Transition into Adulthood Supplement
Panel Study of Income Dynamics
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PSID Transition into Adulthood Supplement 2013

User Guide

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Chapter 1 – An Introduction to TAS

In the past several decades, the U.S. and other countries have seen a lengthening of the period between childhood and adulthood—the “transition into adulthood.” Youth no longer move quickly from secondary education into the labor force and independent economic living. Based on data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), less than 50% of individuals will become a head of their own PSID family (or the spouse of a head—henceforth called the “wife”) before they reach their mid-20s.

Scientists are becoming increasingly aware that the period between the ages of 18 and 28 years are critical for life span development. It is during this period that major investments are made in education, crucial decisions are made regarding partnering and childbearing, and careers are planned and initiated. For PSID, this means that important educational and occupational transitions are often made while young adults are still dependent on their parents, many years before they become family heads and wives themselves and official join the PSID sample as primary respondents.

The “Transition into Adulthood Supplement” (TAS) is part of PSID and a follow-up to the original PSID Child Development Supplement (CDS). Although PSID collects some information about everyone who is a co-resident member of each family in the study, considerably more information is collected on the head and wife. Without the TAS, this design would result in a large gap in information about the youth experiences of the 1997 CDS cohort between their last CDS interview in adolescence and their first interview as a PSID head or wife. In other words, there would be a major gap in information about early adulthood transitions. The launching of TAS was motivated by recognition that these years are marked by choices, changes, and transitions that have profound life-long consequences, but would be missed by the sample design of the PSID prior to 2005. To bridge this gap, TAS was initiated in 2005 when the oldest CDS respondents reached 18 to 20 years of age. TAS has subsequently been conducted in 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013, and will be conducted biennially in parallel with Core PSID until 2015 when the youngest individuals in the original CDS will have reached adulthood. In 2017, TAS will be relaunched to capture information on the transition into adulthood of *all* young adults in the PSID, not just those who participated in the original CDS.

Based on current literature and theories guiding research on the adult transitional years, the TAS interview was designed to build on the information collected from these children when they themselves were interviewed as adolescents in CDS-II and CDS-III, and, at the same time, harmonized and coordinated with data to be collected on them when they are interviewed as adults in future waves of Core PSID.

To fully understand TAS, one must be familiar with the Core PSID and original CDS data collection projects. Therefore, a brief description of the design and content of Core PSID and the original CDS is provided here.

The Panel Study of Income Dynamics is a longitudinal survey of a nationally-representative sample of U.S. families. Since 1968, PSID has collected data on family composition changes, housing and food expenditures, marriage and fertility histories, employment, income, wealth, time spent in housework, health, expenditures, philanthropy, and more. Over 60,000 people have ever participated in the panel, which includes up to four generations within a family. PSID is the longest running panel on family dynamics, and is considered one of the most important data archives in the world.

The PSID now is conducted every other year by telephone with data collection commencing in March and ending by December of odd-numbered years.

In 1997, PSID supplemented its main survey with collection of additional data on a cohort of 0-12 year-old children in the study and their parents. The objective of this supplement—the Child Development Supplement—was to provide researchers with a comprehensive, nationally representative, and longitudinal data base of children and their families with which to study the dynamic process of early human capital formation. Two additional waves of CDS were conducted in 2002-2003 (CDS-II), when the children were 5-17 years of age, and in 2007-2008 (CDS-III) for children in the cohort who were under 18 years of age.

The data collection activities for CDS-I, II, and III were extensive. Within the context of family, neighborhood, and school environments, CDS gathered information about a broad array of developmental outcomes including (but not limited to) physical health, emotional well-being, cognitive abilities, achievement, and social relationships with family and peers. Each CDS child could have up to eight modules of data collected from three different family members (primary and secondary caregivers and the target child) and a school information source (teacher and/or school administrative data).

Because CDS is a supplement to the PSID, the study takes advantage of an extensive amount of family demographic and economic data about the CDS child's family, providing more extensive family data than any other nationally-representative longitudinal survey of children and youth in the U.S.

Bridging the Gap

Across the three waves of CDS, the study has collected data on children and youth aged 0-18 years. CDS youth will eventually become the future "active panel" of Core PSID when they move out of (or "split-off") from their parents' home and establish an independent household of their own. Under the current design of the TAS, CDS youth will participate in TAS data collection until they reach age 28, regardless of whether they have become members of Core PSID. Whey they join Core PSID, they will participate in that study every other year from that point forward.

