)	15 (21.7%)	25 (36.3%)	69
3+ Adults	11 (36.7%)	2 (6.7%)	17 (56.6%)	30
DHSE				
0 Adults	243 (48.5%)	89 (17.8%)	169 (33.7%)	501
1 Adult	48 (48.0%)	15 (15.0%)	37 (37.0%)	100
2 Adults	10 (43.5%)	5 (21.7%)	8 (34.8%)	23
3+ Adults	4 (66.6%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	6
SH				
0 Adults	64 (59.8%)	10 (9.3%)	33 (30.9%)	107
1 Adult	16 (44.4%)	5 (13.9%)	15 (41.7%)	36
2 Adults	3 (37.5%)	2(25.0%)	3 (37.5%)	8
3+ Adults	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0
TOTAL	561 (48.9%)	184 (16.0%)	402 (35.1%)	1147 (100.0%)

TABLE B10: Allocation Probabilities for
Rural Dispersed Sites

Normal Income Cell	Treatment	Control
11	.50	.50
12	.75	.25
13	.63	.37
14	.32	.68
21	.56	.44
22	.59	.41
23	.63	.37
24	.50	.50
31	.67	.33
32	.72	.28
33	.77	.23
34	.50	.50
41	.72	.28
42	.50	.50
43	.50	.50
44	.49	.51

TABLE B11: Rural Dispersed Sites Enrollment Interviewing Report
(Farm and Non-Farm Households)

Total completions		270
Refused to do any more surveys after completing the enrollment survey	1	
Initial refusals	34	
Refusal recontact refusals	15	
Refusals during enrollment interview	4	
Q.C. refusals	2	
Total refusals		56
Moved out of survey area during enrollment	17	
Traces not completed before cut-off date	1	
Move final-all traces have failed	4	
Total moves		22
Total no status attained		2
Total language barriers		1
Total mentally incompetent	1	
Total PNI (permanently non-interviewable)		1
Total TNI (temporarily non-interviewable)		5
Total no. of final statuses at enrollment		357

TABLE B12: Non-Response Rates by Family Type and Normal Income Cell
(Excluding Farmers)

Income Gap (Adjusted) DIME	Completions	Refusals	Moves	Other Non-Completions	Total Available
0-2999	8 (80.0%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)	10
3000-4999	8 (80.0%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)	10
5000-6999	12 (70.6%)	3 (17.6%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (5.9%)	17
7000-8999	26 (83.9%)	4 (12.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.2%)	31
TOTAL	54 (79.4%)	9 (13.2%)	1 (1.5%)	4 (5.9%)	68
DHSE					
0-2999	6 (54.5%)	4 (36.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)	11
3000-4999	10 (76.9%)	2 (15.4%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	13
5000-6999	25 (80.6%)	4 (12.9%)	2 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	31
7000-8999	18 (78.3%)	4 (17.4%)	1 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	23
TOTAL	59 (75.6%)	14 (18.0%)	4 (5.1%)	1 (1.3%)	78
SHF					
0- 999	19 (61.3%)	4 (12.9%)	6 (19.4%)	2 (6.4%)	31
1000-2999	13 (81.3%)	2 (12.5%)	1 (6.2%)	0 (0.0%)	16
3000-5999	9 (69.2%)	3 (23.1%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	13
6000-8999	11 (91.7%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12
TOTAL	52 (72.2%)	10 (13.9%)	8 (11.1%)	2 (2.8%)	72
SI (unadjusted)					
0- 999	10 (58.8%)	1 (5.9%)	4 (23.5%)	2 (11.8%)	17
1000-1999	4 (66.6%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	6
2000-2999	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2
3000-3499	2 (28.6%)	3 (42.8%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	7
TOTAL	16 (50.0%)	5 (15.6%)	9 (28.1%)	2 (6.3%)	32
TOTALS	181 (72.4%)	38 (15.2%)	22 (8.8%)	9 (3.6%)	250

TABLE B13: Non-Response Rates by Treatment

Treatment	Completions	Refusals	Moves	Other Non-Completions	Total Available
9 (non-farm)	78 (65.0%)	22 (18.3%)	13 (10.8%)	7 (5.9%)	120
3	104 (80.0%)	15 (11.5%)	9 (6.9%)	2 (1.6%)	130
9 (farm only)	88 (83.0%)	18 (17.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	106
TOTAL	270 (75.8%)	55 (15.5%)	22 (6.2%)	9 (2.5%)	356

