

# MEPS-HC Income Data

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### **Income Overview**



- Income data is needed to determine the poverty category for each person/family and is used for
  - ► Analysis and research using the MEPS-HC
  - ► Post-stratification of weights on file
- The following slides will cover the highlights of the
  - Income data collection
  - Income data editing
  - ► Release of income variables in the public use files

## **Income Collection**



- Income data are collected once for each year of the panel, in the following rounds:
  - ► Round 3 in first year
  - ► Round 5 in second year
  - ► Round 7 in third year
  - ► Round 9 in fourth year
- The income data collected are for the previous year.
  - ► For example, 2022 income data were collected in early 2023.
- These data are collected for all persons in the panel, including children.

# **Income Collection (cont.)**



- Respondents are asked to use federal income tax forms for the prior year as the basis for their responses.
  - ► For married couples filing jointly, amounts are split between spouses.
- But information is collected for all persons, even those not filing tax forms.

# **Income Collection (cont.)**



- Data on 18 types of income are collected.
  - ► Most persons have zero income for most types.
- These were the most common types of nonzero income in 2020:
  - ► Wages: 81% of persons ages 18 to 64
  - ▶ Interest: 23% of persons age 18+
  - ► Social Security: 81% of persons age 65+
- The least common type of non-zero income in 2020 was alimony, which was an income type reported by 0.2% of persons age 18+.

# **Income Collection (cont.)**



- Wages in the Income section are collected separately from hourly wages reported in the Employment section.
  - ► Employment section data are used in Income editing.

## **Income Editing**



- Amount is needed for each income type for each person.
  - ► Amounts cannot be missing because total income is needed for determining poverty level.
  - ► The missing value codes -1, -7, -8, -15 are not used for income amounts on file
- Logical edits set many missing values to zero, based on skip pattern.
- Then remaining missing values must be imputed.



- Hotdeck imputation is used to fill in missing amounts.
  - Multiple hotdecks are needed for most types.
  - ► The first hotdeck usually imputes for brackets (respondent has reported range).



Imputation results for WAGEP20X (wage income)

Variable: WAGIMP20 (imputation flag for WAGEP20X)

Value	<u>Unweighted</u>
1 Original Response Used	18,334
2 Bracket Converted	2,361
4 Weeks worked/Earnings used	5,608
5 Conditional Hotdeck	1,212
6 Unconditional Hotdeck	290



- Once imputation is completed for all income types, the poverty category is determined.
- Calculation is based on the following:
  - Current Population Survey (CPS) definition of family and family income
  - ► "Poverty thresholds" are identified by U.S. Census Bureau annually
- CPS family income/poverty line
  - ► Resulting percent converted to poverty category



- Each person is assigned to a poverty category based on income of CPS family.
  - ► 1 = poor (less than 100% of poverty line)
  - ➤ 2 = near poor (100% to less than 125%)
  - **▶** 3 = low income (125% to less than 200%)
  - **▶** 4 = middle income (200% to less than 400%)
  - ► 5 = high income (greater than or equal to 400%)

### **Income Variables**



- Income variables are available in annual Full-Year Consolidated File.
  - **▶** Person-level file
    - Round 3 income for panel in first year
    - Round 5 income for panel in second year
    - Round 7 income for panel in third year
    - Round 9 income for panel in fourth year
  - **▶ 2021 version released August 2023**

# Income Variables (cont.)



- Frequently used variables (2020 data names) include the following:
  - TTLP20X: Total person-level income
  - CPSFAMID: Concatenate with DUID to identify CPS family of person (see file documentation)
  - FAMINC20: CPS family total income
  - POVCAT20: CPS family poverty category
- All family-level income variables are included on the record of each family member.

# Income Variables (cont.)



- Three income types can have negative, as well as zero or positive, amounts:
  - BUSNP20X: Business income
  - TRSTP20X: Trust income
  - SALEP20X: Sales income
    - ☐ Sales income is not included in total person income.
- Therefore, total person-level income or total family-level income can be a negative amount.

# Thank you!



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