The Transition into Adulthood Supplement (TAS) thus serves as a "bridge of information" between the rich data collected in the CDS on the years between birth and age 18 years, and the rich data collected in the PSID on the years after economic independence is established.

Chapter 2 – An Overview of TAS Questionnaire Content

The TAS questionnaire is separated into 12 sections, each of which represents a specific area of interview content. A summary of each section is provided below.

Section A: Time Use

As individuals move from adolescence into adulthood, they are confronted with new choices about how to use their discretionary time. In addition, the concept of community takes on a broader meaning and provides opportunities for greater integration into a larger social context. In Section A, we measured time spent on a selected number of leisure activities, computer use, and community engagement. Certain items from the CDS were repeated, permitting time-series analysis of activity patterns in organized arts and sport, TV watching, reading, and computer use. In other sections we asked about time spent in other activities, as well as time spent with friends, family, and romantic partners. The questions in this section asked about frequency of participation in these activities during the past 12 months.

Section B: Responsibilities

In this brief section, we assessed the level of responsibility that the respondent assumes for living arrangements and money management including earning their own living, making rent or mortgage payments, paying their bills, and managing their personal finances. Respondents were asked to rate their abilities to manage their money and solve day-to-day problems.

In addition, information about living arrangements during a typical school year and during the summer was collected. For those respondents who spent most of their time living at their parents' home, we asked about the expected timing of moving out. Conversely, those living away at college or living on their own were asked questions about the likelihood of moving back in with their parents.

Section C: Self

Section C consists of self-rated levels of skill in areas such as leadership, intelligence, independence, confidence, and problem solving, as well as self-rated psychosocial measures about worries and discouragement.

Section D: Marriage, Family, and Relationships

This section obtained information about the current marital and cohabitation status of the individual and subjective evaluations of all romantic/intimate relationships through questions about living arrangements, general satisfaction with relationships, time spent with partner, future expectations of relationship duration, and the likelihood of marriage and divorce. Information was collected on past, present, and future childbearing and fertility expectations, gender roles, child rearing/family values, and parenting skills and experiences. The individual's relationship with his or her parents was assessed, continuing the collection of measures from CDS.

Respondents living at home or away at college were asked all questions in this section; respondents living on their own were not asked questions about when they were widowed, when they were divorced, and when they started living with the current partner because these questions were asked in their 2013 Core PSID interview.

Section E: Employment

This section collected detailed information about current employment status and all types of employment and money-earning activities for the previous two years. Measures included salary/wages, hours, experience, and size and type of the employer, reasons for being unemployed and/or not working, as well as the methods and frequencies of job hunting. Moreover, detailed information was collected about service in any branch of the Armed Services, and self-rated satisfaction with military service was obtained.

Respondents living at home or away at college were asked all questions in this section; however, those living on their own were only asked the latter questions pertaining to involvement in the Armed Services because information about their past and present work status was obtained in their 2013 Core PSID interview. Specific question objectives are provided on the next page.

Sections F and W: Income and Wealth

In Section F, we collected information on income earned during the previous calendar year from a number of other sources, including unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, dividends, interest, trust funds, child support, welfare, and gifts. We also asked about financial help received from parents and other relatives. A short series of questions that estimated the net value of automobiles, stocks and bonds, checking and savings accounts, life insurance policies, and any other assets and investments was asked. Information was also collected about student loans, credit card balances, and other debts.

Respondents living with their parents or away at college were asked all questions in this section; respondents living on their own were only asked the latter questions pertaining to wealth because their income and business holdings information was gathered in their 2013 Core PSID interview.

Section G: Education and Career Goals

A key marker of the transition into adulthood is attainment of post-secondary educational degrees, which, in turn, feeds into work plans and career aspirations. Some young adults, however, may choose an alternative route to a traditional college track, such as a military career (see Section E) or vocational training.

In Section G, we gathered information about the amount and dates of education, starting with high school completion or GED attainment, high school GPA, and experience with college entrance exams. We asked if the respondent had ever attended or is currently attending college.

The path through Section G was straightforward: respondents living at home and those away at college were asked all questions in this section; however, those respondents living on their own were not asked questions pertaining to their secondary education or graduation from high school, such as "when did you receive your GED" or "what was the last grade you attended" because these items were already collected in the Core PSID interview.