TABLE B14: Non-Response Rates by Site

Site	Completions	Refusals	Moves	Other Non-Completions	Total Avail.
Portage (non-farm)	53 (68.0%)	15 (19.2%)	5 (6.4%)	5 (6.4%)	78
Portage (farm)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)			2
Neepawa (non-farm)	35 (89.7%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (10.3%)	0 (0.0%)	39
Neepawa (farm)	46 (93.9%)	3 (6.1%)			49
Minnedosa (non-farm)	16 (84.2%)	1 (5.3%)	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	19
Minnedosa (farm)	11 (64.7%)	6 (35.3%)			17
Swan River (non-farm)	16 (64.0%)	4 (16.0%)	4 (16.0%)	1 (4.0%)	25
Swan River (farm)	20 (83.3%)	4 (16.7%)			24
Morris (non-farm)	9 (52.9%)	5 (29.4%)	3 (17.7%)	0 (0.0%)	17
Morris (farm)	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)			5
Carman (non-farm)	17 (73.9%)	5 (21.7%)	1 (4.4%)	0 (0.0%)	23
Carman (farm)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)			1
Morden (non-farm)	25 (75.8%)	4 (12.1%)	3 (9.1%)	1 (3.0%)	33
Morden (farm)	3 (75.0%)	1 (25.0%)			4
Stonewall (non-farm)	11 (64.7%)	4 (23.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)	17
Stonewall (farm)	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)			4
Total (non-farm)	182 (72.5%)	38 (15.1%)	22 (8.8%)	9 (3.6%)	251
Total (farm)	88 (83.0%)	18 (17.0%)			106

TABLE B15: Response to Payments by Treatment

Treatment	Enrolled in Payments	Never Enrolled in Payments	Total Enrolled in Surveys
3	78 (75.0%)	26 (25.0%)	104
9 (non-farm)	65 (83.3%)	13 (16.7%)	78
9 (farm-only)	61 (69.3%)	27 (30.7%)	88
TOTAL	204 (75.6%)	66 (24.4%)	270

TABLE B16: Response to Payments by Normal Income Cell
(Non-Farm Households)
Income Gap (Adjusted)

DIME	Enrolled in Payments	Never Enrolled in Payments	Total Enrolled in Surveys
0-2999	6 (75.0%)	2 (25.0%)	8
3000-4999	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)	8
5000-6999	9 (75.0%)	3 (25.0%)	12
7000-8999	23 (88.5%)	3 (11.5%)	26
TOTAL	43 (79.6%)	11 (20.4%)	54
DHSE			
0-2999	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	6
3000-4999	7 (70.0%)	3 (30.0%)	10
5000-6999	20 (80.0%)	5 (20.0%)	25
7000-8999	15 (83.3%)	3 (16.7%)	18
TOTAL	46 (78.0%)	13 (22.0%)	59
SHF			
0- 999	16 (84.2%)	3 (15.8%)	19
1000-2999	10 (76.9%)	3 (23.1%)	13
3000-5999	9 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9
6000-8999	8 (72.7%)	3 (27.3%)	11
TOTAL	43 (82.7%)	9 (17.3%)	52
SI (unadjusted)			
0- 999	7 (70.0%)	3 (30.0%)	10
1000-1999	3 (75.0%)	1 (25.0%)	4
2000-2999	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0
3000-3499	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2
TOTAL	11 (68.8%)	5 (31.3%)	16
TOTALS	143 (79.0%)	38 (21.0%)	181

TABLE B17: Number of Intact Household Periodic Completions (Excluding Farmers) by Treatment (Percentages in second row of each treatment represent proportion of completions for a periodic relative to enrollment completions)

Trt.	Enrol	Per. 1	Per. 2	Per. 3	Per. 4	Per. 5	Per. 6	Per. 7	Per. 8	Per. 9
3	96	84	78	74	69	64	62	59	57	57
	100.0	87.5	81.3	77.1	71.9	66.7	64.6	61.5	59.4	59.4
9	76	67	65	63	60	58	57	56	55	54
	100.0	88.2	85.5	82.9	79.0	76.3	75.0	73.7	72.4	71.1
TOTAL	172	151	143	137	129	122	119	115	112	111
	100.0	87.8	83.1	79.7	75.0	70.9	69.2	66.9	65.1	64.5

TABLE B18:   Number of Intact Household Periodic Non-Completions by
Treatment and Reason for Non-Completion (excluding Farmers)
(Percentages reflect percentage of total non-completions)

	Refused	Moved	Other	Total Non-Completions
	31 (79.5%)	8 (20.5%)	0 (0.0%)	39
	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.6%)	0 (0.0%)	22
	52 (85.3%)	9 (14.8%)	0 (0.0%)	61

TABLE B19: Number of Intact Household Periodic Non-Completions by Reason for Non-Completion, Treatment and Periodic of Non-Completion (excluding Farmers)