Section H: Health

This section began with a self-rated measure of the individual's overall health and asked if he or she had, or had ever been diagnosed with, a series of chronic illnesses/conditions such as asthma, diabetes, hypertension, cancer, and any mental health condition. For each condition, we asked age when first diagnosed and limitations on normal daily activities that resulted from the condition. We then asked a short series of questions about psychological distress both in the past 30 days and past 12 months. These questions are parallel to those asked in the Core PSID instrument.

In young adulthood, individuals begin to take on more responsibility for maintaining their own health. This task involves both routine visits to the doctor and dentist, maintenance of a healthy body weight, and engagement in a number of lifestyle practices such as exercising, eating balanced meals, and abstinence from smoking, binge drinking, and use of illegal drugs or misuse of prescription medicines. In Section H, we asked about all of these activities.

The path through Section H was more complicated than for other sections. Some, but not all, of the questions in the TAS interview are the same as those in Core PSID. For respondents living on their own as PSID heads or wives, we skipped the first part of the section and started with health behaviors to avoid repeating questions that are collected in the Core PSID interview.

Section K: Social Environment

Section K included five distinct series of questions addressing everyday discrimination, peer influence, assault, risky behavior, and encounters with the law.

Day-to-day encounters with discrimination were measured by asking about frequency of experiencing specific types of discrimination. If one or more situations were endorsed, we asked the perceived reason for the discriminatory experience.

Peer influence was assessed through a set of questions about characteristics of friends with respect to school and work-related activities, family and interpersonal relationships, community involvement, and general outlook or attitudes about the future.

We asked about prior assaults, and the age at which an assault happened.

The items concerning dangerous and risky behaviors included fighting, damaging property, drunk driving, and unprotected sex. We asked how often the respondent engaged in each behavior in the prior six months. Incidents of arrest, probation, and jail time were measured separately through questions on when and why the offense(s) occurred.

Respondents living at home, away at college, and living on their own all received the same set of questions in this section.

Section L: Religiosity/Race & Ethnicity

In this brief section, we asked about current religious preferences and the importance of religion and spirituality in the respondent's life. The last two questions are asked of respondents living at home with their parents (those living on their own received these two questions in their 2013 Core PSID interview). Standard race and ethnicity items from the Census were asked.

Section M: Outlook on Life

The TAS interview ended with a short series of questions tapping into subjective well-being. Respondents were asked 29 questions which comprehensively assessed adult well-being in terms of emotional, psychological, and social well-being.

Chapter 3 – The TAS Sample

The TAS-2013 sample is defined by four basic components:

1. Age 18-28 years;
2. No longer attending high school;
3. Participated in at least one CDS interview (1997, 2002/2003, or 2007/2008); and
4. Family participated in the 2013 Core PSID interview (either through their own interview as Head/Spouse/Partner or by identification as an "other family unit member" in a household interview).

Age and High School Attendance

All potentially-eligible TAS respondents were identified and screened in the Core PSID interview. During the TAS interview, respondents were asked to confirm their date of birth and whether they were attending school (and, if so, what grade they were currently attending). If, during the TAS interview, the interviewer learned that the respondent was under the age of 18 or that the respondent was still in high school, the interviewer was instructed to code the respondent as non-sample (age or grade ineligible).

Member in the CDS Cohort

All TAS sample members completed a family-level baseline interview in CDS. This means the CDS primary caregiver had reported information about each TAS sample member. The TAS sample members may have also participated in an educational assessment and a child interview during CDS, but this information was not used in determining eligibility for TAS.

A total of 2,156 individuals aged 18-28 participated in at least one CDS interview and were members of families who completed the 2013 Core PSID interview. These individuals were identified as eligible for the TAS-2013 survey.

Chapter 4 – Data Collection Procedures

This chapter provides an overview of the data collection procedures for TAS-2013.

Contacting Respondents

The selected respondent was preloaded into a computer-based sample management system. Pre-notification letters announcing the study and a respondent booklet were sent to all eligible sample members. The respondent booklets were not always used—for example, the respondent booklet was not used if it was unavailable (either had not arrived or was misplaced). If the respondent did not have the booklet, they had the option of viewing the booklet online if they had access to the internet. If not, the interviewer read the response options.

Busy schedules, caller ID, cell phones, and gatekeepers were the main obstacles in reaching and scheduling interviews with these young adults. Interviewers enlisted contact persons (usually parents) to help determine the best time to reach respondents. In some instances, parents contacted respondents to let them know to expect a call from the study.

Quality Control

The Quality Control Plan for TAS-2013 consisted of three components: certification, verification, and evaluation. Certification, in the form of a practice interview, was completed immediately following the interviewer training and ensured that all field staff received appropriate training on the TAS-2013 interview instrument and were able to complete the interview professionally and according to the study protocol. Verification of interview data was conducted via telephone calls to respondents who were re-asked questions that were included in the original interview so that the responses could be compared. And evaluation of the interviewers' adherence to general interviewing techniques and study-specific protocols was based on the review of recorded interviews by data collection staff.

Respondent Payments

All respondent payments were handled by project staff using an internal system. Participants were either paid by check or money order. Each respondent received $60 for the completion of an interview. There was also a $30 one-time "welcome" incentive for newly eligible respondents and "welcome back" incentive for returning respondents upon interview completion. If the respondent expressed concern about their cell phone minutes used, interviewers offered an additional $10 incentive to offset the cost of extra minutes used to complete the interview by cell phone. If a contact person was used to help find a participant they were offered between $10 and $20.

Results of Data Collection Effort

The TAS-2013 sample of 2,156 individuals was released to the field for interviewing. During data collection, 34 cases were determined to be ineligible (including 3 completed interviews), bringing the total eligible sample to 2,122. Of these, 1,804 provided complete interviews, yielding a 90% response rate for the TAS-2013 fieldwork effort. Table 1 provides the final dispositions for the total sample of 2,122 cases.

Table 1: Sample Disposition	
Sample Count	**Description**
2,122	Total TAS-2013 sample
1,804	Completed interview with an eligible TAS-2013 sample individual
30	Sample individual incarcerated or in a youth, group, or detention home/center: ineligible for interview contact
5	Sample individual away on military leave, in job corps, or in a non-detention facility
5	Sample individual incapacitated, had a permanent health condition, or institutionalized for health or psychological reasons
4	Sample individual deceased after PSID interview completed but before TAS interview: ineligible for interview contact
85	Refusal by the sample individual; partial/passive refusal; deliberate avoidance of interviewer (e.g., always too busy, repeated broken appointments, or failure to return calls)
56	Refusal by someone other than the sample individual
21	Sample individual lost; tracking efforts exhausted
43	Some household member contacted, but eligible respondent not available to do interview; appointment broken, but no evidence of deliberately avoiding interview
10	Sample individual resided outside of US or in a remote area and uncontactable (e.g., no telephone)
58	Sample individual was initially thought to be ineligible because of nonresponse but discovered to be a resident in a response sample family after the interviewing period had ended
1	Office error – study ended, insufficient or inappropriate calls made, no mention of refusal

- Average interview length: 63.62 minutes
- Completed interviews: 1,807* of 2,122 released sample cases
  * Three cases were found to be ineligible after completion of the interview
    - Sample members who still resided with core PSID family as an "other family unit member" but lived at college: 207
    - Sample members who still resided with core PSID family as an "other family unit member" living with parents: 817
    - Sample members who had formed independent PSID family units as Head/Wife/"Wife": 783
- Data collection response rate: 90%

Chapter 5 – The TAS-2013 Sample Weight

To account for differential probabilities of selection due to the original CDS sample design and subsequent attrition, the TAS-2013 data are provided with a sample weight. The construction of the TAS-2013 sample weight is described in this chapter.

Sample Transition from CDS-I to TAS-2013

The TAS-2013 respondents were all originally selected for CDS-I in 1997 when they were 2–12 years of age. Of the 3,563 children who participated in the original 1997 CDS-I interview, 2,783 were projected to be eligible for participation in TAS-2013. For these 2,783 cases, Table 2 summarizes the final contact and interview dispositions in TAS-2013.

Among the projected eligible sample, which excludes deceased (n=10) and non-sample individuals (n=23), a total of 1,804 interviews were completed, resulting in a cumulative unweighted response rate of 65.6% (i.e., 1,804/(1,804+946)=0.656).[1] See Chapter 5 for a description of the TAS-2013 wave-specific response rate of (90%) and data collection procedures and outcomes.