Treatment	Reason	Per. 1	Per. 2	Per. 3	Per. 4	Per. 5	Per. 6	Per. 7	Per. 8	Per. 9
3	Refused	11	4	3	5	5	1	2	0	0
	Moved	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Refused	9	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	0
	Moved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	Refused	20	6	5	8	7	2	3	1	0
	Moved	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	1
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE B20: Number of Head Splits by Treatment and
            "Last Intact" Periodic Completed

Trt	Enrol	Per 1	Per 2	Per 3	Per 4	Per 5	Per 6	Per 7	Per 8	Per 9
3	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0

TABLE B21: Number of Head Joins by Treatment and
            "Last Intact" Periodic Completed

Trt	Enrol	Per 1	Per 2	Per 3	Per 4	Per 5	Per 6	Per 7	Per 8	Per 9
3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

TABLE C1: Dauphin Baseline Interviewing Report

Total completions		764
Initial refusals	267	
Refusals during interview	10	
Q.C. incompletes	3	
Total refusals		280
Total moves		84
Total not at home		14
Total no status attained		1
Mincome employees	1	
Deaths (single-headed units)	1	
Mentally incompetent	2	
Not eligible	1	
Total PNI (permenently non-interviewable)		5
Total TNI (temporarily non-interviewable)		14
Total no. of final statuses at baseline		1162

TABLE C2: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Level of Annual Income
(Percentages in brackets represent row percentages)

Income Gap (Adjusted)	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME				
0 - 2999	5 (71.4%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)	7
3000 - 4999	21 (70.0%)	8 (26.7%)	1 (3.3%)	30
5000 - 6999	35 (67.3%)	13 (25.0%)	4 (7.7%)	52
7000 - 8999	61 (55.0%)	40 (36.0%)	10 (9.0%)	111
Total	122 (61.0%)	62 (31.0%)	16 (8.0%)	200
DHSE				
0 - 2999	78 (67.8%)	28 (24.4%)	9 (7.8%)	115
3000 - 4999	99 (68.3%)	35 (24.1%)	11 (7.6%)	145
5000 - 6999	111 (63.8%)	48 (27.6%)	15 (8.6%)	174
7000 - 8999	103 (59.5%)	57 (32.9%)	13 (7.5%)	173
Total	391 (64.4%)	168 (27.7%)	48 (7.9%)	607
SHF				
0 - 999	6 (85.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7
1000 - 2999	25 (75.8%)	4 (12.1%)	4 (12.1%)	33
3000 - 5999	53 (88.3%)	5 (8.3%)	2 (3.4%)	60
6000 - 8999	20 (76.9%)	6 (23.1%)	0 (0.0%)	26
Total	104 (82.5%)	16 (12.7%)	6 (4.8%)	126
SI (Unadjusted)				
0 - 999	38 (62.3%)	9 (14.7%)	14 (23.0%)	61
1000 - 1999	49 (68.1%)	10 (13.9%)	13 (18.0%)	72
2000 - 2999	38 (69.1%)	4 (7.3%)	13 (23.6%)	55
3000 - 3499	22 (53.7%)	11 (26.8%)	8 (19.5%)	41
Total	147 (64.2%)	34 (14.8%)	48 (21.0%)	229
TOTALS	764 (65.8%)	280 (24.0%)	118 (10.2%)	1162 (100.0%)

TABLE C3: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Age of Head
(Percentages in brackets represent row percentages)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME				
< 25	9 (47.4%)	3 (15.8%)	7 (36.8%)	19
25 - 34	23 (67.6%)	6 (17.6%)	5 (14.8%)	34
35 - 44	26 (61.9%)	14 (33.3%)	2 (4.8%)	42
> 44	64 (61.0%)	39 (37.1%)	2 (1.9%)	105
DHSE				
< 25	23 (56.1%)	7 (17.1%)	11 (26.8%)	41
25 - 34	74 (58.3%)	38 (29.9%)	15 (11.8%)	127
35 - 44	76 (60.3%)	40 (31.8%)	10 (7.9%)	126
> 44	218 (69.7%)	83 (26.5%)	12 (3.8%)	313
SH Female				
< 25	10 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (16.7%)	12
25 - 34	18 (75.0%)	3 (12.5%)	3 (12.5%)	24
35 - 44	11 (84.6%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	13
> 44	44 (83.0%)	8 (15.1%)	1 (1.9%)	53
SI Female				
< 25	26 (60.5%)	2 (4.6%)	15 (34.9%)	43
25 - 34	3 (75.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4
35 - 44	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	3
> 44	48 (80.0%)	10 (16.7%)	2 (3.3%)	60
SH Male				
< 25	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3
25 - 34	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	3
35 - 44	6 (85.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7
> 44	11 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11
SI Male				
< 25	19 (46.3%)	2 (4.9%)	20 (48.8%)	41
25 - 34	4 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (50.0%)	8
35 - 44	4 (44.4%)	2 (22.2%)	3 (33.4%)	9
> 44	42 (68.9%)	15 (24.6%)	4 (6.5%)	61
TOTAL	764 (65.7%)	280 (24.1%)	118 (10.2%)	1162