Table 2: TAS-2013 Sample Disposition	
Sample Count	**Description**
2,783	Total projected eligible
1,804	Completed TAS-2013 interview
946	Non-response
632	Non-response before the 2013 interview
269	Non-response in 2013
45	Difficult to access/outside of the U.S.
33	No longer eligible
23	Not a sample person
10	Deceased

Methodological Approach

Sample survey data are typically provided with weights designed to compensate for unequal probabilities of sample selection and non-response or data that is missing at random (MAR; Little and Rubin, 2002).[2] These weights are inversely proportional to the probability that each observation is selected and, conditional on selection,that individuals participate in the survey. With longitudinal

[1] The cumulative response rate is defined as a ratio of the number of cases that were successfully interviewed in TAS-2013 to the number of cases that were projected to be eligible for TAS-2013 in 1997, excluding deceased and non-sample individuals.
[2] Little, R.J.A., and Rubin, D.B. (2002). Statistical Analysis with Missing Data, 2nd Edition. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

data, this joint probability at time *t*, where the study has started at *t*-1 or earlier, can be expressed as the following

$$P(S_t=1)=P(S_{t-1}=1)*P(R_t=1|S_{t-1}=1), \qquad (1)$$

where S_t is an indicator of participation in the study at time *t* and R_t is an indicator of response at time *t*. Under this quasi-random model of the survey response process, the probability of being a participant at time *t* is a product of the probability of participating in the previous period and the conditional “probability” of responding in the current period. Because the first term on the right-hand side of Equation *(1)* is proportional to the reciprocal of the weight in the previous period, the weight in the current period is a product of the weight in previous period and the inverse of the probability of response (the second term on the right hand side of Equation *(1)*). We will refer to $1/ P(R_t=1|S_{t-1}=1)$ as the attrition adjustment factor.

TAS-2013 Individual Weight

The TAS-2013 individual weight was designed to account for the differential attrition between the baseline CDS-I (in 1997) and TAS-2013, i.e. *t*=2013 and *t*-1=1997. Thus, the TAS-2013 weight is a product of the CDS-I weight, i.e., the individual-level primary caregiver/child weight (i.e., the weight variable named ‘CH97PRWT’), and the attrition adjustment factor.[3]

To obtain the attrition adjustment factor, the probability that a sample person was nonrespondent in TAS-2013 was estimated using a logistic regression model. The dependent variable for this nonresponse propensity model is Y=1 if the eligible sample person was a nonrespondent in 2013 and Y=0 if they were a respondent (see Table 2). The estimated parameters and standard errors for the logistic model of nonresponse attrition are reported in Table 3. For example, the results indicate that the odds of attrition between 1997 and 2013 were higher among male children and older children, and lower among those whose head of household was employed or male. The resulting attrition adjustment factor is the inverse of the predicted probability of successful re-interview (the reciprocal of 1 minus the estimated probability of non-response predicted by the model).

[3] For a description of the 1997 CDS-I weights, see http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/CDS/weightsdoc.pdf

Table 3: Logistic Regression of Nonresponse in TAS-2013 Conditional on 1997 CDS-I Characteristics				
Predictor Value in 1997	**Estimate**		**Standard Error**	**P Value**
Intercept	-3.1813	***	0.3776	<.0001
SRC sample (0/1)	-0.0956		0.2608	0.7139
SEO sample (0/1)	0.1738		0.2743	0.5263
Child is Male (0/1)	0.5447	***	0.0942	<.0001
Age of child at 1997 core PSID	0.3827	***	0.0178	<.0001
White (child race) (0/1)	0.0724		0.2293	0.7522
Black (child race) (0/1)	-0.284		0.2356	0.2281
Age of Head <= 30 (0/1)	-0.1419		0.1794	0.429
30< Age of Head<=45 (0/1)	-0.1491		0.1359	0.2728
Head is male (0/1)	-0.2763	**	0.1319	0.0362
No high school degree (Head) (0/1)	0.00604		0.1699	0.9716
High school degree (Head) (0/1)	0.0573		0.1487	0.6999
Some college (Head) (0/1)	-0.0961		0.1554	0.5364
Head is employed (0/1)	-0.4945	***	0.1401	0.0004
Family income 1st quartile (0/1)	-0.0396		0.1878	0.8328
Family income 2nd quartile (0/1)	0.051		0.1582	0.7473
Family income 3rd quartile (0/1)	0.1811		0.1381	0.1896
Northeast Region (0/1)	0.2345		0.1779	0.1874
North Central Region (0/1)	0.1148		0.1608	0.4756
South Region (0/1)	0.143		0.1549	0.3557
SMSA (0/1)	-0.1274		0.1018	0.2108

Reference groups: Not SRC or SEO sample, female, not white or black, age of head > 45 years, female head, college or higher, head not employed, family income 4th quartile, west region, and not SMSA.

Sample = 2,783 observations.
*= $p < 0.10$, **= $p < 0.05$, ***= $p < 0.01$.

As the final step in weight development, the newly constructed TAS-2013 weight was censored or trimmed to reduce the influence of extreme weight values on the variances of sample estimates of population statistics. The cases with the weight values in the top one percent and in the bottom one percent of the weight distribution were assigned values corresponding to the 99th and 1st percentiles of the weight distribution, respectively. Table 4 reports key summary statistics for the final TAS-2013 individual weight.

Table 4: Summary Statistics for the TAS-2013 Sample Weights	
Description	**Value**
N	1,804
Minimum	1.11
Maximum	90.57
Mean	19.90
Standard Deviation	18.18

To examine the properties of the TAS-2013 weight, we compared weighted estimates for selected demographic, geographic, and socio-economic variables in CDS-I data—based on the CDS-I sub-sample, that satisfy the eligibility requirements for TAS-2013 and weighted with the CDS I weight—to the estimates derived for the same variables measured in 1997—but based on the smaller TAS-2013 interview sample and weighted with the TAS-2013 weight. The results are provided in Table 5, and show that the distributions of the selected characteristics are similar in the TAS-2013 eligible sub-sample of CDS-I and in the TAS-2013 interview sample, suggesting that the attrition adjustment for the TAS-2013 weight compensates for potential attrition bias for variables included in the analysis. It is important to note, however, that this comparison does not necessarily rule out the possibility of selection bias associated with other characteristics of the respondents.

The final TAS-2013 weight is provided in the variable TA131234.

Table 5: Comparison of CDS-I Estimates of Population Percentages based on the 1997 CDS-I Sub-Sample using the CDS-I Weight and the TAS-2013 Sample using the TAS-2013 Weight						
Population Characteristic From CDS-1, 1997	Population Category	Estimate Using CDS-I Individual Weight and 1997 CDS-1 Data		Estimate using TAS-2013 Individual Weight and CDS-1 Data for 2013 Respondents		Ratio (2)/(4)
		Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 2/4
		N	Percent	N	Percent	
Total		2783	100.00	1804	100.00	1.00
Region	Northeast	373	18.35	233	18.26	1.00
	North Central	686	23.76	449	23.81	1.00
	South	1264	32.90	805	33.20	0.99
	West	460	25.00	317	24.72	1.01
Immigrant sample	Non-immigrant	2536	84.64	1636	84.85	1.00
	Immigrant	247	15.36	168	15.15	1.01
Metropolitan Statistical Area	Non-MSA	1204	47.84	771	47.84	1.00
	MSA	1579	52.16	1033	52.16	1.00
Education of Head	No high school diploma	626	19.02	400	18.82	1.01
	High school diploma only	1023	32.84	652	32.71	1.00
	Some college or more	610	22.56	405	23.65	0.95
	College or more	524	25.58	347	24.82	1.03
Age of Head	30 or younger	579	16.76	453	18.07	0.93
	31-45	1827	70.32	1139	69.46	1.01
	46 or older	377	12.92	212	12.47	1.04
Gender of Head	Female	853	23.01	529	22.87	1.01
	Male	1930	76.99	1275	77.13	1.00
Race of Head	Non-black	1592	83.34	1048	83.45	1.00
	Black	1191	16.66	756	16.55	1.01

Chapter 6 – TAS Interview: New and Modified Content

This chapter highlights the new and modified content collected in the TAS-2013 instrument. New or modified interview content was included in the following sections: Sections A (Time Use), E (Employment), F (Income), W (Wealth), G (Education), H (Health), L (Religiosity; Race and Ethnicity), and M (Outlook on Life).

<u>Section A - Time Use</u>

A new question was asked for sample members who were eligible to vote in the 2012 presidential election.

> **A11 -** Did you vote in the national election in November [2012] that was held to elect the President?