TABLE C4:   Response to Baseline by Family Type and Family Size

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DHME: FS 2	17 (54.8)	8 (25.8)	6 (19.4)	31
3	30 (58.8)	16 (31.4)	5 (9.8)	51
4	22 (50.0)	19 (43.2)	3 (6.8)	44
5	22 (68.8)	10 (31.2)	0	32
6+	31 (73.8)	9 (21.4)	2 (4.8)	42
DHSE: FS 2	97 (66.9)	38 (26.2)	10 (6.9)	145
3	84 (66.7)	33 (26.2)	9 (7.1)	126
4	98 (64.9)	42 (27.8)	11 (7.3)	151
5	58 (58.0)	32 (32.0)	10 (10.0)	100
6+	54 (63.5)	23 (27.1)	8 (9.4)	85
SH: FS 2	50 (83.3)	5 (8.3)	5 (8.3)	60
3	24 (72.7)	8 (24.3)	1 (3.0)	33
4	15 (93.8)	1 (6.2)	0	16
5	10 (90.9)	1 (9.1)	0	11
6+	5 (83.3)	1 (16.7)	0	6
SI:	147 (64.2)	34 (14.8)	48 (21.0)	229
TOTAL	764 (65.7)	280 (24.1)	118 (10.2)	1162

TABLE C5: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Welfare Experience (in 1972 or 1973)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DHME: no welfare	115 (60.9)	60 (31.7)	14 (7.4)	189
welfare	7 (63.6)	2 (18.2)	2 (18.2)	11
DHSE: no welfare	367 (64.0)	162 (28.3)	44 (7.7)	573
welfare	24 (70.6)	6 (17.6)	4 (11.8)	34
SH: no welfare	61 (82.4)	11 (14.9)	2 (2.7)	74
welfare	43 (82.7)	5 (9.6)	4 (7.7)	52
SI: no welfare	120 (60.6)	32 (16.2)	46 (23.2)	198
welfare	27 (87.0)	2 (6.5)	2 (6.5)	31
TOTAL	764 (65.7)	280 (24.1)	118 (10.2)	1162

TABLE C6: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Home Ownership

		Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DHME :	own	93 (62.4)	51 (34.2)	5 (3.4)	149
	rent	29 (56.8)	11 (21.6)	11 (21.6)	51
DHSE :	own	303 (64.2)	141 (29.9)	28 (5.9)	472
	rent	88 (65.2)	27 (20.0)	20 (14.8)	135
SH :	own	51 (85.0)	8 (13.3)	1 (1.7)	60
	rent	53 (80.3)	8 (12.1)	5 (7.6)	66
SI :	own	57 (65.5)	25 (28.7)	5 (5.8)	87
	rent	90 (63.4)	9 (6.3)	43 (30.3)	142
TOTAL		764 (65.7)	280 (24.1)	118 (10.2)	1162

TABLE C7:   Response to Baseline by Family Type and Number of Earners

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DH : 0 earners	42 (70.0)	13 (21.7)	5 (8.3)	60
1 earner	349 (63.8)	155 (28.3)	43 (7.9)	547
2 earners	112 (60.9)	56 (30.4)	16 (8.7)	184
3+earners	10 (62.5)	6 (37.5)	0 (0.0)	16
SH : 0 earners	55 (83.3)	7 (10.6)	4 (6.1)	66
1 earner	49 (81.7)	9 (15.0)	2 (3.3)	60
2+earners	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	617 (66.0)	246 (26.4)	70 (7.6)	933

TABLE C8: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Number of Earners
(Excluding Heads)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Comp.	Total Attempted
DHME : 0 earners	86 (58.5)	45 (30.6)	16 (10.9)	147
1 earner	33 (68.8)	15 (31.2)	0	48
2+earners	3 (60.0)	2 (40.0)	0	5
DHSE : 0 earners	386 (64.2)	167 (27.8)	48 (8.0)	601
1 earner	5 (83.3)	1 (16.7)	0	6
2+earners	0	0	0	0
SH : 0 earners	102 (82.9)	15 (12.2)	6 (4.9)	123
1 earner	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	0	3
2+earners	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	617 (66.0)	246 (26.4)	70 (7.6)	933

<u>TABLE C9</u>: Response to Baseline by Family Type and Number of Adults (Excluding Heads)

	Completions	Refusals	Other Non-Completions	Total Attempted
DHME : 0 adults	70 (58.8)	34 (28.6)	15 (12.6)	119
1 adult	29 (65.9)	14 (31.8)	1 (2.3)	44
2 adults	16 (55.2)	13 (44.8)	0	29
3+adults	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)	0	8
DHSE : 0 adults	305 (63.9)	133 (27.9)	39 (8.2)	477
1 adult	70 (70.0)	23 (23.0)	7 (7.0)	100
2 adults	14 (53.8)	10 (38.5)	2 (7.7)	26
3+adults	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	0	4
SH : 0 adults	81 (80.2)	14 (13.8)	6 (6.0)	101
1 adult	18 (94.7)	1 (5.3)	0	19
2 adults	5 (83.3)	1 (16.7)	0	6
3+adults	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	617 (66.0)	246 (26.4)	70 (7.6)	933

TABLE C10: Dauphin Enrollment Interviewing Report

Initial completions	508	
Refusal recontact completions	8	
Total completions		516
Refused to do any more surveys after completing the baseline survey	1	
Initial refusals	14	
Refusal recontact refusals	21	
Q.C. refusals	2	
Total refusals		38
Moved out of area during enrollment	38	
Traces not completed before cut-off date	1	
Total moves		39
Total language barriers		1
More than 1 roommate	1	
Total PNI (permanently non-interviewable)		1
Total no. of final statuses at enrollment		595

TABLE C11: Non-Response Rates by Family Type and Normal Income Cell
(Excluding Farmers)

Income Gap (Adjusted)	Completions	Refusals	Moves	Other Non-Completions	Total Avail.
DHME					
0 - 2999	12 (80.0%)	1 (6.7%)	2 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	15
3000 - 4999	21 (84.0%)	3 (12.0%)	1 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25
5000 - 6999	26 (70.3%)	5 (13.5%)	6 (16.2%)	0 (0.0%)	37
7000 - 8999	33 (86.8%)	4 (10.5%)	1 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	38
9000 -12999	8 (88.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	9
Total	100 (80.5%)	13 (10.6%)	11 (8.9%)	0 (0.0%)	124
DHSE					
0 - 2999	36 (90.0%)	2 (5.0%)	2 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	40
3000 - 4999	31 (91.2%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	34
5000 - 6999	35 (85.4%)	5 (12.2%)	1 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	41
7000 - 8999	33 (91.7%)	2 (5.6%)	1 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	36
9000 -12999	13 (86.6%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	15
Total	148 (89.2%)	11 (6.6%)	7 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)	166
SHF					
0 - 999	42 (97.7%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	43
1000 - 2999	17 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17
3000 - 5999	19 (86.4%)	1 (4.5%)	2 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	22
6000 -12999	10 (76.9%)	2 (15.4%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	13
Total	88 (92.6%)	4 (4.2%)	3 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	95
SI (unadjusted)					
0 - 999	42 (82.4%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (13.7%)	2 (3.9%)	51
1000 - 1999	14 (77.8%)	2 (11.1%)	2 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	18
2000 - 2999	12 (57.1%)	1 (4.8%)	8 (38.1%)	0 (0.0%)	21
3000 - 4999	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7
Total	74 (76.3%)	3 (3.1%)	18 (18.6%)	2 (2.0%)	97
TOTALS	410 (85.1%)	31 (6.4%)	39 (8.1%)	2 (0.4%)	482

TABLE C12: Response to Payments Enrollment by Treatment

eatment	Enrolled in Payments	Never Enrolled in Payments	Total Enrolled in Surveys
(non-farm)	250 (61.0%)	160 (39.0%)	410
(farm)	72 (67.9%)	34 (32.1%)	106
AL	322 (62.4%)	194 (37.6%)	516

TABLE C13:   Response to Payments by Normal Income Cell
             (Excluding Farmers