<u>Section E - Employment</u>

There were several modifications made to questions asking about unemployment spells, including changes to the questions about job seeking activities in order to better parallel these questions in the 2013 Core PSID.

> **E7A.** Now I'd like to know about times during 2011 and 2012 in which you were <u>not</u>-employed - not working at all for pay. Was there any time in 2012 when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and you were <u>not</u> looking (for a job)?
>
> **E7B.** How much time was that in 2012 (when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and <u>not</u> looking (for a job)?
>
> **E7E.** In what months in 2012 was that (when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and <u>not</u> looking (for a job)?
>
> **E8A.** Was there any time in <u>2012</u> when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and you were <u>looking</u> (for a job)?
>
> **E8B.** How much time was that in 2012 (when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and <u>looking</u> (for a job)?
>
> **E8E.** In what months in 2012 was that (when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and <u>looking</u> (for a job)?
>
> **E9A.** Was there any time in 2011 when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and you were <u>not</u> looking (for a job)?
>
> **E9B.** How much time was that in 2011 (when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and <u>not</u> looking (for a job)?

E9E. In what months in 2011 was that (when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and <u>not</u> looking (for a job))?

E9F. Was there any time in 2011 when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and you were <u>looking</u> (for a job)?

E9G. How much time was that in 2011 (when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and <u>looking</u> (for a job)?

E9K. In what months in 2011 was that (when you were <u>not</u> employed (not working at all for pay) and <u>looking</u> (for a job)?

E65. What have you been doing the last four weeks to find [work / another job]?
New options: Checked union/professional registries, went on job interviews, looked at ads or employers without applying

E67T. How did you hear about the opening for this job when you applied for it?
New option: Checked union/professional registries

<u>Section F - Income</u>

Two items were added to the income section to ascertain the type of other financial help the respondent received during the prior year from parents or other relatives, followed by a question about the value of the other help that was received.

F56OS. Could you tell me what that (other financial help) was?

F56A7. What was the value of that (other financial help)?

<u>Section W – Wealth</u>

A new question was added to determine who provided the respondent with or was the source of their student loans; bracketed values for total student loan amounts were updated (if exact amount unknown in question W46).

W45A - Who provided you with or was the source of your loans?

New option: W.D. Ford Federal Direct Loan

W47 - Would it amount to $10,000 or more?

W48 - Would it amount to $20,000 or more?

W49 - Would it amount to $4,000 or more?

<u>Section G - Education</u>

Respondents were asked to report the name and location of the college where they received a degree.

G8_6 – What is the name of the college of university from which you received this degree?

G8_7CITY – Where is it located? IF needed: In what city and state is the college or university from which you received this degree?

G8_7STATE – In what city and state is the college or university from which you received this degree?

G8_7COUNTRY – In what country is the college or university from which you received this degree?

Questions about month of enrollment and attendance at college were added.

G13D1 – In what month did you first enroll at this college?

G13D2 – In what month did you first enroll at this college?

G13G2 – In what month did you last attend this college?

G13F1 – In what month did you first enroll at this college?

Section H – Health

New answer categories were added to questions about health conditions.

H11B – Are you currently in treatment for your cancer, in remission, or has it been cured?

New Option: Not getting treatment

H11B – What type of cancer do/did you have? In what part of your body is it?

New options: Bladder cancer, Skin cancer (DK type), Skin cancer (melanoma), Skin cancer (non-melanoma), Thyroid cancer

H11B – What was the diagnosis? What is the emotional or psychiatric disorder?

New option: PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder)

H20C – What kind of health insurance or health care coverage do you have now?

Revised option: Employer provided health insurance *(Current or former employer)*

Questions were added about health insurance coverage:

H20F – How much are your health insurance premiums? Please only include amounts that you paid, either directly or through automatic deductions from pay. Do not include amounts paid by someone outside of your family.

H20F1 – Were they $2,500 or more?

H20F2 – Were they $5,000 or more?

H20F3 – Were they $1,000 or more?

H20FPER – The amount entered is per:

Options include: Quarterly, Month, Year, Other-Specify

H20G – Did you go without health insurance at any time during 2011 or 2012?

H20H – For how many months in 2011 were you uninsured?

H20J – For how many months in 2012 were you uninsured?

Information about age was added to questions about sexual activity and birth control use:

H51A_AGE – Age at which respondent had sexual intercourse for the first time

H51_AGE – Age at which respondent started taking birth control pills for the first time (for at least one monthly cycle)

This final set of questions was moved to the self-administered respondent booklet and the instructions for answering were changed to maintain privacy:

H53D - For these next questions look at page 52 of your booklet and just tell me the letter that corresponds to your response. Have you ever gone to see a doctor or nurse because you thought you might have a sexually transmitted disease or HIV?

Options include: Yes, a sexually transmitted disease (A), Yes, HIV (B), Yes, both (C), No, neither (D).

H53E - Look at page 52 of your booklet and just tell me the letter that corresponds to your response. Have you ever been tested for any sexually transmitted disease or HIV?

Options include: Yes, a sexually transmitted disease (A), Yes, HIV (B), Yes, both (C), No, neither (D).

H53F - Look at page 52 of your booklet and just tell me the letter that corresponds to your response. Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you had a sexually transmitted disease or HIV?

Options include: Yes, a sexually transmitted disease (A), Yes, HIV (B), Yes, both (C), No, neither (D).

Section L- Religiosity; Race and Ethnicity

Additional detail was collected for race:

L7 – What is your race? Are you white, black, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander?

New options include: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander as two separate categories.

If Asian was selected:

L7A – Would that be Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, or what?

Options include: Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Other-specify.

Section M – Outlook on Life

New in 2013, this section collects information on the "big five" personality types: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience (Gosling et al. 2003).[4]

Introduction – Now I'm going to read different qualities that a person can have. Please tell me whether each of these describes you not at all, a little, some, or a lot.

M15 – You are someone who does a thorough job.

M16 – You are someone who is talkative.

M17 – You are someone who is sometimes rude to others.

M18 – You are someone who is original, comes up with new ideas.

M19 - You are someone who worries a lot.

M20 – You are someone who has a forgiving nature.

M21 – You are someone who tends to be lazy.

M22 – You are someone who is outgoing, sociable.

M23 – You are someone who values artistic experiences.

M24 – You are someone who gets nervous easily.

M25 – You are someone who does things efficiently.

M26 – You are someone who is reserved.

M27 – You are someone who is considerate and kind to almost everyone.

M28 – You are someone who has an active imagination.

M29 – You are someone who is relaxed, handles stress well.

[4] Gosling, S., Rentfrow, P., & Swann, W. 2003. A Very Brief Measure of the Big-Five Personality Domains. Journal of Research in Personality, 37, 504-528.

Chapter 7 – PSID Data Resource

The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) is a longitudinal survey of a nationally-representative sample of U.S. families. The PSID data archive, spanning over four decades of data collection, contains over 60,000 variables on a diverse set of topics, including the dynamics of family composition change, marital and birth histories, housing, income, wealth, welfare participation, health status of family members, expenditures, philanthropy, and more. Over 75,000 individuals have ever participated in the panel, which includes up to four generations within a family. PSID is the longest running panel on family and individual (including child) dynamics and has consistently achieved wave-to-wave reinterview response rates of 96-98 percent. More information about the study and its instruments can be obtained from its website:

http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/Studies.aspx

The PSID's online bibliography provides references to studies using the data for many research topics (key word index provided):

http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/Publications/Bibliography/Search.aspx

For TAS data users, the rich family data in the core PSID provide a valuable opportunity to explore the effects of family environmental factors in analyses of child outcomes. For a more comprehensive look at the PSID, please see the 2013 PSID User Guide:

http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/data/Documentation/UserGuide2013.pdf

PSID Data Center Files

Most of the family and individual-level data on all waves of the PSID, CDS, and TAS are housed in the PSID's Online Data Center. There are tutorials that provide a guided overview to using the data. Customized data sets and codebooks can be generated through the easy-to-use Online Data Center:

http://simba.isr.umich.edu/default.aspx

Data Files - Individual, Family, CDS, and TAS

In the Online Data Center, the data are grouped by PSID main study data and by CDS and TAS data. Within the PSID data group, the data are clustered by individual-level files and family level files. The individual level files include both wave-specific and time-invariant data. The family-level files include not only "raw" interview data but also complex generated variables on income, work, wealth, sample weights, and other measures. Data, by wave of the study, are provided as the next level within each of the data groupings. In the CDS and TAS data group, the data are clustered by child-level files, which include all of the interview modules, and by time diary activity files, which are at the activity level.