Income Gap (Adjusted)	Enrolled in Payments		Never Enrolled in Payments		Total Enrolled in Surveys
DHME					
0 - 2999	7	(58.3%)	5	(41.7%)	12
3000 - 4999	18	(85.7%)	3	(14.3%)	21
5000 - 6999	17	(65.4%)	9	(34.6%)	26
7000 - 8999	21	(58.5%)	12	(36.4%)	33
9000 - 12999	3	(37.5%)	5	(62.5%)	8
Total	66	(66.0%)	34	(34.0%)	100
DHSE					
0 - 2999	20	(55.6%)	16	(44.4%)	36
3000 - 4999	17	(54.8%)	14	(45.2%)	31
5000 - 6999	28	(80.0%)	7	(20.0%)	35
7000 - 8999	19	(57.6%)	14	(42.4%)	33
9000 - 12999	8	(61.5%)	5	(38.5%)	13
Total	92	(62.2%)	56	(37.8%)	148
SHF					
0 - 999	21	(50.0%)	21	(50.0%)	42
1000 - 2999	13	(76.5%)	4	(23.5%)	17
3000 - 5999	11	(57.9%)	8	(42.1%)	19
6000 - 8999	8	(80.0%)	2	(20.0%)	10
Total	53	(60.2%)	35	(39.8%)	88
SI (Unadjusted)					
0 - 999	22	(52.4%)	20	(47.6%)	42
1000 - 1999	8	(57.1%)	6	(42.9%)	14
2000 - 2999	5	(41.7%)	7	(58.3%)	12
3000 - 3499	4	(66.7%)	2	(33.3%)	6
Total	39	(52.7%)	35	(47.3%)	74
TOTAL	250	(61.0%)	160	(39.0%)	410

. TABLE C14: Number of Intact Household Periodic Completions
(Excluding Farmers) (Percentage in second row
represents proportion of completions for a periodic
relative to enrollment completions)

Treatment	Enrol	Per. 1	Per. 2	Per. 3	Per. 4	Per. 5	Per. 6	Per. 7	Per. 8	Per. 9
0	382	322	291	271	267	259	251	247	243	236
	100.0	84.3	76.2	70.9	69.9	67.8	65.7	64.7	63.6	61.8

TABLE C15: Number of Intact Household Periodic Non-Completions by
Reason for Non-Completion (Excluding Farmers)(Percentage
reflects percentage of total non-completions)

Treatment	Refused	Moved	Others	Total Non-Completions
0	118 (80.8%)	25 (17.1%)	3 (2.1%)	146

TABLE C16: Number of Intact Household Periodic Non-Completions
by Reason for Non-Completion and Periodic of
Non-Completion (excluding Farmers)

Treatment	Reason	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
0	Refusal	56	27	15	2	7	3	3	2	3
	Moved	3	4	5	2	1	5	0	2	3
	Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

TABLE C17: Number of Head Splits by "Last Intact"
Periodic Completed

Treatment	Enrol	Per 1	Per 2	Per 3	Per 4	Per 5	Per 6	Per 7	Per 8	Per 9
0	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	0

TABLE C18: Number of Head Joins by "Last Intact"
Periodic Completed

Treatment	Enrol	Per 1	Per 2	Per 3	Per 4	Per 5	Per 6	Per 7	Per 8	Per 9
0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0

TABLE C19: Panelled and Non-Panelled Walk-Ins
by Month of Walk In

	Month	Panelled	Not Panelled
1975	January	1	0
	February	1	1
	March	13	4
	April	7	2
	May	0	0
	June	5	2
	July	2	1
	August	1	1
	September	3	2
	October	1	3
	November	3	1
	December	3	2
1976	January	4	1
	February	5	2
	March	5	0
	April	2	2
	May	2	3
	June	3	2
	July	4	1
	August	3	0
	September	6	1
	October	3	1
	November	2	1
	December	0	2
1977	January	5	1
	February	4	0
	March	3	0
	April	6	0
	May	1	1
	June	2	1
	July	0	0
	August	1	1

TABLE C20: Distribution of Completed Periodics for
Walk-In Households

Last Periodic Completed

	Per 3	Per 4	Per 5	Per 6	Per 7	Per 8	Per 9	Total
Per 1	1	1		2		2	12	18
Per 2	1					1	4	6
Per 3	1				1		4	6
Per 4						1	16	17
Per 5								0
Per 6								0
Per 7					1		14	15
Per 8	-						23	23
TOTAL	3	1		2	2	4	73	85

First Periodic Completed

TABLE C21: Distribution of Reasons for Refusal to
Complete the Screener Interview

Reason Cited	Frequency	%
1) Don't want to give information (disclose earnings)	167	(22.2%)
2) Not interested/Can't be bothered	97	(12.9%)
3) Don't like government programs	54	(7.2%)
4) Would not benefit from program/interview	29	(3.9%)
5) Too busy	17	(2.3%)
6) Disagree with project	14	(1.9%)
7) Someone else says "NO"	9	(1.2%)
8) Don't need help	8	(1.1%)
9) Other reasons	12	(1.6%)
10) No reason given	345	(45.7%)
Total screener refusals	752	(100.0%)

TABLE C22: Distribution of Reasons for Refusal to
Complete the Screener Interview

Reasons Cited	Frequency	%
1) Not interested/Can't be bothered	60	(21.3%)
2) Don't want to answer any questions	59	(21.1%)
3) Don't want to participate or have anything to do with the program	44	(15.7%)
4) No time/too busy	40	(14.3%)
5) Don't need help	22	(7.9%)
6) Would not benefit from program/interview	17	(6.1%)
7) Don't like government programs	15	(5.4%)
8) Someone else says "NO"	9	(3.2%)
9) Other reasons	14	(5.0%)
Total Baseline Refusals	280	(100.0%)

TABLE C23: Distribution of Reasons for Refusal to
Complete the Enrollment Interview

Reason Cited	Frequency	%
1) Feel income is too high	8	(22.9%)
2) Don't like hand-outs	5	(14.3%)
3) Not interested	5	(14.3%)
4) Information is too personal	4	(11.4%)
5) Don't like interviews (fill out all that stuff)	4	(11.4%)
6) Suspicious of government	3	(8.5%)
7) Too much like welfare	2	(5.7%)
8) Afraid it might affect government pension	1	(2.9%)
9) Don't want to be bothered	1	(2.9%)
10) No reason given	2	(5.7%)
TOTAL	35	(100.0%)

TABLE D1: Distribution of Baseline Completions by Normal Income Cell and Family Type

Family Type	Normal Income Cell	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
Double - Headed	1	20	20
	2	60	80
	3	118	198
	4	192	390
	5	1319	1709
	6	79	1788
Single - Headed	1	27	27
	2	6	33
	3	8	41
	4	4	45
	5	10	55
	6	5	60
Single Individuals	1	1	1
	2	2	3
	3	2	5
	4	2	7
	5	30	37
	6	16	53

TABLE D2: Treatment Allocation Probabilities for Supplementary Sample Enrollment

Family Type	Normal Income Cell	1	2	TREATMENT PLAN 3	4	5	7	8	9 (controls)
DH	1	.02	.04	.22	.02	.02	.08	.25	.35
	2	.04	.03	.27	.03	.05	.20	.17	.21
	3	.08	.01	.32	0	.02	.16	.06	.35
	4	0	0	0	.93	0	0	0	.07
SH	1	.08	.05	.27	.03	.05	.12	.06	.34
	2	.05	.05	.27	.04	.05	.26	.16	.12
	3	.03	.02	.31	0	.02	.15	.06	.41
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	1	.04	.04	.24	.03	.04	.10	.07	.44
	2	.03	.06	.19	.03	.07	.15	.14	.33
	3	.08	.03	.25	.11	.03	.06	.07	.37
	4	.20	.13	.05	.05	.15	.10	.08	.24

TABLE D3: Supplementary Sample Enrolled (in Payments) Distribution by Family Type, Normal Income Cell and Plan (All Groups)

family type	normal income cell	Plan Treatments							Controls		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	7	8	IRF	FC	
DH	1			5		.1	1	2	4	2	15
	2	2	2	14	1	1	7	6	13	6	52
	3	6		36		5	10	8	19	21	105
	4				68				6	7	81
SH	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	9	3	22
	2			1		1	2		1		5
	3			1			1	1	2	3	8
	4										0
SI	1										0
	2						1			1	2
	3	1									1
	4	2									2
Total		12	3	58	70	9	23	21	52	45	293

TABLE D4: Theoretical Allocation of the Supplementary Sample

Socio-Economic		Experimental Plan								
Family Type	Level of "Normal Income"	3800/.35	4600/.35	3800/.50	4600/.50	5400/.50	4600/.75	5400/.75	Controls	Total
Double-headed	$1300		1	6		1	1	4	8	21
	$4000	2	2	20	1	2	8	6	20	61
	$6000	7		42		6	13	9	44	121
	$8000				79				14	93
Single-headed	$400	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	13	27
	$2000		1	1		1	2		1	6
	$4500			1			1	1	5	8
Single-individuals	$400			1						1
	$1500							1	1	2
	$2500	1			1					2
	$4000	2								2
Total by Plan		14	5	73	83	11	27	25	106	344

TABLE D5: Non-Response Rates by Treatment

Treatment	Completions	Refusals	Moves	Other Non-Completions	Total Available
1	12 (85.7%)	2 (14.3%)	0	0	14
2	3 (60.0%)	0	2 (40.0%)	0	5
3	58 (79.5%)	8 (11.0%)	6 (8.2%)	1 (1.3%)	73
4	70 (84.3%)	8 (9.6%)	3 (3.6%)	2 (2.5%)	83
5	9 (81.8%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0	11
7	23 (85.2%)	3 (11.1%)	1 (3.7%)	0	27
8	21 (84.0%)	1 (4.0%)	3 (12.0%)	0	25
9 (controls)	97 (91.5%)	4 (3.8%)	5 (4.7%)	0	106
TOTAL	293 (85.2%)	27 (7.9%)	21 (6.1%)	3 (0.8%)	344

TABLE D6:   Non-Response Rates by Family Type and Normal Income Cell

Family Type	Normal Income Cell	Completions	Refusals	Moves	Other Non Completions	Total
DH	1	15 (71.5%)	2 (9.5%)	4 (19.0%)	0	21
	2	52 (85.2%)	5 (8.2%)	4 (6.6%)	0	61
	3	105 (86.8%)	9 (7.4%)	6 (5.0%)	1 (0.8%)	121
	4	81 (87.1%)	8 (8.5%)	2 (2.2%)	2 (2.2%)	93
SH	1	22 (81.5%)	1 (3.7%)	4 (14.8%)	0	27
	2	5 (83.3%)	0	1 (16.7%)	0	6
	3	8 (100.0%)	0	0	0	8
	4	0	0	0	0	0
SI	1	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0	0	1
	2	2 (100.0%)	0	0	0	2
	3	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0	0	2
	4	2 (100.0%)	0	0	0	2
TOTAL		293 (85.2%)	27 (7.9%)	21 (6.1%)	3 (0.8%)	344

TABLE D7: Number of Intact Household Periodic Completions by Treatment
(Percentages in the second row of each treatment represent
proportion of completions for a periodic relative to enroll-
ment completions)

Treatment	Enroll.	Per. 4	Per. 5	Per. 6	Per. 7	Per. 8	Per. 9	Per. 10	Per.11	Per.12
1	15	15	14	13	11	11	11	10	10	9
	100.0	100.0	93.3	86.6	73.3	73.3	73.3	66.7	66.7	60.0
2	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.C	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7
3	52	50	46	40	36	35	34	33	33	31
	100.0	96.1	88.4	76.9	69.2	67.3	65.3	63.4	63.4	59.6
4	59	59	55	53	49	48	47	47	47	44
	100.0	100.0	93.2	89.8	83.0	81.3	79.6	79.6	79.6	74.5
5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
7	25	24	21	21	19	17	16	15	15	15
	100.0	96.0	84.0	84.0	76.0	68.0	64.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
8	16	15	15	13	12	10	10	10	10	10
	100.0	93.7	93.7	81.2	75.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
9	57	54	47	40	39	38	35	35	35	33
	100.0	94.7	82.4	70.1	68.4	66.7	61.4	61.4	61.4	57.8
Total	239	232	213	195	181	174	167	164	164	156
	100.0	97.0	89.1	81.5	75.7	72.8	69.8	68.6	68.6	65.2

TABLE D8: Number of Intact Household Periodic Non-Completions by Treatment and Reason for Non-Completion
(Percentages reflect percentage of total non-completions)

Treatment	Refusal	Moved	Other	Total Non-Completions
1	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)		6
2	1 (100.0%)	0		1
3	11 (52.3%)	10 (47.7%)		21
4	10 (66.7%)	5 (33.3%)		15
5	0	0		0
7	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)		10
8	2 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	6
9	17 (70.8%)	7 (29.2%)		24
Total	47 (56.7%)	35 (42.1%)	1 (1.2%)	83

TABLE D9: Number of Intact Household Periodic Non-Completions by treatment, Reason for Non-Completion and Periodic of Non-Completion

Treatment	Reason	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12
1	Refused				2					
	Moved		1	1				1		1
2	Refused						1			
3	Refused	1	3	3	3			1		
	Moved	1	1	3	1	1	1			2
4	Refused		3	1	3	1				2
	Moved		1	1	1		1			1
7	Refused	1	1		2					
	Moved		2			2	1	1		
8	Refused				1	1				
	Moved	1		2						
	Others					1				
9	Refused	2	7	4	1	1	1			1
	Moved	1		3			2			1
Total	Refused	4	14	8	12	3	2	1	0	3
	Moved	3	5	10	2	3	5	2	0	5
	Others					1				

Tot

TABLE D10: Number of Head Splits by Treatment and "Last Intact" Periodic Completed

Treatment	Enroll.	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	Total
1		1								1
2				1						1
3		3		6	2	3			1	15
4		2	2	2		2		1	1	10
5							1	1		2
7			1	1			1			3
8			2	2	1				1	6
9		1	3	2	1	3	2			12
Total		7	8	14	4	8	4	2	3	50